BOOK
OF
ABSTRACTS

Panel number: 1.1 - Pre-arranged panel

A fork in Oregon's Trail: Assessing the Impact of Justice Reinvestment Initiatives.

Abstract:
From 1994-2015 imprisonment rates in the State of Oregon United States increased 122% while crime rates have decreased. In 2013 the growth in imprisonment was no longer sustainable from a funding perspective so lawmakers passed HB 3194. This bill known as the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) targeted nonviolent crimes and established the specific goals of reducing prison use reducing recidivism maintaining public safety and increasing offender accountability. The Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) was created to increase the effectiveness efficiency and legitimacy of the criminal justice system in Oregon. Utilizing a Grant Program the CJC financially supports Oregon counties to plan implement or expand initiatives that reduce recidivism reduce the prison population increase public safety and hold offenders accountable. Grant awards are contingent on post-award evaluation with 3% of all JRI funds being used to assess the process and outcomes of county-level JRI programs. This panel will discuss the evaluation of various JRI programs in Oregon discuss the difficulties in implementing criminal justice policy changes and present research on new areas of possible future focus of JRI funds.

Panel number: 1.1 - Presentation 1.1.1

What's the Right Treatment?: Understanding the Effect of Length of Prison Stay on Recidivism

Author(s): Harmon (Mark), Portland State University Portland United States
Campbell (Christopher), Portland State University Portland United States

Abstract:
This study examines the impact of length of prison stay on recidivism accounting for criminal history criminal trajectory the severity of the current crime and other relevant demographics in Oregon. Part of Oregon's Justice Reinvestment Initiative is to reduce imprisonment and prison costs while maintaining public safety. The current study was funded by the State of Oregon USA to measure the relative impact of time-served using a quasi-experimental research design to examine the connection between length of stay and recidivism. The study used a variety of state data sources on incarcerated individuals convicted of offenses and released from prison in Oregon between 2011-2015. The student then assessed the impact of stay on follow-up through 2018 for three years of recidivism tracking on three different measure. The relationship between imprisonment and recidivism is clearly complex and it is likely that the overall influence depends on the specific context of the criminal justice system in question. The results provide useful information on the effectiveness and efficiency of our criminal justice system. The results can be used to identify ideal prisons stays that minimize recidivism maximize public safety and potentially reduce overall costs.

Panel number: 1.1 - Presentation 1.1.2

Is Using Risk Tools to Lower Incarceration an Equitable Approach?

Author(s): Renauer (Brian), Portland State University Portland United States
Campbell (Christopher), Portland State University Portland United States / Harmon (Mark), Portland State University Portland United States

Abstract:
In recent years pre-adjudication risk assessment tools have been used by many Justice Reinvestment jurisdictions to identify defendant's best suited for community-based sanctions in order to stabilize prison growth. The use of risk assessment in the pre-adjudication phase of the court has raised significant concerns over the potential for exacerbating disparate racial/ethnic sentencing outcomes (Harcourt 2015; Starr 2014). This paper examines the impact of using a PAA in two Oregon counties on sentencing outcomes since 2014. Propensity score matching is used to compare cases in the program to matched pre-program defendants. An examination of racial/ethnic disparities in sentencing outcomes is evaluated.

Panel number: 1.1 - Presentation 1.1.3

How much punishment is enough?: Approaches to modeling the effects and dosage of incarceration

Author(s): Campbell (Christopher), Portland State University Portland United States

Harmon (Mark), Portland State University Portland United States / Renauer (Brian), Portland State University Portland United States

Abstract:
Long has the effect of punishment and incarceration been an area of debate for criminologists and policy makers. Unfortunately isolating the effects of prison on the likelihood to recidivate has proven to be particularly difficult. This is largely due to the absence of adequate counterfactual cases – people who receive prison do not have many similar characteristics as those who receive community sentences. Recent technological advancements however have allowed researchers to examine the effects of incarceration in new ways. For instance various forms of statistical matching and weighting have been developed that provide researchers with the ability to gauge dose-response effects. While each approach has its strengths it is difficult to know how best to apply them and understand differences that may be produced between methods. This study uses data from Oregon State's (United States) Department of Corrections (n>11000) and examines differences between ways to model the effects and dosage of incarceration on recidivism. The methods examined include variants of propensity score modeling (e.g. pairwise matching non-bipartite matching and marginal means weighting through stratification) and other types such as coarsened exact matching. Implications of each are discussed.

Panel number: 1.1 - Presentation 1.1.4

Does the Early (Jail) Bird Also Get the Worm? Impact of Short-term Transitional Leave on Recidivism Among Drug Alcohol and Property Offenders

Author(s): Henning (Kris), Portland State University Portland United States

Harmon (Mark), Portland State University Portland United States / Campbell (Christopher) Portland State University Portland United States

Abstract:
Four decades of prison growth in the U.S. resulted in the world's highest incarceration rate by the end of 2010. While recent changes in drug policy lower crime rates and a concerted effort to reallocate prison funds to evidence-based community programming have begun to reverse this trend fiscal necessity and public sentiment are driving the search for additional strategies to reduce our reliance on prison. Europe provides an interesting point of comparison in that incarceration rates for most EU countries are significantly lower than the U.S. A key difference appears to be considerably shorter prison sentences for most crimes. This raises an important question: what is the ultimate impact of reducing the time an offender spends in prison? The current paper explores this issue via the State of Oregon's Short-Term Transitional Leave (STTL) policy wherein eligible inmates are released to the community 30 to 90 days prior to their official discharge date so they can secure housing employment and social support. The impact of this policy on the 3-year recidivism rate of 11178 non-violent offenders 1790 of whom received an STTL will be assessed using propensity score matching. Implications of the findings for sentencing and correctional policies will be discussed.

Panel number: 1.2 - Pre-arranged panel
Critical Reflections on Evidence-Based Policing and Police Reform in the UK

Abstract:
The panel will reflect on recent critical thinking research and practice developments in relation to evidence-based policing in the UK and the professionalization of the British Police. It will explore and report on research into what constitutes evidence and the processes of knowledge generation and its application in policing.

Panel number: 1.2 - Presentation 1.2.1
'Effecting Change in Policing Through Police/Academic Partnerships: The Challenges of (and for) Co-production'

Author(s): Crawford (Adam), University of Leeds Leeds United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper explores and assesses some of the possibilities and challenges in fostering police organisational change through police/academic partnerships that aspire to a model of 'co-production'. It advances the case for knowledge generation that is socially distributed application-oriented trans-disciplinary and subject to multiple accountabilities as the basis for a transformation in the way academics engage with policing practitioners and the value and application of knowledge data and evidence within policing. Experiences of implementing the N8 Policing Research Partnership are deployed to provide insights into the critical challenges that such endeavours present both to dominant versions of evidence-based policing and to prevailing assumptions about co-production as methodology and philosophy. They foreground the problematic and often ignored issues of differential power relations structural conflicts differing professional interests and the need to manage these in ways that manifest open dialogue about differential roles limitations and responsibilities as well as safeguards to integrity.

Panel number: 1.2 - Presentation 1.2.3
Changing the narrative: harnessing culture as evidence

Author(s): Fleming (Jenny), University of Southampton Sociology Social Policy & Criminology Southampton United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper contributes to reflections on evidence based policing by providing a case study of police perceptions of this reform process in the UK. The paper shows that the notion of a naturalist social science informing police practice remains a promise rather than everyday practice. The paper details focus group discussions that took place in 2014. It suggests that the rank and file (here defined as sergeants and constables) while accepting that there is merit in thinking about evidence informing practice are reluctant to commit to the concept. The sets of tensions associated with reform and change have now become familiar to police researchers and remain rooted in the officers' beliefs and understandings of their working environment. The everyday practicalities of police work versus time and resources; tensions between senior management and the rank and file; and concerns about the appetite for innovation in a culture where everything is somebody else's fault or 'doomed to succeed' are identified here as serious constraints on the success of evidence-based policing. Such perceptions should be taken into account as we consider the widespread implementation of evidence based practice.

Panel number: 1.2 - Presentation 1.2.4
Body-worn cameras police professionalism and bureaucratic accountability

Author(s): Lister (Stuart), University of Leeds Leeds United Kingdom

Abstract:
Police claims of professional and bureaucratic efficiency are tied closely to the adoption of new forms of technology not least as scientific and technological innovations allow police to exploit powerful symbols

and rhetoric within legitimising 'presentational strategies' (Manning 1997). This paper considers the role of 'accountability' within the widespread adoption by police forces of digitally enabled body-worn cameras. It draws on a recent UK-based empirical study to demonstrate how 'accountability' is not only a highly contested concept within discourses surrounding police use of body-worn cameras but also how the 'evidence' produced by the cameras is utilised primarily for 'controlling crime' not for 'controlling cops'.

Panel number: 1.3 - Pre-arranged panel
Smart Cities and Security: Crime Science and Politics in Post-Territorial Social Control

Abstract:
The panel explores the rise of the 'smart city' as an object of security and how this challenges many established criminological preoccupations with territorial social control. As internet use now involves the majority of the population in most western European countries so much of social life is lived on-line in the less familiar environment of the ether albeit having major ramifications for life off-line. From ransomware attacks on critical infrastructure to malicious communications through social media and arms races between organisers and preventers of crime the emergent technologies of the smart city are altering our conception of what constitutes offending and victimisation who ought to be responsible for responding and how can they be legitimately controlled. More fundamentally what can constitute the 'social' and its 'control' in the fluid and accelerated relations of the smart city if problems of crime and insecurity are no longer contained with the territorial conceptions of the neighbourhood city and nation that have so dominated modern criminological thought?

Panel number: 1.3 - Presentation 1.3.1
Technological Innovations in Smart Cities: Drones policing and crime

Author(s): Coliandris (Michael), Cardiff University Cardiff United Kingdom

Abstract:
Police agencies and hostile user groups are increasingly capturing the capabilities afforded by drone innovation. Important questions surrounding governance arrangements which simultaneously exploit benefits whilst limiting pernicious risks within 'smart cities' are emerging. For policing drones offer near-unparalleled opportunities to surveil pointing to a transformation in the provision of core services which are enabled by remotely-piloted and aerial devices. For criminal and malicious users many of these same opportunities also present themselves. This paper examines the influences of drones in shaping policing and criminal capabilities from the analytical standpoint of the drone – as an object of criminological concern in its own right. By positioning drones as a central consideration new light is shed on key theoretical debates on this nascent technology. Of interest are: the drone-enabled extensions to crime and policing; the politics of emergent reconfigurations of urban (in)security; and the potentially disruptive role drones may play as they continue to diffuse through society. Prospective methodological avenues are also explored highlighting some promising areas for researching the role of drones at the frontiers of smart cities. The case is made for registering the future of crime and policing in terms of their relative position to this problematic technology.

Panel number: 1.3 - Presentation 1.3.2
Sense in the (smart) City: Where personalisation is the political.

Author(s): McGuire (Michael), University of Surrey

Abstract:
Cities are not just places we live or where we do our business. Beyond these more functional aspects cities are also sensory environments. We smell and taste cities just as much as we see or hear them. This sensory environment is emotional as well as physical – it gives us a sense of who we are and what we

signify. In this paper I will explore two kinds of changes to our sensory experience of urban space which the shift towards smart cities is effecting. First a flattening out of the vibrant sensorium characteristic of traditional urban space as 'undesirable' olfactory auditory and other elements are gradually eliminated. Second an emerging and insidious mode of governance seen in the phenomenon of personalisation. Personalisation thereby undermines the inherent challenges of urban experience by denuding the complex assemblage of sensory ingredients which once made cities places of discovery and self-realisation. In so doing not only is an increasing emotional and sensory distance from the urban environment created. Smart cities help suppress critical engagement by fostering narcissism and the illusion of autonomous preference.

Panel number: 1.3 - Presentation 1.3.3
Smart Cities and Security: Emerging Narratives of Control in Italy and the UK

Author(s): Edwards (Adam), Cardiff University Cardiff United Kingdom

Abstract:
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 Italy and the UK. It relates this analysis to broader arguments about the significance of smart city-regions as objects of security that cannot be sufficiently understood through reference to conventional concepts of territorial governance. In this context how are public authorities making sense of the new sites and relations of social control generated by smart cities and their emergent technologies?

Panel number: 1.4 - Pre-arranged panel
Empirical prisoners' rights: the proceduralisation of dignity in prison

Abstract:
The concept of human dignity has often been criticized for its vagueness: a container concept lacking consensus in a pluralistic society and more controversial than the concept of human rights. Human dignity in prisons in Europe has increasingly been defined in terms of human rights protected by procedures and open to litigation. Violations of prisoners' rights are increasingly sanctioned by the European Court of Human Rights and national courts. In this panel we look into the impact the risks and the limits of such proceduralisation of dignity in prison.

Panel number: 1.4 - Presentation 1.4.1
The risks of proceduralisation of prisoners' dignity and fundamental rights

Author(s): Snacken (Sonja) Vrije Universitiet Brussel Brussels Belgium

Abstract:
Empirical studies on the impact of introducing formal legal rights in prison are still rare but some are sceptical about their reform potential describing them even as counterproductive. The increased judicial oversight leads to 'bureaucratisation' (formalization) 'juridification' (increased legalism) and 'judicialisation' (increased litigation) of prison life and relationships. This has been described as resulting in a new "procedural culture" which only advantages a few prisoners able to use the new juridical language and tools while excluding the majority of prisoners who lose their traditional informal negotiation with prison staff. However experiences in prisons seem to vary greatly in this respect depending on the characteristics of the prisoners-staff relationships and the prison staff culture.

Panel number: 1.4 - Presentation 1.4.2
Proceduralisation of prisoners' rights and positive informal staff-prisoner interactions – German experiences

Author(s): Dünkel (Frieder), University of Greifswald Criminology Greifswald Germany

Abstract:
Only a minority of prisoners appeal for their rights by going to the courts in Germany but the jurisprudence of in particular the Federal Constitutional Court has had major impacts on prison reforms far beyond the individual case. The potential detrimental impact on prisoner-staff relationships would require more empirical research. A German study however indicates that the potentially negative consequences of "Verrechtlichung" in particular in youth and social-therapeutic prisons can be countered by the educational resp. therapeutic aims leading to positive informal interactions based on positive personal relationships and trust.

Panel number: 1.4 - Presentation 1.4.3
Access to justice and legal aid for prisoners: the proceduralisation of human rights and the backlash from prison administrations in Europe

Author(s): Cliquennois (Gaëtan), CNRS / Université de Nantes Nantes France
Ciuffoletti (Sofia) Univesity of Florence Sociology Florence Italy

Abstract:
There are several impediments to the access to justice and the defense of detained persons in Europe. First due to the poor legal and economic resources of detainees an effective and procedural access to legal remedies as required by the ECtHR depends on the level of legal aid available to them and the support from NGOs. Second legal aid has been cut in several countries due to austerity policies and is very poorly available in certain states. Third detainees do not bring complaints before court because they fear potential retaliation and even backlash from prison staff and administration which can take the form of assignment in high security based regime violence or harassment or hindrances to the access to sentence implementations. Yet these three issues are very poorly taken into account by the European law and the Strasbourg Court that applies and fosters the proceduralisation of human rights notably through the development of effective domestic remedies for prisoners. Empirical work in Italy Romania France and Belgium shows on the one hand that the prison population is unaware of their rights and on the other hand the difficulties represented by an obligation to submit claims in writing.

Panel number: 1.4 - Presentation 1.4.4
Beyond proceduralisation: Dignity prison staff and the ethics of care

Author(s): Humblet (Diete), Vrije Universitiet Brussel Brussels Belgium

Abstract:
This paper underlines the importance of prison staff in respecting dignity of prisoners in daily life. This stance is underpinned by findings on dignity in custody and care of older adults in Belgian prisons. Particular reference has been made to specific pains of imprisonment and institutional thoughtlessness towards older prisoners. The Belgian Prison Act guarantees prison conditions which respect dignity and equivalence of quality of medical care in prison. In this vein prison practices of segregation units have been implemented in order to better cater for the specific needs of inter alia older prisoners. This has prompted empirical research in two Belgian prisons one with an integrated and one with a segregated regime. Findings illustrate variations in characteristics of institutional thoughtlessness in both settings but with as common denominator the absence of an ethic of care and resistance against physical contact with prisoners in prison staff culture. This cannot be countered by juridification and judicialization.

Panel number: 1.5 - Pre-arranged panel

Criminological implications of animal abuse and animal protection from a comparative perspective

Author(s): Peligero Molina, (Ana María) Universidad Camilo José Cela Madrid Spain

Abstract:
Animal protection has been a relevant research topic in criminology during the last two decades due to the variety of its significant branches connected to human violence regional security or even organized crime. The most symbolic crime concerning this issue is animal abuse which is a violent behavior carried out worldwide. In this panel session an international and multidisciplinary point of view permits us to get close to this phenomenon by applying several methodologies such as interviews to experts on this subject (vets police or animal refugee workers) participatory action research (PAR) and comparative regulation. The main target of the session is to identify different ways of analyzing animal abuse at a national level by different countries like Spain Portugal and Venezuela. This panel will provide knowledge about the panorama and approaches towards improving animal protection regarding the complexity of the phenomenon and its criminological implications.

Panel number: 1.5 - Presentation 1.5.1
Animal abuse in Spanish Law. compartive of international law

Author(s): Batalla Centenera, (Veronica Briseida) Camilo José Cela Guadalajara Spain

Abstract:
This study aims to show which is the significance of animal abuse in Spanish Law. It will analyze and then collect the legislation in three levels national European and international examining normative turn of several country-specific. Movements and social concern in recent years is resulting in legislative changes therefore this work must be addressed from a legal perspective. Prior to this analysis of the all legislation to animal protection will be a conceptualization of several key concepts to know what is the object of study domestic animals together with a chronology of the most important milestones relating to animal protection with the aim of understanding the why of this current situation. Then several current projects that are intended to implement in Spain in the coming years in order to generate proposals based on different standards already established in other countries will be considered. It is intended to give insight into how analyzing the comparative law regulations in order to meet the social demands and improve the situation of many animals could be modified. For this reason this work manages to give an overview of the current situation in Spain in the field of animal protection.

Panel number: 1.5 - Presentation 1.5.2
Animal abuse from a comparative perspective in Portugal and Spain

Author(s): Vieira Cardoso, (Catarina Sofia) ISMAI Ciencias Sociais e do Comportamento Porto Portugal Jordá Sanz (Carmen) Universidad Camilo José Cela Madrid Spain / Silva Duarte (Vera Mónica) ISMAI Ciencias Sociais e do Comportamento Porto Portugal

Abstract:
The study of animal abuse has recently attracted the interest of academics due to its inclusion as one of the symptoms of conduct disorder (American Psychiatric Association 2000) its implication in psychopathy (Vaughn & Howard 2005) and its potential relation to the deficits in empathy (Kotler & McMahon 2005; Raine et al. 2006). Animal abuse is of interest to Criminology regarding its significant value as an indicator of interpersonal violence (Beirne 1999; Baldry 2003; Bill 2004) specifically with adolescents exposed to domestic violence and in bullying cases (Ascione &Shapiro 2009). More scientific research regarding animal mistreatment is needed both in Spain and Portugal as it is still poorly studied. In order to detect and prevent interpersonal violence it is also needed better understanding of violence towards animals as a predictive indicator to be considered by the social control agencies involved. This communication describes the animal abuse situation in both countries by providing an overview of the criminal law and its application in the courts. In addition semi-structured interviews to experts in the field provide useful information for more efficient public policies to be displayed.

Panel number: 1.5 - Presentation 1.5.3
Animal protection and social control: prevention of animal abuse

Author(s): Gómez Hernández (Marta), Universidad Camilo José Cela Madrid Spain
Castillo Chacón (Cristina), Universidad Camilo José Cela Madrid Spain / Rodríguez Tortosa (Beartiz), Universidad Camilo José Cela Madrid Spain

Abstract:
In 1987 the Council of Europe adopted the European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals (ETS number 125). Spain adopted it in 2015 and published its ratification in 2017 (BOE-A-2017-11637). Progressively animal protection is gaining interest of public agencies and international organizations. The UCJC´s Student´s Group for Research in Criminology and Security (GEICS) has carried out a participatory action research (Lewin 1946) with the goal of raising awareness in society of different forms of violence´s expression. The study target group is that of the observers of violence behaviors who can do something to deter it or stop its escalation. One of the sensitization activities performed by GEICS was to give information about pet animals abandonment neglect abuse and cruelty. In this communication there will be explained the different activities organized by the group such as visiting a dogs and cats´ refuge named "El Refugio" that joint cases of animal cruelty as a private prosecution; a brochure of animal abuse and an explanatory video; calendars elaborated with pets photos sent by Instagram and Twitter campaigns which included the rights of animals Convention and a charity contribution collected with the calendars to "El Refugio".

Panel number: 1.5 - Presentation 1.5.4
Animal abuse in Venezuela: regulation limitations and experiences

Author(s): Cámara Mora (Michelle Madeline), Universidad Camilo José Cela Madrid Spain

Abstract:
The criminal phenomenon of animal abuse includes several actions like abandonment injuries neglect kill etc. These conducts are regulated in the Venezuelan's criminal code and in the Law for the protection of the domestic fauna free and in captivity since 2010. A study made for the Affinity Foundation (2010) concludes that the economic crisis produces an impact on pet animals for example the abandonment and the decreasing of the alimentation´s quality. Regarding this during the last years Venezuela has been going through a humanitarian crisis which has had a great repercussion in the way the animals are treated. The lack of food and the economy's inflation produce a mass abandonment of domestic animals the consumption of pet meat and the death of zoo's animals due to starvation to name some (Brizuela 2018). This communication explores the actual situation of the animal abuse in Venezuela by the analysis of different regulations the study of press articles and the interviews of several professionals that work in this field.

Panel number: 1.6 - Pre-arranged panel
Victims Offenders and Community Corrections

Abstract:
The papers included within this panel examine critical issues regarding perceptions of offenders and victims disproportionate use of social control mechanisms on minorities and the poor and the need for innovative and greater use of community-based corrections (both in the United States and globally).

Panel number: 1.6 - Presentation 1.6.1
Depictions of Female Victims and Offenders in Front-Page Newspaper Stories: The Importance of race and ethnicity

Author(s): Brennan (Pauline), University of Massachusetts Lowell Lowell United States

Abstract:
This paper examined news coverage of female victims and offenders. Existing literature on racial and ethnic stereotypes critical race feminism and media depictions of victims and offenders provided the basis for this study. We predicted that minority women would be portrayed differently than white women. To test our expectation we examined front-page crime stories from eight different U.S. newspapers using a mixed-methods approach. We found that stories about black and Latina female offenders and victims were more likely to result in unfavorable/unsympathetic overall narratives than stories about white females. Our findings align with discussions of negative racial/ethnic stereotypes and may be used to explain the differential handling of crimes involving white females by the criminal justice system.

Panel number: 1.6 - Presentation 1.6.2
The Development of a Global Community Corrections Data Base: Challenges and Opportunities

Author(s): Byrne (James), University of Massachusetts Lowell Lowell United States

Abstract:
While researchers and policy makers have access to country-level data on prison populations and prison capacity in each global region we know much less about the design implementation and impact of community corrections systems globally. The Global Community Corrections Initiative- www.globcci.org - has been designed to address this research shortfall. With the help of researchers from several countries we are in the process of creating a global community corrections data base. In this presentation we provide preliminary answers to each of the following questions: How many offenders are placed in community corrections systems around the globe? What is the total corrections population globally (i.e. prison plus community corrections population total)? What are the key design features of these community corrections systems? And what do we know about the effectiveness of community corrections both within and across global regions?

Panel number: 1.6 - Presentation 1.6.3
Opportunities and Challenges with Next Generation Community Supervision Technology

Author(s): Pattavina (April), University of Massachusetts Lowell Lowell United States

Abstract:
The development of new technologies for community supervision in probation and parole is advancing at a rapid pace. Driving this is momentum is the political and social awareness that high levels of incarceration disproportionately affect poor and minority populations destabilize communities and are no longer considered a viable response to minor forms of criminal behavior. In response many hold great hope that technology can usher in a new era of supervision where offender change rather than control is the outcome while at the same time keeping public safety a priority through new forms of surveillance. In this paper we highlight the challenges and opportunities with implementing next generation technology based on interviews with correctional administrators probation officers treatment providers and probationers.

Panel number: 1.7 - Pre-arranged panel
Author Meets Reader "Restoring Harm: a psychosocial approach to victims and restorative justice"

Author: Daniela Bolívar, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile
Reader: Antony Pemberton, INTERVICT, Tilburg

Abstract:

The book "Restoring Harm" analyses victims' restoration process from a psychosocial point of view and discusses the role of victim–offender mediation within such a process. It brings together literature from the fields of restorative justice, victimology and psychology, and shares original findings from victims who were interviewed in Belgium and Spain. The book offers descriptive findings and provides a theoretical model that elucidates possibilities for why victim–offender mediation may or may not play a role in victims' processes of emotional restoration.

Panel number: 1.8 - Pre-arranged panel
Green criminology and the Global South

Abstract:
The panel will present case studies from Colombia Brazil and South Africa to explore the complex intersection of culture economy politics and environmental crime in the global South. The first paper is an exploratory study of the cultural representations of nature and wildlife within three Colombian indigenous communities: the Barí the Nasa and the Ticuna. The second paper explores the relationship between governmental political leanings and positive or negative environmental consequences with a specific focus on indigenous peoples in Brazil. The third paper explores perspectives of South African environmental activists regarding the nature of state-corporate environmental crime and resistance to it.

Panel number: 1.8 - Presentation 1.8.1
Indigenous cultural representations of nature

Author(s): Goyes (David R.), Antonio Nariño University of Colombia Bogotá Colombia
Sollund (Ragnhild), University of Oslo Oslo Norway / South (Nigel), University of Essex Colchester United Kingdom / Wyatt (Tania), University of Northumbria Newcastle upon Tyne United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper is an exploratory study of the cultural representations of nature and wildlife within three Colombian indigenous communities: the Barí the Nasa and the Ticuna. The project is based on the 'green cultural criminology' framework that emphasises the power of cultural representations of nature in shaping protective and destructive human behaviours toward nature. This project aims to identify and understand differing cultural representations of nature present in examples of these communities. The project addresses the need to seek alternative approaches to socio-natural interacting systems in order to provide opportunities for income that do not deepen present environmental crises. Alongside this the project aims to identify and contest indigenous representations of nature that may also have detrimental consequences for terrestrial ecosystems. This article draws on primary and secondary data from four different sources. As primary data we relied on a set of interviews with the 'elders' of these three communities; the indigenous authors of this paper conducted these interviews via a 'peer methodology'.

Panel number: 1.8 - Presentation 1.8.2
Undoing indigenous rights: applying southern green criminology to analyze the situation of indigenous peoples in Brazil

Author(s): Vegh Weis (Valeria), University of Buenos Aires Buenos Aires Argentina
Goyes (David R.), Antonio Nanno University of Colombia Bogota Colombia / de Carvalho (Salo), Federal University of Rio de Janeiro Rio de Janeiro Brazil

Abstract:
Green criminology is usually associated with 'leftist' 'Marxist' political stances. However there is a lack of criminological studies about the relationship between governmental political leanings and positive or negative environmental consequences of diverse political approaches. To start filling that gap in this article we develop an instrumental case study of the environmental policies developed in relation to indigenous peoples during the governments (1) of former presidents Ignacio "Lula" Da Silva and Dilma Rousseff and (2) of current president Jair Bolsonaro. Using those cases we explore the differential environmental consequences for indigenous peoples derived from the ruling of 'leftist' and 'extreme-right'

governments. For the analysis we draw on the green southern theoretical framework which indicates that indigenous populations are among the most affected actors in terms of green harms. Through this approach in this paper we keep on developing analytical tools to better understand the particular features of green harms in the Global South acknowledge indigenous peoples as particularly vulnerable subsets in terms of environmental harms and draw a diagnostic comparison on green policies between governments from different political backgrounds in a specific country.

Panel number: 1.8 - Presentation 1.8.3
South African environmental activist perspectives of resistance to state-corporate environmental crime

Author(s): Bedford (Laura), Queensland University of Technology Brisbane Australia

Abstract:
Through a series of in-depth interviews conducted with environmental activists in South Africa in late 2018 this paper explores the perspectives of environmental activists in South Africa regarding the relationship between and neoliberal economic development the uneven impacts of environmental harms and the role of environmental activism and resistance. With reference to a range of environmental issues currently at the forefront of campaigns in South Africa it explores activist perceptions of the environmental consequences and structural violence associated with the commodification of nature and the disembedded economic system there. It highlights the prospects perils and processes that forge resistance to and aim to change the current status quo. It examines how activists seeks to reverse the current trajectory which is characterised by increasing social and economic inequality and widespread environmental harm in South Africa and around the globe.

Panel number: 1.9 - Pre-arranged panel
Author meets critics Dynamics of solidarity

Abstract:
Author meets critics Author(s): Prof. Dr. Dina Siegel (Utrecht University) Title: Dynamics of Solidarity. Consequences of the 'refugee crisis' on Lesbos The Hague: Eleven International 2019 Critics: Prof. May-Len Skilbrei (University of Oslo) Prof. dr. Richard Staring (Erasmus University Rotterdam) Dr. Dorina Damsa (University of Oslo) Prof. Gorazd Mesko (University of Maribor) Dr. Cristina Fernandez Bessa (University a Coruna)   This panel will discuss crimes of mobility and the dynamics of solidarity during the refugee crisis in EU in 2015-2017. The early days of the crisis were characterized by euphoria and a warm-hearted welcome on the Greek island of Lesbos that led to the islanders being nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. Somewhere along the line this initial enthusiasm turned into disappointment indifference and even violence. The author did ethnographic research based on participant observation and interviews with a wide range of actors and stakeholders on Lesbos. The role of NGOs Frontex local authorities migrants and local residents in creating and perpetuating the 'migration problem' will be discussed during the session.

Panel number: 1.10 - Pre-arranged panel
Financial Crimes Markets and Security

Abstract:
In the financial sector there are different forms of organizational crime and misconducts. In this panel session four researchers will present their latest results on cartels in Hungary insider dealing in the UK a multi-dimensional approach for assessing risk for misconducts in the start-up sector and the European Union steps toward the EU internal and external security including corruption and corporate crime.

Panel number: 1.10 - Presentation 1.10.1
Cartel cases from the practice of the Hungarian Competition Authority

Author(s): Inzelt (Éva), Eotvos Lorand University Budapest Hungary

Abstract:
The Hungarian Competition Authority (HCA) conducts competition supervision proceedings ex officio against suspected infringements of the provisions of the Hungarian and European Union laws and regulations about competition. Their competence mainly based on the Act LVII of 1996 on the prohibition of unfair and restrictive market practices. Cartels restrict competition by distributing markets limiting production and dictating prices. Contrary to some other forms of cooperation which do not clearly restrict competition (e.g. exemptions) cartels do not and cannot have any beneficial effect on consumers or on the economy i.e. restrictive agreements are prohibited and are deemed to be the most severe violation of competition law. Despite this fact in recent years HCA has been perceptibly influenced by politics. The Authority did not initiate (or was prevented from doing so by a change in the law) any procedure in several cases where cartelisation was rather obvious. For instance it happened in 2012 when under political pressure the supermarket price of watermelons was fixed. A new regulation was introduced for the agri-food sector wherein the responsible minister can decide whether the case represents cartelisation or not. In my presentation I will analyse all the consequences of these cartel cases.

Panel number: 1.10 - Presentation 1.10.2
A social network analysis of insider dealing in the UK

Author(s): Zeng (Yongyu), University of Manchester School of Law Manchester United Kingdom

Abstract:
The central aim of this paper is to gain insights into how actors cooperate diversely in committing insider dealing for financial gain or market advantage. Recent investigations have brought attention to the new dynamics of criminal cooperation in insider dealing. For instance it was revealed by the National Crime Agency that one of its internal officers allegedly worked with an insider dealing network by selling them the details of an ongoing investigation. Elsewhere the Tabernula investigation led by the Financial Conduct Authority highlighted that only the offenders accessing and passing information were convicted while the suspected co-offenders who operated the actual trading and dealt with the criminal proceeds managed to get away and clear their names. In these cases there are dissimilar forms of criminal cooperation where actors are differently connected to tasks resources and co-offenders. This research applies a social network analysis in order to better understand the criminal cooperation in insider dealing. Drawing upon 3 case studies in the UK this research seeks to understand how such networks are organised and evolve over time.

Panel number: 1.10 - Presentation 1.10.3
MISCRISK - Risk for Misconduct in Entrepreneurship: Developing a Risk Assessment and Guideline Program for Incubators

Author(s): Sousa (Pedro), University of Porto Faculty of Law Porto Portugal

Almeida (Pedro R.) University of Porto Faculty of Law Porto Portugal / Quintas (Jorge) University of Porto Faculty of Law Porto Portugal / Faria (Rita) University of Porto Faculty of Law Porto Portugal / Cruz (José N.) University of Porto Faculty of Law Porto Portugal / Guedes (Inès) University of Porto Faculty of Law Porto Portugal / Peixoto (Angela) University of Porto Faculty of Law Porto Portugal

Abstract:
Startup entrepreneurship has seen an impressive resurgence in the last decade. In 2018 the Venture Capital ecosystem registered over 8900 investments totalling over 130 billion dollars. However in spite of the long tradition in the analysis of corporate/organizational crime in Criminology little effort has been put in the study of misconduct in startup companies. The research project MISCRISK (Risk for Misconduct in Entrepreneurship: Developing a Risk Assessment and Guideline Program for Incubators) aims at closing this gap bringing a criminological approach to the analysis of misconduct in entrepreneurship. Applying a multi-dimensional approach for assessing risk for misconduct the project analyzes the extent to which personality attitudinal and organizational (startup incubators) related aspects and their interaction may

promote the adoption of unethical behaviours from startup founders. By working closely with startup incubators and accelerators through a qual-quant methodology (focus groups + large scale longitudinal quantitative surveys) the project will result in the design of instruments able to assess misconduct in entrepreneurship and a set of guidelines for startup incubators aimed at detecting and ameliorating risk. We will present the main methodological aspects of the project as well as the results of a meta-analysis on entrepreneurial misconduct and some preliminary empirical data.

Panel number: 1.11 - Pre-arranged panel
Gendered Hate Crime

Abstract:
The aim of this panel is to discuss key debates in relation to gender identity/performance and hate crime victimisation. Drawing on empirical studies conducted in the UK the panel employs an intersectional approach in order to examine the nature and scope as well as implications of gendered hate crime for victims. The panel also consider the challenges of tackling this form of hate crime particularly when working with perpetrators.

Panel number: 1.11 - Presentation 1.11.1
The Gendered Dimensions of Islamophobic Hate Crime

Author(s): Zempi (Irene), Nottingham Trent University Nottingham United Kingdom

Abstract:
The aim of this paper is to consider the importance of including misogyny as a hate crime in the UK in order to combat misogynist and Islamophobic abuse of Muslim women.Through the lens of intersectionality (as a nexus of identities that work together to render certain individuals as 'ideal' targets to attack) evidence shows that Muslim women are more likely to experience gendered Islamophobic hate crime both in the cyber world but also in 'real' life due to intersections between their Muslim identity and gender. The wearing of the Muslim dress – including the hijab (headscarf) and the niqab (face covering) – is seen as a 'threat' on multiple levels including notions of gender equality integration national security and public safety.Although Islamophobia and racism are recorded as a hate crime nationally in the UK misogyny is only recorded as a hate crime locally in some police forces such as Nottinghamshire Police. This approach ignores the intersectional dimensions of hate crime and discourages victims of coming forward to report their experiences. Drawing on empirical research this paper makes the case for including misogyny as a hate crime nationally in the UK in order to tackle the targeted victimisation of veiled Muslim women.

Panel number: 1.11 - Presentation 1.11.2
The Role of (In)Visibility in Hate Crime Victimisation

Author(s): Colliver (Ben), Birmingham Social Sciences Birmingham United Kingdom

Abstract:
Hate crime is a growing area of concern in social political and academic spheres. In particular transgender and gender non-conforming people have received significant attention in relation to accessing social spaces. Notions of 'difference' and 'vulnerability' in relation to victimisation heavily dominate hate crime discourse. Despite the usefulness of these concepts in understanding the systemic harm caused by hate crime victimisation this paper argues that 'visibility' is the overarching notion that provides a cohesive framework for understanding 'difference' and 'vulnerability. This paper draws upon empirical data from a study that explored incidents of prejudice discrimination and hate crime targeted at transgender and gender non-conforming individuals in the UK. In utilising this data it is suggested that the level of visibility in relation to an individual's 'difference' significantly influences the likelihood of an offender perceiving the victim to be 'vulnerable' and therefore committing a hate crime. In this sense 'visibility' will be conceptualised as both an enabler and defensive mechanism for victims of hate crime.

Panel number: 1.11 - Presentation 1.11.3
Protecting pregnancy through hate crime?

Author(s): Mason-Bish (Hannah), University of Sussex Centre for Gender Studies Brighton United Kingdom
Milne (Emma), Middlesex University Criminology and Sociology London United Kingdom

Abstract:
Pregnancy is a time when people experience an increased risk of harm for example: women have reported unwanted touching intimidation and invasion of privacy from strangers; intimate partner violence is more likely to start or accelerate; women are more likely to be murdered while they are pregnant compared to while they are not; obstetric violence and violation of personal rights is not an uncommon experience of pregnant women; and women who choose to terminate a pregnancy can experience physical and verbal assault from protestors as they attempt to access the medical procedure. As such attempts have been made to offer greater protection to people while they are pregnant and to punish those whose violence and abuse towards the pregnant person results in harm to the foetus. Such attempts have had questionable success and unintended consequences particularly where the foetus has been recognised as a separate victim. As such we ask if one way to combat the violence and hostility towards pregnant people is to make pregnancy a category of protection under hate crime legislation/policy. This paper will assess how pregnancy might fit into the framework of hate crime and whether such a development would result in greater protection.

Panel number: 1.11 - Presentation 1.11.4
"That's what law enforcement haven't worked out—how do you police the internet?" Policing online gendered hate

Author(s): Smith (Jo), University of Leicester Criminology Leicester United Kingdom

Abstract:
For many in the Global North the internet has shifted from being a space separate and distinct from our 'real' offline lives to one which is interwoven into everyday existence. Just as many of our routine and daily activities—shopping socializing leisure pursuits—have moved online so has criminal activity. This has created demands on national and international criminal justice agencies to adapt their practices to the online world. Looking at the policing of online hate crime highlights some of the challenges of this. This paper presents an examination of the policing of online hate using data collected as part of research into women's experiences of online gendered hate. There will be discussion on how we understand hate crime in England and Wales how this manifests as online gendered hate and how participants in this research experienced and viewed the policing of online abuse.

Panel number: 1.12 - Pre-arranged panel
Criminal behaviour from an intergenerational perspective

Abstract:
During this panel organised by the ESC European Working Group on Intergenerational Criminology three studies will be discussed which study (the consequences of) criminal behaviour from an intergenerational perspective. Studies from Germany and the Netherlands will be presented and various topics (including: the cycle of violence intergenerational transmission of crime childhood abuse and youth care) will be discussed.

Panel number: 1.12 - Presentation 1.12.1
The Relationship Between Childhood Physical Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency

Author(s): Bentrup (Christina), University of Muenster Department of Criminology Muenster Germany

Abstract:
The intergenerational research in criminology often focusses on the cycle of violence. The main thesis of this cycle posits that "abused children become abusers and victims of violence become violent offenders" (Widom 1989b p. 160). The broader intergenerational hypothesis includes other behaviours which are distinct but theoretically related to child maltreatment such as violence or violent delinquency in general partner violence and/ or victimization. Despite the increased attention to intergenerational transmission processes there is often disagreement about operationalizations and applied evaluation methods. The current study uses data from the German longitudinal prospective panel study "Crime in the modern city" (CrimoC) to address these issues by examining the different intergenera-tional transmission rates for deterministic probabilistic definitions of experiences physical abuse during childhood and general and violent delinquency during adolescence.

Panel number: 1.12 - Presentation 1.12.2
The Transfive Study: Five generations of crime?

Author(s): van de Weijer (Steve), NSCR Amsterdam Netherlands

Abstract:
Intergenerational transmission of criminal behaviour can be expected based on several criminological theories. During the past couple of decades several longitudinal and multigenerational studies were initiated to study this topic such as the Dutch Transfive Study. Data collection of the Transfive Study started with 198 boys who were born around 1900 and were placed in a reform school between 1911 and 1914 because their parents could not take care of them or because they showed problem behaviour. The parents (born on average in 1870) children (1932) grandchildren (1960) and great-grandchildren (1986) of these high-risk boys were traced in Dutch genealogical and municipal records resulting in a multigenerational dataset with more than 4500 family members (and their marital partners) from five consecutive generations. Offending data on these family members retrieved from the Dutch Criminal Records Documentation Service was recently updated resulting in complete criminal records from age 12 until December 2017. In this presentation I will discuss the clustering of criminal behaviour within families and the degree of intergenerational transmission (from parent to child) across five generations. Moreover possible explanations for this transmission (e.g. genetic influences) will be explored.

Panel number: 1.12 - Presentation 1.12.3
Life-course experiences of formerly institutionalised youths

Author(s): Eichelsheim (Veroni), NSCR Amsterdam, Netherlands
Dirkse (Merel), NSCR Amsterdam Netherlands / Mieke (Bruggeman), NSCR Amsterdam, Netherlands / Asscher (Jessica) / van der Laan (Peter), NSCR Amsterdam, Netherlands

Abstract:
In 2016 the Dutch cabinet installed a national committee to exploit research on violence in youth care institutions and foster families (from 1945 to present). The current paper is part of one of the so-called sector studies aimed at identifying violence in compulsory residential treatment facilities and juvenile justice institutions. Information was used of semi-structured interviews with former pupils (N = 29) and employees (N = 12). We explored (1) what factors or events had led to placement of individuals in the institutions (2) how they experienced their stay in sometimes multiple institutions during their childhood and (3) how they perceived it shaped their current lives across different life domains. The interviews with employees were used to provide contextual information. Results show that: (1) individuals were and still are from very vulnerable families; (2) the perceived experiences in the institutions differ across historical periods and contexts although often characterized by a lack of affection; and (3) current lives of ex-pupils are often characterized by (mental) health problems problems with societal functioning and problems in social and familial relationships. Results suggest intergenerational continuation of problems especially around transition to parenthood.

Panel number: 1.13 - Presentation 1.13.1
The role of community hubs in helping to deliver probation services and support desistance

Author(s): Fowler (Andrew), Sheffield Hallam University Sheffield, United Kingdom
Albertson (Kathy), Sheffield Hallam University Sheffield United Kingdom / Phillips (Jake), Sheffield Hallam University Sheffield, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This research will present findings from research undertaken in six "Community Hubs" sites in 2019. Community hubs have become an important aspect of probation delivery in England and Wales as they were introduced by Community Rehabilitation Companies following the implementation of Transforming Rehabilitation in 2014. Community hubs are spaces where agencies pool their resources in one premise to offer holistic community-based support to people on probation. Thus hubs enable agencies which address a range of problems for example housing and alcohol in one place. This research was designed to establish the ways in which the community hub model seeks to address factors linked to offending and support desistance. The research involves observations interviews and focus groups with people on probation and staff that work in these locations across England and Wales. The study is designed to examine the premise that the utilisation of the community hubs model by Community Rehabilitation Companies represents an effective community rather than criminal justice pathway into building social capital to aid desistance. In this presentation we discuss the emerging findings from this research focusing on the ways in which service users and staff experience community hubs with a focus on how the model might support desistance.

Panel number: 1.13 - Presentation 1.13.2
Change in the working alliance in probation supervision predicts recidivism

Author(s): Sturm (Annelies), University of applied sciences Utrecht Utrecht Netherlands
De Vogel (Vivienne), University of applied sciences Utrecht Utrecht Netherlands / Menger (Anneke),University of applied sciences Utrecht Utrecht Netherlands / Huibers (Marcus), VU university of Amsterdam Clinical psychology Amsterdam Netherlands

Abstract:
Background and purpose Previous research in voluntary psychotherapy has shown that there is strong evidence for the association between work alliance and positive treatment results. However little research has been done into the working alliance in mandated treatment. This study aims to examine the role of the work alliance in a specific form of mandated treatment: the probation supervision. The research presented here focuses on the question: Is the course of the alliance subscales during supervision associated with recidivism? Method This prospective cohort study is based on two measurements with the Working Alliance of Mandated Client Inventory (WAMCI) of 199 probation clients. The WAMCI consists of the subscales trust bond goals-restrictions and reactance. Recidivism was assessed from the second measurement of the WAMCI until the end of the follow-up period of four years. The relationship between the course of the work alliance subscales and the recidivism was analyzed with a Cox regression analysis. Results Support was found for a relationship between the patterns of trust and reactance with recidivism in the subsequent four-year period. Conclusion Building trust and avoiding reactance can have a positive effect on recidivism. The concept of working alliance deserves more attention in mandated treatment.

Panel number: 1.13 - Presentation 1.13.3
Released prisoners' experience of the support provided in the community with a particular focus on alcohol-related offending

Author(s): Brown (Melindy), Birmingham City University Birmingham, United Kingdom

Abstract:
During a time of great change for the probation service in England and Wales this paper looks to present the early findings of a project focusing on the experiences of service users receiving support from the

probation service in Staffordshire and West Midlands United Kingdom (U.K.). This project has a particular focus on service users who have been released from prison or who are currently on a community sentence and who are classed as low-medium risk. The research takes an offender-focused approach to understand the service user's perspective on what forms of support are effective for substance misuse treatment and desistance and whether demographic adaptations particularly for ethnicity and gender are needed. Despite the legality of alcohol in the U.K. and its link to violent behaviour the focus is often on generic substance abuse. As such this project places a particular focus on the misuse of alcohol. Furthermore there is a clear demographic divide between the types of crimes that are committed hence the importance of recognising the variations in support that would additionally be required. To determine this interviews with service users treatment provider practitioners and probation officers are taking place.

Panel number: 1.14 - Pre-arranged panel
Cyber Crime I: Big Data Crime and The Cybercrime Ecosystem

This panel explores early findings from the CyberCrime and Cloud Technologies project.

Panel number: 1.14 - Presentation 1.14.1
Cybercrime Kingpins and the commoditization of cybercrime

Author(s): Wall (David S.), University of Leeds United Kingdom

Abstract:
At the heart of the ever-expanding cyberthreat landscape has been the expansion of a cybercrime ecosystem around data breaches. Whilst considerable attention has been placed upon the consequences of companies of having weak security allowing data breaches to occur relatively little attention has been placed upon what happens to the data once stolen. Much of the data stolen is subsequently being used by to fuel facilitate and commit cybercrimes and it finds expression in the growing market for crimes-as-a-service which offenders can hire from other offender groups to commit cybercrimes. In this process of 'commoditizing' cybercrime cybercrime services can now be literally bought off the shelf as-a-service. So in addition to primary offender groups (e.g. the hackers fraudsters and protesters etc.) are a range of secondary key criminal actors the 'brokers' who provide crime services to help primary offenders commit cybercrime but for a price. These crime 'brokerships' each provide distinct services and are dominated by kingpins. By mapping out the various roles (the kingpins) and their interdependency between parts of this ecosystem it is possible to both improve understanding of organised crime online and also suggest more effective ways of focusing law enforcement resources.

Panel number: 1.14 - Presentation 1.14.2
Cyber-transgression in United Kingdom and Greece

Author(s): Papadodimitraki (Yanna), University of Leeds United Kingdom

Abstract:
The paper is based on the ongoing doctoral research project 'Pathways into cyber-deviance and transnational transgression in a comparative cultural context' ('transnational' in this context signifies the activities and actions across national boundaries since cybercrime is a globalised type of crime) and is exploring cyber-deviance in United Kingdom and Greece. It aims to investigate journeys into cyber-transgression and the role (sub)culture might play in these while at the same time focuses on specific activities i.e. DDoS attacks mass spam data breaches and hacking. The project seeks to show indicative motivations and rationale behind cyber-transgression and the ways these are materialising while examining the role of culture (e.g. language) and subculture(s) (e.g. youth gaming etc.) in their formulation and materialisation.

Panel number: 1.14 - Presentation 1.14.3
The Cybercrime Cascade Effect and the Effectiveness of Criminal Justice Responses

Author(s): Porcedda (Maria Grazia), University of Leeds United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper develops the 'cascade effect' outlined in Porcedda and Wall (2018 & forthcoming) which describes the process by which 'upstream' cybercrime such as data breaches cascade data 'downstream' to give rise to further crimes such as fraud extortion etc. The process by which the data breach takes place and the data is subsequently processed is marked by various key tipping points where the data is ultimately used to commit further crimes. As part of the larger EPSRC CRITiCal project the paper will use a grounded theory approach to conduct legal empirical analysis on 50 cases (20 in depth) decided in English and Welsh courts between 2010 and 2019 to explore the various tipping points in the journey downstream that constitute this cascade effect. It will also explore how the effectiveness of criminal justice responses may be blunted by the scale of data crimes as well as misalignment between civil and criminal law but may inform future investigative strategy.

Panel number: 1.15 - Pre-arranged panel
Conceptual Challenges in Youth Justice Systems

Author(s): Lynch (Nessa), Faculty of Law Victoria University of Wellington Wellington New Zealand

Abstract:
This panel will take a comparative perspective in examining conceptual challenges to youth justice systems. These are cases such as homicide and serious offending and older adolescent offenders which pose challenges to norms of youth justice.

Panel number: 1.15 - Presentation 1.15.1
A Children's Rights Compliant Approach to Homicide Cases — A Comparison of Civil and Common Law Jurisdictions

Author(s): Lynch (Nessa), Faculty of Law Victoria University of Wellington Wellington New Zealand
Brink (Yannick), Leiden University Department of Child Law. Leiden Netherlands

Abstract:
This paper builds on previous work analysing the approach of law policy and practice to children accused of or convicted of homicide in common law jurisdictions. This work concluded that despite significant progress across jurisdictions in increasing compliance with children's rights principles in relation to minor to moderate offending homicide and other very serious offences continue to apply an adult and retributive approach to children resulting in punitive and damaging trial procedures and sentences. This paper extends the analysis to a selection of European civil law jurisdictions in furtherance of the goal of establishing what a children's rights compliant approach to such cases may be. Homicide is chosen as one of the most serious offences known to the criminal law and one that has a relatively settled and consistent definition across various legal systems. Nonetheless the analysis will have implications for other very serious offending such as terrorism and sexual violence committed by children.

Panel number: 1.15 - Presentation 1.15.2
Criminal Culpability — a Developmental Perspective

Author(s): Schmidt (Eva), Leiden University Department of Child Law. Leiden Netherlands

Abstract:
Recently (neuro)psychological research into adolescent development has led to increased attention for adolescents in justice systems as it demonstrates that age limits often do not match adolescents' capacity to be held criminally responsible. The Netherlands has a flexible system for adolescents most recently amended in 2014 in which 16- to 23-year-olds can be sentenced as juveniles or adults. However in establishing this system little attention was devoted to fundamental legal issues in the context of

adolescent development most notably that of criminal culpability. Put differently: an adequate reflection on the question when juveniles are 'culpable enough' to impose adult sanctions or when young adults are 'culpable to the same extent as juveniles' and thus should be sanctioned likewise is missing. The Dutch juvenile justice system lacks strong theoretical foundations leaving it vulnerable – for instance to changing political climates. This paper therefore provides a preliminary reflection on the meaning of criminal culpability for adolescents borrowing building blocks from the 'adult' justice system. In this manner it is proposed to start building a bridge between the adult and the juvenile justice system. This paper based on research funded by the Dutch Organization for Scientific Research will present some possible approaches.

Panel number: 1.15 - Presentation 1.15.3
The Trial of Children for Serious Offences in Ireland

Author(s): Forde (Louise), University College Cork Centre for Children's Rights and Family Law School of Law Cork Ireland

Abstract:
The commission of very serious offences by children poses challenges for States seeking to respond to offending by young people through specialised youth justice systems. Often young people who commit crimes of a serious nature are transferred from these child-centred systems to be tried in adult courts. The trial of children in adult courts has posed challenges for youth justice systems internationally and significant challenges exist in ensuring that the due process rights of child defendants are upheld effectively. This paper considers the trial of children for serious crimes – including homicide offences – in Ireland using recent cases as an example and examines how well the rights of child defendants have been protected. The trial of children for serious offences is relatively under-researched in Ireland. Few high profile cases involving serious crimes committed by children have been tried in Ireland since the introduction of the Children Act 2001; however in recent years this situation has been changing. In light of this changing situation this paper aims to assess how well the statutory and Constitutional framework protect the rights of children being tried for these offences and how these are being balanced with other considerations including the rights of victims.

Panel number: 1.16 - Pre-arranged panel
ISRD3 Panel 1: Migrant youth as victims and offenders: Insights from the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD)

Abstract:
Recent studies have found opposite peaks for these two types of crimes but those findings are rare. The different findings of seasonal patterns are present in current studies for example - robbery has summer peaks in some studies (e.g. Cohn and Rotton 2000) and winter peaks in others (e.g. Field 1992; Landau and Fridman 1993). Homicide has received the most attention among individual offenses and it produces the most divergent results.

Panel number: 1.16 - Presentation 1.16.1
Delinquency of Turkish juveniles with native and migrant status: Investigating the deprivation and importation hypotheses of offending using International Self-report Delinquency (ISRD3) data

Author(s): Enzmann (Dirk), University of Hamburg Hamburg Germany

Abstract:
Crimes committed by women can be inserted in several groups of the crimes from the Criminal code of RNM and a large number of them are from the group of crimes against the property and crimes against the person and body and for the purpose of this research we will focus on these two main groups and we

will try find the seasonal patterns of female offenders overall and especially for property and violent crimes.

Panel number: 1.16 - Presentation 1.16.2
Poor life conditions or poor morals? A multi-national comparison of the correlates of offending between migrant youth and native youth

Author(s): Marshall (Ineke Haen), Northeastern University Boston United States
Marshall (Chris), University of Nebraska-Omaha School of Criminology and Criminal Justice Omaha United States / Markina (Anna), University of Tartu Tallinn Estonia

Abstract:

Panel number: 1.16 - Presentation 1.16.3
The victim-offender overlap among migrant youth through an international lens

Author(s): Steketee (Majone), Verwey-Jonker Institute Utrecht Netherlands
Gaag (Renske), Erasmus University Rotterdam Netherlands

Abstract:
The so called 'victim-offender overlap' is an interesting finding in the field of criminology. In the literature two types of explanations are given for this connection between perpetrator and victimization. Firstly that there is a direct reciprocal connection between perpetration and victimization (Agnew 2002; Ousey Wilco & Fisher 2011). The second theory assumes that perpetrators and victims are so similar in many respects that there are many shared characteristics and therefore the coherence of an artefact (Rokven Ruiter & Tolsma 2013; Ousey et al. 2011). Analyses with the ISRD3 data among juveniles (age 12-16 year) in 27 countries show that migrant youth are overrepresented as victim as perpetrators and as well in the 'victim-offender overlap'. Most scholars explain this overrepresentation of migrants by situational factors: migrant youth are more exposed to dangerous environment that put them more at risk for both committing delinquent and becoming victims of crime. But individual personalities (especially self-control and morality) or risky lifestyle such as problematic alcohol use has also an influence on the overlap between victimization and delinquency. In this paper we present the result of the analyses of individual and situational factor to explain the involvement of migrant youth as offenders and victims.

Panel number: 1.16 - Presentation 1.16.4
Hate Crime Offending among European Youth: Prevalence and Risk Factors

Author(s): Kivivuori (Janne), University of Helsinki Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy Helsinki Finland
Kaakinen (Markus), University of Helsinki Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy Helsinki Finland

Abstract:
The collected data refer to convicted women offenders in the two biggest cities in the Pelagonia region – Bitola and Prilep for a 5 year period from 2011-2015.

Panel number: 1.17 - Presentation 1.17.1
Indirect criminalisation: True limits of the criminal law

Author(s): Demetriou (Stavros), University of Sussex United Kingdom

Abstract:
Since the 1990s there has been significant reliance in England and Wales upon civil preventive measures to address various types of criminality ranging from everyday anti-social behaviour to terrorism-related

activities. According to the legislature the primary objective of these interventions is to prevent certain types of criminality rather than to punish those subjected to these measures albeit allowing for the imposition of significant restrictions on their liberty. To this end civil preventive measures enable the state to intervene at an early stage prior to the commission of a substantive offence and impose various restrictions on the liberty of those likely to offend in the future. Notwithstanding the potential benefits of these measures their proliferation during the last three decades poses a number of normative and practical challenges for criminal law theorists. Chiefly among these concerns is the possibility of criminalising indirectly certain kinds of behaviour through legal instruments regarded by the legislature as non-criminal measures. This paper offers a critical evaluation of indirect criminalisation focusing primarily on the normative challenges posed by this phenomenon.

Panel number: 1.17 - Presentation 1.17.2
Human smuggling in the context of transnational Europeanization

Author(s): Neunkirchner (Marion), Vienna Centre for Societal Security Vienna Austria

Abstract:
The genesis of the human smuggling section of the Aliens Police Act in the criminal policy discourse is reconstructed from a functional-conflict theory perspective. The interpretive analysis follows the social constructivist Labeling-Paradigm and reconstructs the connection between criminal policy measures against smuggling and the discursive construction of human smugglers. Following a review of the secondary literature on the Aliens Police Act it has been determined how the people smuggler is discursively constituted by means of documentary analysis. They are constituted as rational criminally-organized and abominable criminals. An interview which has been used as a case study with a legally convicted offender has been conducted. The analysis of this led to the outcome of the situational elements of a criminally relevant act on the one hand and the merger of a criminal organization on the other hand. The reconstruction of the genesis of the human smuggling section finally shows its restrictive development in the context of transnational Europeanization embedded in the crime policy discourse dominated by issues of security and control.

Panel number: 1.17 - Presentation 1.17.3
The U.S. Supreme Court Reinforces Colonialism through the 5th Amendment's Double Jeopardy Clause

Author(s): Gonzalez (Arleen), Stockton University Galloway United States

Abstract:
The U.S. Supreme Court Reinforces Colonialism through the 5th Amendment's Double Jeopardy Clause This paper questions the solidity of the U.S. Supreme Court decision in Puerto Rico vs. Sanchez-Valle that held that Puerto Rico was not a "separate sovereign" for Double Jeopardy purposes thereby reinforcing its colonial status. A historical review of prior legislative acts case law and U.S. submissions to the United Nations challenges the Court's position in this matter. Puerto Rico's disputed political relationship to the United States has serious implications regarding Constitutional protections for Puerto Rican criminal defendants residing in Puerto Rico whose U.S. citizenship is of a different nature than for Puerto Ricans residing in the United States.

Panel number: 1.17 - Presentation 1.17.4
Pretrial Detention The terrible Mexican case

Author(s): Osorio (Frank), Frank Osorio Law Firm mexico city Mexico

Abstract:
Pretrial detention is the decision to detain a person before is found guilty of a crime while this person is waiting for a trial. It is a very common practice these days over the world and it's a clear violation of the

human rights even though we could think that its use its decreasing it is not it's a very important issue that needs to be treated as such at this moment are about 3.3 million people behind bars waiting for justice to arrive without knowing for sure how long their trial is going to take they could spends months or even years waiting for it they haven't been found guilty of any crime but still they are treated as such which violates the universal right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty. The mexican case is a terrible example of human rights violation becuase this year the legislative branch that is crontoled by the new president on 2019 reformed the constitution and added a new list of crimes that increase the opportunity to put more people on pretrial detention going against the world´s policy of traying to put less people in jail violating their human rights.

Panel number: 1.18 - Presentation 1.18.1
Fear of Crime in Professional and Public Discourses

Author(s): Dobryninas (Aleksandras), Vilnius University Vilnius Lithuania

Abstract:
In criminology the fear of crime traditionally addresses the peculiarities of the public discourse dealing with crime and criminal justice issues. Usually the fear of crime is treated as a social construct accumulating various social economic psychological political and cultural factors. However the fear of crime is no less a critical topic in professional discourse. The classical criminological tradition shared the Enlightenment intellectuals' vision of society as a social contract according to which crime is a dangerous violation of its basic principles a challenge to social order. Criminal justice redresses this societal threat or fear of crime through punishment which in its turn intends to deter potential criminals. Despite similarities in the perceptions of the fear of crime in public and professional discourses there are no less visible differences between them in rationalities motivations and policy consequences of the "fear of crime" topic. These similarities and differences will be observed presenting the results of sociological and criminological researches which had been conducted in Lithuania during the last decade. Some suggestions concerning the compatibility of discourses mentioned above and its possible impact on criminal justice policy are also discussed.

Panel number: 1.18 - Presentation 1.18.2
How welfare regimes moderates the effects of victimization on feelings of unsafety

Author(s): Ejrnæs (Anders), Roskilde University Denmark
Scherg (Rune), Roskilde University Denmark

Abstract:
This paper examines the relationship between experience of victimization and feeling of unsafety in 21 European countries. Using multi-level regression analysis two broad question are addressed: first how experience of victimization during the last five years affect feelings of unsafety and second how different welfare regimes and quality of governance moderate the effects of victimization on feelings of unsafety. The empirical analyses are based on data from 3 rounds of the European Social Survey (round 6-8). Theoretically the article combines a victimological tradition which suggests that victims of crime feel more unsafe than non-victims with an institutional perspective in which certain institutional conditions are seen as a moderating factor on the relationship between victimization and feelings of unsafety. Our results show that overall feelings of unsafety are lower in the Scandinavian countries compared to most other countries in Europe and that the connection between victimization and feelings of unsafety is much weaker than in welfare regimes with less comprehensive welfare policies. The article concludes that the Scandinavian welfare state and criminal justice system seem to be relatively effective in limiting victims' feelings of unsafety.

Panel number: 1.18 - Presentation 1.18.3

Punitiveness and fear of crime within the police force and the general population

Author(s): Kemme (Stefanie)? University of Applied Police Sciences Hamburg Germany

Abdul-Rahman (Laila), Ruhr University Bochum Criminology Bochum Germany / Hanslmaier (Michael), Landeshauptstadt München Referat für Stadtplanung und Bauordnung HA I Bereich Soziale Grundsatzfragen München Germany

Abstract:
It is of interest if experiences of people working inside or in cooperation with the criminal justice system such as police officers are reflected in different punitive attitudes. In a number of studies victimization experience has been shown to increase fear of crime. And fear of crime has a significant influence on punitiveness. One explanation for the assumption that police officers show different attitudes could be the higher amount of victimization experiences. First we have a German wide representative survey on crime and crime related opinions conducted on behalf of the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (N= 3073) and second a survey on perceived crime development and attitudes to punishment among students at the University of Applied Police Sciences in Hamburg (N=274). Results show that achievers (students that have been working in the police force and attend the University in order to advance to higher service) are as punitive as the general population whereas direct entrants are less punitive. The punitiveness of direct entrants increase with increasing age but decrease from the age of 31 again. Also achievers show a decrease from the age of 31. Effects of victimization and fear of crime are discussed.

Panel number: 1.19 - Presentation 1.19.1
The "Nordic Homicide from Past to Present" project: Icelandic Homicides in the 20th century

Author(s): Thorisdottir (Rannveig), Metropolitan Police Reykjavik Iceland
Jonasson (Jonas Orri) The Reykjavik Metropolitan Police Reykjavik Iceland

Abstract:
In recent decades homicide rates in developed countries have decreased along with other types of crimes. Compared to other Nordic countries homicide rates in Iceland are similar to the rate per capita in the other countries apart from Finland. The aim of the Nordic Homicide project is to develop a coding manual to be better able to compare trends in time and space between the Nordic countries in a standardized manner. This study focuses on Icelandic homicide rates from the beginning of the 20th century until 2018. The paper focuses on answering if and then how the homicide rate has changed during the 20th century. Data from two different data sources was analyzed Icelandic court archives and the Icelandic police database. Cases were coded according to the EHM standard. The results show that homicide rates in Iceland increased after 1970. The average went from 0.3 cases each year per 100.000 inhabitants to 0.7 cases in the 1970s and onwards. One of the similarities found between the cases was that the offender was most often under the influence of alcohol (and in later years drugs) when committing the crime and the perpetrators were usually men.

Panel number: 1.19 - Presentation 1.19.2
Homicide rate and rurality: Evidence from Russia

Author(s): Kudryavtsev (Vladimir), European University at St. Petersburg St. Petersburg Russian Federation
Knorre (Alexey), European University at St. Petersburg St. Petersburg Russian Federation

Abstract:

The impact of rurality on levels of homicidal violence is one of the longstanding yet under-researched and controversial issues in modern criminology. While some researchers claim there is a positive link between two phenomena others do not find it. In Russia previous research reported that the homicide rate used to be higher in rural areas but had fallen and became equal with the urban homicide rate by the beginning of 2000-s (Kaylen 2012). However this previous scholarship used heavily aggregated data which substantially limited its analytic capability. Using the universe of case-level data from Russian investigative bodies 2013-2014 we assess the difference between rural and urban homicide rates in Russia. Analyzing homicide offenses on the crime-level data we find that while rural areas show a significantly greater propensity towards lethal violence there is an evident heterogeneity of homicide rates among predominantly rural municipalities.

Panel number: 1.20 - Presentation 1.20.1
The subjective impact of being in care on the lives of adult male and female care-leavers

Author(s): Nuytiens (An), Vrije Universiteit Brussel
Luyten (Ilse), Vlaams Welzijnsverbond (Flemish Welfare Union)

Abstract:
In this paper the results of a study with care-leavers in Belgium are discussed. Life history interviews were conducted with 38 male and female care-leavers (21–66 years) to investigate how they experienced being in care how they perceived the impact of this on their later life course and how they reflect on shifts in their narratives as their lives progressed. The interviews reveal three narratives of the self shaped by the experience of being in care: the collective self the problematic self and the resilient self. The collective self and the problematic self engender feelings of stigmatization and a search for the lost self or new self throughout the subsequent life course. The results show that the impact of being in care on the narratives of the self changes over time. In this contribution the results are presented with a focus on similarities and differences between male and female care-leavers. Also we will reflect on implications for practice policy and future research.

Panel number: 1.20 - Presentation 1.20.2
Did the Me-Too movement have an impact on cybercrime victimization in Iceland?

Author(s): Gunnlaugsson (Helgi), University of Iceland Reykjavík Iceland
Jónasson (Jónas Orri), University of Iceland Reykjavík Iceland

Abstract:
The web has increasingly been used as a source to target suitable victims all over the globe. By using the Internet people worldwide can be connected offering all kinds of new opportunities for deviant activities and crime. A variety of internet-related threats are regularly being reported in the mass media e.g. computer fraud cyber vandalism cyberbullying and most recently cyberwarfare. The first study in Iceland examining cybercrime victimization among the Icelandic public was conducted in 2016. According to the findings about 13 percent of the respondents reported having been victimized by cybercrime in the past three years prior to the survey. Slander and consumer fraud were the most common types of victimization. Respondents aged 30-44 years old were most likely to have been victimized. In 2018 the same survey was repeated using the same questionnaire as in 2016. The survey was placed online in cooperation with the Social Sciences Research Institute to a sample of about 2000 respondents reflecting the Icelandic population 18 years +. Do we see an increase in cybercrime victimization? Do we detect signs of more sexual victimization in the wake of the me-too confessions in 2017? What social groups report the most victimization?

Panel number: 1.21 - Presentation 1.21.1
When Online Abuse and Conspiracy Theories Collide

Author(s): Are (Carolina), City University of London London United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper discusses an instance in which flaming and conspiracy theories collide using the example of #McCann the hashtag utilised by an active community of flame trolls who discuss the disappearance of Madeleine McCann daily often blaming her parents for the crime and for a range of other presumed offences. Flaming is an evolution of trolling involving online harassment invective threats and repeated often group-led abuse going beyond mere conversation disruption. On #McCann trolls carry out a smear campaign against the McCanns painting them as liars glib attention-hungry murderers; using conspiracy scripts to show we do not know everything about the case because lies from the McCanns (viewed as a part of the establishment) and from the police the media and from charities have prevented the truth to emerge; they use Twitter and meme lingo in a heightened portrayal of a view already displayed in the press already proven wrong by the authorities and already condemned by the McCanns as harassment. Analysing the average #McCann discourse this paper shines a light on the online subculture of flame trolls who comment on high profile criminal cases to create an initial modus operandi for their behaviour and start to regulate their actions.

Panel number: 1.21 - Presentation 1.21.2
The Criminological Capitalist Realism of Robocop

Author(s): McGuinness (Paul), University of Sussex

Abstract:
In this paper I advocate for Paul Verhoeven's sardonic sci-fi masterpiece Robocop (1987) to be reappraised as an important cultural criminological text in its own right as well as representing a variety of Capitalist Realism (Fisher 2009) specific to criminology both as a field of study and praxis. Fisher describes Capitalist Realism as the "widespread sense that not only is capitalism the only viable political and economic system but also that it is now impossible even to imagine a coherent alternative to it" (Fisher 2009). With the films criminological context of a corrupt corporation attempting to pacify a hyper-violent society using militarised security solutions bearing more than a passing resemblance to our own with each passing year Robocop has become an instructive Criminological Capitalist Realist text. As we witness increasingly militarised policing alongside the mainstreaming of prison abolitionism or decreasing community sentences during a prison 'crisis' such tensions are mediated if not explained via Verhoeven's lionisation of the cyborg above both the automaton and the police officer as the criminological solution to our present situation and a hermeneutic through which we as criminologists can parse the tensions in our work.

Panel number: 1.21 - Presentation 1.21.3
Community-Oriented Policing Socially Constructed: Research Findings from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia

Author(s): Struzińska (Katarzyna), Jagiellonian University in Kraków Kraków Poland
Czapska (Janina), Jagiellonian University in Kraków Kraków Poland

Abstract:
People perceive reality through the prism of own culture and experience; on this basis they assign meanings to what they observe. Consequently social reality is created in the process of constant interpretation. The perception of social phenomena becomes institutionalized through interactions between people; and the individual knowledge about those phenomena might be a factor defining the boundaries of persons' reality. In this paper we try to analyse community-oriented policing (COP) as a concept which gains it meaning(s) in result of individual's cognitive processes. In the theoretical part of the paper we present those elements of COP which recur in its various scientific definitions presented in the literature and seem to establish knowledge fundamental for understanding COP. The empirical part of the paper is focused on selected results of the qualitative research which has been conducted in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia as a part of the international project Community-Based Policing and Post-Conflict Police Reform. We elaborate on the definitions of COP given by research participant which were

grouped according to the main factors that shaped respondents' understanding of this concept e.g. their knowledge; work experience; participation in COP training in the past; culture and intuition.

Panel number: 1.22 - Presentation 1.22.1
From Tim Osman to Abu Ghraib: The criminal law of the enemy and the legitimation of the use of torture

Author(s): Gonçalves (Catarina), FSCH/New University Lisbon Portugal

Abstract:
There is a growing interest in the phenomenon of terrorism which has assumed a preponderant role in the international security agenda since the terrorist attacks of September 11 2001. From here we see a growing "demonization" of terrorism and its ideologies and the discourses around security assume a securitizing perspective in which the main focus is the fight against terrorism and the defense of the state without the need for the means to give up. The conditions for torture to become part of the military techniques in the fight against terrorism justified by gaps in the definition of the concept itself and the lack of international criminal law perspectives that it covers are thus met. There is a need for a deeper look at the security issues that are causing a change in the international paradigm and which lead to a growing need to relegate international standards to the defense of citizens' freedoms rights and guarantees.

Panel number: 1.22 - Presentation 1.22.2
Criminogenic Democracies: A Model of State Crimes Against Democracy (SCADs) in Contemporary Polities

Author(s): Uibariu (Alexandra), University of Portsmouth United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper presents an integrated grounded theory of State Crimes Against Democracy (SCADs) in contemporary polities and makes a call for the consideration of such criminality under the (critical) criminological umbrella of "state crime". The inter-disciplinary model is grounded in the scholarly thought stemming from public administration political science and criminology as well as the experiences of those working in the area of democracy-promotion and governmental transparency and accountability and represents a comprehensive account of typologies of SCADs their characteristics conjunctures potential pitfalls and recommendations for post-victimisation action. SCADs are constructed as crimes of omission or commission which encompass electoral manipulation and incapacitation; political unaccountability; breaches of human civil and political rights; and which often result in the destabilisation of the rule of law and economic development the undermining of broader social norms moral values and public trust in democratic institutions and the potential for escalation to crimes against humanity and war crimes.

Panel number: 1.22 - Presentation 1.22.3
Power and Collusion: The case of the forced eviction of the Chagossians.

Author(s): Twyman-Ghoshal (Anamika), Stonehill College

Abstract:
The broadening of white-collar crime and state crime have included studying collusion between state and corporate actors (Kramer and Michalowski1990) as well as with supra-national actors (Friedrichs 2015). This paper furthers research on collusion by exploring conspiracy between powerful state actors. To do this the study analyses the case of forced eviction of Chagossians from the Diego Garcia in the Chagos Archipelago (also known as the British Indian Ocean Territory). This content analysis of legal and historical documents explores the extent of the secret conspiracy between the United Kingdom and the United States to depopulate Diego Garcia. The paper begins by explaining the international legal definition of forced eviction and its various forms. The case of the Chagossians is presented with a special focus on the post-colonial context for the forced displacement of an entire population and the collusion

between two powerful nations. The paper looks at key factors that enabled this crime to occur including the capture and manipulation of international law and the impunity of the key actors in the face of domestic and international court cases that followed.

Panel number: 1.22 - Presentation 1.22.4
Torture and migration: the case of Brescia refugees

Author(s): Antonietti (Anna), University of Brescia Brescia Italy
Ravagnani (Luisa), University of Brescia Brescia Italy / Romano (Carlo Alberto), University of Brescia Brescia Italy / Verzeletti (Andrea), University of Brescia Brescia Italy

Abstract:
The condition of victimization that precedes the decision (free or forced) to leave one's own Country of origin and move for Europe with all the risks that such a journey entails is a topic that has been debated by public opinion for a long time not always in a scientific-oriented way. The Authors compare the outcomes of periodic surveys carried out by humanitarian organizations operating in the Countries of origin with the data collected by the Brescia Institute of Legal Medicine in the 2008-2018 decade (228 cases) related to persons asking for international protection. They try to identify the coherence and the verisimilitude of the narratives related to the torture that migrants reported to have suffered before their departure with the officially recognized situation of Human Rights violation. Furthermore as a corollary of the data objectively collected elements deriving from the narration of the facts by the interested parties were taken into consideration (almost always mediated for linguistic reasons) in order to better understand the cultural dynamics underlying the reported torture practice.

Panel number: 1.23 - Presentation 1.23.1
Migrants' resilience in a Norwegian welfare prison: between belonging and exclusion

Author(s): Damsa (Dorina), University of Oslo Oslo Norway

Abstract:
Kongsvinger prison in Norway has been reoriented to hold foreign nationals only becoming part of the Norwegian immigration control regime. The prison still abides by the logic of the welfare state however the end goal of inclusion is no longer in sight. After serving their sentence those held at Kongsvinger will most likely be deported and banned from entering Norway. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork in the women's wing this paper aims to articulate the women's positions between belonging and exclusion. As such the paper seeks to remain faithful to the women's subjectivities neither victims nor overt political actors by making use of 'resilience' as an analytical lens. Specifically the paper addresses women's mobility solidarity and home-making at Kongsvinger as resiliences and finally it addresses the ambivalence inherent to Kongsvinger prison.

Panel number: 1.23 - Presentation 1.23.2
Measuring punitive attitudes towards immigrants in Spain: design and validation of an ad-hoc questionnaire

Author(s): Aguilar Jurado (Juan Antonio), University of Malaga Malaga Spain

Abstract:
Spain is one of the European countries that receives majority of the immigrants. This phenomenon is extremely relevant to criminology since the relationship between immigration crime and public insecurity is part of the collective imagination. The public opinion on punishments that offenders deserve (punitive attitudes) has been well studied however there is not enough research that specifically focuses on punitive attitudes towards immigrant offenders at least in Spain. In order to gather this type of information an ad-hoc questionnaire was designed to measure punitive attitudes towards immigrants.

Part of the questionnaire was adapted from different studies and others were extracted from the European Social Survey. The questionnaire consists of two parts: the first measures the explanatory variables of punitive attitudes towards immigrants and the second consists of a punitiveness scale towards immigrants. In order to conduct a nationwide survey in the future the validity of the questionnaire has been analyzed through the expert judgment method. The questionnaire was sent to 15 experts in punitive attitudes who evaluated the suitability clarity location and essentiality of each item. Aiken's V coefficients and Lawshe's Content Validity Ratio are satisfactory therefore after making some modifications the questionnaire can be applied to a pilot sample.

Panel number: 1.23 - Presentation 1.23.3
Discursive representations of irregular migration and detention of foreigners in Canada and Spain

Author(s): Ballesteros Pena (Ana), University of A Coruña (Spain) & University of Toronto (Canada)

Abstract:
Immigration detention represents one of most extreme sanctions to the administrative fault of entering or living in a country without the legal status required. Along with the increasing flows of undocumented migrants and asylum seekers moving around the world intensification of the use of the practice of detention has taken place. In the political process public debates and institutional discourses have provided different interpretations of irregular migration as a 'problem' and have proposed alternative courses of action such as detention and deportation. Bearing this in mind the purpose of this paper is to contribute to this scholarship by analyzing how irregular migration and detention are represented in the legislation institutional discourses and public debates. Methodologically I have drawn on Critical Frame Analysis (CFA) and Carol Bacchi's approach What's the problem represented to be?. Moreover I have chosen two case studies: Canada and Spain in which I have analyzed legislation political positions debates in media and points of view of different actors. By using this methodological and conceptual strategy the main assumptions and presuppositions that lie behind and shape public policies on irregular immigration and detention emerge.

Panel number: 1.24 - Presentation 1.24.1
Supervised contact arrangements in custody cases

Author(s): Skjørten (Kristin), University of Oslo Oslo Norway

Abstract:
In recent years the Norwegian Children Act has been amended several times with the aim of giving children increased protection against violence and abuse. The presentation will focus on the courts' use of the legal provision of supervised contact with children in cases of parents' disputes. In such disputes about contact with children the question of supervision is made relevant when the child is at risk of being harmed or when the parents are in need of guidance during contact with the child. A review of legal practice from the Courts of Appeal shows a significant increase in the use of supervision. What characterizes cases in which supervision in contact with the child is decided? And how is it justified? Methods: The research is based on nearly 500 judgements reached by the Courts of Appeal dealing with issues of residence and contact. The judgements are divided into four periods between 1998 and 2015 and provide the opportunity to look for changes in case law over time. The analytical approach is thematic analysis.

Panel number: 1.24 - Presentation 1.24.2
Chronic Nuisance Laws and Domestic Violence: Let the Victim Beware

Author(s): Ross (Lee), University of Central Florida Orlando United States

Abstract:
Chronic nuisance laws are a recent development in a long history of states and localities using nuisance laws to hold property owners liable for criminal activity on the premises (Fais 2008). Essentially these

laws are used to restrict the use of the property for illegal purposes especially illegal drug activity (Glesner 1992). More recently enforcement efforts have extended to several offenses related to domestic violence including battery assault stalking sexual assault and discharge of a firearm. Now victims of domestic violence face potential revictimization and discrimination from landlords and housing authorities employers child protective service agencies and others seeking to control and eliminate the 'nuisance.' Some fear that battered women are more likely to hide the abuse they suffer rather than seek help resulting in the availability of far fewer resources to protect themselves and change their lives (Lapidus 2003). The present study examined data from several states to explore the impact of chronic nuisance laws on victims of domestic violence. Preliminary findings suggest that chronic nuisance laws often exacerbate conditions and barriers that many victims already face in accessing housing as victims are blamed for criminal activities that are beyond their control.

Panel number: 1.24 - Presentation 1.24.3
Hamburg's street corner societies – public drinking and the perception of neighborhood disorder

Author(s): Taefi (Anabel), University of Applied Police Sciences Hamburg Germany
Kemme (Stefanie), University of Applied Police Sciences Hamburg Germany

Abstract:
Spending leisure time outside at "corners" with acquaintances or friends has become a social phenomenon all over Germany. Especially in summer time several corners in each city are nowadays crowded with people. Thus residents are confronted with garbage noise glass containers and bodily fluids. Simultaneously tackling incivilities and neighborhood disorders to restore subjective security has become a popular policing strategy among Germanies' politicians. Several Federal State governments have been trying to manage complaints of local residents and pub owners by (spatial and/or temporal) prohibitions of alcohol sale or drinking. In 2018 Ministry of the Interior of the Federal State of Hamburg has funded a study to investigate local residents' (N=260) and public drinkers' (N=480) attitudes towards/motivations for public drinking and acceptance of preventive measures directed at controlling public drinking disorders and incivilities. Interviews using standardized questionnaires have been conducted in three inner city "corner" hot spots. Results of the analysis show a great variety of needs and wishes of the interviewees. While repressive measures generally lack consent a multitude of ideas on handling e.g. noise and garbage while maintaining social inclusion have been presented by interviewees. Results will be discussed with regard to policing strategies and civic participation.

Panel number: 1.24 - Presentation 1.24.4
Coping with threats and harassment in politics

Author(s): Marijnissen (Diana), Avans Hogeschool 's-Hertogenbosch Netherlands

Abstract:
Research into the harassment of politicians and other public officials in Northern America and Western Europe demonstrates that 30-93 percent of politicians report having experienced harassing or stalking behavior. This leads to intriguing questions such as: what types of threats do politicians face how do they respond to those threats and what is the effect on political decision making? This article presents the results of research on those questions in The Netherlands. Semi structured interviews and Q-methodology were applied to gain insight into the different types of threats and the ways in which aldermen cope with these threats and harassments. The types of threats and harassments are diverse from verbal abuse to physical violence. Q-methodology shows three types of rather different coping strategies. The first strategy is combative and decisive. The second strategy is vulnerable and cautious. The third strategy is down to earth and accepting. In a comparative case study that was carried out in three cases representing the three distinguished strategies as a follow-up on the Q-methodological study we concluded that threats can indeed influence the process of decision making but in none of the cases the threats had influence on the actual outcome of that process.

Panel number: 1.25 - Presentation 1.25.1
Prison Work Revisited

Author(s): Kommer (Max), non-affiliated (formerly: WODC / Ministry of Justice) Rijswijk Netherlands

Abstract:
In my presentation I explore how the work work environment and professionalism of Dutch prison officers has developed over a 30-year period. To do so I compare the results of my recent qualitative study (72 interviews) of prison work with those of my 1986 more extensive research (interviews questionnaires participant observation) on the same subject. I will focus on the process of professionalisation of the work of (esp.) prison officers which started in the 1980's and was influenced by several internal and external factors since then. My findings allow me to also look at the ability of prison staff to cope with challenges resulting from a changing prison population budget cuts and the introduction of new policies aimed at re-integration and introducing aspects of restorative justice.

Panel number: 1.25 - Presentation 1.25.2
Prison officers their role and their uses of power: A comparative study in two prison administrations within the same legal framework

Author(s): Güerri (Cristina), Universitat Pompeu Fabra Barcelona Spain

Abstract:
This presentation is aimed at understanding how prison officers use their power to gain inmate compliance in the Spanish context – a context in which two prison administrations exist within the same legal framework. Building on French and Raven's typology of bases of social power previous research has shown that prison officers find positional referent and expert power more useful than coercive and reward power and that individual characteristics of the officer (e.g. experience risk perception rehabilitative orientation) are related to the choice of certain bases of power over others. However little attention has been paid to how the perceived availability of these bases of power and the assessment of the situation influence their use of power in a given interaction with inmates. To explore this issue 40 prison officers of two prisons were interviewed about their uses of power when dealing with inmates. Results show that legally available forms or power are mainly coercive and officers need to underuse them or develop human service roles to build positional referent or expert power. More interestingly the extent to which these powers are used in the two prisons varies due to the policies implemented by the prison administration to which they belong.

Panel number: 1.25 - Presentation 1.25.3
Prison officer self-legitimacy and support for offender rehabilitation in Ghana

Author(s): Akoensi (Thomas D.), University of Kent Kent Crime and Justice Centre School of Social Policy Sociology and Social Research Kent United Kingdom
Tankebe (Justice), University of Cambridge Cambridge United Kingdom

Abstract:
Legitimacy refers to the moral recognition of power and the legitimacy of prisons and power relations within them remain a central topic for prison researchers. However the prison legitimacy literature tends to focus on the views of prisoners. Research on prison officer self-legitimacy - that is the belief by powerholders that the authority vested in them is morally right – remains scanty. Drawing on data from a survey of prison officers in Ghana this study investigated the examine the correlates of prison officer self-legitimacy and links between self-legitimacy and support for rehabilitation of offenders. Results of multivariate analyses show that relations with colleagues and treatment by supervisors were the key correlates of self-legitimacy. Self-legitimacy in turn was found to shape officers' support for rehabilitation of offenders. Finally perceived supervisory fairness and positive relations with prisoners were associated with increased support for rehabilitation. The implications are discussed.

Panel number: 1.25 - Presentation 1.25.4

Perceptions among prison`s staff regarding Domestic Violence rehabilitation programs-A synergistic approach

Author(s): Shoham (Efrat), Ashkelon Academic College Ashkelon Israel
Zelig (Anat), Ashkelon Academic College Ashkelon Israel

Abstract:
This qualitative study is part of a mixed-methods research that examined the effectiveness of the central rehabilitation program for domestic violence offenders in the Israeli Prison Services - the "House of Hope". The quantitative part of the study showed that the "House of Hope" program was effective in reducing recidivism among participating inmates. The purpose of this qualitative study is to describe the rehabilitation program according to the perspectives of the program staff. For this purpose semi-structured interviews were conducted with the department staff during the study and with past directors. The qualitative findings suggested that the success of the program probably stemmed from a synergistic combination of several components e.g. identifying characteristics of the domestic violence offender and adjusting treatment programs to their needs along with exposure to psychological treatment in varied therapies (behavioral-cognitive therapy psycho-educational and psycho-dynamic) and formats (group therapy and individual therapy) during a one-year stay in a hierarchical therapeutic community. Other components are staff professionalism and stability and also the program's ecological location in a therapeutic-oriented prison that is architecturally designed and built to create a less stressful environment for the inmates and the staff.

Panel number: 1.26 - Presentation 1.26.1
Portugal's penal mediation problems: empirical analysis of processes from Porto

Author(s): Rego de Oliveira (Cristina), University of Coimbra Coimbra Portugal

Abstract:
Portugal approved the Law n.º 21/2007 and institutionalized Penal Mediation for Adults within the criminal system. However since 2009-2010 the institute faces difficulties and has limited application (or none application at all). This presentation aims to reflect about the failure of this restorative experience based on a qualitative and quantitative methodology. First of all it will be explained the restrictive framework used by the legal actors in Portugal – considering that mediation can only be used during the inquest stage (before the formal accusation) and the Public Prosecutor is responsible for sending processes to the system. Second after analyzing a hundred of criminal procedures referred to the Mediation System in a Public Prosecutor's Office from Porto city this presentation will discuss the results that came from the empirical observation such as: the rate and contents of agreements the profile of victims and actors involved in a conflict the duration of the mediation process the typology of crimes perpetrated. Combining statistical data with the semi-structured interviews conducted with actors involved in the Portuguese experience this workshop wants to uncover the reasons and obstacles that can be associated with the insufficiency of victim-offender mediation as a restorative instrument to solve conflicts in Portugal.

Panel number: 1.26 - Presentation 1.26.2
Evidence based policy approach in the implementation of restorative justice in criminal matters: Case of Belarus

Author(s): Petrova (Olga), Belarusian State University Minsk Belarus
Samaryn (Vadzim), Belarusian State University Minsk Belarus / Maroz (Aleh), Belarusian State University Minsk Belarus

Abstract:
International and European Principles are universal criteria of effectiveness during improvement of Criminal Procedure in the due process of law as well as social justice in crime control. However traditional

International Principles don't mention the right to access to restorative justice as obligatory. There are only recommendations in the field of Restorative justice which could be considered as relevant for support of the rule of law in Criminal Justice. The long journey of RJ implementation in Belarus reveals that there are concerns about effectiveness of RJ in crime control. A number of researches show controversial results of effectiveness of RJ. Therefore RJ is variable and flexible in terms of procedural rules but implementation of RJ requires cultural and social researches to find applicable and effective ways to tackle the case in the context of custom. For instance emotional attitude of offender to crime could be different. The following methods of research are offered: psychological survey Delphi technique opinion poll statistics analyzing etc.

Panel number: 1.26 - Presentation 1.26.3
The impact of restorative approaches on well-being: the importance of procedural justice and student voice in education

Author(s): Norris (Heather), Aberystwyth University Aberystwyth United Kingdom

Abstract:
Advocates of restorative approaches (RA) often testify as to the positive benefits associated with participants' well-being. A major confounding issue is the ability to evaluate such claims due to the flexibility of practices and delivery thus making firm conclusions regarding the impact of RA on well-being particularly difficult. This paper reports the well-being findings from three separate RA models and considers the influence of underlying restorative mechanisms. The findings suggest that implementing a traditional whole-school approach is less significant than contextual factors facilitating procedural justice and authentic student voice in education settings.

Panel number: 1.27 - Presentation 1.27.1
Victims of trafficking: Procedural treatment of her statement and secondary victimization

Author(s): Planchadell-Gargallo (Andrea), Jaume I Castellón de la Plana Spain

Abstract:
The investigation and prosecution of the trafficking presents important procedural challenges; one of them object of this presentation is the dual role of the trafficked person since in addition to being a passive subject of the crime he or she is a witness of the criminal acts a witness specially qualified by the direct knowledge he or she has acquired of the facts. Alongside this circumstance it is not surprising that "obtaining" the victim's collaboration in this type of crime for example through his or her statement during the investigation and prosecution phase of the crime is extremely complex in practice mainly due to the fear that the victim is instilled in him or her by human trafficking networks. Well this brief work aims to highlight the measures that the Statute of the Victim of Crime provides to protect the victim of crime in Spain by helping to ensure that their collaboration in the process does not aggravate their victimization; and this is also based on the fact that in the case of the victim of trafficking we are dealing with a particularly vulnerable victim.

Panel number: 1.27 - Presentation 1.27.2
Coping with victimisation: The story of an asylum seeker

Author(s): Cross (Amy), University of Manchester

Abstract:
Asylum seekers have often experienced multiple instances of victimisation or threat of victimisation starting from the context from which they have fled during transit and even upon arrival in a 'safe' host

country. They may have suffered at the hands of a range of perpetrators from their own families to the state and they rarely get justice. This paper will explore how asylum seekers cope with their experiences of victimisation. Drawing on the narratives of one female asylum seeker who has encountered a life time of victimisation from multiple perpetrators this paper applies a psychological framework of coping to understand if and how she recovers from these events both in the short and long term. This paper will also consider the resources available to asylum seekers to help them cope with their experiences.

Panel number: 1.27 - Presentation 1.27.3
Victims without voice: a research and intervention program to protect Moroccan minors in the streets of Ceuta

Author(s): Silva (Jacqueline), Universidad de Málaga Málaga Spain
García-España (Elisa), Universidad de Málaga Malaga Spain

Abstract:
Due to its geographical location Ceuta faces a big challenge: aside from the 300 unaccompanied minors hosted in the reception center for minors under the tutelage of the protection system there are around 50 minors in street situation. The PREMECE program an agreement between the city of Ceuta and the University of Malaga focus on research and intervention with this group that escapes the protection system. For many of these minors Ceuta is city of passage to Spanish peninsula so they remain on the streets adjoining the port looking for the opportunity to cross the Strait of Gibraltar underneath the trucks that depart on ferries. On the streets of Ceuta they are exposed to victimization and delinquency risks. Under the PREMECE Program a team of educators and psychologists work with the minors on the streets using strategies of positive parenting to help them to make appropriate decisions and leave the street. Through the participant observation and the relationship of trust built between the street educators and the minors it is possible to obtain data on victimization that would not otherwise reach the authorities' knowledge. This presentation is focused on the victimization of this group who is often labeled as delinquent.

Panel number: 1.27 - Presentation 1.27.4
Victimisation experiences of migrants smuggled into the EU

Author(s): Herkes (Gwen), Ghent University Ghent Belgium

Abstract:
During the past decades victimology has grown into an important discipline. No longer is it possible to consider victims as the 'forgotten party' within the criminological academic research. However the focus within the existing research has mainly been on specific forms of criminal behavior (especially domestic and sexual violence) and also on the role and experiences of victims within the criminal justice system. Furthermore quantitative research has been the preferred research method in victimological research resulting in a lack of knowledge concerning the persons' own perceptions and experiences of victimisation in addition to the normative interpretations of victimisation. This paper however reflects on the lived experiences of migrants smuggled into the European Union during the so-called 'refugee-crisis' in 2015. Rather than focusing on victimisation rates the research project includes a strong narrative perspective on victimisation during important moments and experiences throughout the migration trajectory (f.e. smuggling experiences crossing borders experiencing the asylum procedure). In this paper we present the findings of a study on the lived experiences of smuggled migrants based on 52 in-depth interviews with Syrian Iraqi Afghani Irani and Palestinian asylum seekers in Belgium.

Panel number: 1.28 - Presentation 1.28.1
The Global Crisis of Psychosocial Disorders in the Era of Collaborative Criminal Justice

Author(s): Gosselin (Denise Kindschi), Western New England University Hadley Massachusetts United States

Abstract:
We should not assume that the challenges faced by the United States criminal justice system are unique to us or insignificant in other nations. A range of international documents have outlined disability as a human rights issue since the 1980's and psychosocial disabilities are among the human rights experiences protected under international law. Yet various countries including the United States report high rates of involvement between the criminal justice system and populations with psychosocial disorders. This is the case even though serious mental disorders have been found to be rare in general populations. We are at a loss to fully understand the criminalization of mental illness and are struggling to find humane answers for intervention. To solve the crisis in America collaborative efforts need to be framed from within a global perspective. The Sequential Intercept Model is a promising outline illustrating points within the justice system which provide avenues for diversion with individuals suspected of having mental disorders who come to the attention of the justice system. Insights on the United States experience will be shared for commentary and discussion.

Panel number: 1.28 - Presentation 1.28.2
Reimaging 'the self' in Criminology: transcendence unconscious states and the limits of narrative

Author(s): Laws (Ben), University of Cambridge

Abstract:
Notions of 'the self' in Criminology are rarely explored which is surprising given how pervasively the term is used. According to narrative criminology the self is generated and molded by the stories we tell our identity emerges through narrative scripts and these stories can motivate our future action. But this understanding of selfhood is quite narrow; this talk seeks to widen it by separating selfhood into three categories: 'the reflexive self' (the person we think we are) 'the unconscious self' (the things we do not know that shape our lives) and 'the experiencing self' (the in-the-moment living and breathing feeling of being alive). The presentation begins with a critical engagement with the field of narrative criminology which tends to address 'the reflexive self' in isolation. Then a number of findings in criminology psychology and theology are presented which reveal alternate notions of selfhood. This includes engaging with theological accounts that can be described as transcendent or transpersonal. Second psychoanalytic research notes how our behaviour is often motivated by unconscious processes that are hard to reconcile with traditional notions of selfhood. There is call to bring these different 'selves' into dialogue helps us to think more clearly about key criminological debates.

Panel number: 1.28 - Presentation 1.28.3
TO CATCH A THIEF: INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS

Author(s): Ciopec (Flaviu), WEST UNIVERSITY OF TIMISOARA TIMISOARA Romania

Abstract:
The new provisions on the liability of legal entities have made a significant gain for state criminal justice: companies could now be fined or subjected to penalties often more severe than fines i.e. dissolution temporary suspension of activity or prohibition of participation in public tender. Faced with sanctions that have altered the ultimate essence of a corporate milieu alongside and outside the criminal justice process internal control procedures have been put in place in order to take away a potentially criminal matter from the state supervision. These processes neutrally called - internal investigations - have the capacity to constitute the genuine content of a new criminal practice taken over by all major law firms that provide advice to large corporations. This study seeks to identify the main features of this type of investigation the convergence of elements belonging to different areas (criminal law labor law information technology law etc.) the divergence from classical investigative procedures and the potential insurgence against human rights.

Panel number: 1.28 - Presentation 1.28.4
Prison a land of what crimes?

Author(s): Barnade (Ezequiel), Universidad de Buenos Aires Argentina

Abstract:
In this short presentation I will be addressing crimes committed in prison. To that end I will focus on extended sentences and parole restrictions and their motives looking for which are the most common offences that take place in prisons in Argentina. In this line of thought the presentation will try to show briefly how we can get a better approach to life in South American prisons and which factors affect inmates the most. The main goal is to reach to an appreciation of data that can lead to new perspectives on how to prevent a violent environment in the correctional facilities. Although I am planning to participate in EuroCrim2019 as a part of my exchange studies at the University of Erfurt I will still use Argentine data and stats as a case in particular since it is my place of study.

Panel number: 1.29 - Pre-arranged panel
WG-PLACE: Advancing Urban Criminology

Abstract:
This panel presents papers introducing new theoretical and empirical ideas from the fields of urban studies and criminology in order to improve our understanding of crime propagation within an urban context. The papers touch on a wide range of contemporary topics such as Big Data multi-scale modelling and urban structural inequalities.

Panel number: 1.29 - Presentation 1.29.1
Neighbourhood disadvantage urban structure and violent crime in public and private environments

Author(s): Danielsson (Petri), Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy University of Helsinki Finland

Abstract:
Previous research has demonstrated that neighbourhood disadvantage and urban structure play a role in the spatial distribution of violent crime. However studies have rarely examined how these mechanisms could vary when crimes occur in different settings. This study uses neighbourhood-level data on socioeconomic and demographic structure of the population as well as data on housing and public transport nodes to study the association of neighbourhood disadvantage urban structure and violent crime rates in the Capital Region of Finland. The analysis employs spatial error and negative binomial regression models on two outcomes: police recorded violent crimes in public and private environments. As a robustness check the analysis is conducted separately for two discrete neighbourhood categories that are roughly similar in size but differ in zonation. Preliminary results indicate that the presence of public transport nodes commercial districts and socioeconomic disadvantage are associated with higher rates of violence in public environments while only socioeconomic disadvantage is important in explaining violence in private environments. Furthermore housing age diversity is positively associated with violence in public environments.

Panel number: 1.29 - Presentation 1.29.2
Delinquency areas still matter: demonstrating the theoretical and empirical distinctions between offenders and crimes

Author(s): Langton (Samuel), Crime and Well-Being Big Data Centre Manchester Metropolitan University United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper theoretically accounts for and empirically demonstrates the distinction between the spatial distributions of crime and offender residences. It notes the separate literatures emergent from this distinction. However the paper progresses to argue that a reconciliation between the two strands of research could serve to improve our understanding of the crime problem. Recent decades have seen

substantial methodological and theoretical advance focused on the examination of crime concentrations. Yet and despite the 'journey to crime' literature highlighting a clear (but distinguishable) relationship between where offenders live and where crimes are committed the crime concentrations literature has typically ignored consideration of offender residences. Drawing upon existing theoretical perspectives and using longitudinal police recorded offender residence and crime data from a large urban area in England this paper seeks to demonstrate the merits of reconciling the two strands of research with the broader aim of improving our understanding of the spatial distribution of crime.

Panel number: 1.29 - Presentation 1.29.3
How non-empirical simulation studies can contribute to empirical testing of theories in environmental criminology

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

Abstract:
Look at an Agent Based (ABM) simulation study of crime patterns as a function of how offenders react on guardians. That might be done on a chess board where simulated offenders move around consider to victimise simulated targets while simulated passers-by as guardians move around as well. Both offenders and guardians will react on each other's presence and on the simulated geographical crime pattern. The outcome of such a simulation will shed light on the interaction between guardians and offenders but only within the context of that simulated society. How can results of such an artificial enterprise be of use for testing criminological theories in "reality"? I will address this question by analysing what contributions to the various steps of the empirical cycle can be derived from simulation exercises and I will discuss the critical role of "stylized facts" in this respect. I present a number of "stylized facts" well-known in environmental criminology and illustrate my discourse with a recent example on simulating near-repeat events as presented by Wouter Steenbeek (NSCR) and myself at the "2nd International NSCR Workshop on ABM in Criminological Theory Testing" of June 2019.

Panel number: 1.29 - Presentation 1.29.4
Planetary Urban Criminology

Author(s): Bannister (Jon), Crime and Well-Being Big Data Centre Manchester Metropolitan University United Kingdom
O'Sullivan (Tony), Department of Urban Studies University of Glasgow United Kingdom

Abstract:
Urbanisation is the dominant global social process of the current century and criminology is an intrinsically urban discipline. However criminology has become dominated by the analysis of subsets of areas within a subset of rather homogeneous cities of the Global North. As the discipline has evolved and refracted under the impetus of theoretical methodological and data advance it has lost much of its urban vitality lacking critical self-awareness of its fundamental nature. We argue for a new or renewed approach to criminology that begins from the perspective of the city as an open system. We assess the shortcomings of a criminology that fails to take proper account of the city as a multi-scalar open system. We then discuss the main causal processes that such an approach encompasses and ways to represent the causal transmission mechanisms involved. This is without doubt a considerable challenge but the time is propitious; in the era of Big Data with a rapidly expanding range of methodologies at its disposal there exists the possibility for a criminology that remains faithful to its roots. This approach opens the way to investigating crime through an urban prism for any city in the world – to a planetary urban criminology.

Panel number: 1.30 - Pre-arranged panel
Crime Politics and Insecurity 1

Abstract:

We propose three panels that will explore the intersection of crime politics and insecurity by leading scholars using a variety of new and life-course data from Europe and the United States. Panel 1 examines nostalgic political narratives and how these affect fear of crime. The panel further addresses how penal legislation is steered by political-party dynamics followed by questioning what the ideals of 'identity' have to offer the project of creating democratically criminal justice practice? Panel 2 explores ethnic and socio-demographic profiling of forced narcotics tests in Sweden 1993-2015. It also examines the heroin epidemic of the 1980s in the UK and uses longitudinal data to identify what happened to Pearson's (1987) 'New Heroin Users'? Remaining in the UK the 1981 Conservative Party Conference is identified as a definitive moment of uneven penal policy development under Thatcher. Panel 3 focuses on prison capacity; one paper presents evidence of a prison expansion in the regions where UK coalmining was dismantled during the 1980s. A path-dependency study of American policy further demonstrates how 'critical junctures' present opportunities for penal reform. Additionally the long-term link between welfare policies political culture and violence against women in the States is examined.

Panel number: 1.30 - Presentation 1.30.1
Beyond recognition: The promise and limits of identity politics in crime control

Author(s): Loader (Ian), University of Oxford

Abstract:
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.

Panel number: 1.30 - Presentation 1.30.2
The partisan politics of penal policies: A quantitative analysis of cross-country and temporal variance in penal legislation

Author(s): Wenzelburger (Georg), University of Kaiserslautern

Abstract:
Cross-national patterns of penal policies have been explained by a variety of forces in the emerging field of comparative criminology – such as welfare state regimes the structure of the political economy socio-economic changes violent crime or political institutions. In many of these approaches political parties only play a side role. From a political science perspective this comes as a surprise as parties are key actors in Western Democracies that aggregate interests steer the political process and find collectively binding decisions. In my paper I therefore put political parties center stage and argue that it is key to model penal policy outputs as a function of party politics. I probe this argument by investigating empirically both agenda-setting and decision-making. Based on manually coded legislation data for four countries (Britain France Germany and Sweden) my findings show that political parties are key to understand the outcomes of both crucial stages: Party competition dynamics influence how important security-related issues become. And governmental policy-making embedded in an institutional framework affects the outcomes in terms of legislation.

Panel number: 1.30 - Presentation 1.30.3
The fear of crime and power of political nostalgia

Author(s): Jones (Phil), University of Derby. Derby United Kingdom

Abstract:
Nostalgic narratives that look back and promise to rediscover 'the good old days' of social and economic victory have become a conspicuous feature of modern political discourse. While these stories are not new the revitalization of nationalist populism in the UK has emphasized the role of nostalgia as a motivating force. How do these narratives interact with fear of crime? We know that emotional responses to crime are mediated by an individual's relationship with their community the perceived health of the nation and one's place in society so it is probable that modern nostalgia is connected and influenced by one's perception of crime. Using data from a new nationally representative survey in the UK this paper examines how worry about crime is located in ideas that also romanticize the past speak about a loss of tradition and an eviscerated global status. Our results underline the theoretical significance of political debate and the methodological relevance of incorporating political culture when exploring public perceptions of crime.

Panel number: 1.31 - Pre-arranged panel
TWGJJ PANEL 1 – Doing juvenile justice research: ethical issues and challenges

Abstract:
This panel will present and discuss ethical and deontological issues arising when doing research in this criminological domain. The 4 presentations will go into more specific as well as more generic ethical challenges that are part of doing research within the justice domain as well as doing research with children and youngsters.

Panel number: 1.31 - Presentation 1.31.1
Ethical issues in doing research with children and young people

Author(s): Pleysier (Stefaan), KULeuven Leuven Institute of Criminology Leuven Belgium

Abstract:
In this contribution I will reflect on ethical and deontological issues when studying children and young people. These reflections and considerations are largely based on our experiences in a number of recent studies i.e. a general school survey with pupils and students and focus group interviews with specific groups of vulnerable children and young people. I depart from a couple of cases dilemmas if you wish where we were confronted with the complexity of doing research with children in a real life context and question whether ethical codes or guidelines or a submission and subsequent approval by an ethical committee can help us answering these particular dilemmas. Over the last two decades ethical codes considerations and committees related to research in social sciences have continued to gain importance moreover in conducting research with vulnerable groups. I will argue that these codes and committees for a specific reason do not necessarily make our research more ethical but tend to emphasize the 'rights on protection' in doing research with children as opposed to children's 'participation rights'. In the end I will plea for a different more reflexive and relational approach to research ethics in doing research with children and young people.

Panel number: 1.31 - Presentation 1.31.2
What's in a word: ethical challenges in doing research with young and vulnerable participants

Author(s): Bougrine (Jasmien), Vrije Universiteit Brussel Brussel Belgium

Abstract:
The proposed paper will challenge ethical and methodological issues in working with so-called vulnerable youth. Today research in different youth-domains focusses on doing research on and with vulnerable categories of youth. While empowering and voicing methodologies and strategies are emphasized power-structures between researcher and participants are exposed and a movement from youth as objects to

youth as subjects takes place terms as vulnerable- disadvantaged- at-risk- and socially excluded youth still dominate scientific and public studies and debates. When research mainly focusses on the same groups and in an excessive way uses terms with a vulnerable or victim-based connotation processes of labelling can take place and more harm can be done (e.g. self-fulfilling prophecy). Consequently researchers should be cautious in using these loaded terms. From a (children's-)rights-perspective point of view we should ask ourselves if this is in line with our responsibilities as researchers towards participants of research on one hand and youngsters on the other one. Therefore this proposal will focus on the use of such labels in research the issues they produce and explore possible ways to tackle them in a rather reflexive way.

Panel number: 1.31 - Presentation 1.31.3
Violence Children's Lives and Visual Methods: Moving from 'Ethics-in-books' to 'Ethics-in-action'

Author(s): Leote de Carvalho (Maria João), Universidade NOVA de Lisboa Interdisciplinary Centre of Social Sciences (CICS.NOVA) NOVA School of Social Sciences and Humanities Lisboa Portugal

Abstract:
This paper aims to contribute to the debate on the ethical and methodological challenges facing research with socially excluded children when considering their involvement in violence as victims or offenders. Researchers cannot stand apart from their responsibilities to protect children's rights and need to promote the most suitable methods of researching with children. Discussing the social context in which children live using visual techniques such as neighbourhood drawings and community photography is a stimulating approaches to achieve a better understanding of children's socialization in multi-problematic spaces. By assigning meaning and content to their visual productions children go beyond the practice of a visual realism and explore specific forms of social action that they decode before others allowing entry into their social worlds. Constant reflexivity is essential to address the complex relations between all actors involved in research especially the disparity of status and power among them. Therefore the adult-researcher must recognize children's agency to participate in social life as producers of their own cultures and subjects of rights. Moving from 'ethics-in-books' to 'ethics-in-action' is fundamental founded on permanent sensitive negotiation and openness to identify the research impact's in children's lives.

Panel number: 1.31 - Presentation 1.31.4
Do no harm! Reflections on researching juvenile justice practices

Author(s): Christiaens (Jenneke), Vrije Universiteit Brussel Brussel, Belgium

Abstract:
In this paper I will on the one hand reflect on the question of how researching juvenile justice practices must be understood as an intervention with ethical or more precisely deontological consequences for participants as well as for the involved researcher. The constraints characterising our scientific practice of knowledge production impose a deontological way of "handling" our object of study. Hence I will discuss that the so-called ethical dimension of doing social/criminological research is rooted in the way we approach (epistemologically) our research object - in my case: practices of juvenile justice involving youngsters families and professionals. On the other hand and based on my own research experience as well as on my experience as a member of the ethical commission (at my university) I would like to discuss todays "ethical reveil" (or obsession); how it mystifies a more fundamental reflection (social) research practices; and therefore its (problematic) consequences for qualitative participative or more radical research approaches.

Panel number: 1.32 - Presentation 1.32.1
Flattering or Enraging? Factors Predicting Emotions Towards Sexual Harassment

Author(s): Ein-Tal (Irit), western Galilee College Acco Israel

Peled - Laskov (Ronit), Ashkelon Academic College Ashkelon Israel

Abstract:
The phenomenon of sexual harassment has recently been the focus of public and research attention. Despite the increasing research dealing with sexual harassment researchers are in disagreement over the type of behaviour that constitutes sexual harassment. The present research focuses on conceptions held and emotions experienced by research participants vis-à-vis situations that could be construed as sexual harassment. 840 students studying in academic institutions participated in the study. Use was made of a Sexual Harassment Definition Questionnaire containing descriptive passages based on various behaviours adopted from the Sexual Harassment Experience Questionnaire. Preliminary findings show that emotions aroused due to behaviour that is perceived as sexual harassment depend on variables such as gender age and gender identity of perpetrator and victim. In general more negative feelings were identified towards behaviours suggestive of sexual harassment among women and younger individuals principally in situations where the perpetrator is a man. The situation arousing the most negative emotions was one in which a man harasses a woman and the most flattering when a woman harasses a man. Situations in which the perpetrator and the victim were of the same gender were experienced as less flattering than those in which the gender was different.

Panel number: 1.32 - Presentation 1.32.2
THE OBSERVERS OF VIOLENCE: A KEY FOR PREVENTION

Author(s): Rodriguez Tortosa (Beatriz), Universidad Camilo José Cela Madrid Spain
Blanco García (Yago), Universidad Camilo José Cela Madrid Spain / Castillo Chacón (Crisitina), Universidad Camilo José Cela Madrid Spain / Gómez Hernández (Marta), Universidad Camilo José Cela Madrid Spain / Arcón López (Lucía), Universidad Camilo José Cela Madrid Spain / Andrada Nut (Diana), Universidad Camilo José Cela Madrid Spain Peligero Molina (Ana María, Universidad Camilo José Cela Madrid Spain

Abstract:
From a criminological perspective the role of social control is crucial for the prevention and reduction of all violent behaviours (García-Pablos de Molina 2007). In many violent interactions besides the victim and the offender there are also bystanders who play different roles. Therefore the prevention policy may also take these observers into account (Carozzo 2015). In 2018 the Student's Group for Research in Criminology and Security (GEICS) started a participatory action research (PAR) on violence´s prevention. The main objective is to raise awareness among university population to enhance their involvement as observers of violent situations to help victims. In order to generate the social transformation different activities have been developed by the GEICS following three International Days celebrations: - International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women (25th November) - International Animal Rights Day (10th December) - Saint Valentine´s Day (14th February) Each celebration included several activities to increase awareness on gender violence animal mistreatment and myths of love relationships. Several control questions were applied to evaluate the intervention´s effects in order improve the performance of GEICS in the prevention of violence.

Panel number: 1.32 - Presentation 1.32.3
Supporting and protecting the rights of victims of crime

Author(s): Ivankovic (Aleksandra), Victim Support Europe (NGO not university) Brussels Belgium
Shrimpling (Ruth), Victim Support Europe (NGO not university) Brussels Belgium

Abstract:
The 2012 Victims' Rights Directive established minimum standards on the rights support and protection of victims of crime. Six years later there are still major gaps in the implementation of victims' rights and services across Europe raising questions regarding the operation of the Directive in practice. The recent Vociare project seeks to ensure that the rights established in the Victims Directive are implemented on the field. Having analysed legislation and policies in 26 EU Sember States and surveyed almost 800 victim support professionals in Europe (including judiciary investigators prosecutors police social workers etc.) research findings granted a comprehensive understanding of the functioning (and the failures) of the

victims' Directive allowing for the identification of key gaps causes and the development of recommendations for EU wide action. Victim Support Europe's intervention at the 19th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology will explore the major findings of the Vociare project whilst highlighting the key challenges victims face within the criminal justice system and how EU Member States can work to overcome these problems.

Panel number: 1.32 - Presentation 1.32.4
Male victims of honour-based violence: Who does what to whom and why?

Author(s): Bates (Lis), University of Bristol

Abstract:
Honour-based violence and abuse (HBVA) is violence social control or other abuse against individuals by their partner and/or other family members in order to punish behaviour seen to transgress family expectations of honour. It sometimes but not always involves forced marriage. Whilst HBVA is gendered it is more likely to involve male victims than other domestic or sexual violence. Discussion of male victims have risen up the UK and international policy agendas in recent years with some arguing that they have been overlooked. This paper will present new empirical data from a study on 60 male victims of HBVA in England drawing on case files from police and victim services. It will quantitatively and qualitatively profile victim demographics the nature and profile of abuse triggers for abuse and which services male victims seek help from. Findings show that HBVA against men arises from a range of triggers. Some of these mirror case with female victims but others are gender-specific. As well as gender sexual orientation is shown to be important in who is subjected to HBVA and why. HBVA against men – as against women – is driven by expectations about masculinities and gender roles within families and communities.

Panel number: 1.33 - Presentation 1.33.1
Forensic DNA databases as data sources for criminological research

Author(s): De Moor (Sabine) Ghent University Ghent Belgium

Abstract:
Criminological research is often based on police recorded crime data even though such data only include crimes that have been detected by or reported to the police. Moreover only a proportion of these crimes are cleared and research suggests that offenders who are not arrested have different features from those who are. Forensic DNA databases are a promising alternative data source. These databases not only store profiles from known offenders (e.g. convicted offenders) but also profiles obtained from DNA samples found at crime scenes that can uniquely distinguish offenders that have not (yet) been arrested. Unfortunately little criminological research has been carried out using DNA databases and their validity has largely been unexplored. In this study we review the specific weakness and strength of DNA databases: the selectivity of the source (only a proportion of all registered crimes is stored in the DNA database) and whether DNA databases allow (links between) unknown offenders and their offending behaviour to be studied. We demonstrate the added value of DNA databases for criminological research when their selectivity is taken into account. Our study supports concerns about the generalizability and applicability of research findings that are only based on known offenders' criminal behaviour.

Panel number: 1.33 - Presentation 1.33.2
Collectivizing suspicion: The use of forensic DNA phenotyping technologies in criminal investigations

Author(s): Queiros (Filipa), University of Minho Communication and Society Research Centre (CECS) Braga Portugal
Granja (Rafaela), University of Minho Communication and Society Research Centre (CECS) Braga Portugal
/ Machado (Helena), University of Minho Braga Portugal

Abstract:

Since the early 2000s the uses of genetic technologies in supporting criminal investigation activities observed a historical shift moving from individual identification technologies such as fingerprints and DNA profiling to intelligence technologies that provide typological information inscribed in DNA about common but variable physical characteristics of humans. One of such technologies is forensic DNA phenotyping (FDP) that aims to predict features of criminal suspects such as eye skin and hair colour and also ancestry through information derived from biological samples collected at crime scenes. In this paper we argue that since FDP targets population groups sharing the same biological features it works as a technology of collectivization of suspicion. Thus the uses of FDP in criminal investigation instigates new pathways in criminological research. Drawing on interviews with forensic geneticists police forces and members of supervisory bodies we explore how their expectations regarding FDP potential investigative value and risks are intrinsically related to the idea of collectivizing suspicion. Within an expansionist context of surveillance providing intelligence to police investigations FDP establishes new positionings that reaffirm old readings of criminal bodies. We explore how FDP may reaffirm new forms of suspicion through resorting to biological categories of race accentuating discrimination of criminalized populations.

Panel number: 1.33 - Presentation 1.33.3

Testing the effectiveness of transnational drug trafficking enforcement strategies: A social network analysis

Author(s): Giommoni (Luca), Cardiff University Cardiff United Kingdom
Berlusconi (Giulia), University of Surrey Department of Sociology Guildford United Kingdom / Aziani (Alberto), UNIVERSITA' CATTOLICA DEL SACRO CUORE AND TRANSCRIME Milan Italy

Abstract:
Illicit drugs are trafficked across many borders before ultimately reaching consumers countries. Different substances follow different routes and some countries can have a key role in the trafficking of some drugs but not others. For instance Turkey can have a key role in the trafficking of heroin but not in that of cocaine. Consequently attempts at interdiction of cross-border drug trafficking need to identify the key countries involved in the illegal drug trafficking network. This study compares the structure of the transnational trafficking networks of heroin and cocaine and identifies for each substance key exporters intermediaries and importers. Results are then used to develop and simulate the effectiveness of different enforcement strategies.

Panel number: 1.33 - Presentation 1.33.4

Detection of cyber and digitized crime in police registrations using predictive text mining

Author(s): Tollenaar (Nikolaj), WODC/Ministry of Justice and Security Den Haag Netherlands
van der Laan (André), WODC/Ministry of Justice and Security Den Haag Netherlands

Abstract:
Existing structured data sources provide an incomplete figure of the amount nature and suspects of cyber and digitized crime. Unstructured textual data from police records can potentially provide a more complete representation. This study attempts to arrive at incidence estimates of 8 types of cyber and digitized crime in the Netherlands. Using the free text fields from the national Dutch police records a multilabel machine learning model has been developed to detect three types of cyber crime and five types of digitized crime. Word counts meta-textual characteristics and linguistic text characteristics were used as input. Using this model an incidence estimate was made on a random sample of 100000 registrations and suspect characteristics were examined. This study shows that incidence estimates of the different types of online crime are feasible using a machine learning model. For the characteristics of the associated suspects however more strict requirements must be imposed on individual predictions of the ML model. As a result characteristics of suspects could not be described for all types of online crime.

Panel number: 1.34 - Presentation 1.34.1

Young people exposure to violence in community and feeling of safety

Author(s): Sani (Ana), Universidade Fernando Pessoa Porto Portugal
Nunes (Laura), Universidade Fernando Pessoa Porto Portugal

Abstract:
Children adolescents and young adults are often referred as the most vulnerable population to violence and crime whether in the private context or in public spaces of social coexistence. For children and adolescents the context of criminal occurrences is often the school and for young adults the contexts are mostly pubs clubs bars and the street. In this presentation we will discuss the structural vulnerability associated with young people through a study of 307 students from the city of Porto both men and women aged 18-48 years (M=23 SD=5.6). The participants were inquired through a questionnaire that aimed the analysis of victim perception and security feeling. It has been found that victimization (15%) not always reported officially contributes to the fear of crime which is not soothed by police reinforcement. The results reaffirm the importance of local safety diagnosis studies to these populations and in specific areas so that the strategic actions are focused on the prevention and protection of the most vulnerable groups.

Panel number: 1.34 - Presentation 1.34.2
Thinking about Life Imprisonment: Which is more cruel the Death Penalty or Life Imprisonment?

Author(s): Ishizuka (Shinichi), Ryukoku University Kyoto Japan

Abstract:
We were surprised that Shoko Asahara the founder of "Aum Shinrikyo" which is a Japanese cult group and his apostles twelve of his followers were hanged in July 2018 Tokyo detention center. Some of them were executed by hanging despite of his petition of retrial. The Government is keen to retain the Death Penalty in Japan. Meanwhile the number of life imprisonment inmates was 1795 at the end of 2017 out of which 18 inmates were newly accepted and only 11 inmates were paroled after an average incarceration more than 33 years and 30 inmates were released as a dead body. At first I describe the contemporary situation in Japanese criminal policies especially rising "indeterminate incarceration (death penalty and life imprisonment). Secondly the trend of life imprisonment for the beginning of the 21st century and opportunities for parole have been strictly controlled since the 1990s. Thirdly we should introduce the LWOP and at the same time normalizing policies for lifers together since we could ad just the risk of criminals with human rights. Finally I will propose the Dynamic Treatment Scheme for Lifer. I will rethink about life imprisonment in Japan.

Panel number: 1.34 - Presentation 1.34.3
Conditional early release in Polish law - the problem of compliance with European guidelines

Author(s): Wiktorska (Paulina), INSTITUTE OF LAW STUDIES POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES Warsaw Poland

Abstract:
Conditional early release in the Polish legal system is regulated in the penal code and executive penal code. This leads to discussion whether it is an institution only of executive law or also material law. The decision on granting conditional early release is issued by a penitentiary court but some jurisdiction in this area has a court ordering a punishment. The essence of conditional release is possibility of modification the sentence imposed because of the social rehabilitation of the convict. However the Polish legislator allows a court ordering punishment to decide about it because of certain circumstances. Moreover in legislative proposals it intends to increase these competences. It raises serious doubts because of the Recommendation Rec(2006)2 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the European Prison Rules and Recommendation Rec(2003)22 of the Committee of ministers to member states on conditional release (parole). These documents say that all detention shall be managed so as to

facilitate the reintegration into free society of persons who have been deprived of their liberty. Conditional release should aim at assisting prisoners to make a transition from life in prison to a law-abiding life in the community through post-release conditions and supervision.

Panel number: 1.34 - Presentation 1.34.4
Non rehabilitated offenders: legal solutions

Author(s): Chazarra Quinto (María Asunción), UNIVERSIDAD CARDENAL HERRERA CEU Elche Spain

Abstract:
Data on recidivism support the thesis that people can re-offend but in a rule of law penalties must have a fixed limit based on proportionality culpability and reintegration; after these limits the State cannot continue to intervene with prison sentences. The dilemma of whether the sentence can be extended to serious offenders who have not been rehabilitated arises recurrently each time a known aggressor leaves prison. The judge at the time of sentencing would add to jail sentence the postpena "security measure" depending on risk of recidivism: supervised release forced removal or custody of security. LO 5/2010 incorporates in Spain "supervised release" to face the danger of subjects in front of whom the penalty fails to meet its purpose of special prevention. One step further would involve application of "security custody". to very serious crimes: sexual assault and pedophilia drug trafficking or violent crimes. After prisoner met his sentence he would comply with that extra measure with which he could stay up to 10 more years in prison. The debate about the introduction of security custody in Spain not only concern jurists it belongs to the society that must decide whether aspiration to security deserves to sacrifice liberty and human dignity.

Panel number: 1.35 - Pre-arranged panel
Issues in Food Crime

Abstract:
This panel will exqamine various issues related to food crime. Topics include the weaponization of food in war and peace the dominance of agribusess in the production processing and sale of food and social movements dedicated to resisting the dominance of agribusess.

Panel number: 1.35 - Presentation 1.35.1
The Weaponization of Food

Author(s): Hinch (Ron), University of Ontario Institute of Technology Petawawa Canada

Abstract:
tnbhis paper examines the ways in which food had been used as a weapon in both war and peace. It exaimnes both historical and contemporary exqamples.

Panel number: 1.35 - Presentation 1.35.2
Counter Crimes and food democracy: suspect and citizens remaking the food.

Author(s): Booth (Sue), Flinders University Flinders Australia
Coveney (John), Flinders University Flinders Australia / Paturel (Paturel) Flinders University Flinders Australia

Abstract:
Criminal acts in the food chain are of course not entirely new. We notice however that forms of citizen action against 'big' food are evident for example attacks on McDonald's restaurants. These so-called 'counter crimes' can be seen on a spectrum of acts of crime or civil disobedience which have used food to make public statements. Both opposition and constructivist politics are employed in counter crime. Constructivist activities are incubators for the emergence of new food systems whereas oppositional activities focus on the current food system. Constructivist efforts involve fostering and building different

food systems for consumers underpinned by democratic processes for example farmer's markets and community gardens. Actions like this are underpinned by democratic principles. In so doing they constitute a participatory movement whereby citizens exert even a modicum of control over their food system. Collectively known as 'food democracy' these activities offerhope in 're-making' an honest food system. End.

Panel number: 1.35 - Presentation 1.35.3
Criminology of Food and Agriculture

Author(s): Donnermeyer (Joe) Ohio State University School of Environment and Natural Resources Columbus United States

Abstract:
This paper examines industrial food and agribusiness systems within contemporary societies questioning the underlying and ideological discourses governing rationalities and corporate principles and proposes resolutions

Panel number: 2.1 - Panel fellowship 2.1.1
"Like Parent Like Child?" Exploring War Legacies and Radicalization of Bosnian Youth

Author(s): Buljubašić (Mirza)

Abstract:
Empirical research scattered across different academic disciplines has shed light on various aspects of transmission of radicalism across generations.[1] Scholars have demonstrated that parents may influence radicalization processes of their children directly or indirectly. Parents influence their children directly by means of their "genetic makeup beliefs and behaviours as well as indirectly by means of their influences on one another and the multiple contexts in which they live".[2] Radicals often share the extreme views of their parents.[3] There are also scholars that claim that parents do not influence the radicalization process at all rather other factors (e.g. media peers) leave significant impact on children's radicalization.[4] Findings are sometimes contradictory and scattered over different disciplines (e.g. peace and conflict studies criminology) while the link between parental experience of mass violence and children's ethnic radicalism[5] is poorly understood. Furthermore the mechanisms of intergenerational transmission (IGT)[6] of radicalism and protective factors in relation to war and mass violence have not been well defined in existing literature. This presentation intends to contribute to filling a gap in the field of intergenerational criminology.
The presentation will systematically investigate factors and mechanisms of vulnerability and resilience to IGT of (ethno-national and religious) radicalization of young individuals. Focus will be on family histories and dynamics and how these histories are shaping the attitudes and behaviours of youth nowadays and their plans for the future. The presentation will also explore community interactions.[7] Parental generation has experienced the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina first hand and the main goal of the presentation is to show whether how and under what conditions its legacies and memories are nurturing radical/exclusive (i.e. vulnerabilities) or conversely reconciliatory/inclusive (i.e. resilience) values beliefs and opinions of the young Bosnian adults which personally did not live through the war violence and related hardships.[8]
1 Sikkens E. Sieckelinck S. Van San M. & De Winter M. 2017. Parental reaction towards radicalization in young people. Child & Family Social Work 22(2) 1044-1053; Gielen A.J. 2015. Supporting families of foreign fighters. A realistic approach for measuring the effectiveness. Journal for Deradicalization 1(2) 21-48; Epstein G.S. 2007. Extremism within the family. Journal of Population Economics 20(3) 707-715.
2 Duriez B. & Soenens B. 2009. The intergenerational transmission of racism: the role of right-wing authoritarianism and social dominance orientation. Journal of Research in Personality 43(5) 906-909.
3 Ibid.

4 Silke A. 2008. Holy warriors: exploring the psychological processes of Jihadi radicalization. European Journal of Criminology 5(1) 99-123.

5 Ethnic radicalisation for the purpose of this proposal is defined as a process of adopting ethnocentric extreme views and beliefs often characterized by a rejection of all alternatives "others" and a willingness to impose one's own principles on the rest of society and sometimes leading to violence and even terrorism.

6 IGT means that some characteristics or behaviours are seen in both parents and children. Besemer S. 2012. Intergenerational Transmission of Criminal and Violent Behaviour. Sidestone Press 2.

7 Mass violence affects not only nuclear or extended family but also entire communities which in turn may in various ways affect the families and individuals in these communities.

8 As it seems mass violence does not necessarily only beget violence (i.e. homotypic continuity) in a sense that children can be prone to violence but they also experience a variety of other problems (i.e. heterotypic continuity) such as secondary trauma mental-health problems or socio-economic disadvantages. Some young individuals however are remarkably resilient and thrive despite the difficulties (i.e. discontinuity). Berckmoes L. Eichelsheim V. Rutayisire T. Richters A. and Hola B. 2017. How Legacies of Genocide Are Transmitted in the Family Environment: A Qualitative Study of Two Generations in Rwanda Societies 24(7) 3.

In the presentation I intend to answer the following questions: what war related factors are transmitting from parental generation to generation born after the war and how they are shaping the anti-social and radical attitudes and behaviours towards "the others"? How such attitudes are nurtured in nuclear or extended family and in communities? And what are the effects on youth? Based on empirical findings the presentation will feature a couple of exemplary cases of families and individuals within a selected community their histories how the histories shape the present individual lives their families and interaction in broader communities. Looking back in the past can shed light in the future and explore whether there is a way to break the cycle of war based ethnic radicalization frustration violence and stalemate and how?

The research design and the interviews are based on a review of existing academic literature related to intergenerational criminology radicalism children and families. According to Countering Violent Extremism Baseline Program Sarajevo and Mostar are most affected areas with above 10% of sympathies for violent extremism while other areas showed lower scores of sympathies toward violent extremism.9 Thus respondents were selected from these high-risk areas. First inquire within the communities (using observations from community members municipal and religious authorities educational institutions and youth centres) about the behaviour attitudes and interaction of the youth was conducted. On that basis young individuals with different level of sympathies for violent extremism (ranging from supporters to opponents) were selected for interviews. These representatives of post-war generations were asked inter alia what did their parents share with them when it comes to their wartime experiences? Who are their friends/enemies? Furthermore interviews with their parents and other family members about the family history war time experiences children education and their own values and attitudes and future prospects were conducted. This approach enabled a broad variety of family histories and dynamics to capture how these can relate to the contemporary radical and anti-social attitudes and behaviour of the youth.

9 Atlantic Initiative (2018). Countering Violent Extremism Baseline Program available here: http://atlantskainicijativa.org/wp-content/uploads/CVE-Baseline-Research-Findings-December-2018.pdf

Panel number: 2.1 - Panel fellowship 2.1.2

Seasonal patterns of female offenders in the Pelagonia region in Republic of North Macedonia

Author(s): Jurtoska (Julija)

Abstract:
Seasonality and crime has been a subject of criminological research since its foundation and a way to explain when certain types of crime are most likely to occur. Temperature fluctuations and seasonality are intertwined and interact with each other and the different crime rates from one season to another are not defined only by the environmental component but by the social one as well.

Panel number: 2.1 - Panel fellowship 2.1.3

Competitive Narratives in Bosnia and Herzegovina - Identity as ideology

Author(s): Veljan (Nejra)

Abstract:
Whether crime rates have predictable cycles and when the crime rates are on their highest or lowest levels by month are some of the questions that can be answered through the research of seasonality of crimes. Research generally concludes that offenses do differ with the seasons (homicide being a possible exception). Quetelet (1969/1842) concluded that the peaks for property crimes occurred in the winter and for violent crimes in the summer and his claims heavily influenced later thinking.

Panel number: 2.2 - Pre-arranged panel
Security Provision through networks

Abstract:
This panel brings together a variety of case studies dealing with security provision through networks. The aim is to generate theoretical and methodological reflections in relation to the security network paradigm.

Panel number: 2.2 - Presentation 2.2.1
Unraveling the governance of security of major public events

Author(s): De Pauw (Evelien), Ghent University Faculty of Economics and Business Administration
Abstract:
The concept 'network' is often used as a metaphor to identify diversity in security provision. Very few researchers have undertaken a comprehensive analysis to look inside the networks and reconstruct how they operate and are being managed (Provan et al. 2007 Whelan 2012). At the same time Valverde (2005) states that in the context of security a more dynamic analysis is needed that takes the jurisdiction space and timeframe into account. We follow up on the suggestion of Whelan and Dupont (2018) to enrich the existing analyses in policing literature by adding more of both dimensions to empirical research in the field of major public events. In studying the set-up actual progress and evaluation of the annual cycling event 'Tour de Flanders' a dynamic analysis has been set up. Through connecting this analysis to different context elements an enriched approach to security networks has been tested. A study of documents observations and interviews is at the core of the research design. The aim of the paper is to discuss this attempt in terms of empirical implications and possible enhancement of the approach for future research.

Panel number: 2.2 - Presentation 2.2.2
Towards more insights into the dynamics and effectiveness of the WVL4 police network organization

Author(s): Rondelez (Rafaël), Ghent University Faculty of Economics and Business Administration
Kenis (Paul), Tilburg Insitute of Governance Netherlands

Abstract:
Following recent developments in the field of 'security' in Belgium a debate is raging as to which approach to organization is best for the provision of effective police care. Several politicians practitioners and scholars are in favor of mergers entailing the use of classical hierarchical organizational arrangements for providing inter-agency coordination. Consequently little interest exists in using networks as a means of promoting inter-agency police cooperation due to a lack of knowledge regarding the internal properties and conditions shaping the performance of networks. This paper reports on the 2018 initiative of four autonomous police zones in the province of West Flanders to set up an informal network called 'WVL4'. Their intention is to establish efficiency gains in the management of police resources on individual as well as network level. Inspired by the methodological framework as developed by Chad Whelan a documentary study and interviews with police chiefs of the WVL4 zones will be carried out. The goal is to generate better insights on how network dynamics developed during the start-up

phase of the WVL4 (from February 2018 to March 2019). The findings will be instrumental in future discussions on the general applicability of network organizations within the Belgian police.

Panel number: 2.2 - Presentation 2.2.3
Police cybercrime within and between intra-organisational boundaries

Author(s): Chad (Whelan), Deakin University Australia

Abstract:
Specialist cyber-crime units are increasing in number and importance across police organisations throughout the world. This paper is based on original empirical research with three local cyber-crime units in Australia. Using a mix of survey data and in-depth interviews with police and civilian staff performing a variety of functions we take stock of the many challenges facing specialist cyber-crime units and opportunities for improving police capacity to address cyber-crime. We review the capacity of cyber-crime units to respond to the growing volume and complexity of cyber-crime. Within a security network paradigm we explore the 'visibility' of cyber-crime units and consider how the current understanding of cyber-crime shapes police responses 'vertically' (as in police command) and 'horizontally' (as in other units of the police organisation). Finally we reflect on the opportunities and constraints for improving police capacity with a particular focus on the benefits and risks accompanying the greater use of civilian staff within cyber-crime units. The paper concludes with some considerations for further research in this field.

Panel number: 2.2 - Presentation 2.2.4
The role of the private sector: a case study of security networks in the Port of Antwerp

Author(s): Eva (Dinchel), Ghent University Faculty of Economics and Business Administration

Abstract:
With the development of new transportation and communications technologies the volume of people goods and services moving around the world has increased. Public law enforcement and regulatory agencies have joined with private providers to meet new security challenges that have emerged due to these developments. Although for some time now plural policing in ports has been an object of attention in the police literature there are still some gaps to be filled (Dinchel & Easton 2019). In this contribution an empirical description is made of the roles of private actors in selected cross-sectoral and inter-organizational configurations to secure the port of Antwerp. Findings indicate that although private actors only participate in a few of these collaborations the role they are playing cannot be underestimated. To underpin this argument their main mentalities methods and means are described to fill one of the gaps in this field of research.

Panel number: 2.3 - Pre-arranged panel
Governing police stops: a comparative approach

Abstract:
Stop and search is a contentious area of police practice where safety concerns need to be balanced with human rights. This panel explores the governance of police stops taking a comparative approach with a view to generating awareness of practices across Europe. The panel is concerned with legal frameworks and internal and external governance mechanisms for auditing and controlling police stops. Measures to increase scrutiny transparency and accountability are explored particularly processes of recording and observing police practices. There is also a focus on technological advances and the governance of police stops in the context of social changes such as responses to immigration. The role of various approaches including a human rights based one to enhancing the governance of police stops are considered. We are particularly interested in the relationships between police legitimacy procedural justice accountability and the practice and legality of police stops.

Panel number: 2.3 - Presentation 2.3.1
Generating comparative knowledge on the governance of police stops in Europe

Author(s): Aston (Liz) Edinburgh Napier University Edinburgh United Kingdom

Abstract:
The practice of police stop and search is hotly debated across Europe yet little cross-country research has been carried out and knowledge gaps exist in relation to governance mechanisms. This paper presents initial comparative work on Governing Police Stops being undertaken as part of a European funded COST Action Network. We present our approach to gathering information about different national legislation regulating controlling and auditing police stops. In some countries there is a stark lack of data and governance surrounding this controversial area of police practice. Furthermore the differences between national jurisdictions and legal traditions make the overall picture even more complex. The working group aims to gain insights into mechanisms of accountability and the impact of the use of technology amongst other things. The objective is to generate comparative awareness of internal and external governance mechanisms in different jurisdictions and create opportunities for innovation and improvements to policies and practices surrounding the governance transparency and accountability of police stops.

Panel number: 2.3 - Presentation 2.3.2
Police legitimacy procedural justice and accountability

Author(s): Rowe (Mike), University of Liverpool Liverpool United Kingdom

Abstract:
Making the actions of police officers accountable and open to scrutiny has become a central concern in the US the UK and elsewhere. Focusing on recent efforts in the UK to influence officers' use of powers to stop and search citizens this paper will consider the mechanisms being employed to both tighten the use of such powers and to make their use more transparent. The paper uses evidence from the observation of officers conducting searches to ask whether processes of recording on paper and on body-worn video or lay observation of the use of powers can transform the encounters. It argues that these forms of accountability draw upon ideas of procedural justice. In doing so they can misrepresent encounters and at the same time offer little by way of reassurance to the person searched. Furthermore the focus on procedural legitimacy can overlook fundamental questions of legality. These observations then raise further questions about police legitimation.

Panel number: 2.3 - Presentation 2.3.3
Technology and governance of police stops in Germany: the MEDIAN project

Author(s): Aden (Hartmut), FÖPS Berlin Berlin School of Economics and Law Berlin Germany
Bosch (Alexander) / Faehrmann (Jan), FÖPS Berlin, Berlin School of Economics and Law, Germany

Abstract:
In Germany police stops have been the subject of political debates in the past few years. The paper analyses these debates against the backdrop of the legal framework allowing police stops and the way in which police forces carry them out. The paper also looks at the technology and databases used for police stops. Variation goes back to the semi-decentralised structure of the German police in which the 16 state (Länder) police forces are responsible for the main policing tasks. Nevertheless police stops by the Federal Police (Bundespolizei) related to illegal immigration have been particularly contested in recent years. The paper also looks at the political framing of the issue in Germany (for example related to ethnical profiling and the lack of statistics and documentation requirements). Finally the paper situates the case of police stops in Germany in the comparative framework of the panel. The underlying research

is related to the research project MEDIAN (Mobile berührungslose Identitätsprüfung im Anwendungsfeld Migration) funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (2018-2021).

Panel number: 2.3 - Presentation 2.3.4
Governing police stops through human rights

Author(s): Lennon (Genevieve), University of Strathclyde School o fLaw Glasgow United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper part of the WG3 Panel on Governance of Police Stops assesses the impact of human rights on the governance of police stops. Following a brief overview of the historical approach of the European Court of Human Rights towards police stops and searches it will analyse the current approach of the Court. It will argue that human rights provides a useful structure for governance architecture and a potentially powerful tool for the courts in this area. However there are significant caveats including the rarity of court cases in relation to such 'street policing' and the high threshold set by the ECtHR for breach of the relevant rights. The paper will conclude that to be effective beyond a low base level which – generally – prohibits unfettered discretion human rights must be woven into the broader governance structures.

Panel number: 2.4 - Pre-arranged panel
ESC Prison Working Group - Imprisonment and Formal and Informal Social Support

Author(s): Cunha Gonçalves (Leonel), Office of Corrections Canton of Zurich Switzerland

Abstract:
This panel includes the following presentations: 1) Help or hinder: How can cell-sharing influence coping in prison? 2) Prison visitation and misconduct in Dutch prisons 3) Prison visitation and inmate mental health in Portugal 4) Managing risk or supporting desistance? A longitudinal study on the nature and perceptions of parole supervision in the Netherlands

Panel number: 2.4 - Presentation 2.4.1
Help or hinder: How can cell-sharing influence coping in prison?

Author(s): Muirhead (Aimée), Queen's University Belfast

Abstract:
Individuals in prison tend to use different coping strategies to adapt to imprisonment for example substance abuse social withdrawal or perhaps seeking support from family or friends (Durcan 2008; Harvey 2007; Shulman and Cauffman 2011). Overcrowded conditions may exacerbate the challenges of coping in prison; one reason for this may be the increased likelihood that individuals will have to share a cell with another person (Prison Reform Trust 2018). This can decrease levels of privacy or the sense of having one's own space (Sloan 2016). Little is known about the lived experience of cell-sharing (Molleman and Ginneken 2014; Knight 2016) and in particular how sharing a cell may impact the coping strategies that individuals use in prison. This presentation will seek to outline the extent to which cell-sharing may influence the way that individuals respond to imprisonment by encouraging or inhibiting the use of certain coping styles. It highlights key findings of a mixed methods study in Northern Ireland that focused on cell-sharing wellbeing and coping in prison including survey results from a random stratified sample of adult male prisoners (n = 569) and qualitative findings from semi-structured interviews with prisoners (n = 37) and staff (n = 15).

Panel number: 2.4 - Presentation 2.4.2
Prison visitation and misconduct in Dutch prisons

Author(s): Berghuis (Maria), Leiden University
Nieuwbeerta (Paul), Leiden University / Palmen (Hanneke) Leiden University

Abstract:
Scholarship suggests that social support during imprisonment may impact prisoners' misconduct. More specifically through visitation prisoners experience support from family and friends which may reduce feelings of stress and isolation and help inmates adjust better to prison life. This increased ability to cope with the pains of imprisonment allows prisoners to avoid conflict thus reducing the likelihood of infractions. In addition through visitation prisoners can maintain or strengthen pro-social bonds which can foster pro-social behavior within the institution therefore lowering levels of misconduct. However findings on the relationship between visitation and misconduct are very mixed. Scholars have noted that visits can result in conflict and increased feelings of loss which could increase infractions after visits. In order to shed light on these competing hypotheses about visits' effects on inmate behavior we will examine week-to-week associations between visits and recorded misconduct. We will also consider other theoretically relevant factors concerning visitation (e.g. type of visitor) and misconduct (e.g. criminal history). Findings and implications for research and policy will be discussed.

Panel number: 2.4 - Presentation 2.4.3
Prison visitation and inmate mental health in Portugal

Author(s): Cunha Gonçalves (Leonel) Office of Corrections Canton of Zurich Switzerland Switzerland

Abstract:
Research has shown that the maintenance of interpersonal relationships with family and friends can improve inmate well-being and behavior. However some studies evidenced that receiving visits in prison may also increase stress and anxiety thereby negatively affecting inmate adjustment to prison life. Based on a sample of 75 young adult prisoners in Portugal who were evaluated at three time points (1st 3rd and 6th month after entry in prison) the present study explored: (1) the longitudinal course of visitation rates during incarceration (2) individual characteristics associated with receiving visits in prison and (3) the reciprocal relationship between prison visits and subsequent mental health. Regression analyses revealed that the number of visits received by the young adult prisoners declined over their first six months in the institution. Prison visits were especially related to a lower educational level Portuguese nationality mental treatment history and a less developed criminal history. In addition a higher level of mental health symptoms was associated with more subsequent prison visits but prison visits were not associated with subsequent mental health symptoms. The results suggest that family and friends of prisoners showing mental health problems are more likely to visit them in order to provide them social support.

Panel number: 2.5 - Pre-arranged panel
ESC Working Group on Gender Crime and Justice

Author(s): Burman (Michele), University of Glasgow Glasgow United Kingdom

Abstract:
This panel session has been put together by the ESC Working Group on Gender Crime and Justice. Its focus is on the impact of trauma (in terms of health personal life and professional abilities) on both those who undertake research on sensitive topics or in in dangerous milieux and those who deliver professional services to traumatised populations within environments such as prisons and other carceral settings. The papers look in particular at the importance of gender and the importance of a gendered understanding of the interaction between trauma and feminist values.

Panel number: 2.5 - Presentation 2.5.1
Gendered Aspects of Researcher Trauma in Dangerous Places: Navigating Peril in Physical and Psychological Milieux.

Author(s): Robinson (Robin), University of Massachusetts Dartmouth Sociology and Anthropology Dartmouth United States
Markowitz (Ariana), University College London London United Kingdom

Abstract:
Many community-engaged research studies in dangerous milieux conclude that challenges to individual and public health and safety are mediated by trauma in any of its forms and by gendered aspects of defenses and dangers writ large. Researchers who investigate such challenges – e.g. interpersonal violence sexual abuse and addictions – may well acquire a traumagenic burden from their research partners subjects and/or the social environments in which they conduct their studies resulting in acute trauma and/or vicarious traumatization (VT). We apply a psychodynamic model to acute trauma and VT with a feminist translational approach that suggests: 1) implications for principal investigators and research staff; 2) education they need about researcher-respondent trauma transmission; 3) supports that can help to mitigate researcher trauma; and 4) strategies and tactics for research in difficult fields. We consider how burdens of trauma can impact researchers' work health and personal lives. The paper advances understanding of this and other forms of secondary and acute trauma and signposts important lessons for the education and practice of researchers engaged in work that may place them in physical and/or psychological peril.

Panel number: 2.5 - Presentation 2.5.2

Vicarious Traumatization and Work with Justice-involved Young Women and Girls From Theory to Praxis: Implications for Feminist Social Service Pedagogy and Efficacious Practice

Author(s): Robinson (Robin), University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth, United States /
Burman (Michele) / Crowley (Annie), University of Glasgow, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Many studies of justice-involved women and girls conclude that their personal histories and entry into crime and delinquency are mediated by trauma. Those who work with them may acquire a traumagenic burden that results in vicarious traumatization (VT) the core dynamics of which are: helplessness hopelessness collapse of belief systems depletion and empathic failure. Based on 35 interviews with service providers working with women and girls in conflict with the law this paper engages with questions of how burdens of VT impact on their work and personal lives. How do they perceive those with whom they work and the provision of care? What are their experiences of the work and the harm it may promulgate? This paper expounds on the psychodynamics of VT in a translational approach that shows: 1) implications for staff; 2) education they need about trauma transmission; and 3) impact of feminist values they employ in their work (such as relational values that may exacerbate VT). Discussion of findings and implications for praxis are grounded in theories from critical and feminist criminologies and trauma psychologies in order to advance understanding and signpost important lessons for the education and practice of those who work closely with women and girls.

Panel number: 2.6 - Pre-arranged panel

Authors meet Critic - Book launch: 'Building Bridges' – Volume 1 in the book series 'Studies in Restorative Justice'

Abstract:
This panel is an authors-meet-critic session on the first volume in a new book series 'Studies in Restorative Justice' (published by Eleven International Publishing) entitled 'Building Bridges - Prisoners Crime Victims and Restorative Justice' by Iain Brennan and Gerry Johnstone.

Panel number: 2.6 - Presentation 2.6.1

Studies in Restorative Justice – a book series

Author(s): Zinsstag (Estelle), University of Leuven Leuven Institute of Criminology Leuven Belgium

Camp (Tinneke), California State University Department of Criminology Fresno United States

Abstract:
We will open this panel with a brief presentation of a new book series 'Studies in Restorative Justice'. The book series aims to highlight the achievements of restorative justice practices in response to crime and social conflict and its benefits for those harmed by crime or social conflict as well as for those responsible for that harm. It will include theoretical essays on the principles uses and versatility of restorative justice as well as empirical research into the implementation of restorative justice practices experiences in these programmes and evaluation of its impact on victim recovery reoffending and community capacity building. The first book to launch the series will be showcased and discussed in this panel.

Panel number: 2.6 - Presentation 2.6.2
Building Bridges - Prisoners Crime Victims and Restorative Justice

Author(s): Brennan (Iain), University of Hull School of Education and Social Sciences Hull United Kingdom

Abstract:
The aim of this book is to report and discuss the findings of an evaluative study of a programme of intervention which seeks to build bridges: bridges between victims of crime and offenders; bridges between organisations seeking to bring healing to those affected by crime in a variety of European countries; bridges between prisons and the communities in which they exist; and bridges between academics studying restorative justice and penal interventions and those actually developing and implementing restorative justice programmes in penal settings. With financial support from the European Commission (Grant JUST/2013/JPEN/AG) we formed a partnership with seven Prison Fellowships from different European countries advised and guided them on how to establish fourteen Building Bridges pilot programmes in such a way that their results could be objectively evaluated. As well as addressing conventional evaluative questions about the consequences of the intervention for victims and offenders we sought to meet the urgent need for more innovative and imaginative ways of evaluating restorative justice programmes. In particular rather than focusing solely on the outcomes of doing Building Bridges with groups of prisoners and victims we examined the social ecology of the programme with the aim of establishing sustainable restorative justice programmes.

Panel number: 2.6 - Presentation 2.6.3
Building Bridges - Prisoners Crime Victims and Restorative Justice – a commentary

Author(s): Varona Martinez (Gema), University of the Basque Country Basque Institute of Criminology Donostia-San Sebastián Spain

Abstract:
In this final section of the panel 'Building Bridges - Prisoners Crime Victims and Restorative Justice' will be critically discussed including a Q&A between the critic and the authors.

Panel number: 2.7 - Pre-arranged panel
Collateral Consequences of Criminal Records (WG) – Panel I

Author(s): van 't Zand-Kurtovic (Elina), Leiden University Leiden Netherlands

Abstract:
In Europe and worldwide the demand for criminal background checks has never been higher. Now more than ever before applicants across a wide range of industries are expected to complete a national criminal record check when applying for jobs. The same applies to other contexts such as the rental housing market. It is thus not possible anymore to limit the discussion and research about this phenomenon to the U.S. context. This thematic panel includes papers that address the topic of background checks from an empirical perspective drawing upon both national and multi-jurisdictional

data. The insights will be useful to reflect on and develop answers to key issues such as the relation between criminal background screening and punitive attitudes and the impact of criminal records on the labour market chances of job applicants and on the life courses of adults living in today's society with an early-life criminal record.

Panel number: 2.7 - Presentation 2.7.1
Have criminal background checks grown worldwide?

Author(s): Rovira (Marti) University of Oxford Department of Sociology & Nuffield College Oxford United Kingdom

Abstract:
Previous research in the US has shown a massive expansion in the use of Criminal Background Checks (CBC) the request of information on previous convictions during the employment recruitment process. This is problematic as far as the extensive use of CBCs in the labour market is a serious obstacle in the re-entry of ex-offenders. Less is known about the evolution of CBCs in other countries. Accordingly this research is primarily directed at studying trends in CBCs across several countries and regions of the world. In addition this research explores the relationship between the temporal evolution of the use of CBCs and other indicators of punitiveness in a society such as prison rates. To do so this study has compiled a new database on the request of criminal record certificates between 2003 and 2018 for countries in Africa South-America and Western and Eastern Europe. This new database will allow us to consider for the first time the temporal evolution of CBCs from a global perspective.

Panel number: 2.7 - Presentation 2.7.2
Who qualifies for a Certificate of Conduct? Determinants of criminal record screening

Author(s): van 't Zand-Kurtovic (Elina), Leiden University Leiden Netherlands
van den Berg (Chantal), VU University Amsterdam Faculty of Law Criminology Amsterdam Netherlands
Abstract:
Over 1 million times per year individuals submit to a criminal background screening in the Netherlands. This risk-preventive measure can lead to exclusion from labor market participation – not only employment but also volunteering and enrolment in education. Yet we know little about which individuals with a criminal background pass criminal record screening and for what reasons. This research examines the determinants of screening performed for the issuing of Certificates of Conduct by answering the following questions: To what extent are both risk factors and protective factors weighed in the decision-making process? And is 'evidence' of rehabilitation provided by the ex-offender taken into account? To do so we examined a large sample of case files at law firms specialized at assisting ex-offenders in contesting the refusal of a Certificate of Conduct. We also looked into who the ex-offenders are that contest the initial refusal and which of them are successful in obtaining a Certificate after all. Using this information we discern several information types and identity narratives associated with a successful outcome. Given the considerable expansion of preventive background screening in the labor market the results hold important implications for policy makers and scholars examining the collateral consequences of criminal records.

Panel number: 2.7 - Presentation 2.7.3
Understanding the influence of an early life criminal record on adult life courses; preliminary findings and reflections

Author(s): Collett (Nicola), Keele University School of Social Science and Public Policy Keele United Kingdom

Abstract:
The collateral consequences of a criminal record are increasingly being recognized by scholars researching both de facto and de jure practices which often result in those who have 'served' their punishment facing further exclusion and discrimination. This presentation introduces doctoral research

which uses Free Association Narrative Interviewing to gain insight into the lived experiences of adult men and women now aged 25 and older who are living in the UK with a criminal record relating to one or more non-custodial sentence(s) attained between the ages of 10-25. This presentation will outline how 'youth' criminal records are treated England and Wales highlight why research must go beyond the arbitrary legal juvenile and adult criminal record distinctions thus discuss 'youth' criminal records and share preliminary findings from the empirical research. The narratives and quotes of participants will be used to highlight the following: 1) how a criminal record can affect individuals both positively and negatively; 2) how key 'events' highlighted by participants reveal that criminal records can play an active role in shaping lives often after many years of successful desistance; and 3) how participants themselves have reflected on the spatial and temporal context of their criminal record.

Panel number: 2.8 - Pre-arranged panel
Corruption in Sports

Author(s): Hardyns (Wim), Ghent University Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) Belgium

Abstract:
Sports are assumed to promote characteristics that are generally deemed desirable such as fair play sportsmanship and integrity. However corruption in sports violates the ethics and integrity of sports and has been shown to manifest in both community-based activities as well as international high profile sport events. Applying an array of methods researchers have examined a wide range of onâ€andâ€off the field misbehavior. In this panel we discuss different forms of sports-related corruption focusing on two types that are specific to the industry: match-fixing and the use of performance-enhancing drugs (PED). In the first two presentations match-fixing will be explored in two different sport disciplines namely soccer and tennis. The first paper will focus on individual and structural factors that contribute to the issue of match-fixing in tennis and the ineffectiveness of the current measures to tackle this issue. The second presentation will discuss soccer referees' attitudes towards and personal experiences with match-fixing. During the last presentation the use of PED will be examined in the context of fitness centers.

Panel number: 2.8 - Presentation 2.8.1
Match-Fixing within Tennis: When Precariousness Ruins Sports Integrity

Author(s): Fincoeur (Bertrand), Lausanne University Institute of Sport Sciences Switzerland

Abstract:
In early 2019 a series of scandals involving several second-class French elite tennis players have highlighted how widespread match-fixing incidents seem to occur within elite tennis tournaments. While these revelations were far from uncovering a new type of unethical practices they have contributed to shed light on some criminal issues associated with the ever-flourishing both legal and illegal sports betting market. In particular there is some evidence that criminal operators increasingly try to benefit from the structural precariousness numerous elite tennis players are often exposed to. During the presentation I will show how 1/ the athletes' vulnerability and the sports betting market's organization provide opportunities for match-fixing operators 2/ cultural norms and values embedded into elite sports may help neutralize guilty feeling towards sports integrity issues 3/ current measures (e.g. individual and criminal sanctions against elite players as well as controls on and from betting companies) are ineffective to curb the issue of match-fixing.

Panel number: 2.8 - Presentation 2.8.2
Match-Fixing: Soccer Referees' Attitudes and Experiences

Author(s): Visschers (Jonas), KU Leuven Leuven Institute of Criminology Belgium
Paoli (Letizia), KU Leuven Leuven Institute of Criminology Belgium / Deshpande (Abhishek) KU Leuven Leuven Institute of Criminology Belgium

Abstract:
Match-fixing is a major threat to sports integrity and is regarded by many stakeholders even more threatening than doping. Several criminal investigations over the past ten years have revealed that match-fixing also affects Belgian sports in particular soccer. In 2018 for example several actors involved in Belgian professional soccer were targeted by the judicial operation "Clean Hands" and placed into custody because of their potential involvement in match-fixing schemes. Despite the undeniable social relevance of the problem the empirical research on match-fixing is still rather limited. Against this background we will present in this paper the results of an empirical data collection amongst 595 soccer referees belonging to the Royal Belgian Football Association (RBFA) about their attitudes towards and personal experiences with match-fixing and its reporting. The main findings of the study can be summarized as follows: (1) Approximately 40% of the referees considered match-fixing as unlikely to be disclosed; (2) Only 11% of the referees were aware of at least one protected reporting system for match-fixing; (3) Approximately a quarter of the referees (23.5%) had already witnessed or suspected match-fixing; (4) Only 12% of the referees reported the only/last case of match-fixing they had witnessed or suspected.

Panel number: 2.8 - Presentation 2.8.3
Doping in the gym: Use of steroids by Belgian fitness center members

Author(s): Lambrechts (Clio), Ghent University Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) Belgium

Fonseca (Diana) Lausanne University Institute of Sport Sciences Switzerland / Fincoeur (Bertrand) Lausanne University Institute of Sport Sciences Switzerland / Lambrechts (Marie-Claire) KU Leuven Department of Public Health and Primary Care Belgium / Boets (Isabelle) KU Leuven Department of Public Health and Primary Care Belgium / Godderis (Lode) KU Leuven Department of Public Health and Primary Care Belgium / Vander Laenen (Freya) Ghent University Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) Belgium Hardyns (Wim)/ Ghent University Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) Belgium

Abstract:
Although the accurate prevalence of performance-enhancing drugs in a sports context remains difficult to assess there is evidence that both athletes and recreational sportspeople use legal and illegal performance-enhancing drugs. In particular the use of anabolic androgenic steroids (AAS) in fitness environments is increasingly considered a public health problem in various countries. Recent research into the use of AAS in fitness environments has shown great variance in users' approach to health risks and desired objectives. The present paper examines the prevalence attitudes towards and motives for AAS use among recreational gym users in Belgium. The results of this paper are based on a large-scale survey that was distributed among gym-goers in the two main Belgian communities. In addition focus groups were held in order to better understand the motives for using or not-using PED and the users' perceptions of the alleged health risks.

Panel number: 2.9 - Pre-arranged panel
Interconnections and Challenges of Crime and Migration

Author(s): Guia (Maria João), University of Coimbra Portugal Coimbra Portugal

Abstract:
Immigration and crime have been widely treated in the academy. This panel aims to focus on questions of illegality solved through detention or prison depending on each country decision. We will take the cases of Belgium Italy and Poland to anaylse the situation over foreign nationals who fall into detention and often go through deportation.This solution has been analysed by authors who claim that a penal state is gaining terrain in Europe.

Panel number: 2.9 - Presentation 2.9.1

Between crime and immigration control: the lived experiences of ex-prisoners transferred to immigration detention centres

Author(s): Breuls (Lars), Vreje Universiteit Brussels Faculty of Law and Criminology Brussels Belgium

Abstract:
When foreign national prisoners don't possess a residence permit or lose theirs due to their conviction they are subjected to immigration control. In Belgium and the Netherlands the deportation of those persons who are often referred to in political debate and media coverage as 'illegal criminals' is politically considered a main priority. However not every deportation order can be executed directly from prison. Therefore 'released' prisoners are often transferred to immigration detention centres where they have to undergo an additional administrative detention period regulated by immigration law. Turnbull & Hasselberg (2017) encouraged criminologists to study these 'carceral trajectories' and associated lived experiences of ex-prisoners transferred to immigration detention centres in detail. In this paper I will examine their confinement 'between crime and immigration control' relying on ethnographic research carried out in a Dutch and two Belgian immigration detention centres. I will specifically focus on their views on the (il)legitimacy of their detention and expulsion. I will show how these experiences of (il)legitimacy are closely related to the nature of administrative decision-making in the sphere of immigration law given that far less protective procedural safeguards are in place compared to the sphere of criminal law.

Panel number: 2.9 - Presentation 2.9.2
Is there a space for deportation in criminal courts? An ethnography of the process of decision-making in an Italian courthouse

Author(s): di Molfetta (Eleonora), Erasmus School of Law Department of Criminology Erasmus University Rotterdam Rotterdam Netherlands

Abstract:
This presentation explores the use that criminal justice actors make of their discretionary powers when sentencing irregular immigrants in Italy. Deportation under immigration law can be imposed on immigrants who do not fulfil the requirements to reside in the national territory. At the same time deportation under criminal law can be imposed on immigrants upon the circumstance that a defendant is deemed dangerous for the community. Based on data collected during a one-year period of courtroom ethnography in Turin (Italy) this presentation examines whether and how criminal justice actors make use of deportation in criminal cases against irregular immigrants. Drawing on socio-legal scholarship on decision-making and legal culture this presentation aims at exploring how penal power is used in a particular socio-legal context and how at the same time this context is able to influence its enforcement as well. Emphasis will be placed on one of the five dimensions of the penal state identified by Garland (2013) namely power resources and capacity to show how distinctive features of a particular socio-legal context matter to the meaning and the content of decision-making.

Panel number: 2.9 - Presentation 2.9.3
If this ain't detention what is it then? On criminalizing unaccompanied migrant minors through administrative detention under the scope of the UNCRC. The case of Greece.

Author(s): Papadopoulos (Ioannis), Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences Institute of Criminal Justice Studies (ICJS): Portsmounth Greece

Abstract:
In times when migration flows arriving in Europe increase significantly Greece is focused upon for being the stepping stone to a better future for the majority of those asylum-seeking individuals including unaccompanied migrant minors (UAM). Starting from the moment of illegal entry UAM are by law to be placed under protective custody pending referral to suitable accommodation. However due to the

country's systemic deficiencies this process is often superseded by administrative detention resulting to UAM being subjected to human rights violations as enshrined in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. To this day UAM detention remains a highly underresearched part of the refugee reception process in Greece thus raising crucial questions in the field of migration policing; under what socio-legal context is administrative detention applied to UAM entering Greece irregularly and how is this process related to protective custody? Attempting to respond to these questions this project focuses on the criminalization of UAM through procedures of administrative detention in Greece and their place within the crimmigration debate; the tension between human rights and the applicable provisions regarding immigration detention will be examined with a view to protecting the fundamental rights of UAM seeking safety in foreign countries.

Panel number: 2.9 - Presentation 2.9.4
Illegal border crossing from the Polish perspective

Author(s): Perkowska (Magdalena), Faculty of Law University of Bialystok Poland Department of Criminal Law and Criminology Bialystok Poland

Abstract:
The main focus of the paper will be to present the research based on the criminal files of Polish courts in Bialystok's district which is a border district (bordering Belarus and Lithuania) concerning the offence of illegal border crossing (which is a criminal offence in Poland). The phenomenon of illegal migration differs in Poland if we compare it with other EU countries. Its scale is much smaller. The primary method is use of fraudulent documents. The paper will present the perpetrators modus operandi. It will focus mostly on the presentation of penal policy towards offenders based on criminal files. The penalties handed down will be compared to general court statistics concerning the penalties of illegal border crossing. The main research question will be: is it necessary to criminalise such offences or is it better to give administrative sanctions.

Panel number: 2.10 - Pre-arranged panel
Industry White-Collar and Organisational Crimes

Author(s): Lord (Nicholas), University of Manchester Manchester United Kingdom

Abstract:
This EUROC panel analyses white-collar and corporate crimes in the context of industry.

Panel number: 2.10 - Presentation 2.10.1
Overlaps between corporate criminology and the regulation of labour exploitation: a case study of the UK construction industry

Author(s): Davies (Jon), Tel Aviv University Israel

Abstract:
Recent arguments suggest that as a sub-discipline corporate criminology tends to advocate state regulation that is based on coercion and deterrence while overlooking the role of non-state responses that prioritise persuasion and restorative approaches. These arguments strongly relate to the multi-disciplinary field of labour exploitation where some traditional responses to tackle exploitation extol the state through its agendas on criminal law border controls disrupting organised crime and supporting victims. These approaches are each important in their own right but risk overlooking the opportunity to critique structures (states and corporations) as well as to consider non-state interventions including the agency of workers through a 'labour response' to exploitation. The purpose of this paper is to argue that there are parallels and room for integration between the spheres of corporate crime and such a labour response to exploitation by examining the UK construction industry as a case in point. Numerous countries including the UK have identified their construction industries as vulnerable to labour exploitation due to highly casualised labour practices extensive subcontracting and in the UK poor responses by

companies to address exploitation in their supply chains. This paper forms part of an ongoing project examining 'anti-trafficking chains'.

Panel number: 2.10 - Presentation 2.10.2

Power relations behind farming intensification in Northern Ireland

Author(s): Gladkova (Ekaterina), Northumbria University Newcastle Upon Tyne United Kingdom

Abstract:
While some criminologists have suggested that routine practices underlying current modes of agriculture and farming should be subject to greater scrutiny (Ritchie 2004; Larsen 2012; Sollund 2015; Schally 2017) the research on this topic has not been sufficiently developed. The practice of factory farming results in social and environmental grievances (Passas 2005) yet the agri-food actors benefitting from it are highly resistant to regulation (Croall 2012). The topic of factory farming thus intersects with the research on the crimes of the powerful. This paper analyses power relations that incentivise and sustain factory farming from a criminological perspective. It employs state-corporate crime and crimes of globalisation theories to the 'ordinary act' (Agnew 2013) of factory farming. The empirical data used in this paper originates from semi-structured interviews with the agri-food industry actors in Northern Ireland where a sharp increase in the number of intensive pig and poultry farms was reported in 2017 (The Bureau of Investigative Journalism 2017).

Panel number: 2.10 - Presentation 2.10.3

People pigs and profit: the balancing act behind regulatory practices in the meat sector

Author(s): Kersten (Loes), KU Leuven Belgium

Abstract:
The regulation of the meat sector is intended to protect a whole range of interests and thus to prevent harm to these interests. In most cases there are no direct visible or vocal victims when rules are violated. This is especially the case when violations involve harm to animals unaware consumers the environment and public health in general. The latency of the harm - combined with the economic interests of supply chain operators trying to keep up with global market dynamics - makes regulatory practices on the national and local level a sensitive balancing act. In this presentation dynamics will be discussed that influence priority setting of regulators and 'regulatees' in Belgian pork and beef supply. To what degree is their reasoning and acting driven by the (potential) harmful consequences of rule violations and more generally the will to prevent harm? What other factors influence their decisions apart from what the policy prescribes? Interviews with professionals in the sector and (public and private) regulators highlight a mix of political cultural economic normative and pragmatic elements that leads to prioritizing some harms and risks rather than others.

Panel number: 2.10 - Presentation 2.10.4

Tone at the top in relation to corporate crime

Author(s): Kluin (Marieke), Leiden University Netherlands
Huisman (Wim) VU University Amsterdam Faculty of Law Criminology Amsterdam Netherlands / Peeters (Marlijn), Leiden University Netherlands / Bokland (Arjan), Leiden University Netherlands / Verheuvel (Lennart) Leiden University Netherlands

Abstract:
Corporate crime research indicates that CEO's and managers can influence compliance and the ethical culture of a corporation. Using data on over 400 Dutch chemical corporations this study examines which factors play a role when it comes to setting this ethical 'tone' such as gender age and size of the board. We find various links between changes in the management and rule violation in Dutch chemical corporations. The number of incoming board members was associated with increasing rule violations. The

number of departing board members was related to decreasing rule violations. The relation between incoming and departing board member however seems conditional on the gender of the incoming or departing high-level executive and – to a lesser extent – on their the age and experience.

Panel number: 2.11 - Pre-arranged panel
Hate speech against Muslims on social media: evidence from project Hatemeter

Author(s): Di Nicola (Andrea) eCrime Faculty of Law University of Trento Trento Italy

Abstract:
This panel is focused on the findings of the EU funded project Hatemeter that backed on a strong interdisciplinary effort (criminology social sciences computer sciences statistics and law) aims at preventing and tackling Anti-Muslim hatred online at EU level through a strategic use of Internet and social media. More in detail the project aims at systematising augmenting and sharing knowledge on Anti-Muslim hatred online and at increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of NGO/CSOs in preventing and tackling Islamophobia at EU level by developing and testing an ICT tool (i.e. HATEMETER platform) that automatically monitors and analyses Internet and social media data on the phenomenon and produces computer-assisted responses and hints to support counter-narratives and awareness raising campaigns.

Panel number: 2.11 - Presentation 2.11.1
Hate speech against Muslims on social media in Italy. Evidence from project Hatemeter

Author(s): Di Nicola (Andrea), eCrime Faculty of Law University of Trento Trento Italy
Baratto (Gabriele), eCrime Faculty of Law University of Trento Trento Italy / Martini (Elisa), Department of Sociology and Social Research University of Trento Trento Italy

Abstract:
In the last decade Islamophobia has gained momentum through the use of the Internet including social media platforms and global digital networks. In Italy fake news and inflammatory statements against Muslims are spread on the Internet and through social media platforms. Muslims are the fourth most targeted group on Twitter and are part of six groups including Jews migrants homosexuals women and disabled people to be targeted on social media platform; migrants and Italian Muslims are often identified as a potential danger and as jihadists. Using a combination of natural language processing machine learning and big data analytics this presentation aims to underline the topics and the social network structure of the users involved in online anti-Muslim hatred in Italy. The results show that social media platforms are successfully used to disseminate further online hate and intolerance toward people of Muslim faith. Specifically anti-Muslim hatred intersects with xenophobic sentiments such as anti-migrant ones. There tends to be an association between migrant boats and terrorism. Other associations are between migrants and crime and migrants and diseases. This speaks of the multi-factorial nature and multiple target group of discrimination.

Panel number: 2.11 - Presentation 2.11.2
Hate speech against Muslims on social media in France. Evidence from project Hatemeter

Author(s): Laurent (Mario), Université Toulouse 1 Capitole Toulouse France
Ferret (Jerome), Université Toulouse 1 Capitole Toulouse France / Schradie (Jen), Observatoire sociologique du changement (OSC) Sciences Po Paris France

Abstract:
In France the tensions around anti-Muslim hatred are increasingly present in society whether in the media political speeches or online social networks. French law is very clear on the prohibition of hate speech or incitement to hatred against people because of their religion even if the various attacks of

recent years have created a climate of mistrust fear or even hate against Islam for part of the population. This fear crystallizes especially on the visibility of the religious signs in the public space and the veil of Muslim women is questioned regularly. As part of Hatemeter project our work focuses on hate speech on Twitter. Twitter's mechanics prevent the development of a constructed speech and the system of followers push users to make prominent remarks to attract attention and increase their audience. Thus the exchanges between support and anti-Muslims groups are radicalized. In addition moderation policy pushes anti-Muslim influencers to adopt a subtle speech often coded which is difficult to identify and characterize as hateful. The task of identifying and confronting hate speech became a real challenge. Finally hate groups are well organised and rather than just propagate their ideology they follow anti-racist NGOs activities to fight any counter-narrative initiatives.

Panel number: 2.11 - Presentation 2.11.3
Hate speech against Muslims on social media in the United Kingdom: evidence from project Hatemeter

Author(s): Antonopoulos (Georgios A.), Teesside University Middlesbrough United Kingdom
Parisa (Diba), Teesside University Middlesbrough United Kingdom

Abstract:
In the last decade through the use of the Internet and new media technologies including social media platforms as well as digital networks the UK has witnessed significant increases in cyber Islamophobic discourses and online anti-Muslim abuse. The circulation of Islamophobic rhetoric encompasses a range of online social actors including far-right groups activists and politicians who utilise spaces on the Internet to easily disseminate xenophobic viewpoints and racist attitudes towards Muslims into public consciousness. Based on a UK-based virtual ethnography investigating and analysing data gleaned from social media platforms and online newspapers as well as a focus group and a series of in-depth interviews with key stakeholders in the UK within the context of the project Hatemeter the aim of this presentation is to provide an account of the nature of hate speech against Muslims on social media in the UK.

Panel number: 2.11 - Presentation 2.11.4
Monitoring anti-Muslim hate speech and automating counter-narratives through the Hatemeter Platform

Author(s): Guerini (Marco), Fondazione Bruno Kessler Trento Italy
Tonelli (Sara), Fondazione Bruno Kessler Trento Italy

Abstract:
Within the Hatemeter project we have developed an advanced interactive platform for data visualisation and informed intervention against anti-Muslim hate speech. This platform provides functionalities for the visual exploration and analysis of social media data in particular tweets and YouTube comments enabling content monitoring synchronic and diachronic comparisons close and distant reading data clustering network analysis etc. Pictorial and graphical format are used as much as possible so to make the tool language and country-independent. Being developed to support NGOs intervention this platform includes also a suite of Computer Assisted Persuasion (CAP) tools so to prevent and combat online hate speech/crime against Muslims by (i) providing timely context-sensitive and incident/crime-specific alerts based on complex data analytics (ii) sustaining operators with an accurate counter-narrative framework that provides real time suggestions to answer hate content. Advanced artificial intelligence techniques to automatically identify offensive messages in three languages and for generating proper messages have been tested and deployed based on deep learning architectures.

Panel number: 2.12 - Pre-arranged panel
Judicial Virtual Reality: Prevention and Rehabilitation

Author(s): Van Gelder (Jean-Louis), University of Twente Enschede Netherlands

Abstract:
Virtual Reality (VR) is becoming cheaper widely adopted and offers the ability to create carefully controlled virtual worlds with little restriction in design. This offers the possibility to observe behavior shown by a user that is highly similar to the behavior of that same user in comparable real-life situations. This unique characteristic of VR creates a wide range of possibilities for criminological research. In this thematic session we will show the possibility of VR to create stimulating realistic and immersive environment to observe burglars' behavior in a neighborhood and how they would case a house and the possibility to observe sex offenders to see whether they 'implicitly' choose a house next to an elementary school. In addition to research VR also offers possibilities for judicial practice. In this session we will also elaborate on a virtual reality intervention program for delinquents that is focused on reducing short-term oriented behavior by letting delinquents interact with a future version of themselves. That said the added value in the short and long term that VR provides with respect to prevention rehabilitation and recidivism are just beginning to be holistically understood.

Panel number: 2.12 - Presentation 2.12.1
Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality applications within criminal justice practice.

Author(s): Cornet (Dr. Liza), University of Twente Enschede Netherlands
Besten (Anouk) University of Twente Enschede Netherlands

Abstract:
Over the past decades virtual reality and augmented reality technology have shown a growth in popularity. The technologies are no longer used exclusively within the game industry they also offer opportunities for education training and behavioral intervention. We investigated the potential of virtual - and augmented reality for the criminal justice practice. Based on systematic literature research interviews with game developers and meetings with practitioners we conclude that virtual reality offers a wide variety of possibilities for the criminal justice practice. One could think of a daily life skill training for prisoners an aggression regulation training for offenders and exposure therapy to treat anxiety among victims. Virtual reality can lead to groundbreaking innovations within criminal justice practice yet at the same time cautiousness is required. Virtual reality technology is still in its infancy and suffers from various limitations. We suggest that future research focuses on the added value the effectiveness and the long-term effects of virtual reality applications within criminal justice practice.

Panel number: 2.12 - Presentation 2.12.2
Using virtual environments to understand offending behaviour: implications for crime prevention and rehabilitation

Author(s): Nee (Claire), University of Portsmouth Department of Psychology Portsmouth United Kingdom
Vernham (Sarah), University of Portsmouth Department of Psychology Portsmouth United Kingdom /
Meenaghan (Amy), University of Portsmouth Department of Psychology Portsmouth United Kingdom /
Van Gelder (Jean-Louis), University of Twente Enschede Netherlands / Otte (Marco), Vrije Universiteit
Amsterdam Faculty of Science Artificial Intelligence Amsterdam Netherlands

Abstract:
We will describe two research projects aimed at understanding the decision-making and behaviour of offenders at and near the scene of the crime. The first involves a study of the navigational strategies behaviour and eye gaze of convicted child sex offenders as they move around a virtual neighbourhood with a play area and a school. Here we examine the 'seemingly unimportant decisions' of this population unearthed in earlier qualitative work (e.g. Ward and Hudson 2000). The second study examines the decision-making and behaviour of residential burglars as they scope a virtual neighbourhood choose a target and 'burgle' it based on predictions from a wealth of interview studies. Both studies adopt an 'expertise' model of decision-making and behaviour and compare the target groups with other offender groups and non-offenders. We discuss the considerable potential for VR in studying offending behaviour and it's implications for improving crime prevention and rehabilitation.

Panel number: 2.12 - Presentation 2.12.3
"You cannot forget your trade". Using virtual reality to probe memory and willingness to report in burglars.

Author(s): van Sintemaartensdijk (Iris), University of Twente Enschede Netherlands/>University of Portsmouth Department of Psychology Portsmouth United Kingdom
Van Gelder (Jean-Louis), University of Twente Enschede Netherlands / Otte (Marco), Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam Faculty of Science Artificial Intelligence Amsterdam Netherlands / Nee (Claire), University of Portsmouth Department of Psychology Portsmouth United Kingdom
Abstract:
Retrieving information from burglars about their trade proves to be difficult. A free recall task in which burglars use virtual reality to roam around a house and describe their choices seems to make them more willing to report during this free recall task. It is unknown how virtual reality elicits willingness to report and how we can use virtual reality for (semi)structured interviews with burglars. Understanding this effect and how we can relate this to cognitive processes - such as activating the episodic and procedural memory - will improve the use of virtual reality as a research method. To test this 173 burglars were exposed to virtual reality neighbourhoods to simulate the scouting process of selecting a target after which they were interview. During this interview they either saw screen recordings of their behavior in the virtual neighborhood or no recordings. Participants were interviewed on their burglary expertise decision-making process and their experience with the virtual world. Results show that burglars were willing to report on their burglar behavior and an effect of viewing the screen recordings was found. This study has taken another step in understanding the potential uses of virtual reality as a research method.

Panel number: 2.12 - Presentation 2.12.4
Mechanisms of Virtual Reality

Author(s): Ganschow (Benjamin), University of Twente Enschede Netherlands
Cornet (Dr. Liza), University of Twente Enschede Netherlands / Zebel (Dr. Sven), University of Twente Enschede Netherlands / Gelder (Jean-Louis), University of Twente Enschede Netherlands

Abstract:
Future orientation is the preference for considering the future when making choices. The ability to act and think in a future-oriented way is related to a host of positive benefits – increased savings more exercise less procrastination and specific to the judicial context reduced delinquent behavior. One way to foster future oriented thinking is by providing a realistic framework to imagine themselves in the future. The downside of these kind of exercises is that they require a certain level of imagination and motivation. An assumption of virtual reality is that it alleviates this imaginative burden through the generation of scenarios and avatars which is often measured as 'presence' or the suspension of disbelief in the virtual world while increasing motivating through an engaging environment. Research often measures only the effect of one dimension (i.e. 'presence') of virtual reality and not the holistic experience of being in virtual reality. In our study we created a future orientation intervention that is equivalent in both virtual reality and in the real world and compared the user experience of each. Our results are important to measure the whole effect that being in virtual reality has on interventions.

Panel number: 2.13 - Presentation 2.13.1
Why search for alternatives to prison? Offenders' comparative experiences of electronic monitoring and prison

Author(s): Lähteenmäki (Noora), University of Helsinki Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy Helsinki Finland

Abstract:

In Finland electronic monitoring (EM) is a community sanction imposed instead of short prison sentences. What are the benefits of EM compared to prison? Does EM constitute experiences of 'virtual prison'? What affects offenders' compliance? This paper addresses these questions by presenting results from a study that interviewed and surveyed offenders subject to EM. Examining the subjective perceptions is of vital importance as the success of EM depends on offenders' active cooperation. Prior research (Liebling Tyler) state that perceptions of legitimate and fair treatment are likely to promote compliance. Interviewees and respondents who had been in prison experienced prison as passivating and described the struggles of prison release. By contrast EM as Finnish probation work in general aims to strengthen offenders' ties to society and contribute to long-term compliance. EM therefore always includes obligatory work or other daily activities home visits and support schemes. Study found that some offenders' who were not able to serve community service still could serve EM. More intensive support and prohibition of alcohol and drugs were usually experienced as helpful.

Panel number: 2.13 - Presentation 2.13.2
Offender´s perceptions on punishment and alternative sanctions

Author(s): Morales (Ana María), Leicester University

Abstract:
Knowing offender's perception on punishments is important since utilitarian aims such as deterrence and rehabilitation rest on assumptions about how offenders perceive and experience the sentence (Indermaur 1994). This research study explores offender's perception on punishment a thematic that has been scarcely researched and has mainly focus on understanding prison population´s preferences (Kolstad 1996; May and Wood 2010; Crank and Bezina 2013; Schinkel 2014); while only few studies have researched the perceptions about punishment of offenders sentenced to an alternative sanctions (Rex 2005). Using a mixed method approach based on a survey representative of Chilean men sentenced to probation intensive probation curfew with electronic monitoring community service or the remission of the sentence (N= 1523) and interviews with similar type of offenders (N=31) in 2018 the research explores their perceptions about the aims of punishment in general and in reference to the sanction that they are currently accomplishing finding strong support for retributive aims; in contrast with previous evidence that showed strong endorsement from offenders to preventive aims (Rex 2005). However differences can be traced particularly when probationers and offenders sentenced to community sentences are asked about their personal experiences with those sanctions where more rehabilitative and even reparative considerations emerge.

Panel number: 2.14 - Pre-arranged panel
Cyber Crime II: Cyber Victimization

Author(s): Berenblum (Tamar), The Federmann Cyber Security Center– Cyber Law Program The Hebrew University of Jerusalem Israel

Abstract:
This panel explores cyber victimization

Panel number: 2.14 - Presentation 2.14.1
Viral Justice and e-shaming in social media disclosure of sexual victimization

Author(s): van den Berg (Chantal .J.W.), VU University Amsterdam Amsterdam Netherlands
Gorissen (Marleen), Netherland Institute fort the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) Netherlands

Abstract:
The average reporting rate for sexual victimization is very low estimations range from 50 up to 96% underreporting. The current movement under the #MeToo confirms this large percentage of

underreporting as most disclosures state that they never told anyone about the victimization. This raises the following questions: who are these victims that prefer online disclosure to the disclosure to formal agencies? What is their motivation to choose an online and public platform for the disclosure of their victimization? And what is the effect of online and publically sharing their story of abuse? These questions will be answered in a large study we conducted in the Netherlands and Israel on social media disclosure of sexual victimization. In this presentation I will focus on the results from interviews held with the Dutch victims of sexual violence who chose to disclose the victimization online. Seven different motivations for online disclosure were distinguished from the interviews. In the presentation I will elaborate on these seven motivations as well as the benefits and drawbacks mentioned by the respondents in regard to the usage of internet and the different social media platforms. Practical implications for victim aid will be given.

Panel number: 2.14 - Presentation 2.14.2
The impact of online crime: needs and consequences following victimization

Author(s): Notté (Raoul), Cybersecurity and sme's research group The Hague University of Applied Sciences Netherlands
Leukfeldt (Rutger), Netherland Institute fort the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) / Malsch (Marijke), Netherland Institute fort the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)

Abstract:
Introduction Little is known about the consequences of victimization and the needs of victims following victimization. In this presentation we will provide an overview of these needs and consequences reported by victims and experts. Methods We interviewed 22 experts (police officers and public prosecutors engaged in the investigation and prosecution of online crime on a daily basis employees of victim support agencies and scientific researchers) and 22 victims in order to understand the impact of online crimes and the needs victims have in terms of help and support. Results and conclusions The study clearly shows that online crimes can have a high impact on victims. The consequences of online crime do not necessarily differ from offline crime but the impact on victim's lives can be even higher. Because of the characteristics and possibilities of the internet victimization can be borderless in time space and audience. Some victims never feel safe again and can be confronted with the offender anytime and anywhere. The police often has insufficient knowledge and means to successfully detect and prosecute offenders and victims are often confronted with victim blaming.

Panel number: 2.14 - Presentation 2.14.3
Comparing the impact of cybercrime and traditional crime victimization

Author(s): Borwell (Jildau), Regional Intelligence Service Northern Netherlands Police Unit Netherlands

Abstract:
Victims of crime can experience serious and long-lasting consequences of the offence they encountered. Thus far studies on the impact of victimization mostly focus on 'traditional crime' such as assault and theft. Also the severity of a crime is traditionally determined through the extent of physical violation. However offences involving little or no violence can also be experienced as severe. This can also hold true for cybercrimes. While society and the techniques criminals use are digitizing it remains largely unclear if the victimization impact remained the same. Therefore it is important to expand the scientific knowledge base on the impact of crime and to compare the impact of cybercrime to that of traditional crime on their respective victims. Because the impact of crime partly determines the role of police it is also practically important to study the impact of cybercrimes on victims. This study will examine the applicability of existing measurement methods and theoretical models for studying the victimization impact of cybercrime. Also an appropriate subdivision of cybercrimes and traditional crimes will be established. Subsequently the emotional financial physical and social victimization impact of cybercrime and traditional crime will be determined as well as its implications for the police role.

Panel number: 2.14 - Presentation 2.14.4
E-shaming Informal Social Control and Disclosure of Sexual Victimization

Author(s): Berenblum (Tamar), The Federmann Cyber Security Center– Cyber Law Program The Hebrew University of Jerusalem Israel
Oppenheim (Yael), The Federmann Cyber Security Center– Cyber Law Program The Hebrew University of Jerusalem Israel

Abstract:
With the development of internet-based communication new methods of online shaming have been adopted and employed by the growing number of internet users. This practice gains much attention with regard to sexual victimization. The potential risks of using the internet for social control in general and the practice of e-shaming in particular do not diminish its advantages as a potential tool for enforcing positive norms and contributing to the development of society. Based on a study we conducted in the Netherlands and Israel on social media disclosure of sexual victimization we aim at examining both advantages and risks of such e-shaming as perceived by the victims and the general public. In the presentation we will present data collected from the Israeli social media. First we will discuss data collection and analysis of the #Me Too campaign while focusing on the public sentiment toward it. Next we will explore victims' motivations in self disclosure of their sexual abuse and their perceptions towards the (1) Police (2) justice system (3) aid organizations. Theoretical and practical implications will be discussed.

Panel number: 2.15 - Presentation 2.15.1

The legalization of cannabis in Canada: an analysis of the political debates that led to a prohibition 2.0

Author(s): Beauchesne (Line), University of Ottawa Ottawa Ontario Canada

Abstract:
The federal government has justified the need to legalize cannabis on the inability of the criminal law to reduce its consumption. At the same time this legalization took place without calling into question the prohibition of other drugs. This has produced a Prohibition 2.0 on cannabis rather than its normalization as a drug among others in the legal market. This has been reflected in the various political debates that have led to the laws and regulations that accompany this legalization: • By a terminology putting forward the ideal scenario where it is better not to consume it. • By a no-evidence-based cannabis law while driving a motor vehicle and echoing the workplace's need for saliva testing. • By two new criminal offenses punishable up to 14 years of imprisonment for selling or giving cannabis to a minor or involving a minor in the illegal market. • By many prohibitions on consumption in public places apartments etc. so that especially in cities there are practically no possible places of consumption for tenants. Finally this Prohibition 2.0 masks the reasons why the lower classes will still remain the most vulnerable to the penal repression and sanctions related to these cannabis laws.

Panel number: 2.15 - Presentation 2.15.2

Immoral in principle unworkable in practice: Cannabis law reform the Beatles and the Wootton report

Author(s): Seddon (Toby), University of Manchester

Abstract:
On July 24th 1967 a full-page advertisement appeared in The Times newspaper. It declared that the laws prohibiting personal use of cannabis were 'immoral in principle and unworkable in practice' and called for radical reform. Signatories to the advertisement included all four Beatles their manager Brian Epstein two sitting Members of Parliament and numerous luminaries of British society including the psychiatrist R.D. Laing Nobel prize-winning biologist Francis Crick and artist David Hockney. It presaged a short-lived period perhaps no longer than three years in which cannabis law reform achieved social cultural and political salience not only in the UK but also in the US and some other Western countries. Drawing on

archival research this paper seeks to reconstruct an historical sociology of this episode setting events in the wider context of political projects around civil liberties and personal freedom.

Panel number: 2.15 - Presentation 2.15.3
The presence and repertoire of action of Cannabis Social Clubs in Europe

Author(s): Decorte (Tom), Ghent University Institute for Social Drug Research Department of Criminology Penal Law and Social Law Ghent Belgium
Pardal (Mafalda), Ghent University Institute for Social Drug Research Department of Criminology Penal Law and Social Law Ghent Belgium / Bone (Melissa), University of Leicester Leicester Law School Leicester United Kingdom / Pares (Oscar), ICEERS Barcelona Spain / Johansson (Julia), Ghent University Ghent Belgium

Abstract:
Cannabis Social Clubs (CSCs) are non-profit associations of cannabis users who collectively produce and distribute cannabis among themselves. Since the emergence of the model in Spain during the 1990s many other countries have seen the appearance of CSCs. The goals of the study were to map the presence of CSCs across the European Union and to examine how CSCs are operating in different settings. Data were collected through an on-line survey targeting CSCs in the EU zone. A total of 81 CSCs were recruited in the study. Beyond Spain and Belgium where the CSC presence has already been documented we were able to identify CSCs in Austria Czech Republic Germany Hungary Ireland Italy Romania Slovenia the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The smallest CSC in our sample reported 6 registered members while the largest counted with a total of 5000 members. The CSC model has remained unregulated across the different EU jurisdictions. CSC-activists have thus by and large shaped the way CSCs operate often adapting to legal constraints and law enforcement activities. We present and discuss the range of CSC practices from 12 different European countries and what these represent for the consideration of the CSC model in current policy debates.

Panel number: 2.15 - Presentation 2.15.4
Defensive tactics of cannabis dealers in Turkey

Author(s): Ünal Reşitoğlu (Halime), Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi Ankara Turkey
Altan (Berzan), Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi Ankara Turkey / Özmen (Bauthan Çağrı), Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi Ankara Turkey

Abstract:
The street level dealers in open-air drug market work under constant pressure of getting caught by police losing their stash or being robbed because of their indiscreet dealing style. In response to this vulnerability dealers incorporate various apprehensive avoidance techniques. The aim of this study is to shed a light on what kinds of defensive tactics cannabis dealers use to avoid legal and illegal sanctions. To achieve this aim we interviewed with 18 street level dealers in two disadvantaged neighborhoods which were mostly known for cannabis dealing in Adana and Istanbul Turkey. Our respondents being forced to sell in the specifically assigned turf in the neighborhood were an easy target for police surveillance and various other threats. Different practices were used to minimize their visibility in the street. Checking their surrounding for suspicious things limiting quantitates of drug on hand dividing responsibilities between dealers not selling outside the neighborhood and being in solidarity with friends or neighbors are the most frequent defensive tactics which are employed by the dealers to reduce the risk of legal and informal sanctions including drug raids or robberies.

Panel number: 2.16 - Pre-arranged panel
ISRD Panel 4: International Self-Report Delinquency Study: Update and Information (ISRD)

Author(s): Marshall (Ineke Haen)

Abstract:
This is an informational meeting organized by the Steering Committee of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD3). There will no formal paper presentations at this session the panel provides a forum for updates as well as open discussion. The ISRD3 is a large international collaborative survey study of 7th 8th and 9th graders focusing on delinquency victimization and substance use. The ISRD3 study tests social control theory self-control theory institutional anomie theory procedural justice theory and Situational Action theory. The primary purpose of this meeting is to provide participants in the third sweep of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD3) with an opportunity to discuss ideas about methodological and practical issues encountered during the fieldwork ongoing analysis of data and plans for ISRD4 expected to commence in 2020. The meeting is intended primarily for the national partners of the ISRD-3 project but everybody interested is welcome. The meeting also will present the opportunity for those not familiar with the ISRD project to familiarize themselves with the project and to explore joining the ISRD international research team

Panel number: 2.16 - Presentation 2.16.1
ISRD Panel 4: International Self-Report Delinquency Study: Update and Information (ISRD)

Author(s): Marshall (Ineke Haen), Northeastern University, Boston, United States / Enzmann (Dirk), University of Hamburg, Germany / Markina (Anna), University of Tartu, Tallinn, Estonia / Steketee (Majone), VerweyJonker institute, Utrecht, The Netherlands / Kivivuori (Janne) / University of Helsinki, Finland

Abstract:
This is an informational meeting organized by the Steering Committee of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD3). There will no formal paper presentations at this session the panel provides a forum for updates as well as open discussion. The ISRD3 is a large international collaborative survey study of 7th 8th and 9th graders focusing on delinquency victimization and substance use. The ISRD3 study tests social control theory self-control theory institutional anomie theory procedural justice theory and Situational Action theory. The primary purpose of this meeting is to provide participants in the third sweep of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD3) with an opportunity to discuss ideas about methodological and practical issues encountered during the fieldwork ongoing analysis of data and plans for ISRD4 expected to commence in 2020. The meeting is intended primarily for the national partners of the ISRD-3 project but everybody interested is welcome. The meeting also will present the opportunity for those not familiar with the ISRD project to familiarize themselves with the project and to explore joining the ISRD international research team.

Panel number: 2.17 - Presentation 2.17.1
Prüm Decisions: stakeholders' perspectives from United Kingdom and Portugal

Author(s): Matos (Sara), Communication and Society Research Centre (CECS) University of Minho Braga Portugal
Machado (Helena), University of Minho Braga Portugal

Abstract:
Current challenges to national security are demanding the reinforcement of transnational police and judicial cooperation in the fight against terrorism and organized crime. In this context the Prüm Decisions signed in 2008 are expected to instigate the exchange of data between EU Member States' national criminal databases. This paper explores different national approaches to the implementation of Prüm Decisions. Based on the analysis of 43 interviews conducted with stakeholders from Portugal and the United Kingdom – forensic geneticists; members of oversight bodies; criminal investigation officers;

members of the academia; and members of NGOs – we address the tensions between the need to use technological tools for policing transnational crimes and the challenges to privacy and data protection. The results show different national approaches to the implementation of the Prüm Decisions regarding the political discourse the legal-technical adjustments addressed at national level and the dominant narratives about the tensions between individual rights and the need for collective security.

Panel number: 2.17 - Presentation 2.17.2
The EU Whistleblowing Directive: A critical analysis

Author(s): Erlebach (Kimberly), Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg Germany

Abstract:
Whistleblower protection is currently not uniform in the EU. In order to harmonize the protection of whistleblowers a Directive on the protection of persons reporting infringements of EU law (2018/0106/COD) has been proposed. An agreement on concrete rules has now been reached and the Directive is due to be adopted in May. As a result whistleblowing regulations are changing or being introduced for the first time in many Member States. Against this background and in particular with a comparative focus on selected Member States the new regulations are being critically analyzed.

Panel number: 2.17 - Presentation 2.17.3
Sexual Harassment in Japan: Results of "the Survey of Women's Safety in Daily Life"

Author(s): Tsushima (Masahiro), Ryukoku University the faculty of sociology Otsu Japan
Hamai (Koichi), Ryukoku University the faculty of law Kyoto Japan

Abstract:
In accordance with the policies for sexual harassment more Japanese have become aware that sexual harassment is an infringement of human rights and needs to be stopped. The authors conducted the survey on violence against women (a Japanese version of the "survey on women's well-being and safety in Europe") in Kansai region in 2016. In this presentation the authors present the reality of sexual harassment (e.g. the occurrence of specific types of sexual harassment) in Japan and compare some results of the Japanese survey with those of the EU survey. Important findings include that close to half (44%) of Japanese women have experienced sexual harassment in their life time and their rate is lower than that for European women (55%). The percent "gap" between Japan and EU is smaller in sexual harassment than in other forms of violence against women (refer to our previous paper). Our multivariate analysis with Japanese data suggests that young well-educated women who are currently in education or employed are more likely to experience sexual harassment and which are consistent with those of EU survey. These findings are discussed in consideration of various aspects of Japanese society such as traditional gender role expectation.

Panel number: 2.17 - Presentation 2.17.4
Promoting the legal protection of anti-corruption whistleblowers in Ukraine

Author(s): Shostko (Olena), Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University Kharkiv Ukraine

Abstract:
Legal protection for anti-corruption whistleblowers in Ukraine is an essential tool for enabling people to report on corruption crimes. Most people are still afraid to publicise abuses of the law at their workplaces or in educational institutions because they fear losing their jobs or destroying their careers. We analyze the positions of the Council of Europe and the European Union on these issues and examines certain provisions of domestic Ukrainian law that claim to protect whistleblowers. It also discusses the importance of the joint efforts of the civil society organizations in order to draft separate law on whistleblower protection and promote advocacy campaigns to support the approval of this law.

Panel number: 2.18 - Presentation 2.18.1
Citizens' fear of crime and their perceptions of neighbourhood characteristics and the police: Correlational patterns in three metropolitan areas in Germany

Author(s): Wittenberg (Jochen) German Police University Münster Germany
Görgen (Thomas) German Police University Münster Germany / Starcke (Jan) TU Dresden Dresden Germany

Abstract:
Citizens' fear of crime and their perceptions of neighbourhood characteristics and the police: Correlational patterns in three metropolitan areas in Germany While police-registered crime has been on the decrease in most German cities in recent years residents' fear of crime has not diminished to the same extent. In many places victimization risks and individual perceptions of security and risk have developed in opposite directions. Fear of crime is a multi-faceted phenomenon and while individual experiences of victimization need to be taken into account as a determining factor perceptions of the neighbourhood are important as well. Neighbourhoods / residential areas can be considered both places of social cohesion and social control. Since the police are the most important local agent of social control perceptions of the police and individual experiences with police encounters also need to be analysed with regard to their connection to fear of crime. The paper presents descriptive data as well as multivariate analyses on fear of crime based on population surveys in three metropolitan areas in Germany. The standardised mail surveys were conducted in 2019 in the project "Security Analyses and Network-building for Urban Neighbourhoods in Transition" funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research.

Panel number: 2.18 - Presentation 2.18.2
Citizens' fear of crime and their perception of ethnic diversity in the neighborhood: Empirical results of a postal survey from three German cities.

Author(s): Starcke (Jan), TU Dresden Dresden Germany
Hoffmann (Maria-Anna), Technische Universität Dresden Dresden Germany

Abstract:
Migration transforms urban communities and influences culture which could lead to a changing perception of subjective and objective security. Especially the recent refugee wave to Germany caused worries and anxieties concerning the local security in parts of the (long-settled) population. Even though police-registered crime decreased in most German cities over the last years. Individual perception of the neighborhood is one important factor in the explanation of fear of crime. According to the subcultural diversity hypothesis living in close proximity to residents of (visible) differing ethnical/cultural background can lead to mistrust in neighbors accompanied by fear of crime. This pattern needs to be analyzed by taking into account the perception of disorder phenomena within the neighborhood as well as individual interethnic contacts respectively networks (family friends work and neighborhood). In our presentation we show descriptive data as well as multivariate analyses on fear of crime based on population surveys in three metropolitan areas in Germany. The standardised mail surveys were conducted in 2019 in the frame of a project on "Security Analyses and Network-building for Urban Neighbourhoods in Transition" funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research and running under the project acronym of SiQua.

Panel number: 2.18 - Presentation 2.18.3
What the peak?! A retrospective measurement of lived-through peaks of fear of victimization.

Author(s): Spithoven (Remco), Saxion University of Applied Sciences Netherlands

Abstract:
This project started with a replication of the work of Gray Jackson & Farrall (2008) and Farrall and Gadd (2004) using a retrospecitve measurement of lived-through events of fear of victimization. The results of

our survey - completed by 503 respondents from the city of Utrecht and 491 respondents from the city of Amsterdam - resonate with the results of the studies mentioned above: (I) only a quarter to a third of the respondents indicated to have worried about falling victim of crime in the last 12 months; (II) a majority only exierenced this a very limited amount of times; and (III) the majority was only slightly worried during the last incident. Besides our replication we also included follow-up questions that explore the nature of the last reported event; the location it took place in; as well as psychological characteristics of our respondents. In this way we explore how the mixture of psychological and environmental characteristics have led to the reported events. After exploring our findings we will discuss the seriousness of "the fear of crime" as well as attempts to measure the nature of and dynamics underlying this controversial phenomenon. Is fear of crime actually that problematic?

Panel number: 2.18 - Presentation 2.18.4
Social capital and perceived neighborhood disorder in the city of Munich. Using global network measures from two-mode networks in random samples

Author(s): Hanslmaier, (Michael) Landeshauptstadt München Referat für Stadtplanung und Bauordnung HA I Bereich Soziale Grundsatzfragen München Germany
Windzio (Michael), University of Bremen SOCIUM Research Center on Inequality and Social Policy Bremen Germany

Abstract:
Many studies show that indicators of social capital decrease neighborhood disorder and incivilities. It has been argued in social disorganization theory that membership in local organizations and clubs increases network ties between inhabitants. These networks then facilitate the development coordination and enforcement of social control. Collective efficacy theory argued in a similar way but shifted the social capital to a symbolic and cognitive level: in their neighborhoods actors process signals of disorder. Actors evaluate their neighbors' preparedness to intervene against deviant and delinquent behavior and tend intervene appropriately. Our study analyses the effect of global measures of neighborhood networks on perceived social disorder and incivilities in neighborhoods in the city of Munich. Using neighborhood data from a large residents' survey in Munich we use information on membership in local clubs and organizations to create global measures of two-mode networks as indicators of social capital. In line with social disorganization theory we expect negative effects of this social capital on perceived neighborhood disorder. We focus on two important issues: first we discuss the empirical results with respect to social disorganization theory. Second we critically examine the procedure of describing neighborhood two-mode networks by global network measures computed using randomly sampled data.

Panel number: 2.19 - Presentation 2.19.1
Manipulating death investigations: Detection avoidance as a form of coercive control after an intimate partner homicide

Author(s): Ferguson (Claire), Queensland University of Technology Brisbane Australia

Abstract:
It is acknowledged in the homicide investigation literature that detection avoidance behaviours are commonly used by perpetrators of intimate partner homicide to evade suspicion. However theories explaining the use of these behaviours by intimate partners are somewhat lacking. This paper proposes that the use of detection avoidance behaviours by intimate partner murderers may be an extension of coercive control tactics seen in these relationships prior to the victims' death. The appropriateness of this theory is argued with reference to similarities between tactics seen in controlling and violent relationships and those used to avoid detection for an intimate partner homicide. The literature available on offenders attempting to manipulate non-partners including correctional officers and police provides a starting point. Literature specific to the personalities of offenders who use detection avoidance provides additional evidence including that these offenders are commonly well-practiced at isolating intimidating and manipulating others for their own benefit. Further it is argued that detection avoidance strategies are doubly attractive to coercively controlling offenders as employing these strategies provides the offender

an opportunity to avoid detection as well as to control the narrative surrounding the victim's death allowing the offender to save face and maintain a positive image to others.

Panel number: 2.19 - Presentation 2.19.2
Cracking cold cases down : a cross-national comparative study

Author(s): Cinaglia (Giulia), University of Lausanne Lausanne Switzerland
Rossy (Quentin), University of Lausanne Lausanne Switzerland / Jendly (Manon), University of Lausanne Lausanne Switzerland

Abstract:
Despite the advances in new technologies applied to criminal investigations unsolved crimes in Europe are still lacking a critical and thorough analysis. This proposal is part of a broader research that aims to scrutinize cold cases by addressing it from both a forensic and criminological perspective. Based on interviews with various actors of Swiss and Canadian police forces (e.g. detectives crime scene investigators managers etc.) and external consultants our presentation will shed light on how cold cases are perceived understood and investigated "from the inside" and in two different socio-cultural and judicial contexts. The results provide an in-depth look at criminal investigations of cold cases as well as standard ones and a comprehensive appraisal of the strategies adopted the resources allocated and the many challenges these actors face while trying to solve a case. They also show some interesting variations among the two countries when it comes to the definition of "cold case" the steps leading to the reopening of such cases and the investigative practices at stake.

Panel number: 2.19 - Presentation 2.19.3
Compulsive Identification and Expressive Violence

Author(s): Prokop (Andreas), Hamburg Jena Germany

Abstract:
Identity and identification are amongst the most critically discussed issues in regard of expressive violence like rampage-killing. But this often is done from a too narrow individualistic point of view with too small reconsideration of interactional cultural and developmental aspects. Thus the question is: What can be said on the interplay of individual predispositions and emanating motivational implications on the one hand and environmental factors on the other hand? For an answer it is necessary to distinguish between different modes of identification that normally change their prevalence in the course of human development. Whereas in a normal growing up identification early in life is more global and beyond the control of the premature ego later in life in its mature form it is only particulate and under control of the ego. In contrast the cases discussed here point to a continuing prevalence of premature identification which can be traced back to early trauma. In this form it can be marked as compulsive identification because it serves as a defense. This mode of identification yet interferes with self-assertion and - contingent upon environmental factors - may lead to both conformism and massive violence or to a change from one to the other.

Panel number: 2.19 - Presentation 2.19.4
PATTERNS OF HOMICIDES COMMITTED BY WOMEN IN THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

Author(s): Stanojoska (Angelina), University "St. Kliment Ohridski" Bitola Macedonia the Former Yugoslav Republic

Abstract:
What is the purpose of the study? In the Republic of North Macedonia until the beginning of our research to our knowledge homicides committed by women have not been a point of interest of the criminological thought. Such situation is the result of the fact that men were always in the center of criminological researches (if there were any) as the result of them committing most of the crimes in North Macedonia. Why homicides committed by women? The importance of such studies is to be found into the analysis of

women's quality of life (Jensen 2001). Examining the cases of homicides where women are the offenders we extract information about the criminal situation and the relation offender – victim which is important in knowing the actual crime genesis. What is important to mention is that women's homicides and victims are mostly found in the traditional family area where there was domestic violence abuse or any other kind of conflict that could not have been resolved in any other way such as domestic arguments confrontation defense of self or others (Jensen 2001; Browne Williams and Dutton 1999; Websdale 1999).

Panel number: 2.20 - Presentation 2.20.1
Digital ritual: encounters, co-presence and feelings of online security and insecurity

Author(s): Henry (Alistair), University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Collins' and Goffman's interaction ritual theory explores how identity, inclusion and solidarity are negotiated through ritual encounters. Within their work co-presence is an important ingredient of encounters that are embodied and nuanced through direct, physical interaction. Where there is some recognition of the possibilities of mediated ritual (i.e. sport watched on television) Collins is explicitly, and perhaps presciently, cautious about the risks of mediated encounters, indicating the potential for social control through them. In an increasingly digital world this is important, not least in the context of policing and security. An emergent literature does, however, suggest that there are possibilities for encounters to be experienced online, through social media, or within interactive virtual worlds rich in symbolic representation. This paper begins the task of exploring the possibilities and the risks that digital ritual poses for social wellbeing, security, and solidarity in a mediated world.

Panel number: 2.20 - Presentation 2.20.2
A Comparison of High and Low Frequency Victims of Domestic Violence using Data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales

Author(s): Davies (Elouise), Lancaster Manchester United Kingdom

Abstract:
Incidents of domestic violence are increasing while the number of victims is decreasing. This indicates that there is a group of victims that are experiencing a disproportionate amount of all domestic violence. These 'high frequency victims' will be identified in five years of data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales and will be analysed in relation to; respondent (victim) gender gender of perpetrator relationship between the victim and perpetrator and the harms and consequences recorded from the victim. Findings from this will produce an insight into the characteristics of high frequency victims and how they differ from victims who experience a lower frequency of incidents. This will provide information on the relationship between repetition and severity (harm). High frequency victims are often downweighted in official crime statistics through processes of capping; however the purpose of this analysis is to establish the importance of this group as a distinct 'type' of victim and the possible implications this has on policing repeat victimisation and reducing victim harms.

Panel number: 2.21 - Presentation 2.21.1
Terrorising doubts: regulating and managing threats to ontological security in extremist and terrorist Islamist groups

Author(s): Massé (Léa), Erasmus Graduate School of Law Rotterdam University

Abstract:

Involvement in extremism and terrorism is often associated with positive emotions such as belonging enhanced self-esteem thrill status adventure ultimate certainty and opportunity to realise oneself in a meaningful way. In particular research has shown that membership to an extremist or terrorist organisation can provide an attractive yet deviant solution to issues of ontological insecurity which today characterise late-modern societies. Yet involvement in extremism and terrorism is not just about positive feelings of belonging thrill adventure and ultimate certainty. It is also about disillusionment doubts organisational changes strategical and ideological disagreements as well as other internal and external threats which challenge the ontological security of the individual and the group. This presentation addresses these challenges by focusing on how ontological threats are regulated on the individual and organisational level during involvement in extremism and terrorism. Drawing on qualitative data collected during fieldwork with individuals involved in Islamic extremism and terrorism it examines circumstances in which ontological threats emerge how these threats are regulated repressed and addressed on the individual and collective level and how in some cases (ontological) threats may lead to disengagement.

Panel number: 2.21 - Presentation 2.21.3
Dark diffractions: a performative hauntology of 10 Rillington Place

Author(s): Campbell (Elaine), Newcastle University Newcastle upon Tyne United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper makes both an ontological and epistemological contribution to the emerging sub-field of `ghost criminology' and introduces a mode of analysis which can grasp spectral life as enfoldings of space-time-matter which have form content meaning and power. Via Karen Barad's (2007 2010 2014) new materialist theory of agential realism and her exposition of diffractive methodology the paper outlines a performative hauntology which seeks out the spectral in material-discursive relations of enactment interference intra-action immanence and difference. This is unpacked through a detailed case study of 10 Rillington Place – an `ordinary' residence in Notting Hill London in which (at least) eight murders were committed between 1943 and 1953. Though long since demolished and built over 10 Rillington Place endures as a spectral site revisited and continually recreated through stage plays books film television drama crime scene photography and museum exhibits. The paper offers a diffractive reading of this cultural bricolage and asks how it animates and performs 10 Rillington Place as a material-discursive phenomenon; how this ghostly space emerges through a myriad of discursive aesthetic visual embodied and technological practices; and how this site not only comes into being but also comes to matter in ethically and politically transformative ways.

Panel number: 2.21 - Presentation 2.21.4
Turning points in violent encounters. A sequence analysis of video footage.

Author(s): Weenink (Don), University of Amsterdam Amsterdam Netherlands
Van Bruchem (Marly), University of Amsterdam Amsterdam Netherlands / Van der Duin (David), University of Amsterdam Amsterdam Netherlands

Abstract:
Why do some altercations in public spaces turn into severe one sided violence while others are more restrained (limited to just some punches or slaps) and defuse more easily? This paper challenges prevailing notions about violence as the unrestrained outpouring of emotions. Instead we argue that 1) violence in public space is often restrained and 2) that the most severe forms of violence frenzied attacks in which assailants continue to hurt vulnerable victims (e.g. victims who hit the ground) one-sidedly occur under specific conditions only. Our study is based on qualitative sequence analyses of 50 video clips of altercations in public spaces sourced from the internet. In sequence analysis we observe violence as action patterns in which the opposing parties respond to each other's actions the actions of third parties and the opportunities and limitations of the physical environment. We compare the action sequences in frenzied attacks with those in more restrained forms of violence. The aim of the comparison is to identify turning points that are specific to the development of altercations into frenzied attacks. Sequence patterns are mapped using the Observer software to code the behavior of actors and their behavior over time in video data.

Panel number: 2.22 - Presentation 2.22.1
Systematic Social Injury in El Salvador

Author(s): Camargo (Esperanza) San Diego State University San Diego United States
Ryan (Sherry) San Diego State University San Diego United States

Abstract:
This article seeks to explain why approximately one fifth of the Salvadorian population has migrated to the United States. As part of that explanation it describes the systematic injury inflicted by the Salvadoran government on its own people for decades and the magnitude of which it has harmed almost the entire Salvadoran population. It relies on primary and secondary resources with a focus on describing historical events and summarizing several current indicators reflecting the systematic harm inflicted on Salvadorans and illustrating the inability or unwillingness of Salvadoran institutions to promote protect and defend the human rights of their people (FLACSO et al. 2010a). We argue that there is a likely relationship between the scope and severity of the systematic harm that includes poverty as well as violence which Salvadorans are subject to and the tendency for them to migrate abroad. We describe some of the most heinous crimes committed by the Salvadoran military and police forces as well as the actual distress endured by the vast majority of Salvadorans in their daily lives as a result of institutionalized violence inequality forced displacement and international migration.

Panel number: 2.22 - Presentation 2.22.2
Addressing the harms of state crime:
Harms reparations and victims' needs in two Kosovo towns

Author(s): Sheremeti (Furtuna), University of Leuven Belgium
Paoli (Letizia), University of Leuven, Belgium

Abstract:
This paper examines three interrelated topics: 1) the harms to individuals and communities resulting from the state crimes that occurred in Kosovo between 1998 and 1999 2) the reparations implemented so far and 3) the victims' appreciation of such reparations and their current needs. Specifically the paper focuses on and compares harms reparations and victims' needs in two Kosovo towns: Prishtina the capital and Gjakova one of the towns most affected by the 1998-99 war which suffered great physical destruction and large-scale human losses and human rights abuses. The paper relies on over 20 in-depth interviews conducted in Prishtina and Gjakova and a comprehensive analysis of court files reports of national and international state and non-state organizations and other documents. We proceed in three steps. First we identify and assess the harms resulting from state crimes drawing on Greenfield and Paoli's (2013) Harm Assessment Framework. Second we consider the reparations that have been implemented so far and third we discuss victims' appreciation of such reparations and their current needs.

Panel number: 2.22 - Presentation 2.22.3
Naturalization as a Form of Reparation in the Context of Transitional Justice:
Syrians' Perception of Citizenship in Turkey

Author(s): Gumusbas (Ahmet), KU Leuven Leuven Belgium

Abstract:
This paper examines whether refugees perceive citizenship granted in the country of asylum as a form of reparation in the context of transitional justice. Repatriation is argued to be the most effective durable solution for refugees whose violated rights can be repaired by recognizing them as equal citizens in their country. This study however scrutinizes how effective citizenship and civic trust can be restored through naturalization by taking into account its potential reparative function for past injustices experienced in the country of origin where redress is unlikely to be achieved. Discussing the argument that reparation mechanisms should be provided solely by the state responsible for the harm it identifies the conditions

under which victims of displacement perceive naturalization as a restitution of citizenship a compensation for losses and an acknowledgement of suffering. It does so through a qualitative study on Syrian refugees analyzing their justice expectations and perceptions of citizenship offered by Turkey. Based on semi-structured interviews it discovers to what extent naturalization facilitates a rectification of injustices incurred before during and after their flight. It further explores the refugees' understanding of the Turkish intervention in the Syrian conflict and its outcome with respect to Turkey's responsibility to offer reparations.

Panel number: 2.22 - Presentation 2.22.4

The rights of the victims of Francoism in Spain "Sponsored by the European Criminology Group on Atrocity Crimes and Transitional Justice (ECACTJ)"

Author(s): Odriozola (Miren), University of the Basque Country Donostia - San Sebastián Spain

Abstract:
Many years after the end of Francoist Dictatorship Spanish Historical Memory continues to be characterized by controversy and insufficiency. In this context the present paper focuses on the rights of the victims of Francoism. It analyses first the norms adopted by Spain and its Autonomous Communities in the field of Historical Memory and more specifically concerning the rights of the victims. Thus it studies the Act 52/2007 on Historical Memory which is criticised due to the lack of specific measures and to the fact that part of its implementation is left in the hands of the victims. It also studies the programmes established by the majority of the Autonomous Communities in order to address in a more satisfactory manner the demands of victims and their relatives. Furthermore the present paper looks at the case law of domestic regional and foreign tribunals regarding the initiatives of victims and associations for the recovery of Historical Memory. Lastly it compares the situation in Spain with the standards established in regional and international instruments such as the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power adopted by UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/40/34.

Panel number: 2.23 - Presentation 2.23.1

Deportation as an additional form of punishment. The case of 'unwanted' Poles forcibly expelled from the UK

Author(s): Klaus (Witold), Institute of Law Studies Polish Academy of Sciences Warsaw Poland

Abstract:
The removal of 'unwanted' migrants is one of the key policy issues in a number of EU member states. The label of being 'unwanted' could be easily adopted to any group of foreigners. In this paper I would like to focus on people who committed a crime being migrants (ie. on territory of country that they are not citizens but they are decided to live) were punished by the criminal system of this country and afterwards served their sentence. Nevertheless they are still facing another and additional punishment – deportation to the country of origin. I would like to shed some light on a special and rarely studied in this context category of migrants – EU nationals exercising their treaty rights. The case study of this paper will be situation of Poles deported from the UK. The theoretical framework for the paper will build on Walzer's membership theory and Carens's theory of social membership and as well Garland's idea of 'criminology of the other'.

Panel number: 2.23 - Presentation 2.23.2

Carceral Feminism Nordic Exceptionalism and the Racialized Politics of Crime in Sweden

Author(s): Kelekay (Jasmine), University of California Santa Barbara Helsinki Finland

Abstract:
In this paper I extend the concept of carceral feminism to an analysis of the racialized politics of crime in Sweden. Engaging scholars critical of carceral solutions to social problems I bring carceral feminism into

debates about immigration and crime in the Nordic context. Given Sweden's institutionalization of gender equality discourses feminism is particularly central to the framing of Swedish exceptionalism both at home and abroad. The erasure of Sweden's colonial past also perpetuates the extension of colonial 'civilizing mission' narratives exemplified in the framing of 'feminism as foreign policy'. Meanwhile locally a racialized moral panic surrounding the alleged relationship between immigration and crime fuels and is fueled by an increasingly carceral politic of sexual violence. This operates alongside the portrayal of Black and Muslim immigrants as dangerous hypersexual and primitive Others contrasted against a modern and civilized Swedish Us. However the sensationalizing of 'immigrant crime' also decenters everyday forms of gendered violence erasing the most vulnerable in society while leaving the status quo intact. As such critical criminologists need to resist the cooptation of feminist discourses in the service of carceral anti-immigrant racist and Islamophobic agendas in the name of women's rights.

Panel number: 2.23 - Presentation 2.23.3
Benevolent punishment?

Author(s): Aliverti (Ana), University of Warwick United Kingdom

Abstract:
For decades a number of scholars have discerned a 'punitive turn' in criminal justice policies and practices. Increasing levels of 'punitiveness' are apparent in the readiness of legislatures to overcriminalise wide areas of social life and to increase the sentencing tariffs and the enlargement of prison populations. Concomitantly penal policies increasingly single out and demonise certain group as bearers of threat and danger from foreign criminals and terrorists to sex predators and prescribe their neutralisation. While such diagnosis is accurate reflecting an important facet of contemporary criminal justice policies in this article I am interested in another less explored dimension of it. In the UK as in other jurisdictions the language of vulnerability protection and care is becoming prevalent. Drawing from empirical material from a study investigating police-immigration partnership in everyday policing this paper examines how the focus on vulnerability complicates attempts to control migration through crime while unsettling categories and generating moral dilemmas among those in charge of administering pain. It explores how the figures of the 'foreign national offender' and the 'victimized foreigner' fuses unsettling binary criminal justice categories. What are the implications of injecting compassion and empathy for suffering to punishment? and what challenges and tensions it evinces?

Panel number: 2.24 - Presentation 2.24.1
'Rough justice': offender perceptions of police action on the front-line

Author(s): Cram (Frederick), Cardiff University Cardiff United Kingdom

Abstract:
'Integrated Offender Management' (IOM) involves the police in England and Wales working closely with other criminal justice agencies in a bid to reduce offending by prolific offenders. The work involves traditional policing methods but also requires some police officers to adopt the role of 'offender manager'. As police offender managers these officers should gather intelligence on the activities of prolific offenders as well as attempt to draw them away from crime through support and rehabilitation. Instead most police offender managers were found to place considerable emphasis on orthodox police cultural practices including social discipline and communicative surveillance. Conversations with IOM offenders indicated that they viewed such treatment as authoritarian invasive and broadly unfair. Given the strong empirical links between fair treatment and police legitimacy highlighted in existing literature one might expect offenders to question the legitimacy of IOM police action; yet they did not. In this article I argue that this response can be explained by reference to a notion of 'rough justice'. It is a model that influences offender perceptions of police legitimacy. It is one that survives a failure on the part of police officers to adhere to norms of legality and the rule of law.

Panel number: 2.24 - Presentation 2.24.2

The role of Perception of Corruption in its Prevention & Control

Author(s): Pocienė (Aušra), Vilnius university Vilnius Lithuania

Abstract:
The presentation is based on the results of the project "Social Context of Corruption: An Analysis of Macro Meso and Micro Level Factors" implemented at Vilnius University 2015–2017. Employing the scheme of Alfred Schutz of epistemological stratification there is the analysis how do three epistemic groups ("experts" "well informed citizens" "people from the street") perceive corruption from three perspectives: macro level- corruption as a worldwide phenomenon; meso- extent and forms of corruption and micro - the origin of corruption at individual consciousness. The analysis showed that all groups mainly focus on meso level discussing the extent level and forms of corruption and paying little or no attention to the micro-individual level where corruption takes it roots as a moral problem. The predominant perception of corruption among ordinary people - as a crime committed by white collars who have a particular amount of power at their disposal - is almost the same as embedded in criminal law. Such a narrow legal perception becomes dysfunctional for effective corruption control and prevention as far as it overlooks the widespread culture of corruption that penetrates all social layers.

Panel number: 2.25 - Presentation 2.25.1
Inside Austrian Prisons: The Use of Projectile Electrical Discharge Weapons within a Deliberation Process

Author(s): Bajalan (Aram), VICESSE Vienna Austria

Abstract:
While international and regional human rights standards warrant the respect the protection and the fulfilment of basic prisoner rights the occurrence of violence inside prisons cannot be neglected. In such situations authorities face the challenge to apply force in order to prevent serious injuries or death and to maintain order and security. In this context the emergence of new weapon technologies labelled as 'less-lethal' seems to guarantee safer application of force. A special role must be attributed to projectile electrical discharge weapons devices which look and function like conventional handguns. More and more law enforcement agencies around the world seem to rely on such weapons inside and outside prison pointing towards their overall advantages compared to other force options. Against this backdrop the goal of the present research is to analyze and evaluate the current practice inside Austrian prisons regarding the use of 'Taser' in the light of relevant international and regional human rights standards. Based on literature review and expert interviews a detailed analysis and enhanced understanding of the phenomenon could be achieved thereby contributing towards increased awareness and capacity on how to effectively prevent potential human rights violations ultimately assisting the implementation of a dignified justice system.

Panel number: 2.25 - Presentation 2.25.2
Violence reduction and sustainable development
Exploring the case of Cameroonian prisons

Author(s): Vanduffel (Laura), KU Leuven

Abstract:
In 2016 the United Nations adopted a set of seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)which follow the Millennium Development Goals (hereafter MDG's) of 2000. The sixteenth SDG – Peace Justice and Strong Institutions – is highly important for the discipline of criminology and aims at reducing all forms of violence. Within the criminal justice system the prison is a crucial institution that aims to reduce but can also generate violence. Despite prison's intrinsic connection to violence criminological research on prisons in the framework of sustainable development is non-existent. One of the most interesting penal systems that can be studied in the context of sustainable development is that of Cameroon. Its dual-legal system in particular ensures the highly innovative character of such a study. In this PhD-project the

researcher aims to establish a framework that links violence reduction through the prison system to the SDG-paradigm by focusing on the case of the Cameroonian prisons

Panel number: 2.25 - Presentation 2.25.3

An exploration of the use of sanctions in Spanish prisons: Some insights of the project "Imprisonment and Recidivism"

Author(s): Pedrosa (Albert), Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona
de la Encarnación (Esther)Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona / Ibàñez (Aina), Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona / Martí (Joel), Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona / Cid (José), Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona

Abstract:
Research on prison misbehavior is important to guarantee the safety and quality of life of imprisoned people as well as the maintenance of order and functioning of prison itself The research project "Imprisonment and recidivism" that has been carried out in Barcelona since 2016 that focus on increasing the knowledge on how the most relevant dimensions of the experience of imprisonment –the harshness of the sentence the programs in which inmates have taken part and the support received during the sentence- influence recidivism. The participants in the research (n=538) answered a survey in the final months of serving the prison sentence and have been followed for 30 months after their release. This presentation focuses in another aspect of the project more specifically in the individual characteristics and the prison experience of those people that are sanctioned during their sentences and proposes some measures to try to prevent prison misbehavior.

Panel number: 2.25 - Presentation 2.25.4
The Nexus of Communication and Violence in Prison

Author(s): Rocheleau (Ann Marie), Stonehill College Easton United States

Abstract:
There has been a great deal of research examining the causes of violence in prison. It has included research on prisoner characteristics structural and cultural features of the prison and situational factors. This research examines those prisoner characteristics prison features and situational factors where communication can either exacerbate or mitigate prison violence. As each of these predictors of violence are explored possible solutions will be discussed. These would include changes in prison policies and processes training of correctional personnel violence prevention measures and programs for prisoners. Thus this research is focused on identifying those predictors that are actively associated with prison violence that can in turn be affected by changes in the way prisons are operated.

Panel number: 2.26 - Presentation 2.26.1
HUMAN RIGHTS CITIZENSHIP AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

Author(s): del Rio (Maria), University of the Basque Country Leioa- Bizkaia Spain

Abstract:
Each individual interpretation of restorative justice has a particular focus. This piece focuses on an open approach. This goes beyond the defence of the traditional tools that characterise it such as criminal mediation. What it is proposed is to interpret restorative philosophy as a guiding principle that influences criminal law in its entirety. This perspective challenges criminal justice conceptions and goals as seen as being some main features of the traditional justice model and as the common understanding of the deterrence model. This understanding is chosen as it acts as a reinforcement of the culture of human rights. In addition it adopts as a basis the idea of an inclusive citizenship far from the strains of punitive populism. In other words it adopts a position that highlights the recognition of dignity and equality of every person. Although this understanding is not comprehensive is not entirely foreign to ordinary

criminal law. For instance in the Spanish legal system it is possible to find certain conditions that recognize the efforts made to repair or palliate previously caused damage.

Panel number: 2.26 - Presentation 2.26.2
Restorative justice language and emotion

Author(s): Hayes (Hennessey), Griffith University Mt Gravatt Queensland Australia

Abstract:
Restorative justice processes largely take the form of facilitated meetings that bring together offenders and their victims in a respectful conversation about the offence and its impact. As such restorative justice processes draw heavily on the oral language skills of 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. In the context of youthful offending prior research on the oral language skills of young offenders indicates that a substantial proportion (about 50%) have significant language deficits that can hinder their ability to effectively communicate emotional states during restorative justice encounters. This paper draws on observational and interview data from a number of young offenders who participated in a restorative justice process to better understand the impact that oral language skills may have on young offenders' ability to effectively communicate emotion (e.g. sorrow and regret).

Panel number: 2.26 - Presentation 2.26.3
Restorative Justice with victims and mentally disordered offenders

Author(s): van Denderen (Mariette), Forensic Psychiatric Centre Dr. S. van Mesdag Groningen Netherlands
Van der Wolf (Michiel), University of Groningen Criminal law & forensic psychiatry Groningen Netherlands

Abstract:
The experiences with and research about restorative justice approaches in prisons are numerous. In forensic health settings this is much less the case. The mental disorder of the offender is assumed to impact contact with the victim but it is not always clear in what way. Because of a lack of empirical evidence several questions remain. How do restorative justice approaches fit into the treatment of the patient? How does the patients mental disorder influence restorative justice approaches between victim and patient? Are regret and responsibility for the offense necessary conditions for restorative justice approaches? This year a guideline was developed for social workers in forensic mental health institutions that facilitates a structured approach towards contact between victims and patients in Dutch forensic mental health settings. Based on interviews with social workers we collected 59 cases about restorative justice practices. In this talk we will present our findings and try to answer the abovementioned questions. We will propose a broad vision on restorative justice in forensic mental health settings and present case studies that demonstrate how positive results can be achieved with patients with severe mental disorders. We also present preliminary outcomes about a victim awareness program in forensic services.

Panel number: 2.26 - Presentation 2.26.4
The Effect of Visits on Inmates' Positive Emotions: A Pretest-Posttest Study

Author(s): Guetzkow (Josh), Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Bachar (Orly)

Abstract:
Visits are significant for prisoners and enable them to stay in contact with their relatives. Previous studies mostly found positive effects of visits on prisoner conduct reentry and recidivism. However they did not examine the effect of visits on positive feelings. The present research is a quasi-experimental field study which uses a pretest-posttest design to examine changes in prisoners' positive emotions before and after a visit. We hypothesize that the level of prisoners' positive feelings will increase after the visit. 196

prisoners were selected from two "maximum-security" prisons and surveyed about their positive emotions before and after they received a visit from family. Contrary to our hypothesis no significant differences were found between pre-visit level and post-visit level of positive feelings on average. But for those participates who showed a decrease in positive feelings the decrease was statistically significant. The same holds true for those participants who showed an increase in positive feelings. The finding that a group of prisoners in our study showed a significant decrease in positive feelings after the visit points to the need for further research on how this segment of prisoners can also benefit from visits.

Panel number: 2.27 - Presentation 2.27.1
Analyzing risk factors for robbery/assault victimization in Israel

Author(s): Landau (Simha F.), The Hebrew University of Jerusalem Jerusalem Israel
Tshuva (Shani), The Hebrew University of Jerusalem Jerusalem Israel / Haviv (Noam), The Hebrew University of Jerusalem Jerusalem Israel

Abstract:
The aim of this study was to analyze the risk factors for robbery or assault victimization in Israel. The analyses were based on the data collected by the European Social Survey for years 2008-2017. The sample comprised 12411 respondents aged 15 and above sampled from Israeli private households by methods of probabilistic strata and cluster sampling. The logistic regression model that has been constructed included socio-demographic variables subjective variables as well as variables directly related to the lifestyle/routine activities of respondents. The findings revealed that higher risk of victimization was related to younger age being a male higher level of education living in a rural area having a physical/mental disability and experiencing social discrimination. Similarly a high level of social activity and a low level of personal safety were also related to an increased risk of victimization. A major contribution of the study relates to the importance of subjective variables for the prediction of victimization especially respondents' feelings of personal safety. Further research is needed to identify the variables that predict feelings of personal safety. The study has both theoretical and practical implications: identifying and minimizing known risk factors may help to decrease and even prevent the risk of victimization.

Panel number: 2.27 - Presentation 2.27.2
The impact of mental health care provider information on decisions about state compensation for violent crime victimization

Author(s): Kunst (Maarten), Leiden University
Van Wingerden (Sigrid), Leiden University / Huibers (Mara), Leiden University

Abstract:
Violent crime victims who cannot get compensated by their offender or through any other means can apply for state compensation. In the Netherlands each year around 7000 victims use this last resort option. To qualify for state compensation applicants need to make the crime for which they want to be compensated plausible. According to the policy rules of the Dutch Violent Offences Compensation Fund (VOCF) information provided by mental health care providers can support an application but is in itself insufficient for allocation of state compensation. This type of information should therefore on aggregate level not be associated with allocation of state compensation. However on the basis of Bounded Rationality Theory and prior research it can be hypothesized that such an association does exist. The currrent study tested this hypothesis through a quantitative analysis of 350 randomly selected applications submitted to the VOCF between July 1st 2016 and July 1st 2017. In line with what was hypothesized a positive association between mental health care provider information and allocation of state compensation was found. This results suggests that the VOCF assigns more weight to this type of information than it should do according to its own policy rules.

Panel number: 2.27 - Presentation 2.27.3

Is offender-victim relationship a factor in threats of violence and threats to kill ?

Author(s): Francis (Brian), Lancaster University Lancaster United Kingdom

Abstract:
Issuing threats to violence is an under-researched area in criminology. In England and Wales law "threats to kill" is a serious criminal offence. A common assault is also a threat - defined as a threat of bodily harm coupled with an apparent present ability to cause the harm. This talk assesses the size of the problem by using five years of the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) focusing on the nature of the threat the gender of the perpetrator and victim and the relationship between the victim and perpetrator. Implications for measurement in the CSEW and the NCVS are discussed.

Panel number: 2.27 - Presentation 2.27.4
Family Activism and the Question of Public Criminology: Learning from the Experiences of Families of Victims of Lethal Violence

Author(s): Cook (Elizabeth), University of Oxford Oxford United Kingdom

Abstract:
Despite the disruptive and overwhelming effects of lethal violence bereaved families can often be found at the forefront of efforts to drive forward recognition of injustices raise awareness and prompt policy reform in the aftermath of violence. This paper will explore the significance of victims' stories in public life and consider what can be learned from the experiences and insights of families bereaved by lethal violence. The first part argues that in paying attention to the public efforts of the bereaved in the aftermath of violence we can witness the influence that such movements hold in shaping criminal justice policy and driving forward policy changes. The second part argues that a victimological engagement with the bereaved offers an understanding of how families address harms privately and/or publicly and how the latter might hinder or help the former. The final part concludes by arguing that more attention must be paid to the traction that victims' stories gain in public life – and those which do not. This paper therefore considers what the implications that family activism holds for public criminology what can be learned from this particular public and how it might help criminologists make policy-relevant contributions to the public sphere.

Panel number: 2.28 - Presentation 2.28.1
Effectiveness of isolation measures applied to juveniles

Author(s): Włodarczyk-Madejska (Justyna), Institute of Law Studies Polish Academy of Sciences and Institute of Justice Warsaw Poland

Abstract:
During my speech I would like to present the results of research on the effectiveness of isolation measures applied to juveniles which was conducted in the Institute of Justice in Poland in this year. This research consisted of checking 397 criminal cards of juveniles for which the court in 2014 decided to place in youth educational center or correctional facility. This check took place five years after the application one of these measures. This 5-year period is characteristic of most scientific studies on the „return to crime" which allows to make comparisons. The research allowed not only for the analysis of "return or not return" but also to check who are the juveniles returning to crime in which families they were brought up what crimes they committed and what was the diagnosis of them - probation officer and the diagnostic team. I will also complement my speech with the opinion of pedagogical staff employed in youth educational center and correctional facility about measuring effectiveness of their work. This opinion was collected during a research conducted in the Department of Criminology of the Institute of Law Studies Polish Academy of Sciences in 2016.

Panel number: 2.28 - Presentation 2.28.2

Juvenile delinquency in Switzerland - Bad boys and nice girls ?

Author(s): Isenring (Giang Ly), Swiss Federal Bureau of Statistics Switzerland

Abstract:
The paper discusses the role of gender in juvenile delinquency in Switzerland and examines whether the distinction between male and female for young delinquents could be a good crime predictor. How different are they in their criminal behaviors? Does gender really matter ? Furthermore the question of a juvenile justice system with gender focus is raised: is it true that judges are more indulgent with young female delinquents ? Are gender disparities in juvenile justice a myth or true facts? The dataset used for the analysis is collected from the juvenile courts of the majority of cantons in Switzerland and will shed out light on these interrogations.

Panel number: 2.28 - Presentation 2.28.3
THE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND YOUTHS IN NAIROBI COUNTY KENYA

Author(s): NDIKARU (JOHN), The Technical University of Kenya NAIROBI Kenya

Abstract:
The role of children and youths in our society today is a thing to recon and the promise the society has about the future and its developments. The UN global survey gives a glimpse of the violence that exists within the children and the youth which has received less attention as well as insufficient progress in tackling violence against them. Most of the jurisdiction lack investment in prevention and response to violence that children and youths particularly in high risk urban neighborhoods face. This paper focuses on the prevention and response of violence against children and youths in Nairobi County. The research adopted survey study design which covers youths and children within Nairobi County. Respondent are to be the Nairobi county government offices which is headed by the governor youth and children department. Questionnaire will be used to collect data from the sampled population. Preliminary findings show the existence of the Lacuna in terms of how law enforcement respond to instances of violence against the youth and children. In conclusion this study makes very important recommendations for policy on violence prevention among children and youths in Nairobi County.

Panel number: 2.28 - Presentation 2.28.4
Juvenile delinquency in Poland. How to explain the gender gap?

Author(s): Habzda-Siwek (Ewa), Jagiellonian University Kraków Poland
Abstract:
The purpose of the presentation is to give an overview of the dimensions and the dynamics in juvenile delinquency in Poland in the last two decades. According to the Act of the 28th of October 1982 the proceeding in juvenile cases is twofolded. The family judges can hear juveniles in cases of so called „demoralization" or in cases of committing „a punishable act". Based on the official statistics of the Ministry of Justice the final judgments and the gender structure in juvenile cases given by family courts in the years 2003 -2016 are discussed. While the whole number of juvenile cases is decreasing a significant growth in the number of demoralization cases is observed. The other significant tendency is the growing contribution of the girls into juvenile cases. This growth is particularly apparent with reference to the cases of punishable acts (the percentage of girls increased from 126 % in 2003 to 231 % in 2016) though it is recorded also in the cases of demoralization (increase from 251 % to 33 %). Finally some explanations of the shrinking gender gap in juvenile delinquency are given into consideration.

Panel number: 2.29 - Pre-arranged panel
WG-PLACE: Analysis of (fear of) crime using new and emerging data sources

Author(s): Adepeju (Monsuru), Manchester Metropolitan University manchester United Kingdom

Abstract:
This panel presents papers focusing on the analysis of fear of crime using datasets derived from newly emerging data sources namely online platforms and mobile phone applications. The enormous potential of these data sources for the micro-level examination of fear of crime are discussed. The challenges posed by these data sources for criminological research are also examined.

Panel number: 2.29 - Presentation 2.29.1

Examining the relationship between crime and the ambient population using mobile phone data: The case of Belgium

Author(s): Rummens (Anneleen), Institute of International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) Ghent University Ghent Belgium
Snaphaan (Thom) / Hardyns (Wim) / Pauwels (Lieven), Institute of International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) Ghent University Ghent Belgium / Van den Poel (Dirk), Department of Marketing Innovation and Organisation Ghent University Belgium / Van de Weghe Nico, Ghent University, Belgium

Abstract:
When estimating crime rates the commonly used denominator is the residential population of a particular area. However this is not necessarily an appropriate at-risk measure for certain crime types especially those with mobile targets. Recent research shows that new and emerging data sources can provide at-risk measures which better account for specific underlying risk factors provide more spatio-temporal granularity and therefore potentially better predict (concentrations of) crime. In this contribution the spatio-temporal variation in crime rates is assessed in relation to the ambient population using mobile phone data as a proxy. Additionally this study examines and compares the performance of using ambient population or residential as population-at-risk measures for predicting spatio-temporal concentrations of crime.

Panel number: 2.29 - Presentation 2.29.2

The feasibility of using a smartphone application (STUNDA) as tool to survey situational fear of crime: Methodological considerations and future directions

Author(s): Kronkvist (Karl), Department of Criminology Malmö University Sweden
Engström (Alexander), Department of Criminology Malmö University Sweden

Abstract:
Although a situational dimension is often discussed in the fear of crime literature this notion is with few exceptions empirically understudied. This lack of research is in part due to practical challenges in collecting valid and reliable situational data. However as the smartphone has become an integrated part of most people's everyday life it also constitutes a potentially feasible tool for researchers to collect relevant situational data on for instance fear of crime. In the present research project "STUNDA: Examining experiences of situational fear of crime through smartphone applications among young adults in Malmö" we have developed a smartphone application designed to collect situational data on experiences of fear of crime as they occur in specific situations based on the Experience Sampling Method (ESM). The application STUNDA was implemented in a student population (N=191) during late 2018 and this presentation will focus on methodological aspects of using a smartphone application as a tool in surveying data on situational fear of crime. This includes recruitment to and participation in the study in addition to future directions of the utilization of smartphone applications in fear of crime research.

Panel number: 2.29 - Presentation 2.29.3

STUNDA: Surveying situational fear of crime through a short-term longitudinal research design

Author(s): Engström (Alexander), Department of Criminology Malmö University Sweden
Kronkvist (Karl), Department of Criminology Malmö University Sweden

Abstract:
There is a growing body of literature examining the situational dimensions of offending and victimization. However less is known about the situational dimensions of fear of crime. By considering fear of crime as an event i.e. a transitory phenomenon experienced in certain situations more knowledge regarding these specific fear-inducing situations is warranted. In the present research project "STUNDA: Examining experiences of situational fear of crime through smartphone applications among young adults in Malmö" we have developed a smartphone application (STUNDA) specified to survey situational dimensions of fear of crime. More specifically participants are asked to answer a number of short surveys each day during a trial period. The surveys aim to capture situational dimensions including where the participant is what the participant is doing and with whom the participant is doing it in addition to questions regarding fear of crime. This presentation will provide insights on the situational dimension of fear of crime based on data from a small student population (N=191) at Malmö University.

Panel number: 2.29 - Presentation 2.29.4
New and emerging data sources in environmental criminology: An interdisciplinary perspective

Author(s): Snaphaan (Thom), Institute of International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) Ghent University Ghent Belgium

Abstract:
Given the interdisciplinary nature of criminology it is inherent to our research field that we can learn from disciplines like – among others – psychology geography and economics. A thorough scoping review of the literature shows that new and emerging data sources can be used to address various research questions in environmental criminology. In this scoping review the authors have searched for interdisciplinary empirical applications of measurements of key theoretical concepts relevant to environmental criminology by means of new and emerging data sources. This look around the corner of the criminologist's own research field learns that an interdisciplinary approach has a huge potential to foster our understanding of how and why crime concentrates at micro places (hot spots) and on specific times (burning times) because other (social) sciences are ahead of the field of criminology with regard to the integration of computational (social) science and data science.

Panel number: 2.30 - Pre-arranged panel
Crime Politics and Insecurity 2

Author(s): Gray (Emily), University of Derby Derby United Kingdom

Abstract:
We propose three panels that will explore the intersection of crime politics and insecurity by leading scholars using a variety of new and life-course data from Europe and the United States. Panel 1 examines nostalgic political narratives and how these affect fear of crime. The panel further addresses how penal legislation is steered by political-party dynamics followed by questioning what the ideals of 'identity' have to offer the project of creating democratically criminal justice practice? Panel 2 explores ethnic and socio-demographic profiling of forced narcotics tests in Sweden 1993-2015. It also examines the heroin epidemic of the 1980s in the UK and uses longitudinal data to identify what happened to Pearson's (1987) 'New Heroin Users'? Remaining in the UK the 1981 Conservative Party Conference is identified as a definitive moment of uneven penal policy development under Thatcher. Panel 3 focuses on prison capacity; one paper presents evidence of a prison expansion in the regions where UK coalmining was dismantled during the 1980s. A path-dependency study of American policy further demonstrates how 'critical junctures' present opportunities for penal reform. Additionally the long-term link between welfare policies political culture and violence against women in the States is examined.

Panel number: 2.30 - Presentation 2.30.1

Police discrimination? The development of ethnic and socio-demographic profiling of forced narcotics tests in Sweden 1993-2015

Author(s): Bäckman (Olof,) Stockholm University
Estrada (Felipe), Stockholm University / Nilsson (Anders), Stockholm University

Abstract:
The purpose of this paper is to investigate ethnic and socio-economic bias with respect to stop-and-search activities; the extent of such a bias and its development over time. We investigate cases where the police have forcefully tested individuals for use of narcotics by means of urine or blood test and whether or not these tests have confirmed the initial suspicion. Our data allow us to account for a number of socio-demographic background variables neighbourhood characteristics and previous and subsequent criminal convictions among the subjects of tests. The data cover the total Swedish population over the period 1993–2015.

Panel number: 2.30 - Presentation 2.30.2
'It was not what they wanted': Thatcherism law and order and the legacy of the 1981 Conservative Party Conference.

Author(s): Guiney (Tom), Oxford Brookes University.

Abstract:
In 1981 the Conservative Party Conference law and order motion was defeated by a 'substantial majority'. The Home Secretary William Whitelaw was left 'visibly shaken'. It was later reported that as he left the podium former Leader Edward Heath remarked 'that was a very good speech Willie' before noting 'it was not what they wanted of course…'. This exchange captures the changing contours of law and order politics following the landmark 1979 General Election. Drawing upon historical sources this paper provides a case-study of the 1981 Conservative Party Conference. It reflects upon the internal power dynamics as Thatcher sought to consolidate her position by promoting political allies into key positions. It demonstrates how these internal forces coalesced within a turbulent socio-economic context defined by civil disturbances in Toxeth and Brixton to isolate 'One Nation' Conservatives such as Whitelaw and derail his fledgling penal reform programme. The paper concludes that the 1981 Party Conference had a profound effect upon the 'collective consciousness' of the Conservative Party and offers a point of departure to reflect upon the uneven development of law and order politics and the apparent disconnect between the rhetoric and underlying realities of criminal justice policy-making at this time.

Panel number: 2.30 - Presentation 2.30.3
Drug use health and contact with the criminal justice system: where are Pearson's 'New Heroin Users' now?

Author(s): Jones (Phil), University of Derby Derby United Kingdom
Gray (Emily), Farrall (Stephen), University of Derby Derby United Kingdom

Abstract:
The 1980s saw an upsurge in the availability and use of heroin. This outbreak spread across the UK and the national peak occurred between 1993 and 2000 while crime peaked between 1993 and 1995. The practices of a cohort of 'new' heroin users was documented by Pearson (1987) who situated the epidemic firmly within the larger socio–economic processes of deindustrialisation. In this study we ask the question what became of those young people who grew up in this environment of dramatic social change and heroin use—where are they now? Using data from the 1958 National Child Development Study (NCDS) and 1970 British Cohort Study (BCS70) birth cohorts we identify individuals who were—or are—heroin users. Because of the longitudinal nature of the birth cohorts we are able to explore behavioural changes and outcomes over a period of time incorporating a battery of dynamic socio–demographic markers from birth to the present day. Our initial analysis suggests that there is a strong relationship between heroin

use contact with the criminal justice system and poverty for both cohorts although these relationships are stronger for the cohort who grew up in the 1980s.

Panel number: 2.31 - Pre-arranged panel
TWGJJ Panel 2 – Authors Meet Critics - Juvenile Justice in Europe: Past Present and Future (Routledge)

Author(s): Goldson (Barry), University of Liverpool Liverpool United Kingdom

Abstract:
Edited by Barry Goldson and with contributions from some of Europe's leading juvenile justice researchers the book addresses a range of pressing questions relating to the historical origins contemporary manifestations and future prospects for juvenile justice at a juncture when Europe is witnessing major cultural social economic and political challenges and transformations. Two critics – Professor Jenneke Christiaens Vrije Universiteit Brussel Belgium and Dr Nessa Lynch Victoria University of Wellington New Zealand will discuss the book with the editor and authors.

Panel number: 2.31 - Presentation 2.31.1
TWGJJ Panel 2 – Authors Meet Critics - Juvenile Justice in Europe: Past Present and Future (Routledge)

Author(s): Goldson (Barry), University of Liverpool Liverpool United Kingdom
Christiaens (Jenneke), Vrije Universiteit Brussel Faculty of Law and Criminology Brussels Belgium / Pleysier (Stefaan), Leuven Institute of Criminology KU Leuven, Belgium

Abstract:
Edited by Barry Goldson and with contributions from some of Europe's leading juvenile justice researchers the book addresses a range of pressing questions relating to the historical origins contemporary manifestations and future prospects for juvenile justice at a juncture when Europe is witnessing major cultural social economic and political challenges and transformations. Two critics – Professor Jenneke Christiaens Vrije Universiteit Brussel Belgium and Dr Nessa Lynch Victoria University of Wellington New Zealand will discuss the book with the editor and authors.

Panel number: 2.32 - Presentation 2.32.1
Criminology and identity crises in the African Great Lakes Region : for a comprehensive analysis of its contribution.

Author(s): Nibigira (Nadine)

Abstract:
The Great Lakes region of Africa experienced identity-based conflicts since 1950s. The internal crises of a country have always had an impact on the neighbors countries. So internal conflicts become transboundary and the effects are intensified as each country tries to make its own way to intrastate peace which limits the proper management of these conflicts. In such crisis situation the decision makers mobilize identities in attempting to mobilize the majority behind them. Beside the bad governance there is electoral mandates contestation the results of the elections etc. In this contribution we mobilize the socio-criminological approach and try to answer this research question: What contribution of criminology and criminologists of the Great Lakes region in the prevention of the ethnic groups'instrumentalization during the sensitive periods? Our contribution try to answer to this question and briefly describe the highlights of the crises in the Great Lakes region as well as their interconnection (I). This help us to tackle the issue of the instrumentalization of ethnic groups (II) and finally to detect the role that criminology and criminologists of the African Great Lakes Regions should play to bring the States of the region to face the deep crises related especially to governance (III).

Panel number: 2.32 - Presentation 2.32.2

Signs of juvenile demoralizationin the local community. The Criminological and sociological aspects based on ISRD-3 research

Author(s): Lesniak-Moczuk (Arkadiusz), University of Bialystok Bialystok Poland
Moczuk (Eugeniusz), University of Bialystok Bialystok Poland

Abstract:
Local security means ensuring through legal means the proper functioning of the inhabitants of a given local community protection of those inhabitants against crime and other threats that may occur in a given local community. The following can be included among the threats to local security: a) crimethreat b) threats of fires floods destructive winds etc. c) other threats including economic health social hazards etc. The subject of the presentationentails analysis of the attitudes of minors aged 12-15 from elementary schools and junior high schools in Białystok and Rzeszów towards the manifestations of juvenile demoralization such as shoplifting school violence graffiti painting fighting using 'drugs' and other behavior. The subject constitutes data analysis based on the ISRD-3 Poland research carried out among 2159 respondents from two cities: Białystok and Rzeszów.

Panel number: 2.32 - Presentation 2.32.3
Some Problems of Social Control over Crime in Postmodern Society

Author(s): Gilinskiy (Yakov), University of General Prosecutor's Office of Russian Federation St. Petersburg Russian Federation

Abstract:
Yakov Gilinskiy Some Problems of Social Control over Crime in Postmodern Society Social control over crime is the most important problem of the modern world. We know well about crime its trends criminogenic factors but what to do with crime? The features of postmodern society complicate the situation with social control. There are globalization of crime and its new technological capabilities cybercrime mass migration rising social and economic inequality. It is not surprising that criminologists spoke of a "crisis of punishment." First the rejection of the death penalty. Secondly imprisonment should be applied mainly in the commission of violent crimes and only against adult criminals. Thirdly it is desirable to have a short-term detention. Fourth a decent standard of living should be maintained for prisoners a regime should be established that does not degrade their human dignity. Fifth proposals on the formation of alternative non-criminal justice are important for resolving the relationship between the criminal and the victim. Sixth the priority of crime prevention. The general historical trend of social control is: (1) reducing the number of actions prohibited by criminal law; (2) liberalization of means and methods of punishment; 3) the priority of prevention.

Panel number: 2.33 - Presentation 2.33.1
The Camp and Bare life: Indigenous people and incarceration in Australia

Author(s): Blagg (Harry), University of Western Australia Crawley Australia
Anthony (Thalia), University of Technology Sydney Law Sydney Australia

Abstract:
Agemben's notion of 'the camp' offers richer soil for cultivating theories of Indigenous incarceration in settler postcolonies like Australia than do Anglocentric histories and theories of the prison. In the colonies bare life camps where places of 'exception and indistinction' where inmates were 'stripped of every right'. We argue that the fundamental nature of confinement has not altered much since settler invasion; it has simply found a new habitus within the carceral assemblage. Following Agamben (1998) we argue that the settler state is incapable of providing anything more than "bare life" to Indigenous people on either the 'inside' or the 'outside'. Our pivotal argument is that the 'in or out' dichotomy (inside prison or outside civil society with its attendant freedoms and protections) loses explanatory coherence in the settler colonial context. Boundaries between the two are porous fluid and arbitrary. It cannot be taken as given that the experience of being 'inside' diverges radically from that of being 'outside' for Indigenous

prisoners or that regimes of control are more oppressive on one side of the fence than on the other. Rather than prison reform per se we advocate decolonization of the archipelago of bare life camps that support settler colonialisation

Panel number: 2.33 - Presentation 2.33.2
Ethical and methodological challenges of doing participant observation with Roma

Author(s): Molnar (Lorena), University of Lausanne Switzerland

Abstract:
We present the ethical and methodological challenges while studying the delinquency and victimisation of young Romanian Roma in Switzerland. Since May 2018 we have conducted a mixed design approach based on participant observation and a specially developed survey for self-reported delinquency and victimisation. The first challenge was to be accepted within a hermetic group as the Roma. The role of the gatekeeper and the own researcher's positioning within the group was essential. Secondly social desirability bias could be very high among adults and stigmatised collectives. Hence it is important to be aware of this factor and to take measures to control it. Thirdly as we study a stigmatised and victimised group it is necessary to be sensitive and to not additionally stigmatise it. Fourthly having in consideration that the analphabetism rate is higher within the Roma than in the general population the data collection technique needs to consider this aspect. In our case we have chosen Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) that is a technique that avoids this inconvenient. However it is more likely that the social desirability bias related to the interviewer appears while using CAPI. We hope that our discussion can provide insights to other colleagues studying minorities.

Panel number: 2.33 - Presentation 2.33.3
Building Bridges Changing Direction Improving Lives

Author(s): Previtera (Tina), Not applicable Brisbane Australia

Abstract:
Despite findings by the 1991 Australian Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (RCIADIC) that: disproportionate incarceration rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) persons were the result of the dispossession of their land their economic position; health housing employment and education issues and alcohol/drug abuse: ATSI people are now 12.5 times more likely to be imprisoned than non-ATSI people and ATSI women are 21.2 times more likely to be imprisoned than non-ATSI women. This paper addresses the innovations introduced in the Brisbane Magistrates Murri Court in Queensland Australia to attempt to address the incarceration problem by reconnecting defendants with familycommunity and Elders; linking them with services/programs/counselling to deal with their mental health housing employment and education; and providing opportunities to demonstrate change all of which is taken into account at sentencing. The involvement of the Elders in yarning circles traditional practices one-on-one sessions and attendance at Court proceedings has been a significant factor in building bridges between defendants and their communities and altering the life course of defendants who would otherwise find themselves incarcerated yet again.

Panel number: 2.33 - Presentation 2.33.4
International Master's in Advanced Research in Criminology (IMARC)

Author(s): Janssens (Jelle), Ghent University Gent Belgium

Abstract:
In September 2019 we are starting a new two-year Master's Programme in Advanced Research on Border Crossing Security and Social Justice. A consortium of the universities of Rotterdam (Erasmus) (NL) Ghent (BE) and Kent (UK) is currently working on a joint programme that has already led to the award of an Erasmus+ Strategic partnership grant of the European Union. With a focus on border control cities and urban transformations culture and hybrid identities European Union law and policy on justice and Home

Affairs geopolitics human trafficking organised crime processes of social inclusion and exclusion radicalisation xenophobia etc. the programme is reflecting key EU-priorities. By addressing migration-related issues in a cultural and global criminological framework the programme is a reflection of the research agendas of the partaking universities. After a first common semester of methodological training at the Erasmus University Rotterdam each partner offers a track oriented at a specific field of research in the second semester. For example the Ghent track will focus on EU regulations EU policies and other EU measures that tackle challenges posed by crime within the EU. The third and fourth semester are completely geared towards doing research and writing a Master's thesis.

Panel number: 2.34 - Presentation 2.34.1
A Quantitative Analysis of Legislation with Harsher Punishment in Japan

Author(s): Kyo (Shunsuke), Chukyo University Nagoya-shi Aichi Japan

Abstract:
The purpose of this presentation is to show through a quantitative analysis of the legislative process how the Japanese government has made laws with harsher punishment since the 1990s. It is customary to understand the recent harsher criminal justice policies of the world based on the "penal populism" theory in criminology and sociology research. A recent harsher criminal policy of Japan can also be understood by the "penal populism" theory. Harsher criminal justice policy has three dimensions: harsher punishment in sentence intolerance of crimes and criminals in public opinion and legislation with harsher punishment. Although there are some systematic empirical studies regarding harsher punishment in sentence and intolerance of crime and criminals in public opinion in Japan previous studies that only focused on salient cases or enumerated important cases from a criminal law researcher's perspective failed to provide systematic empirical evidence for Japan's inclination toward legislation with harsher punishment. From a political scientist's perspective this presentation presents systematic empirical evidence regarding legislation with harsher punishment in Japan through the quantitative analysis of all acts from 1990 to 2016 (N = 3427) in which approximately 900 acts were categorized as legislation with harsher punishment.

Panel number: 2.34 - Presentation 2.34.2
The effect of hearings: A randomized controlled trial

Author(s): Markwalder (Nora), University of St Gallen
Killias (Martin)

Abstract:
This research examines the impact of hearings of defendants in criminal proceedings and is based on a Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT) design. It focuses on penal orders which are special criminal proceedings that are applied in over 90 percent of all proceedings in Switzerland. 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 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 RCT has been conducted 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. In this paper we will present the results of this experiment with a special focus on variables regarding sentence outcome and opinion of defendants about the fairness of the proceedings.

Panel number: 2.34 - Presentation 2.34.3
Rethinking accountability for police power during major events: fusing law and operational practice to craft an effective legal framework.

Author(s): Wallis (Rebecca), TC Beirne School of Law The University of Queensland Brisbane Australia

Abstract:
The law governing the appropriate use of police power helps ensure police legitimacy and guards against impunity. However rapid changes in the nature of police operations for major events driven by technological innovation and the threat of mass violence has not been matched by legal innovation capable of effectively regulating police power in these contexts. In this presentation I examine legal principles and interests central to the use of police power; the practical imperatives of major events police operations; and the regulatory mechanisms available across other areas of law to propose a preliminary new model of regulation that allows a more dynamic and responsive accountability framework for policing major events.

Panel number: 2.34 - Presentation 2.34.4

Mapping the Process of Erroneous Convictions: Typologies Causes and Consequences of Failures to Disclose Exculpatory Evidence

Author(s): Gould (Jon), American University Washington D.C. United States

Abstract:
The presence of prosecutorial misconduct particularly the failure to share exculpatory evidence with the defense is typically considered a binary variable by wrongful convictions scholars – either present or absent in a particular case. As with all aspects of the criminal justice system however the realities of these violations are much more complex. In order to create a more nuanced and therefore realistic conceptualization of disclosure violations this study utilizes a new methodology derived from path analysis and decision-tree modeling to explore a sample of erroneous convictions. By mapping each case from the initial investigation through the defendant's conviction and subsequent exoneration we are better able to identify the causes and consequences of prosecutors' failures to disclose exculpatory evidence. Ultimately the findings suggest that existing remedies are inadequate.

Panel number: 2.35 - Presentation 2.35.1

Looking at 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: the Istat contribution in measuring Goal 16

Author(s): Tagliacozzo (Giovanna), Istat Italian National Statistical Office Rome Italy
Muratore (Maria Giuseppina), Istat Italian National Statistical Office Rome Italy

Abstract:
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is based on 17 Sustainable Development Goals and in order to achieve the sustainable development it is crucial to harmonize three core elements: economic growth social inclusion and environmental protection. These elements are interconnected and all are crucial for the well-being of individuals and societies. In particular Goal 16 our focus aims at promoting just peaceful and inclusive societies providing access to justice for all building effective accountable and inclusive institutions. Since 2016 Istat publishes and updates every six months many indicators thanks to the contribution of Istat surveys Ministry of Justice Ministry of the Interior data. Actually the indicators released by Istat for the Goal 16 are sixteen (about homicides prisoners corruption victims of physical violence and their reporting behavior young victims of sexual violence safety perception...) and represent nine SDG indicators. Not all indicators fully correspond to the descriptions provided in the SDG metadata some represent partial measures others may be considered proxies for the indicators. It is a long journey that is done alongside the UN "Custodians" of the goal. We will present the main indicators provided the data sources the problems arising about the indicators' definitions and the main information gaps.

Panel number: 2.35 - Presentation 2.35.2

Crime through the looking glass: some reflections on social harm in the Spanish context

Author(s): Bonsignore (Dyango), University of Alicante Spain
Castro-Liñares (David), University of Alicante Spain

Abstract:
The social harm perspective focuses on the study of behaviours and situations that inflict significant damages to large sectors of the population. Beyond their common harmfulness these situations spread through multiple dimensions as are healthcare labour environment or economics. From this starting point the purpose of this paper is to present in a visual and intuitive way some significant examples that illustrate how the social harm perspective can be applied to several Spanish cases. Its variable intensity and its generalized reach allow us to present a sort of "cartography" composed by several contemporary examples. Through the selection of these cases (some of which are widely known while others have passed almost unnoticed) is intended to show that socially harmful situations have a transversal character.

Panel number: 2.35 - Presentation 2.35.3
Murder and the European Union: Gender Race Politics and Corrupt Democracy

Author(s): Gachevska (Katerina), Leeds Beckett University Leeds United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper examines a murder that took place in October 2018 in Ruse a city located at the Bulgarian border with Romania. The murder was of a young woman a journalist investigating a case of corruption involving EU funds; she was brutally killed sexually assaulted and mutilated. The alleged murderer a 20-year old Roma man was arrested within days. But the Bulgarian public did not accept that the case was resolved and campaign developed for the European Union to come in and investigate the case directly: such was the distrust in the Bulgarian police and government. This paper attempts to develop a parallel investigation of this case; one that takes the murder out of the locality where the authorities were eager to keep it and to the level of political developments affecting Bulgaria Romania and Europe in the last 30 years. The case renders itself to such a complex reconstruction: it represents a clash of class gender and race issues in the age of identity politics and it became symbolic of the public outrage with local corruption. Finally the case also exposes the ambiguous role of EU membership in context of which such trust was eroded.

Panel number: 3.1 - Pre-arranged panel
European perspectives on vulnerability in criminal proceedings

Author(s): Dehaghani (Roxanna), Cardiff University

Abstract:
This panel will examine how the vulnerability of suspects defendants and victims/witnesses is addressed within criminal proceedings within three jurisdictions. The vulnerability of suspects defendants and victims/witnesses has been recognised as significant within case law of the European Court of Human Rights and various EU legal instruments and within the domestic legislation of many European jurisdictions. However definitions of vulnerability remain vague and moreover there is often inadequate recognition of the impact of criminal proceedings on those deemed 'vulnerable'. This panel examines the different approaches taken within three jurisdictions examining definitions of vulnerability and the manifestation of vulnerability in the wider context of the criminal process.

Panel number: 3.1 - Presentation 3.1.1
Interrogating vulnerability: reframing the vulnerable suspect in police custody

Author(s): Dehaghani (Roxanna), Cardiff University

Abstract:
This article considers the definition of the term 'vulnerability' in relation to the suspect in police detention and more specifically in relation to the appropriate adult safeguard. In order to examine the vulnerable suspect in police detention the vulnerable subject must be examined and thus this paper draws upon the vulnerability literature. By conceptualising the vulnerable suspect at the earliest stage of the criminal process as explored through the vulnerability literature this paper points towards the limitations of the focus of the current legislative provisions. It situates this discussion within the broader frame of the impact and very nature of police detention and the implications of the broader criminal process as mechanisms that reduce resilience (and possibly deliberately so). It reflects on how the framing of vulnerability in legislation relating to the police detention does not fully capture the position of the suspect in police detention. It concludes then by urging that the definition of the vulnerable suspect is reconceptualised so as to more adequately capture the position of the suspect in police detention.

Panel number: 3.1 - Presentation 3.1.2
PERCEPTIONS OF A SUSPECT'S VULNERABILITY IN BELGIUM: A LEGAL AND EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

Author(s): Mergaerts (Lore) KU Leuven, Belgium
Van Daele (Dirk), KU Leuven / Vervaeke (Geert) KU Leuven/Tilburg University

Abstract:
Influenced by case law of the European Court of Human Rights and EU legal instruments the specific needs of so-called vulnerable suspects are recognized in Belgian legislation. The precise meaning of this vulnerability however still remains unclear. In addition there is insufficient knowledge of the approach to be taken in identifying a suspect's vulnerability either by the authorities in a criminal procedure or by defence lawyers. This knowledge gap relates to both the legal framework and current practices of identifying suspects' vulnerability. Using data from both a theoretical and legal analysis as well as interviews with defence lawyers first the Belgian legal framework of a suspect's vulnerability will be discussed. It will be illustrated when and how a suspect's vulnerability can be identified during a pre-trial investigation. It will be argued that the Belgian provisions concerning a suspect's vulnerability remain rather vague especially with regard to who is considered to be vulnerable. In addition the results from the interviews suggest that there is insufficient knowledge of and training about the potential vulnerability of suspects. Therefore a new conceptual framework to define vulnerability and a preliminary screening tool to identify it will be presented.

Panel number: 3.1 - Presentation 3.1.3
"You can't go home until you answer the officers' questions": Police interviewing of vulnerable suspects.

Author(s): Holmes (Jennifer) University of South Wales

Abstract:
This paper outlines a PhD study into the police interviewing of vulnerable suspects within the context of homicide investigations. During such investigations suspects can be detained over several days and interviewed on multiple occasions yet existing literature into homicide investigation is limited. This research seeks to identify how the police interview vulnerable suspects and explores the impact of third parties such as appropriate adults legal advisors and interpreters upon this process. The methodology for this research has involved reviewing a selection of police interviews (both audio and visual) examination of police documentation and undertaking interviews with those who participate in police suspect interviews. This paper will present early stage findings of fieldwork undertaken in three police forces in England and Wales which will focus on whether suspects' vulnerabilities are accommodated during interviews and the interventions made during interviews by third parties.

Panel number: 3.1 - Presentation 3.1.4

Crime Victims with Intellectual Disabilities in Ireland's Criminal Process: Confronting Challenges of Communication Competence and Credibility

Author(s): Cusack (Alan) University of Limerick

Abstract:
That the process of delivering evidence orally in court can prove stressful and intimidating is a point well established within mainstream victimological discourse. However what is insufficiently acknowledged particularly within the Irish academy's literature on this topic is the extent to which this sense of distress is heightened for victims of crime with an intellectual disability. In seeking to address this research lacuna this paper will consider the degree to which the procedural norms of Ireland's adversarial criminal process poses certain exaggerated barriers to the realisation of justice for this vulnerable category of crime victim. Owing to their limited cognitive and linguistic development these victims often face significant difficulties in responding to experiences of victimhood. Crucially this paper will show that these intrinsic cognitive and communicative difficulties are compounded procedurally and attitudinally by an adversarial trial process that is predicated upon a distinctly oral 'contest morphology' and controlled by a legal community that is pre-occupied with mainstream accounts of victimhood. Consequently victims of crime with intellectual disabilities in Ireland must overcome a series of significant communicative competency and credibility challenges in their pursuit for justice through the adversarial criminal process.

Panel number: 3.2 - Pre-arranged panel
Drugs harm and consumerism

Author(s): Taylor (Stuart) Liverpool John Moores University Liverpool United Kingdom

Abstract:
This panel draws together a number of contemporary phenomena within the substance use field to explore notions of drug use and harm within the wider context of consumer capitalism. Drawing on three distinctive empirical projects it seeks to consider the functional role that drug use plays amongst different consumer groups; the interplay between drug use risk management and consumer experience; and the inferences of the autonomous sovereign consumer-citizen who self-diagnoses and self-prescribes online. Together these papers identify how drug use represents a medium through which ones life health and pleasure may all be enhanced purposes which demonstrate an allegiance to the pressures demands and wider structures of consumerism. Simultaneously these papers draw attention to the emergent harms associated with such practices highlighting the pitfalls of consumerism on a individual collective and societal level.

Panel number: 3.2 - Presentation 3.2.1
The Functionality of Substances in Contemporary Society: Surviving Excelling and Checking Out

Author(s): Ayres (Tammy) University of Leicester United Kingdom

Abstract:
Throughout history substances have always been used to fulfil functions in people's lives. From the use of opium and alcohol by workers in the early nineteenth century through to the contemporary use of enhancement drugs like Viagra and Modafinil to improve sexual and cognitive performance. Research suggests the substances being sold and consumed in the commercial marketplace have diversified to include a range of products that include human enhancement drugs dietary supplements prescription medications and other psychoactive substances as well the more traditional illicit drugs. Yet there is a limited amount of literature examining why people use these substances and how use varies across populations (e.g. recreational drug users drug using prisoners problematic users). Drawing on and extending Annabel Boy's work on functionality that originated in the 1990s this paper will focus on the functionality of drug use among 260 participants to see how the substances being consumed help to meet the demands placed on people in contemporary consumer society examining how substances help to fulfil specific functions in their lives and the harms arising from these consumption practices.

Panel number: 3.2 - Presentation 3.2.2
Private drug testing: reducing harm guaranteeing good times?

Author(s): Taylor (Stuart) Liverpool John Moores University Liverpool United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper reports from a fluid friendship circle who engage with a privately owned drug testing kit to classify the toxicity of the ecstasy tablets they intend to consume. It draws on 20 interviews with members of this group - drug users and non-users who have directly/indirectly used the kit to identify the chemical make-up of the substance they have purchased or have observed its use for these purposes. In doing so the paper explores how the collective sometimes ritualistic process of drug testing influences interrupts and/or informs the decisions/practises/experiences of (non)drug users. Such considerations lead to an exploration of how private drug testing may help to navigate and mitigate established drug related harms yet at the same time open up new avenues of potential concern. Simultaneously it considers how drug testing may be used as a risk management tool which 'guarantees' pleasure and good times in relation to drug use itself but also in terms of wider consumer engagement with experience based products such as dance events and festivals.

Panel number: 3.2 - Presentation 3.2.3
Self-Prescribing Online: Understanding the Harms of Digital Drug Prosumption

Author(s): Hall (Alexandra) Northumbria University United Kingdom

Abstract:
E-commerce and participatory web cultures have changed how we access health information and healthcare products. In the UK this has happened in conjunction with creeping NHS privatisation and an increase in patient-led services to help normalise a privatised relationship between the so-called expert-patient and the pharmaceutical supplier. In some cases this has had a detrimental impact in the sense that it can deter individuals from interaction with healthcare professionals. Some lack trust in the NHS and begin to research self-diagnose and self-prescribe online in the belief that professional gatekeepers and governmental structures are only concerned with cutting costs and not offering appropriate individual care. A recent project found that this is particularly apparent in the context of mental health where some autonomous consumers are moving from the negative experience of being an NHS patient in a crisis-hit system to what is imagined to be a potentially positive alternative experience of being a sovereign consumer-citizen independent and capable of choice and self-governance. This paper draws on online data to outline the greater risk of harm to patients involved in such consumption practices

Panel number: 3.3 - Pre-arranged panel
Police Diversity

Author(s): Demeyere (Yana) Vrije Universiteit Brussel Belgium

Abstract:
Being able to deal with diversity in the everyday environment is evermore seen as a general competence for citizens in a changing pluralistic society. It is not only the citizens but also organisations who must take advantage of this multiculturalism and the increasingly diverse labour market. The police are considered a very interesting organisation to study diversity because of their visibility in society their symbolic function their contact with citizens and their legitimate power. The latter however has suffered a decline within (ethnic) minority groups. Police organizations commonly respond to this legitimacy issue by recruiting officers coming from minority populations. Despite their efforts the police forces remain a white bastion and integration into the corps is not always self-evident. Therefore a well thought out diversity policy on recruitment retention and promotion is necessary. The papers in this panel seek to give voice to minority groups within the police and emphasize the importance of diversity within such institution.

Panel number: 3.3 - Presentation 3.3.1
Voicing diversity: The impact of ethnic minority officers on building bridges and strengthening police legitimacy.

Author(s): Demeyere (Yana) Vrije Universiteit Brussel Belgium

Abstract:
The relationship between the police and society is complex. Citizens delegate the legal use of force to the police but at the same time expect them to make use of such force in a fair and proportional way. The greater the trust in the police and the more legitimacy they receive the higher the chances are that the population will collaborate and not resist police intervention. Today polices' legitimacy seems to be directly related to societies' diversity. Particularly minorities are more likely to feel represented if different ethnic backgrounds are included in the police. This paper focuses on the Belgian case and the importance of creating bridges towards ethnic minority communities by police officers with a migration background. This will be derived from international studies and from in-dept interviews with police officers on how they perceive their role and function as a minority police officer. This study also sheds light on the diversity policies that are in place today within the local Belgian police forces. We discuss the results of a national survey on diversity policy within these local Belgian police forces.

Panel number: 3.3 - Presentation 3.3.2
Contradictory policing in a multi-ethnic society – ideals and practices

Author(s): Leirvik (Mariann) Oslo Metropolitan University/>Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research Norway
Ellefsen (Birgitte) Norwegian Police University College Norway

Abstract:
Although Holdaway (1997) as early as the late 1990'ies called for research exploring ethnic diversity within the police organisation literature on this topic is still scarce. The contradictions embedded in the societal mission of the police become especially visible in debates about how to police ethnic minorities. Ethnic minorities show a lower confidence in the police and there is a growing concern about ethnic segregation crime and lack of police control in certain multi-ethnic urban areas. The opinions on how this should be handled are varied. This study examines discursive contrasts in the Norwegian public debate about policing in a multiethnic society and explores the experiences and narratives among ethnic minority police officers on these issues. Through a discourse analysis the study will examine the public debate about how the police ideally should approach crime prevention and control in multi-ethnic urban areas. The different ideals will then be discussed in relation to practices revealed through a qualitative analysis based on fieldwork in two patrolling services in the urban parts of Norway and interviews with ethnic minority patrol police officers.

Panel number: 3.3 - Presentation 3.3.3
Self-reflection on diversity and its importance for police legitimacy

Author(s): Kolthoff (Emile) Open University of the Netherlands Netherlands

Abstract:
The Dutch police has an active diversity policy encouraging in particular members of ethnic minority groups and women to apply for a job as police officer. Among police officers a lot of interest groups (e.g. for LGBT police officers) are active and supported by the leadership. However the percentage of police officers that belong to minority groups and leave the police in a very early stage is far higher than the average. In a recent research we found that members of ethnic minority groups had a significant high representation in serious integrity violations. In this theoretical paper we argue that police officers belonging to minority groups have to deal with 'double' or 'conflicting' loyalties. You have to give up your existing habitus and this can lead to conflicts of loyalty which in turn can have its influence on police legitimacy. We will illustrate this presenting a model of influence spheres. The question remains why

police officers behave like in such a way and how they can deal with it in a positive manner. We argue that self-reflection can help in addressing the issue and recognizing the necessary actions. This will contribute to police legitimacy at the end of the day.

Panel number: 3.3 - Presentation 3.3.4
Diversity in police teams: perception of police officers

Author(s): Kennis (Maria) Avans University of applied sciences in the Netherlands Netherlands

Abstract:
In the Netherlands the chief of police wishes to achieve higher rates of bi-cultural police officers especially of non-western ethnic backgrounds (in addition to other minorities such as homosexuals) in order to have a balanced reflection of a diverse society in the police teams in an inclusive police organization. We gave a voice to the frontline workers the police officers in this bottom-up research. We carried out a Q-method study with 70 police officers in an urban and a rural area in the south of the Netherlands. Our preliminary collected findings were shared with another 50 police officers in order to check the relevance of these findings. We discovered how police officers perceive and experience this intended goal to increase diversity in police teams. Do they support these intentions? Do they actually experience added value when their police team is diversely composed? Do they experience an inclusive police organization? And when they meet with obstacles what solutions do they propose? Avans University of Applied Sciences supports the development of best practices. Our findings of this Q-study will be presented.

Panel number: 3.4 - Pre-arranged panel
ESC Prison Working Group - Moral and Experiential Ambiguities in Prisons

Author(s): Crewe (Ben) University of Cambridge United Kingdom

Abstract:
The following presentations are included in this panel: 1) 'They tell me I'm dangerous': Incarcerated mothers Scandinavian prisons and the ambidextrous penal-welfare state 2) The rehabilitative prison 3) The depth of imprisonment

Panel number: 3.4 - Presentation 3.4.1
'They tell me I'm dangerous': Incarcerated mothers Scandinavian prisons and the ambidextrous penal-welfare state

Author(s): Ugelvik (Thomas) University of Oslo
Ystanes (Vilde) University of Oslo

Abstract:
An ambidextrous state apparatus is equally able to grasp citizens with both its welfare and support oriented left hand and its punishment and control oriented right hand. When someone is sent to prison in such a context they may be subjected to both punishment and welfare interventions at the same time. Based on interviews with six women serving prison sentences in Norway for violent acts against their own children this paper discusses certain aspects of the prison experience in welfare state prisons. Their criminal sentence and the associated stigma and feelings of shame weigh heavily on the women interviewed for this study but in the end they experience the grip of the welfare-oriented left hand of the Norwegian state as much tighter and much more punitive than the grip of the punishment oriented right hand. According to the women the most painful part of their prison experience is a result not of the prison institution itself but of the interventions of the Child Welfare Services. This paper describes their experiences and the strategies they use to try to overcome the challenges they face as prisoners in an ambidextrous state.

Panel number: 3.4 - Presentation 3.4.2
The rehabilitative prison

Author(s): Jewkes (Yvonne) University of Bath

Abstract:
This paper will discuss some of the efforts made in the UK and Europe to rehabilitate those in custody. It will explore whether prisons can be architecturally designed with an explicit mission to rehabilitate offenders and whether they can succeed in this goal even when rehabilitation is not an underpinning philosophy in their planning and design. The paper will also consider whether the aspiration to transform thought and behaviour in order to improve recidivism rates is even morally acceptable. Does rehabilitation have a place and purpose in the modern penal landscape or does it simply amount to a kind of coercive correction that becomes meaningless when offenders are released from prison?

Panel number: 3.4 - Presentation 3.4.3
The depth of imprisonment

Author(s): Crewe (Ben) University of Cambridge United Kingdom

Abstract:
The idea of the 'depth' of imprisonment was introduced by David Downes (1988; 1992) and refined by Roy King and Kathleen McDermott (1995) to refer to a range of factors relating to the distance and polarity between the prison and the outside world. While the term has received relatively little subsequent attention it has tended to denote the degree of remoteness or isolation from the free community and the extent of situational control (e.g. constraints on movement security measures etc.). Based on a number of recent research projects this paper aims to revisit the concept of depth arguing that it has a number of different dimensions that merit closer attention. In particular the paper outlines the conceptual implications of the fact that – through metaphors that include train stations bubbles and various states of water – prisoners discuss the relationship between their current state and the outside world in terms of removal protection abnormality and submersion. One goal of the paper is to differentiate between the particular forms and levels of depth found in different penal institutions. Another is to explain variance in prisoners' experiences of depth in terms of the complex interaction between their lives in the community and in prison.

Panel number: 3.5 - Pre-arranged panel
Conflicting Definitions of Domestic Violence: Lessons from the Field in Austria Finland France and Scotland

Author(s): Bonnet (Francois) CNRS

Abstract:
In 2011 the Istanbul Convention formulated a number of recommendations to improve the treatment of victims of domestic violence by police organizations and other frontline responders. The Convention has been widely signed and ratified across Europe but we know little about the everyday implementation of the suggested improvements. The participants of this panel are member of IMPRODOVA a H2020-funded research project which investigates how frontlines responders—police but also NGOs and the medical profession—deal with domestic violence in 9 European countries: Austria Bulgaria Finland France Germany Hungary Portugal Scotland and Slovenia. The research consists of a comparative analysis of national policy frameworks and in each country of a multi-sited qualitative study of the actors involved in frontline the response to domestic violence. Specifically the panelists will explore how different frontline responders intuitively define domestic violence how these definitions collide with one another and with changing legal definitions and how these conflicting definitions between different stakeholders result in specific practices with special focus on the Austrian Finnish French and Scottish cases.

Panel number: 3.5 - Presentation 3.5.1

Conflicting Definitions of Domestic Violence: The View from Austria

Author(s): Leonhardmair (Norbert) VICESSE
Herbinger (Paul) VICESSE

Abstract:
Definitions of "Domestic Violence" vary significantly across different frontline practitioner sectors in Austria. Beyond differences in formal provisions the practical mandate tends to define focus and confine the phenomenon as understood by different actors in the field. Overcoming these impediments seems to be a necessary step to improving the cooperative response to cases of DV. However the analysis of organisational and professional constraints make clear the necessity of different approaches outlooks and strategies. This articles seeks to identify those impediments that cannot be eliminated and bridge these gaps to render the understandings themselves condusive to cooperation.

Panel number: 3.5 - Presentation 3.5.2
Conflicting Definitions of Domestic Violence: The View from Finland

Author(s): Houtsonen (Jarmo) POLAMK

Abstract:
Violence in close relationships has been subject to public prosecution in the Finnish Criminal Code since 2011. The police should have a low threshold to start a preliminary investigation regardless of the setting of the incident or the will of the parties involved. This paper examines police officers' understandings of "violence in close relationship" and what they regard as obstacles and possibilities to improve prevention and investigation.

Panel number: 3.5 - Presentation 3.5.3
Conflicting Definitions of Domestic Violence: The View from France

Author(s): Bonnet (Francois) CNRS
Delpeuch (Thierry) CNRS

Abstract:
Based on qualitative research in the Réunion overseas department and in the Grenoble and Nantes regions we document conflicting definitions of domestic violence among frontline responders—police officers and their commanders prosecutors NGOs social workers administrators. In particular we show how many in law enforcement hold a conception of domestic violence as violence within the family while others especially in the NGO sector and in local government understand domestic violence as violence against women. We document the consequences of these conflicting definitions.

Panel number: 3.5 - Presentation 3.5.4
Conflicting Definitions of Domestic Violence: The View from Scotland

Author(s): Burman (Michele), University of Glasgow/SCCJR
Bradley (Lisa), University of Glasgow/SCCJR / Brooks-Hay (Oona), University of Glasgow/SCCJR

Abstract:
Scotland has adopted a broad policy definition of 'domestic abuse' to reflect a gendered understanding of a range of physical emotional and psychological abusive behaviours. With the recent introduction in Scotland of a new offence of domestic abuse incorporating coercive control this paper explores the challenges of policing this complex and contested area.

Panel number: 3.6 - Pre-arranged panel

Combating the misuse of firearms in Europe by developing a better intelligence picture

Author(s): Devroe (Elke), Flemish Peace Institute Brussels Belgium

Abstract:
Policy attention for the misuse of firearms is increasing in Europe largely as a result of the perception of increased availability of (military-grade) firearms to criminals and the recent terrorist attacks with firearms. Confronted with these security phenomena both the EU as well as national governments across Europe have in recently revised their domestic gun control regime developed operational action plans to combat illicit firearms trafficking and increased international law enforcement cooperation. A crucial element in these initiatives is to improve the intelligence picture on the misuse of firearms. In-depth research on the different aspects of the misuse of firearms is however currently underdeveloped in Europe. In this panel we will present the results of three ongoing research projects on different aspects of the misuse of firearms in Europe (gun homicides illicit firearms trafficking and terrorist access to illicit gun markets). With this panel we aim to increase the understanding of the misuse of firearms and its underlying elements.

Panel number: 3.6 - Presentation 3.6.1
Using of criminal skills to organize terrorist attacks: terrorist access to firearms in Europe

Author(s): Spapens (Toine), Tilburg University / Niels Ducquet, Flemish Peace Institute Brussels Belgium

Abstract:
Recent high-profile terrorist attacks in Europe by perpetrators who were previously involved in criminal activities have rejuvenated the decades-old debate on the idea of a 'crime-terror nexus'. According to a number of studies a 'new crime-terror nexus' has emerged in Europe which is characterized not by a merging of criminals and terrorists as organisations but a merging of their 'milieus'. By recruiting in the same milieus new synergies with far-reaching policy challenges have emerged. An import aspect of this new crime-terror nexus is the use by terrorists of the 'criminal skills' they acquired from their previous criminal experiences. These skills are believed to have empowered terrorists in the practical organisation of their attacks for example by providing them with easier access to weapons. In recent year numerous high-profile terrorist attacks have been carried out with firearms in Europe. In this paper we will analyze how terrorists across Europe have used their criminal skills to access illicit gun markets.

Panel number: 3.6 - Presentation 3.6.2
Firearm-related homicide in Europe

Author(s): Liem (Marieke) Leiden University Faculty of Governance and Global Affairs

Abstract:
Analysis of firearm-related homicide data has the potential to serve as a proxy of firearm-related violent crime in general. The European Homicide Monitor which was created to overcome limitations in comparing homicide data between countries can serve as a source to assess the nature and scope of firearm-related homicide. Further because of the individual-level data captured in the Monitor it has the potential to distinguish several types of firearm-related homicide. In this presentation we will discuss findings from a pilot study conducted in several European countries and discuss possibilities for implementing the European Homicide Monitor elsewhere.

Panel number: 3.6 - Presentation 3.6.3
From legal beginnings to criminals ends: a study of theft as method of firearms diversion in the European Union

Author(s): Dressler (Matteo) Flemish Peace Institute Brussels Belgium
Labbey (Quitterie) Flemish Peace Institute Brussels Belgium

Abstract:
This paper examines the scope nature and dynamics of the diversion of firearms in the European Union (EU). Different techniques of diverting firearms from legal to illegal markets range from theft document fraud unauthorized assembly to conversion of deactivated or blank-firing firearm. By focusing on theft this paper explores a method of diversion which is currently severely understudied albeit its impact on fueling the illicit firearms market. The paper is built on the analysis of the findings of 28 substantial mappings covering the phenomenon in all EU member states and preliminary outcomes of various in-depth national case studies. This information was generated as part of project DIVERT – a large scale EU-funded research project which innovatively combines rigorous scientific investigation with substantial practice-based input by law enforcement agencies across the EU. The paper sets out by estimating the quantitative scope of and describing actors involved in theft. It continues by examining the national and international legal frameworks and actors involved in tackling the problem. Lastly it illustrates some characteristics of firearm thefts through a range of case studies. In concludes by outlining commonalities and differences of firearms thefts across different states and regions in the EU.

Panel number: 3.7 - Pre-arranged panel
Collateral Consequences of Criminal Records (WG) – Panel II

Author(s): Corda (Alessandro) Queen's University Belfast United Kingdom

Abstract:
In addition to its formal penal outcome the criminal justice process carries with it considerable harm to convicted defendants that often goes beyond the main sentence imposed. This panel explores theoretical aspects of collateral consequences of criminal convictions and criminal records disclosure. In particular it examines various aspects ranging from loss of citizenship as a result of a criminal conviction and the notion of 'good citizenship' in contemporary democracies the evolution over time of the public discourse on criminal records management to justify limits to disclosure alternative approaches for a fair treatment of criminal records and the desirability of including regulatory/administrative offenses and related penalties in criminal background screening. Taken together the papers raise important questions on the consequences of convictions the possibility of redemption and the feasibility of reforms aimed at alleviating the burdensome and stigmatizing effects of criminal records.

Panel number: 3.7 - Presentation 3.7.1
Goals and values in criminal records management: Privacy as a surrogate for reintegration in an age of individualism

Author(s): Corda (Alessandro) Queen's University Belfast United Kingdom

Abstract:
Beginning in the 1970s as rehabilitation lost favor and penal policies and practices became harsher individuals also became significantly less willing to support a communitarian approach in which society plays a key role in supporting the reintegration of ex-offenders. The rise of more punitive societies was coupled with the affirmation of an age of marked individualism characterized by social mistrust and fragmentation and a declining interest in collective actions and community engagement. At the same time in the decades to follow an increased personal optimism and a further expansion of and focus on individual rights have been recorded. In this context privacy emerged as a top priority in relation to both state action and increasingly invasive private actors. In recent years the concept of privacy has also become a staple in the discussion on criminal records management across Western jurisdictions. This paper argues that privacy has come to represent a more palatable option than traditional 'reintegration of ex-offenders' for scholars courts and policymakers alike to justify and support in the public discourse the adoption of legislation aimed at limiting the public availability of criminal records and criminal history information.

Panel number: 3.7 - Presentation 3.7.2
Resisting civic purgatory: achieving 'justice as fairness' in criminal records disclosure

Author(s): Henley (Andrew) University of Nottingham United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper critically examines approaches to criminal records and their disclosure outside of criminal justice processes. It advocates for an alternative approach based on common principles for the fair treatment of criminal records. The paper begins by briefly outlining some examples of 'collateral consequences' in different jurisdictions and the state of 'civic purgatory' in which many people with convictions are placed post-sentence. Secondly the paper considers attempts within different jurisdictions to mitigate collateral consequences through systems of legal rehabilitation. Thirdly the case for an alternative approach is made on the grounds that: (1) criminal records affect a substantial proportion of the population; (2) that criminal records checks have limited utility as a public protection measure; and (3) that a solely utilitarian approach to criminal records and their disclosure obstructs critique of the injustice done to people with convictions who have already paid the penalty for their crimes. The paper concludes by proposing four principles for fair treatment of criminal records (the 'four Rs' of retraction relevance recency and redeemability) upon which it is argued most reasonable self-interested people might agree if working from behind a 'veil of ignorance' in Rawls' (1971) original position.

Panel number: 3.7 - Presentation 3.7.3
Should administrative offenses and fines be included in criminal background screening?

Author(s): van 't Zand-Kurtovic (Elina) Leiden University Netherlands
Schuyt (Pauline) e.g.van.t.zand@law.leidenuniv.nl / Leiden University Netherlands

Abstract:
In the Netherlands criminal background screening is considered a popular instrument of risk prevention given its nine-fold increase since 2004. Yet this screening does not take administrative noncompliance into account as the imposition of administrative penalties does not result in the 'stigma' of a criminal record. Nevertheless regulatory offenses can be followed by severe administrative fines and recidivism thereof can pose several threats to society. Still heavy administrative sanctions may be preferred over criminal sanctions precisely because of the lack of collateral consequences often following offenders with a criminal record excluding them from several aspects of labour market participation. This paper aims to shed light on the issue of whether or not to take into consideration administrative penalties in criminal record screening. From the perspective of risk prevention which types of regulatory offenses and which amounts of fines should be considered to pose a serious risk of serious harm to which types of jobs or positions? Experts interviews with regulatory bodies judges supervisors screening agencies and different sector organisations reveal both the practical and normative desirability of including specific types of administrative offenses and fines in specific risk profiles used for criminal background screening.

Panel number: 3.8 - Pre-arranged panel
Criminal justice wildlife conservation and animal rights in the Anthropocene (CRIMEANTROP)

Author(s): Sollund (Ragnhild) Oslo Oslo Norway

Abstract:
The panel will present case studies that form part of CRIMEANTROP funded by the Research Council Norway (2019-2023). CRIMEANTROP will investigate human-animal relationships with a focus on wildlife conservation.and the legal and ethical foundations for and political practices of wildlife conservation and its converse wildlife exploitation. through applying and further developing theoretical concepts such as harm speciesism species justice and eco-justice (White 2013). Methods are interdisciplinary and multifaceted. While the (CITES) and the Bern Convention have been implemented for decades in many

countries research to date has inadequately addressed weaknesses in their implementation the inherent ambiguities of conservation efforts and how these relate to protection of individual animals of endangered species. Using case studies from four countries (Norway the UK Germany and Spain) this research will explore how states balance their national and international obligations to protect wildlife with human interests. The project examines how international norms (legal and non-legal) of wildlife management and use are transposed into national norms. It will explore how this influences the protection and management of endangered species and what socio-legal1 norms are being communicated through law enforcement of acts which under different circumstances may be both legal and illegal such as collecting and killing wildlife.

Panel number: 3.8 - Presentation 3.8.1
WP2.1: Case study–Norway: Wildlife trafficking: Control enforcement and species justice

Author(s): Sollund (Ragnhild) University of Oslo Dept. of Criminology and Sociology of LAw

Abstract:
This case study comprises an exploration of socio-legal norms relating to wildlife trafficking and its law enforcement through discourse analysis of laws and enforcement of legislation pertaining to CITES in the form of Norwegian verdicts. It will also include an analysis of the problem of mixed signals and the outcome of this for trafficked animals. This project builds on previous research on IWT (Sollund 2013 2015a 2015c Goyes & Sollund 2016 Maher & Sollund 2016) and a large amount of data that has already been gathered but remains to be analysed principally confiscation reports from Norwegian Customs (2007-2017) and roughly 800 penal cases (2001- 2013) related to CITES-listed animals as identified by police8. They have been collected with the permission of NSD [Norwegian Centre for Research Data] and the Director of Public Prosecutions in Norway. Interviews with law enforcement agents experts and offenders in Norway (17) that were collected for previous research will be complemented with 5–10 new interviews to provide a broader picture of enforcement practice over time. They will be analysed in relation to the penal cases and earlier verdicts in order to explore the priorities of agencies involved in CITES enforcement and their knowledge of the convention.

Panel number: 3.8 - Presentation 3.8.2
WP2.2: Case study–Norway: Legal and moral foundations of CITES and Bern conventions: Priorities conflicts and ambiguities.

Author(s): Rodriguez Goyes (David) University of Oslo Criminology and Sociology of Law Oslo Norway
Sollund (Ragnhild) University of Oslo Dept. of Criminology and Sociology of LAw

Abstract:
A post doctorate fellow in Criminology or Law (to be employed at the University of Oslo) will engage in the following research: First assess the normative foundations of the supranational framework concerning wildlife management through a critical legal discourse analysis of CITES and the Bern Convention. Second examine the preparatory work related to the implementation of the Bern Convention and CITES as well as the legislation in Norway specifically and investigate possible moral ambiguities and conflicting messages. Third interview approximately 12–15 stakeholders such as employees of the Norwegian Environment Agency politicians from different political parties and NGOs.

Panel number: 3.8 - Presentation 3.8.3
WP 2.3: Case study–Norway: Large predator management versus the intrinsic value of animals.

Author(s): Lie (Martine) University of Oslo Criminology and Sociology of Law Oslo Norway
Sollund (Ragnhild) University of Oslo Dept. of Criminology and Sociology of LAw

Abstract:

A PhD student in Criminology at the University of Oslo will conduct a discourse analysis of verdicts concerning the illegal killing of protected predators. S/he will explore if and how arguments in the verdicts regarding large predator conservation relate to issues of species justice and animal welfare. The PhD student will further conduct 15–20 qualitative interviews with police (Økokrim)10 and judges about their interpretation of legislation connected to the Bern Convention to broaden our insight into the legal enforcement of the conventions. These case studies will also explore norm entrepreneurship to see who if any are the norm entrepreneurs (e.g. politicians judges NGOs like WWF and animal welfare organisations) who interpret and transfer international norms at/to the local level.

Panel number: 3.8 - Presentation 3.8.4
The implementation and enforcement of CITES and the Bern Convention in the UK Germany and Spain

Author(s): Wyatt (Tanya) University of Northumbria Criminology United Kingdom
Castillo (Teresa) University of Granada Departamento de Derecho Internacional Público y Relaciones Internacionales Granada Spain

Abstract:
Three supporting case studies in Germany Uk and Spain will through quailtative methodologies such as interviews investigate the implementaiton and enforcement of the CITS and Bern conventions. WP 3.1: Case study–The implementation and enforcement of CITES and the Bern Convention in the UK wil be conducted by Dr. Tanya Wyatt. WP 3.2: Case study–The implementation and enforcement of CITES and the Bern Convention in Germany will be conducted by Dr. Christoph Stefes WP 3.3: Case study–The implementation and enforcement of CITES and the Bern Convention in Spain will be conducted by Dr. Teresa Fajardo. The reserach design will be presented here.

Panel number: 3.9 - Pre-arranged panel
Journeys into Exploitation

Author(s): Broad (Rose) University of Manchester Manchester United Kingdom

Abstract:
The papers in this panel seek to present the complexities and subtleties which contextualise experiences of exploitation. The journeys undertaken and employment opportunities encountered by those who become engaged in human trafficking whether as victims or perpetrators are not dissimilar and relationships are rarely as clear cut as they are presented in media and law enforcement reports of these activities. The papers reveal relationships and decision-making processes complicated by dependency pressures from countries of origin migration status and the need to survive in unregulated or unregulated sectors of markets.

Panel number: 3.9 - Presentation 3.9.1
Precarious lives of irregular Chinese migrants in the UK: detention deportation and exploitation

Author(s): Luo (Siyu) University of Manchester Manchester United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper will explore the experiences of Chinese irregular migrants in the UK using empirical data from interviews with eleven participants who claimed asylum with all except one refused due to the incredibility of their testimony. Revealing the plight of Chinese irregular migrants I argue that the debts incurred for human smuggling services and the hardships they endured in China and the UK make their deceiving the British government about the experiences of persecution to claim asylum either as a strategy to enter the destination or an expedient to alleviate their desperate situations an only way to survive the immigration control regime in which non-EU low-skilled migrants are unwanted. The irregular migrants spend everyday life in fear of detention and removal and endure exploitation in the labour

market while those who have their status regularised have moved from being exploited to becoming organisers of Chinese labour themselves.

Panel number: 3.9 - Presentation 3.9.2
Identifying the Drivers of Human Trafficking

Author(s): Albanese (Jay) Virgina Commonwealth University Wilder School of Government & Public Affairs Richmond United States

Abstract:
The casting of human trafficking as a problem of criminal justice has unnecessarily limited the conversation about its true elements. Rather than a conversation about recruitment transport and exploitation of victims a broader conversation is often avoided that reflects the empirical realities of consent coercion and the fundamental drivers of the trafficking phenomenon. This paper provides a framework to broaden the understanding of human trafficking using empirical data based on interviews with trafficking victims and offenders.

Panel number: 3.9 - Presentation 3.9.3
Sex Traffickers on Sex Trafficking

Author(s): Gadd (David) University of Manchester Manchester United Kingdom

Abstract:
In this paper we explore the lives of three people convicted of sex trafficking in the UK noting the cultural frameworks – 'normal' family life an escape from exploitation a comparatively harmless business proposition - through which they justified their crimes as well as the extent to which they profited from the sex work of economically and legally precarious migrant women. In revealing how collaborations with sex workers are normalized in the lives of those convicted of modern slavery the chapter challenges the stereotype of the 'evil trafficker' enslaving 'innocent' women and instead notes how the modern slavery agenda imposes a binary distinction on a diffuse industry that is reconstituted hourly online and in person via unregulated financial exchanges and profiteering that take place in the context of largely unpoliced illegality. The chapter concludes that if the objective of state intervention is to limit the degree of exploitation within the sex industry it would be better to replace prohibitions against running brothels with clarity regarding the terms around which third parties can provide security premises transportation and advertising to sex workers.

Panel number: 3.10 - Pre-arranged panel
New Methodologies and Avenues for Inquiry in White Collar Crime

Author(s): van Erp (Judith) Utrecht University Utrecht Netherlands

Abstract:
This panel discusses innovative research into White Collar Crime in 21st Century global markets.

Panel number: 3.11 - Presentation 3.10.1
Gaining Edge. Criminology of Financial Crimes in the Age of Cyborg Finance

Author(s): Gyori (Csaba), ELTE University, Hungarian Academy of Sciences,Hungary

Abstract:
In my paper I would like to discuss one particular problem that is in my view– based on my past research experience – of enormous practical importance for the research on financial crime: the complexity of contemporary financial markets and financial regulation. I will argue that complexity of financial markets and their regulation result in an additional challenge: the fluidity of the legal/non-legal divide. What is

legal or a crime is often highly contextual . This is further exacerbated by financial and legal innovation which by constantly reshaping the legal form of financial transactions in order to move them from regulated into less regulated spaces reshapes the boundaries of regulation itself. Finally the dominance of AI and algorithmic trading in contemporary financial markets challenges the concept of agency in criminology. Criminological inquiry might resort to acts the illegal/criminal nature of which is easier to demonstrate: insider trading or a "rogue trader" taking on oversized risks. However most financial wrongdoings of significance are situated on edges of legality and criminality. How is criminological study of such crimes possible? How can we conceptualise the complexity the fluidity of the legal/non-legal divide as well as the role of nonhuman agency in financial crimes?

Panel number: 3.10 - Presentation 3.10.1
Comparison between the causal pathways of economic crime (corruption) and violent crime (homicide) in European Union based on institutional anomie and deterrence theories

Author(s): Cruz (Jose) University of Porto

Abstract:
Institutional anomie theory (IAT) provides a macro explanation of crime as it locates the cause of crime simultaneously in the anomie produced by a cultural over-emphasis on monetary success and in a blocked opportunity structure. A society in anomie is characterized by an institutional imbalance of power where the dominance of the economy over major social institutions interacting with a culture focused on material gain leads to high crime rates. This theory fits well into a world where market values are globalized. IAT has been tested with OLS regression and with multilevel modeling. Neither of these statistical approaches addresses the question of which combinations of institutions lead to high crime rates. Pathways may be multiple. This study attempts to fill this gap by using Fuzzy-Set Qualitative Comparative Analysis (FSQCA) to test IAT in order to capture the existence of necessary and sufficient conditions for high crime rates in the European Union countries. The study compares the causal pathways of economic crime (corruption) and violent crime (homicide). It also innovates by considering the deterrence role of the system of justice side by side with the IAT's arguments.

Panel number: 3.10 - Presentation 3.10.2
State capture organised crime and the inversion of the occidentalist gaze

Author(s): Xenakis (Sappho) University of London

Abstract:
This paper considers the significance of criminal justice treatment and related analyses of corruption within the executive branch of US government associated with the Trump presidency - including in particular efforts to assert the relevance of organised crime and the RICO Act in this regard - for theorisation of the relationship between state strength and risk of capture by organised crime. Drawing on pertinent scholarship from criminology sociology and political science the paper examines the degree to which the functionality commonly attributed to the presence of embedded democracy and associated institutions on the one hand and to strong national economies on the other is both challenged and reaffirmed by developments in the US that have presented the possibility of state capture by a criminal organisation.

Panel number: 3.10 - Presentation 3.10.3
Long-timeframe analysis and envisioning a 'Historical Criminology' agenda explored through Financial Crime research

Author(s): Wilson (Sarah) York University

Abstract:
Aspirations which are being attached to the label of 'Historical Criminology' are clearly ones for promoting better connections between past present and future; and for doing so across a number of problematics

for society which are prioritised by criminologists' research agendas. Working from internal critiques of criminology's 'chronocentricism' (Rock 2005) a vision for a distinct 'Historical Criminology' approach for Criminology is explored through identifying calls from within both Criminology itself and also Crime History for better sustained and greater structural recognition of commonalities in research agendas. The paper uses these themes to draw out and examine different perspectives on the potential benefits for Criminology of adopting long-timeframe approaches to current problematics arising across a wide range of projects. These perspectives drawn from within Criminology itself and the work of historians and also include ones to be found within policy discourse. These threads are drawn together using the prism of long-timeframe research being undertaken in the sphere of financial crime; and in turn they are situated within the continuing intellectual curiosity and appetite generated by white-collar crime which is evident in this conference theme.

Panel number: 3.11 - Pre-arranged panel
Radicalisation within the Digital Age: Individuals Social Interaction and Prevention

Author(s): Harrendorf (Stefan) University of Greifswald Greifswald Germany

Abstract:
The description and analysis of radicalisation processes is a challenging task for the social sciences in general and for criminology specifically. The research network „Radicalization within the Digital Age" analyses radicalization as a social phenomenon especially taking into account computer-mediated communication in social media. Social media groups for example on Facebook or Telegram allow for direct exchange communication and interaction as well as networking of different individuals worldwide. Such groups are also used to spread propaganda and thus allow for self-radicalization or mutual radicalization of their members. In the panel session first results from three sub-projects of the abovementioned research network focusing on individual extremist biographies and prevention are presented. These sub-projects examine the individual processes by which Salafi-jihadi and right-wing extremists radicalize and deradicalize themselves also with a view to their online and offline social networks. They also analyse options to prevent radicalization. The following presentations are foreseen: 1. "One in a Bunch of Guys? Family Business? Depression? A Case Study of Radicalization" (Nicole Bögelein Jana Meier) 2. "The Role of Networks in the Radicalization Process" (Veronika Möller Miriam Meyer Katrin Höffler) 3. "Inventory and Analysis of Prevention Projects" (Asbjørn Mathiesen).

Panel number: 3.11 - Presentation 3.11.1
One in a Bunch of Guys? Family Business? Depression? A Case Study of Radicalization

Author(s): Bögelein (Nicole) University of Cologne Criminology Cologne Germany
Meier (Jana) University of Cologne Criminology Cologne Germany

Abstract:
Different models describe radicalisation processes as group processes as a matter of family her-itage or at least an outcome of familial constellations. It sometimes is also framed to be the result of mental health issues. The presentation at hand will give a detailed analysis on one extremist's biography by employing a strictly biographical-analytical perspective. It is based on the analysis of the experienced vs. the narrated biography of one interviewee. He used to be a member of what most would call an extremely radical group. The presentation aims at carving out a structural type of this particular biography and try to make conflicts of identification and motives of action comprehensible. The data stems from the research project "Radicalisation in a digital era – Biographical analysis concerning courses of radicalisation and deradicalisation". 20 male participants were inter-viewed in the course of the research.

Panel number: 3.11 - Presentation 3.11.2

The Role of Networks in the Radicalization Process

Author(s): Möller (Veroníka) University of Göttingen Criminology Juvenile Penal Law and Penology Göttingen Germany
Meyer (Miriam) University of Göttingen Criminology Juvenile Penal Law and Penology Göttingen Germany / Höffler (Katrin) University of Göttingen Criminology Juvenile Penal Law and Penology Göttingen Germany

Abstract:
Lone wolf or part of a network? Which role do personal contacts and interaction play in the individual radicalization process? This question shall be examined by an ego-centered network analysis and be compared to findings of assessments by experts in the field of prevention of violent extremism. A closer look will be taken at social networks of (former) right-wing extremists and Islamists and their meaning for the access to the scene. In this context we will focus on the importance and relevance of individuals or groups for as well as their relationship with the radicalized person in question. Part of the analysis shall be whether and how daily communicational- supporting- and experience-networks form the individual basis of decisions plans and motives in the radicalization course. Also the role of the internet as a possibility for networking as communication forum source of information and recruitment platform will be discussed.

Panel number: 3.11 - Presentation 3.11.3
Inventory and Analysis of Prevention Projects

Author(s): Mathiesen (Asbjørn) University of Hanover Criminal Law Criminal Procedure and Criminology Hanover Germany

Abstract:
As part of the alliance project "Radicalisation within the digital age – risks processes and strategies for prevention (RadigZ)" the Criminal Justice Institute of the University of Hannover (Germany) Chair for criminal law and criminology looks into prevention against radicalisation and bias crimes in the fields of right-wing extremism and Islamism. The research focuses on all government-financed prevention projects that are working in direct contact with their index clients in Germany on a selective or indicated prevention level. The research started with a systematic inventory of existing preventive efforts including the collection and examination of the different designs and target groups of the prevention projects. Questions of special interest concern the specific methods used in the daily work as well as the handling of internet influence. Furthermore the focus of the research was to examine how these projects affect the subsequent behaviour of the clients. For this purpose a questionnaire was used to survey all projects for the development of their former participants. The presentation will include the preliminary findings of the inventory and the questionnaire survey.

Panel number: 3.12 - Pre-arranged panel
The role of Self-Control in the Development of Criminal Behaviour

Author(s): van Gelder (Jean-Louis) University of Twente Enschede Netherlands

Abstract:
Across behavioural research disciplines self-control has been identified as an important correlate and predictor of risk-taking including criminal and delinquent behaviour. In this panel session chaired by Prof. Jean-Louis van Gelder (University of Twente) four speakers address the role of self-control in the development of criminal behaviour drawing on their findings from empirical studies. Firstly Yayouk Willems (MSc) illustrates how both genetic and environmental factors influence a person's ability to exert self-control. The relationship between violent victimisation 'short-term mindsets' and criminal behaviour during adolescence is the focus of the second talk by Jeanette Hadaschik (MSc). Further Ivy Defoe (PhD) presents her findings on the co-development of delinquency cannabis use and 'short-term mindsets'

during adolescence. Lastly Janna Verbruggen (PhD) offers insights on the relationship between intimate partner violence general offending and self-control during early adulthood. The presented research offers perspectives from biological social as well as developmental psychology and criminology to advance our understanding of the underlying processes contributing to criminal behaviour.

Panel number: 3.12 - Presentation 3.12.1
The relationship between violent victimisation short-term mindsets and delinquency

Author(s): Defoe (Ivy N.) University of Twente Psychology of Conflict Risk and Safety
Hadaschik (Jeanette) University of Twente Psychology of Conflict Risk and Safety / Ribeaud (Denis) University of Zurich Jacobs Center for Productive Youth Development / Eisner (Manuel), University of Cambridge, United Kingdom / van Gelder (Jean-Louis) University of Twente Psychology of Conflict Risk and Safety

Abstract:
Self-control has been found to be an important correlate of delinquent behaviours and its development is influenced by early social experiences e.g. in the family and peer environment. According to evolutionary-developmental theories cues of a hazardous social environment can bias cognition in favour of short-term rewards at the expense of future well-being (i.e. short-term mindsets). Experiencing violent victimisation by parents and peers constitutes a salient cue of a harsh environment i.e. an environment where risk of injury or premature mortality is high. Short-term mindsets are in turn hypothesized to predict an increase in delinquent and offending behaviours as the potential gains of a criminal action seem to outweigh the risks. Using a Structural Equation Modelling approach we tested whether the relationship between violent victimization and delinquency is mediated by short-term mindsets (measured by impulsivity and future school orientation items). The project used data from three waves of a prospective longitudinal study on the developmental of Swiss youth (N=1365; Mean age = 13.67; 48.6% female at baseline). We present preliminary results and discuss how employing evolutionary-developmental perspectives can advance our understanding of the underlying processes of the development of delinquent and criminal behaviours.

Panel number: 3.12 - Presentation 3.12.2
Short-term Mindsets show Co-development with Delinquency but not with Cannabis Use

Author(s): Defoe (Ivy N.), University of Twente Psychology of Conflict Risk and Safety
Van Gelder (Jean-Louis), University of Twente / Ribeaud (Denis), University of Zurich Jacobs Center for Productive Youth Development

Abstract:
The psychosocial maturity hypothesis suggests that risk behaviors such as delinquency and cannabis use peak during adolescence and that their developmental trajectories show co-development with psychosocial immaturity (e.g. short-term mindsets). To date this hypothesis has not been thoroughly investigated however. Using parallel process latent growth modeling we tested whether this hypothesized correlated change of short-term mindsets (measured with impulsivity and school future orientation scales) and risk behaviors (delinquency and cannabis use) existed from early to late adolescence. Three waves of data from an ethnically-diverse sample of Swiss community adolescents (at baseline: N = 1365; Mage 13.67 years 48.6% female) were used. We found that baseline levels and changes in short-term mindsets were associated with baseline levels and changes in delinquency. However although we found that baseline levels of short-term mindsets and cannabis use were associated with each other changes in short-term mindsets were not associated with changes in cannabis use. Our results stress the importance of investigating correlates of change in delinquency and substance use separately as divergent findings might emerge. The current findings could be useful for interventions targeting adolescents as they suggest that developmental changes in delinquency and two types of short-term mindsets do not occur in isolation.

Panel number: 3.12 - Presentation 3.12.3

General offending and intimate partner violence perpetration in young adulthood: A Dutch longitudinal study

Author(s): Verbruggen (Janna), Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam Department of Criminal Law and Criminology
Blokland (Arjan), Nederlands Studiecentrum Criminaliteit en Rechtshandhaving (NSCR), Leiden University / Robinson (Amanda), Cardiff University School of Social Sciences / Maxwell (Christopher), Michigan State University School of Criminal Justice

Abstract:
This study examines the relationship between general offending and intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetration in young adulthood using a Dutch longitudinal study. Young adults were followed over four waves and self-reported data on general offending IPV perpetration and a number of individual characteristics including self-control were collected. Results of random effects models demonstrated that young adults with lower levels of self-control reported significantly more IPV perpetration. Moreover those with a more diverse pattern of criminal behaviour showed higher levels of different types of IPV perpetration even when individual factors were taken into account. Furthermore logistic regression analyses showed that general offending was also related to an increased likelihood of continuity in IPV perpetration. Taken together the findings indicate that it is useful to view IPV perpetration as part of a broader criminal career.

Panel number: 3.13 - Presentation 3.13.1
The concept of collateral consequences of punishment – seen from Europe

Author(s): Dessecker (Axel), University of Göttingen | Centre for Criminology (KrimZ)

Abstract:
There is a criminological truism that punishment will have stigmatising consequences for people convicted of a crime. Reflected in a more systematic way the concept of collateral consequences has been developed to cover a host of legal restrictions "typically located outside the penal code implemented by non-criminal justice institutions and interpreted by the courts as civil regulations rather than criminal penalties" (Uggen & Stewart 2015). Criminological debates in this field have been driven by the situation the USA and some other jurisdictions following a common law tradition. In continental Europe research has been a lot sketchier but some results have shown the collateral consequences concept may have some heuristic value at least. The presentation will stress the need to distinguish between more general concepts of labelling or stigmatisation and a clear-cut concept of collateral consequences as restrictions imposed by the law. It will also discuss the somewhat overlapping concept of "civil disqualifications" (von Hirsch & Wasik 1997). Some examples will be mainly explored from a German perspective for both the law and its practical uses.

Panel number: 3.13 - Presentation 3.13.2
Community Service Orders in Catalonia: a gendered analysis

Author(s): Vasilescu (Cristina), University of Girona Spain

Abstract:
This communication presents the results of a quantitative study on data from the Catalan Probation Service. A sample of over 380 files including initial follow up and final reports written by probation officers and addressed to judges as well as other documentary evidence from 2017 has been analysed in two probation settings (Girona and Barcelona). These files include data on women serving unpaid work and probation orders including requirements involving mental health treatment drug use treatment and training programs. Additionally socio demographical and penal data regarding men and women serving community service orders and probation orders in Catalonia shall be analysed and compared. The results of this study will be compared with the findings of research carried out in the UK and other jurisdictions that generally conclude that: women serving community sentences present a complex range of issues

and problems in comparison with their male counterparts; women and men have different reasons for non-compliance and these may be related to the fact that women undertake an important role as caretakers; there are differences between unpaid work placements for women and men; and that women are more likely to lack criminal records or previous prison sentences in comparison to men among other issues.

Panel number: 3.13 - Presentation 3.13.3
Who is who on supervision? Development of criminal behaviour of a cohort of adults sentenced to probation in the Netherlands.

Author(s): de Bakker (Widya), University of Applied Sciences Utrecht Utrecht Netherlands
Donker (Andrea,) University of Applied Sciences Utrecht Utrecht Netherlands

Abstract:
With regard to the population of probationers little is known about major characteristics of the development of criminal behaviour such as age of onset frequency and variety of offences. This scarce knowledge stands in the way of a more profound contribution of criminological theory to probation work. Policy that could benefit from insights into the probationer population range from decisions about amelioration of interventions the distribution of caseload to setting the educational requirements for probation workers. On the supervisory level such insights could help workers in their professional decision making by for instance relating cases to population characteristics by comparing their tacit knowledge with criminological theories and by discussing such issues with each other and with applied scientists. This study aims to provide insight into the development of criminal behaviour of adult probationers in the Netherlands. Registered data of 36458 adults sentenced to a community service order or one-to-one supervision in 2012 were collected from the Dutch probation service and from the Dutch Public Prosecutors' office. Results on age of onset frequency type and variety of offences will be presented and discussed in light of developmental criminological theories.

Panel number: 3.14 - Pre-arranged panel
Cyber Crime III: Theory and Methodology

Abstract:
This panel explores theoretical and methodological aspects and challenges

Panel number: 3.14 - Presentation 3.14.1
"100% sure fixed matches" : Exploring the environmental design of match-fixing websites and their networks

Author(s): Pardo (Asier Moneva), Miguel Hernández University CRÍMINA Research Center for the study and prevention of crime Spain

Abstract:
Over the past few years many human activities have made cyberspace their preferred environment. Among them our study focuses on the betting environment and in particular on match-fixing websites. These sites claim to be capable of selling tips about sports events that are fixed. Basically they act as vendors of confidential sources that should allow punters to place 100% sure bets. Our study hypothesizes that cyber places of match-fixing tips are specifically designed to facilitate deviant behaviours. They share a set of fifteen environmental features which do not belong to regulated on-line betting platforms. Findings on 76 match-fixing websites corroborate our hypothesis and they support the relevance of environmental criminology theories applied to cybercrime. A further exploration through social network analysis shows that match-fixing websites are strongly clustered. These results seem to suggest that match-fixing tip websites look more like a fraud scheme than an illicit market.

Panel number: 3.14 - Presentation 3.14.2

Online Behavior and Cybercrime Victimization: A Population Based Survey Experiment

Author(s): van 't Hoff-de Goede (Susanne) Cybersecurity and sme's research group The Hague University of Applied Sciences Netherlands
van der Kleij (Rick) Cybersecurity and sme's research group The Hague University of Applied Sciences Netherlands / Leukfeldt (Rutger) Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)

Abstract:
Rising cybercrime prevalence has become a societal issue with potential major impact on its victims. Knowledge on how internet users can defend themselves against such threats however is lacking. This study's purpose is to explore people's online behavior and its relationship with cybercrime victimization. Such knowledge can facilitate the development of effective interventions. In order to gain insight in online behavior and the driving forces of this behavior such as knowledge resources or self-efficacy this study used a population based survey experiment. This method combines the strengths of questionnaire research among a representative group with the advantages of lab-experiments. We firstly measured respondents' cyber awareness: to what extent do they have knowledge about IT online risks and preventive measures? Moreover we examined if respondents have the opportunity and motivation to behave accordingly. Furthermore we measured respondents' actual online behavior: do they fall for cybercrime persuasion techniques? This allows us to explore for instance if a high level of cyber awareness leads to actual precautionary online behavior. In the ESC presentation the advantages and disadvantages of this methodology will be discussed and examples from this study's instrument will be presented.

Panel number: 3.14 - Presentation 3.14.3
How do criminals increase their sales of stolen account credentials on online platforms?

Author(s): Madarie (Renushka) Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) Netherlands
Steenbeek (Wouter) Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) Netherlands / Ruiter (Stijn) Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) Netherlands / Kleemans (Edward) Vrije Universiteit (VU) Amsterdam Netherlands

Abstract:
Online platforms greatly facilitate the widespread dissemination of stolen account credentials. These credentials are either traded or disseminated for free. Potential account hijackers looking for stolen credentials can thus choose from a wide range of offers but also have to be aware of rippers. The aim of this study is to investigate how criminals offering stolen account credentials try to increase their sales. To do so we analyze what elements in titles of posts offering stolen account credentials affect how frequently these posts are viewed. We scrape websites frequently used to disseminate credentials for several weeks. Posts are subsequently classified as either offering or not offering stolen credentials. Through predictive modeling we test what title elements predict how often posts are viewed. Results will be discussed during the conference.

Panel number: 3.15 - Presentation 3.15.1
Police Culture and New Directions in Drugs Policing

Author(s): Bacon (Matthew) University of Sheffield Sheffield United Kingdom

Abstract:
Drugs policing is undergoing rapid transformation. In England and Wales a number of police services have started experimenting with innovative approaches that constitute a shift away from traditional enforcement interventions towards a focus on harm reduction. A significant development is the introduction of diversion programmes that offer alternatives to arrest/prosecution and provide

opportunities to address drug use/offending through partner agencies. Other initiatives include drug safety testing and heroin-assisted treatment. This paper presents findings from seventy interviews with police experts and the key actors behind the development and implementation of innovation and reform in the policing of drugs. Drawing on theories of police culture and organisational change it considers the extent to which these new directions in drugs policing reflect a change in cultural knowledge and practice. The findings provide insights into how various factors shape police understandings of their role drug problems and how best to respond to them including experience (occupational and personal) research evidence and the need to adapt to changing environmental conditions. It is argued that the cultural knowledge of the police in relation to drugs is being transformed but that the persistence of old ways and means and resistance to change present barriers to reform.

Panel number: 3.15 - Presentation 3.15.2
An Empirical Study of Cross-border Drug Trafficking between Taiwan and China

Author(s): Mon (Wei-Teh) Central Police University Taoyuan City Taiwan

Abstract:
Based on the thinking of "Situational Crime Prevention" this paper builds an empirical study of cross-border crime prevention strategies through crime script analysis. In the operation of situational crime prevention it is necessary to select a specific type of crime then collect and analyze the systematic data of the crime analyze the criminal process identify the facilitating factor and then propose methods to hinder the occurrence or conduct of the crime. This study is targeted on the cross-border drug trafficking between the two sides (Taiwan and China) of the Taiwan Straits which has a large number of cases and serious damages. It collected and analyzed the guilty verdicts of 361 cases from district courts in Taiwan in the past six years (2010-2016). In-depth interviews were conducted with 10 law enforcement officers familiar with the crime. After analyzing the above empirical data this study constructs a criminal script for cross-border drug trafficking and proposes the script-based crime prevention strategy.

Panel number: 3.15 - Presentation 3.15.3
Double Deviance: Young drug users in the criminal justice system

Author(s): Stummvoll (Günter) European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research Vienna Austria Kahlert (Rahel) European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research Vienna Austria / Goos (Cees) European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research Vienna Austria

Abstract:
This paper discusses drug prevention practices and institutional relations between the Criminal Justice System (CJS) and the Health System (HS). Findings from interviews with health care professionals and juveniles in the project EPPIC (Exchanging Prevention Practices on Polydrug Use among Youth in Criminal Justice Systems) show that many young offenders enter the HS through the door of the CJS. Their entry via the CJS provides an opportunity to confront them with personal problems that may be at the heart of escalating drug use and developing drug addiction. This is where the therapeutic intervention (HS) can effectively start. However the paper also shows how young drug offenders incorporate both the role of criminals (CJS) and the role of the sick (HS) as they are deviant on both sides. As a result young drug offenders experience a tension between conviction (CJS) and the need for professional help (HS) when their alleged danger (criminality) and their vulnerability (sickness addiction) coincide. Consequently the interplay of criminality and sickness presents a challenge to the reaction to this kind of double deviance of clients in practice. Interventions in diversion for young drug users require a good balance of discipline and medical psychological and social support.

Panel number: 3.15 - Presentation 3.15.4
From the alley to the web - illicit drug trade on cryptomarkets and the involvement of Belgian buyers and vendors

Author(s): Colman (Charlotte) University of Ghent Belgium

Colman (Charlotte) charlotte.colman@ugent.be / University of Ghent Belgium Slabbekoorn (Geert) / University of Ghent Belgium Bronselaer (Antoon) / Ghent University Belgium

Abstract:
In online illicit drug trade a new era started in the early 2010s with the emergence of anonymous eBay-style marketplaces on hidden parts of the web (cryptomarkets). Their open character allows for webscraping and subsequent scrutiny of these websites' content. Although extensive analyses have been made of worldwide and country-specific data knowledge about Belgium-specific behaviour on these markets remains limited. We propose a longitudinal analysis of vendors and products on two cryptomarkets focusing on market dynamics in Belgium. Comparisons are made with similar regional and historical online data. This is combined with the initial results from surveys with consumers on these platforms. We elaborate on motives rationales and experiences of Belgian buyers and we assess what buying online means for one's drug use career. A clearer image of these markets might provide harm reduction law enforcement and policy makers with a firm basis for efficient interventions.

Panel number: 3.16 - Pre-arranged panel
ISRD3 panel 2: New theoretical and empirical insights into offending and victimization through international multi-city data and national analysis (ISRD)

Author(s): Marshall (Ineke Haen) Northeastern University Boston United States

Abstract:
This is the second panel based on ISRD data. The panel consists of two papers testing developments in Situational Action Theory (SAT) and two papers that highlight victimization through misuse of the internet.

Panel number: 3.16 - Presentation 3.16.1
The role of parenting styles in crime causation within a Situational Action Theory framework

Author(s): Manzoni (Patrik) University of Zurich Institute of Criminology Zurich Switzerland Schwarzenegger (Christian) University of Zurich Institute of Criminology Zurich Switzerland

Abstract:
The role of parenting styles as an explanation of juvenile delinquency has stipulated a lot of research since a long time. Bonds to family or significant others are typically seen as protective factors as well as parental supervision on juveniles' leisure activities. These influences had been conceptualised to indirectly influence juvenile's involvement in delinquent activity for example by self-control theory (Gottfredson & Hirschi 1990). This paper takes a look at a newer conceptualisation and explores the role of family influences in the framework of Situational Action Theory (Wikström 2012). This theory's core postulation is that crime emerges by the interaction of an individual's propensity to commit crime (i.e. moral values and self-control) and its exposure to criminogenic settings favouring crime including involvement in delinquent networks or other opportunity factors. Any other influence from more distal crime causes such as parenting variables are considered as causes of the causes of propensity or exposure. Using data from the third sweep of the International Self-Report Delinquency (ISRD) Survey this paper examines the role of parenting concepts in the explanation of juvenile delinquency by testing mediation models across a total of 29 countries worldwide.

Panel number: 3.16 - Presentation 3.16.2
2. Testing Situational Action Theory and Institutional Anomie Theory with ISRD3 data

Author(s): Kammigan (Ilka) University of Hamburg Criminology Hamburg Germany

Abstract:
ISRD-3 was designed to test theories of crime and delinquency including Situational Action Theory (SAT) and Institutional Anomie Theory (IAT). According to SAT the key characteristics affecting actors' decisions for or against acts of crime are the moral norms the actors hold their capability for self-control and the moral contexts surrounding them. IAT on the other hand describes societal conditions under which a market-like mentality of efficiency and expediency is able to "infect" non-economic spheres and to unfold its criminogenic potential by weakening moral norms within a society. The ISRD-3 questionnaire contains questions intended to measure key concepts from SAT and IAT including moral norms self-control and a market-like mentality. This presentation explores the validity of these measures and how they relate to each other.

Panel number: 3.16 - Presentation 3.16.3

Psychosocial risk factors associated with bullying victimization: results from an international multi-city study (isrd-3)

Author(s): Rocca (Gabriele) University of Genoa Section of Criminology Genea Italy
Alfredo)[1] Gatti (Uberto) University of Genoa Section of Criminology Genea Italy

Abstract:
Bullying and cyberbullying are widespread phenomena among juveniles often associated with negative outcomes including mental health problems and antisociality. Many studies have been conducted to in-deep analyze risk and protective factors of victimization and strategies to prevent them as well their connection with antisocial behavior. In order to examine such problem among young people the "golden age" of bullying we have selected a sample of subjects of both sexes between 12 and 16 from the responders to the "International Self-Report Delinquency Study 3" in 26 countries (N=39604).The width of the sample and the possibility of controlling for many very important variables have helped in identifying risk and protective factors: the first results have shown significant differences between boys and girls the strongest risk factors associated with victimization being negative life events truancy and delinquency.

Panel number: 3.16 - Presentation 3.16.4

The main results of the national module on child grooming implemented in ISRD3 Poland conducted by Bialystok School of Criminology

Author(s): Dabrowska (Marta) University of Bialystok Faculty of Law Bialystok Poland
Guzik-Makaruk (Ewa Monika) University of Bialystok Faculty of Law Bialystok Poland

Abstract:
The main objective of this paper is to present the most interesting results of ISRD-3 Poland concerning child grooming. The questionnaire the children were required to complete in two Polish cities beside the standard content prepared by the ISRD-3 Central Coordinating Team also contained national module on child grooming placed at the end of the questionnaire just before social desirability questions. This presentation is based on the statistical analysis of Polish ISRD- 3 data on grooming including the most interesting results obtained. The paper discusses if the questions of national module on child grooming allow for in-depth examination of this phenomenon as well as the experiences of children using the Internet and the actions they take.

Panel number: 3.17 - Presentation 3.17.1

How population age explains the International Homicide Decline

Author(s): Renno Santos (Mateus) University of South Florida Tampa United States
Testa (Alexander) University of Texas at San Antonio Department of Criminal Justice San Antonio United States / Porter (Lauren) University of Maryland Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice College Park United States / Lynch (James) University of Maryland Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice College Park United States

Abstract:
Since 1990 the world's homicide rate has declined by nearly 20%. While prior research has documented homicide declines across several countries throughout the globe the causes of a shared international homicide decline remain largely unknown. Using novel data on 126 countries encompassing 90.3% of the global population we find that a key global demographic change – the reduction in the size of countries' youth population - is a major catalyst of homicide trends since 1960 including of the international homicide decline occurring in recent decades. Moreover by showing that the effect of population aging is less evident when other drivers of violence are most prominent we explain why the safety benefits of an ageing population have been concentrated among the least violent countries of the world. Our study contrasts with extant research on homicide trends that has proposed that age structure is unrelated to country-level homicide rates and research that has attributed the homicide declines of individual countries to domestic policies. Instead our results provide a comprehensive explanation for international homicide trends while highlighting the importance of demographic patterns for forecasting violence and developing policy.

Panel number: 3.17 - Presentation 3.17.2
Convergence in Crime Rates across the European Union Countries

Author(s): ADIYAMAN (Ezgi) Izmir University of Economics Faculty of Business Economics Izmir Turkey
KASMAN (Saadet) Dokuz Eylül University Faculty of Business Economics Izmir Turkey

Abstract:
In cross-country comparative criminology literature the modernization perspective on crime conjectures that all countries evolve through similar developmental stages lesser-developed countries gradually adopt the characteristics of more developed nations hence their crime rates converge gradually to those of more developed nations. This study investigates whether the contribution of the process of economic development to crime rates is characterized by a convergence process across the EU countries over the period 1993 to 2016. The System Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) methodology is employed for 4-year span panel data of 25 EU members. The findings indicate strong evidence for both the absolute and conditional convergence among the EU countries in victimization related crime rates namely intentional homicide robbery and motor vehicle thefts. The empirical evidence suggests that the convergence is even stronger when control variables are used namely GDP per capita unemployment rate inflation and urbanization. We conclude that crime convergence of the EU countries in the process of European integration is strongly evident.

Panel number: 3.17 - Presentation 3.17.3
Can traditional theories in comparative criminology explain crime in a digitalized society?

Author(s): Linde (Antonia) Universitat Oberta de Catalunya (Open University of Catalonia) Castelldefels (Barcelona) Spain
Aebi (Marcelo F.) University of Lausanne

Abstract:
Comparative criminology is the branch of criminology that studies the evolution of crime across time and space. In this perspective the digital revolution has radically changed Western societies of the 21st century to the point that one could speak of digitization of society which exceeds by its global character the modernization that these Western societies experimented during the 19th Century. Should the digitization of society lead to a simple adaptation of existing theories or does it entail a paradigm shift when explaining delinquency? In order to provide an answer to this question this article focuses on the theories traditionally used in comparative criminology to explain trends in delinquency across time and space and tries to show how they can or cannot be adapted to explain crime and cybercrime in the 21st Century.

Panel number: 3.18 - Presentation 3.18.1
CRIMINAL OFFENSES AGAINST LIFE AND BODY HANDLED BY YOUNG PEOPLE

Author(s): Ademi (Mensut) University AAB Pristina . KOSOVO Albania

Abstract:
Criminal acts against life and body are more serious offenses than other offenses because they violate the right to live as a more precious and fundamental right guaranteed by constitution and international acts. With these works is violated the human right it is the right to live which can be taken by someone else intentionally or negligently. Crimes against life and body in criminal-law and criminological science are considered to be one of the most serious forms of encroachment on the most valuable human values and goods although those in the general amount of crimes committed are not so much mass. However the fact that such criminal acts are attacked by life and body endangers human health and physical security they are often central to various research-research treatments but also in certain university textbooks.

Panel number: 3.18 - Presentation 3.18.2
Fear of crime? Towards a better understanding of the emotional experience of criminogenic situations

Author(s): van Doorn (Janne) Leiden University Leiden Netherlands
Brands (Jelle) Leiden University Leiden Netherlands

Abstract:
Studies have mainly focused on fear when investigating the experience of typical criminogenic situations. Some research yet illustrates that other emotions play an important role in the experience of typical criminogenic situations as well. By investigating the experience of an array of emotions in a typical criminogenic (alley) versus a safe (park) situation the current study seeks to add to this argument. Drawing on criminological sociological and psychological literatures we include the negative emotions fear worry anger disgust shame guilt and sadness and the positive emotions trust awe and happiness. We also varied whether CCTV was present in these situations. 1003 members of the general public were randomly assigned to one of four conditions of this 2 (context: alley vs. park) x 2 (CCTV: present vs. absent) factorial design. Results show that the emotional experience does not (solely) center around the presence or absence of fear but is much more diverse. Furthermore adding CCTV as an intervention can be helpful in reducing worry in a criminogenic environment such as an alley but can be counterproductive (lower happiness and trust) in surroundings that are generally considered familiar and carefree such as a park.

Panel number: 3.18 - Presentation 3.18.3
Connected and fearful? Exploring fear of online financial crime Internet behaviour and their relationship

Author(s): Brands (Jelle) Leiden University Leiden Netherlands
van Wilsem (Johan) Netherlands Court of Audit The Hague Netherlands

Abstract:
While it is generally acknowledged that the development of the Internet has created new criminal opportunities the ways the threat of victimization is experienced online by the general population has received limited attention. The current study seeks to explore the degrees to which people report fear of online financial crime its correlates and how online fear is related to protective and avoidance behaviour. Results based on a large and representative sample indicate an intermediate level of fear of online financial crime among the general Dutch population. Around 20-30 percent of the respondents tend to (strongly) agree with propositions stating they are fearful of and/or worry about particular types of online financial crime. Various sociodemographic characteristics and victimization experiences are shown to predict fear of online financial crime. We also find negative relationships between fear of online financial

crime on the one hand and online purchasing and banking on the other. This illustrates that people experiencing fear of online financial crime might be inclined to avoid these behaviors impeding their perceived online freedom. However no indications that online financial crime may stimulate protective behaviour of one's PC were found.

Panel number: 3.19 - Presentation 3.19.1
Globalization and Cross-National Violent Crime

Author(s): LaFree (Gary) University of Maryland United States
Jiang (Bo) University of Maryland United States

Abstract:
We view globalization as the decline of traditional societies dependent on local economies and their replacement with highly integrated societies dependent on international markets. The argument that globalization increases crime is closely related to two major theoretical explanations of cross-national crime rates: social disorganization and economic stress perspectives. Although they have been far less common there are also two important theoretical perspectives that would lead us to expect that globalization will lead instead lead to crime declines: Durkheim's modernization thesis and Elias's contention that societies are gradually undergoing a civilizing process. Researchers have rarely included direct measures of globalization in cross-national comparative studies of crime. In this paper we assemble a cross-national homicide database from the World Health Organization and the United Nations which includes 1766 observations over nearly six decades (1957-2015). We operationalize globalization as trade openness the measure most commonly used by economists. We provide a robust set of control variables and submit our tests to six different types of multivariate analysis. Contrary to several dominant perspectives in criminology we conclude that economic globalization during the past half century is associated with significant declines in worldwide homicide rates. We discuss the implications for theory policy and future research.

Panel number: 3.19 - Presentation 3.19.2
Uxoricide in Milan: Case Analysis Between 1990 and 2017

Author(s): Travaini (Guido) University Vita e Salute San Raffaele Milan Milan Italy
Isabella (Merzagora) University of Milan Milan Italy / Alessio (Battistini) University of Milan Milan Italy /
Palmina (Caruso) University of Milan Milan Italy

Abstract:
Unfortunately "femicide" is a phenomenon that has been known and acknowledged for a long time. This word refers to the killing of a wife or female partner at the hands of the husband or male partner. Although statistically uncommon one may also encounter cases of women who have killed their own husbands or male partners. This research will in fact focus on specifically on some of these specific cases. The sample referenced in this presention is taken from the autopsy reports of the Department of Legal Medicine of the University of Milan whose territory includes the municipality of Milan and part of the province of Milan and Monza. The paper is also supplemented by media reports and in some cases – when appropriate – the psychiatric evaluations performed on the perpetrator by one of our authors.

Panel number: 3.19 - Presentation 3.19.3
Suicidal Killers. Criminological Background of Homicide-Suicides

Author(s): Bolyky (Orsolya) National Institute of Criminology (Hungary) Budapest Hungary

Abstract:
My lecture deals with the legal sociological as well as psychological background of homicide-suicides. According to the definition of Hungarian psychiatry we talk about homicide-suicide when a person "involves" other person or persons in his suicide without their knowledge and consent. This practically means that after carrying out the homicide the perpetrator kills himself too. Further criteria of a homicide-suicide in the classic sense are that the suicide should be committed within 24 hours after

committing the murder and the victims should be persons emotionally close to the offender. Most of the offenders are male while most of the victims (partner spouse or cohabiting partner) possibly their child. The female offenders mostly take their children to their death. The main question concerning homicide-suicides is whether they belong to homicides or suicides or they form a separate category. According to our research the acts of altruistic motives specific to women are closer to suicide. The acts of men are usually controlled by revenge and they are rather akin to homicide. On the basis of our results it can be said that in every case serious long-standing mental health problems are in the background of homicide-suicides.

Panel number: 3.19 - Presentation 3.19.4
Survivors and relatives of intra-familial homicide cases – state of knowledge

Author(s): Zähringer (Ulrike) University of Applied Police Sciences Hamburg Germany

Abstract:
Whilst perpetrators of intra-familial homicides have been a popular field of research throughout the last decades the impact of these offenses on their closest relatives or survivors must rather be called a research desideratum. This is very surprising since victims concerns have generally gained a higher level of awareness lately and these persons must surely be qualified as especially vulnerable. Existing research shows for example high levels of (health related) affects by the mentioned victims. Personal problems mostly result in post-traumatic stress disorders and disturbance of the grieving process. It is also described and not surprising that that persons who witnessed or survived an intra-familial murder have excessive demands of supporting professionals such as trauma therapists and family welfare workers. This paper presents an overview of the existing research on survivors and relatives of intra-familial homicide cases and the implications of these findings e.g. related to the treatment and support for survivors and relatives.

Panel number: 3.20 - Pre-arranged panel
New pathways in crime prevention: the European Crime Prevention Network

Author(s): Liagre (Febe) European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) Brussels Belgium

Abstract:
As a network of EU Member States dedicated to the exchange of practices and expertise in crime prevention the European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) operates at the intersection of policy practice and academia. The Network's Secretariat funded by ISF-P is mandated to conduct its own research which often comes down to translating new research findings into practical applications. A new EU-wide network dedicated to the Administrative Approach to tackling serious and organised crime (ENAA) has originated under the aegis of the EUCPN. As such EUCPN sits at the forefront of European crime prevention. This panel is chaired by Febe Liagre coordinator of the EUCPN Secretariat who will also introduce the Network. Subsequently EUCPN and ENAA officers will present and discuss with you some of their latest achievements and challenges.

Panel number: 3.20 - Presentation 3.20.1
EUCPN: Sharing best practices in crime prevention in the EU

Author(s): Liagre (Febe) European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) Brussels Belgium

Abstract:
The European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) was set up by the EU Council in 2001 to promote crime prevention activity in MS across the EU. Its main objective is to develop a platform for EU MS to exchange knowledge and best practices in the field of crime prevention. The thematic focus of the EUCPN reflects the priorities of both the EU Policy Cycle and the EUCPN presidency which rotates along with that of the EU. The EUCPN's output includes toolboxes research and policy papers campaigns etc. Once a year the efforts of the EUCPN culminate in the Best Practice Conference and the European Crime

Prevention Award (BPC-ECPA). This event convenes policymakers practitioners and academics and offers them the opportunity to share knowledge and experiences. Through the BPC-ECPA the EUCPN has become a forum where policy practice and research intersect. In the future EU-wide crime prevention would benefit immensely from increased sharing of best practices and research and improved transferability. This presentation reflects on these challenges on new ways to meet them and discusses obstacles that may present themselves along the way.

Panel number: 3.20 - Presentation 3.20.2
Towards a European concept of crime prevention

Author(s): Vanhee (Jorne) European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) Brussels Belgium

Abstract:
Crime prevention is a complex field to navigate. Diving into this field one comes across a myriad of definitions concepts activities and theories. The European Crime Prevention Network has tasked itself to guide practitioners and policymakers in their efforts facilitating the dialogue between research practice and policy by sharing knowledge and best practices. Despite legal references in the founding documents of the Network the concept of crime prevention has never been fully conceptualised within the EUCPN nor made explicit to the different target groups in a clear and concise manner. This presentation will focus on the efforts that have been taken until now to meet this issue. In view of the historical background and the composition of the EUCPN its concept of crime prevention should resonate with the needs of academics practitioners and policymakers alike in a European context. Expressing these different requirements the target groups were directly consulted in this process in order to work towards a consensus. This moment of reflection simultaneously offered the opportunity to look forward and carve out new pathways for the Network to continue to improve crime prevention throughout the Member States.

Panel number: 3.20 - Presentation 3.20.3
Preventing child victimisation in a digital world

Author(s): Aerts (Stijn) European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) Brussels Belgium

Abstract:
European children and adolescents are online. Almost all have daily Internet access mostly via mobile devices. Social media social networks and playing games are their top online activities. This opens up new vistas for crime prevention. At the same time the impact of child victimisation is sizeable: the group is vulnerable and now faces besides traditional offline crimes also newer cybercrime threats. For the Romanian Presidency the EUCPN has produced a Toolbox on the online prevention of child victimisation. Investigating and borrowing insights and principles from neighbouring policy domains (e.g. health promotion/disease prevention) and other disciplines (including marketing and cognitive psychology) it argues that the Internet and its associated communication technologies constitute an opportunity for the prevention of victimisation as much as a threat to safety and security. This paper will review how online communications can be used productively to effect behavioural change in the target group. Central questions are: How do we not just reach children and adolescents but also get through to them? How do we make sure our communications have real and measurable impacts? Finally it will discuss how communication and educational techniques such as gamification and game-based learning may help achieve those goals.

Panel number: 3.20 - Presentation 3.20.4
The administrative approach to tackle serious and organised crime

Author(s): Lauwers (Vincent) European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) Brussels Belgium

Abstract:
The European Network on the Administrative Approach was established through the adoption of the 2010 Council Conclusions on the fight against crimes committed by mobile criminal groups. ENAA is a Network

of National Contact Points which act as gateways to law enforcement government departments administrative bodies and academia in their countries. The focus is on actors who are using administrative powers or non-traditional ways of working on a practical level as part of a multidisciplinary approach to prevent and disrupt organised crime. The Network is currently developing a third Handbook on the administrative approach in the EU. This presentation will explain how this approach can be successfully used and gives an overview of best practices across Europe. ENAA is also developing two European barrier models for EMPACT on Synthetic Drugs and Organised Property Crime. A barrier model is a new methodology for determining which barriers the partner organisations can set up against criminal activities. It is reviewed which partner is in the best position to prevent criminal organisations or persons from abusing legal structures. This model also identifies at which steps government agencies companies etc. come into contact with a criminal organisation and can notify the authorities of their suspicion.

Panel number: 3.21 - Pre-arranged panel
WG-PLACE: Crime Risk crime concentration and fear of crime

Author(s): Adepeju (Monsuru) Manchester Metropolitan University Manchester United Kingdom

Abstract:
This panel draws together research examining crime concentration and fear of crime at the individual- and neighbourhood-level of data aggregation. The analyses presented in this panel utilise hierarchical statistical modelling of individuals clustered within neighbourhoods and mixed methods using the Crime Survey for England and Wales and police recorded crime respectively. Overarching themes pertaining to neighbourhood safety and crime prevention are discussed throughout the panel.

Panel number: 3.21 - Presentation 3.21.1
Developing a personal and household crime index at the neighbourhood level using the Crime Survey for England and Wales

Author(s): Tseloni (Andromachi) Nottingham Trent University Nottingham United Kingdom
Hunter (James) Nottingham Trent University Nottingham United Kingdom / Pease (Ken) University of Derby Derby United Kingdom

Abstract:
Conventional approaches to the allocation of police resources have centred upon deploying officers to neighbourhoods where crime hot spots are concentrated. Many police forces in England and Wales however are moving towards an allocation model based upon crime risk and harm. The main barrier to implementing this approach however is the absence of information that identifies the likelihood of crime occurring across localities within each police force area. Existing research by Pease and Tseloni using the Crime Survey in England and Wales has identified the personal and area characteristics that operate as risk and protective factors in relation to different crime types. Drawing upon this research this paper presents a prototype neighbourhood-level crime index by different offence types that can inform police decision-making and resource allocation. The empirical analysis presented in this paper then examines the relationship between police recorded crime incidents and the neighbourhood-level crime index across police force areas in the East Midlands of England. The results of this analysis identify the presence of a significant number of neighbourhoods where the volume of crime incidents would not merit the targeting of resources – but where the predicted incidence of (both reported and non-reported) crime victimisation is high.

Panel number: 3.21 - Presentation 3.21.2
The role of prolific offenders' risk perceptions in shaping the spatial concentration of shop theft

Author(s): Hunter (James) Nottingham Trent University Nottingham United Kingdom

Abstract:
Weisburd's law of crime concentration posits a consistently high spatial clustering of crime incidents within a small proportion of city neighbourhoods despite the spatial diffusion of potential targets. Drawing upon police recorded offences and Ordnance Survey data this paper applies the law of crime concentration to the analysis of shop theft incidents within Nottingham a medium sized city in England. Utilising Gini coefficients as a measure of spatial equality the empirical results identify that despite the distinctive urban mosaic of retail outlets there is less spatial concentration of victimisation than might be anticipated. The paper then seeks to explain these findings by applying Brantingham and Brantingham's crime attractors and generators framework as a lens through which the desirability of retailers' products and the internal design/security profile of stores may be utilised to explain the more diffused distribution of shop theft incidents. Utilising semi-structured interviews with prolific shop theft offenders this paper evaluates the role of prolific offenders' risk perceptions in shaping the spatial concentration of shop theft in Nottingham. The findings from this analysis suggest that the risk perceptions and risk avoidance behaviour of prolific offenders contributes significantly to the spatial distribution of shop theft victimisation.

Panel number: 3.21 - Presentation 3.21.3

Understanding and Explaining the Relationship Between Fear and Crime in Context

Author(s): Ward (Bethany) Nottingham Trent University Nottingham United Kingdom
Tseloni (Andromachi) Nottingham Trent University Nottingham United Kingdom / Hunter (James) Nottingham Trent University Nottingham United Kingdom / Tiwari (Puneet)

Abstract:
Higher fear of crime has commonly been found to be experienced by individuals who have previously been victimised. Multiple personal household and contextual factors contribute to both victimisation risk and fear of crime including sociodemographic characteristics neighbourhood factors such as deprivation and transience and their interactions. However factors commonly associated with fear of crime and victimisation may affect fear and victimisation in opposite directions and effects may differ across crime types. This presentation draws upon bivariate hierarchical modelling carried out on the Crime Survey for England and Wales and 2011 UK Census data. Results show associations between specific types of victimisation (personal property and vehicle) and their associated type of fear of crime. Covariates entered into the model which have similar effects on crime and fear (e.g. tenure type and disability/illness) explain away some of the correlation whereas other covariates (e.g. male) are found to increase risk of victimisation but reduce fear of crime. The presentation will conclude with how this information can be utilised in crime reduction and public reassurance policy interventions as well as the next steps of this PhD project funded by Nottingham Trent University.

Panel number: 3.21 - Presentation 3.21.4

Crime concentration at places

Author(s): Allvin (Annica) Univerity of Oslo Oslo Norway

Abstract:
A central tenet in place-based criminology is that crime concentrates in a few places. The application of the "80/20-rule" to this field of study suggest 80 percent of all crimes occurs in 20 percent of locations in a city and Weisburd's "law of crime concentration" claims spatial stability of this pattern. It is less clear whether this holds also for specific types of crimes and in other countries. This paper explores to what extent this proposition holds in the context of property crimes in Oslo Norway. The data is collected from the Norwegian police registers on 100 meter grid covering all reported property crimes 2015 – 2018. The main finding is that although there clearly are some degree of concentration the 80/20 rule does not really hold.

Panel number: 3.22 - Presentation 3.22.1

The Spectre of Thatcherism: How Enduring Inequality Left an Impression on the Landscape of England and Wales.

Author(s): Gray (Emily) University of Derby Derby United Kingdom
Farrall (Stephen) University of Derby Derby United Kingdom / Jones (Phil) University of Derby Derby United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper presents evidence of a significant expansion of new prisons in the areas where the coal-mining industry was dismantled during the 1980s-1990s by Margaret Thatcher's governments. We identify former coal-mining areas based on the methodology used by Beatty and Fothergill (1996) and test if more prisons were opened in former coal-mining areas than non-coalmining areas per capita after the industry closures. Using Poisson regression we identified that coalmining counties were significantly more likely to have a prison than non-coalmining counties in 2001 after controlling for population changes. By contrast a similar Poisson regression of the number of prisons in 1961 is not statistically significant suggesting prisons were built or expanded in those areas where radical economic change altered the landscape of heavy industry. We find evidence of continued social inequality and division between the 'north' and 'south' with important implications for the recovery of these and similar areas in light of contemporary austerity. Moreover we apply Derrida's hauntology theory to reexamine Thatcher's legacy in these geographic spaces as a means to understand history and culture and the unravelling of the past present and future.

Panel number: 3.22 - Presentation 3.22.2
Critical junctures and path dependency in criminal justice policy making: Climbing down from mass imprisonment

Author(s): Karstedt (Susanne) Griffith University.

Abstract:
State prison populations in the United States have been regularly declining since 2009 and at the end of 2016 the combined federal and state prison population was at its lowest level since 2005. Criminologists were caught by surprise by this as their accounts were steeped in a 'punitive worldview' that left no space for and eventual decline in mass incarceration in the United States. We focused on policy processes as drivers of penal change. The framework that guides our study is the path-dependency of policy making and its disruptions. Such disruptions are 'critical junctures' that present opportunities and constraints for actors in the penal field and have the potential to start long-term transformative change and change the direction of the path. We identify such critical junctures as the start of a process of reducing imprisonment in the 50 US states and analyse sustainable and continuous change between 2008 and 2015. We identify debt levels as a strong diver of change of imprisonment. Importantly legal change is decisive as states move towards penal reform.

Panel number: 3.23 - Pre-arranged panel
TWGJJ Panel 3 - Transitions: Juvenile Justice and Young Adult Justice

Author(s): Webster (Colin) Leeds Beckett University Leeds United Kingdom

Abstract:
The panel is first contextualised by the longer term consequences of child teenage and young adult offending and justice for later transitions using the example of early teenage imprisonment and its impact on later life. Another of the panel papers shows how this is measured by differences and degrees of punitiveness in Adult Young Adult and Youth Criminal Justice Systems. Following this and crucially as the third paper shows the key difference is found in the meaning of age limits in juvenile justice systems across jurisdictions and within them. The fourth paper rounds off the panel by returning to the question of the impact of earlier experiences on later life trajectories showing this using the example of youngsters

being transferred out of youth court into adult court and their reflections on their trajectory throughout the judicial and penal system.

Panel number: 3.23 - Presentation 2.23.1
Medium- and long-term consequences of teenage and young adult prison sentences for drug and riot offences among British Pakistani Muslim men

Author(s): Webster (Colin) Leeds Beckett University Leeds United Kingdom

Abstract:
Whilst asking a group of British Muslim young adult men who offend about their experiences on leaving prison they told us that 'Prisons were made for people like us'. Another older group from the same ethnicity and place told us how early imprisonment in teenage had mostly subsequently 'ruined their lives'. Together they recounted how the challenges they faced were intractable and insurmountable and often as a result regrettably returning them to prison. For us their social integration after release from prison was hampered by something more than their criminal record individual choices and agency. Cycling between neighbourhood offending and prison it was their characteristic social relations and the peculiar social structural constraints entrapment and isolation placed upon them as a social and ethnic group that best explained their experiences upon release from prison. The paper examines the links between their social and economic relations prison experiences and identity and their social and economic marginalization to theorise about social integration and their place in British society concluding that social relationships whilst driving criminal solutions and moves away from crime also compounded their ethnic and class disadvantage.

Panel number: 3.23 - Presentation 2.23.2
"Contrasts in tolerance?": Measuring punitiveness in the Adult Young Adult and Youth Criminal Justice Systems

Author(s): Buckley (Siobhán) Maynooth University Ireland Social Sciences Maynooth Co. Kildare Ireland

Abstract:
There is little doubt that youth justice discourse is of a complex and hybridized nature (Goshe 2015) evident from the discussion in the literature on the 'punitive turn' in the juvenile justice system (Goldson and Muncie 2006; Muncie 2008; Bateman 2015; Hamilton et al 2016; Cunneen et al. 2017). One aspect of the debate which has arguably been under-explored in this regard is cross-sectoral variation within countries namely divergence in some countries between the adult and youth justice systems and a more consistent approach across the two sectors in other jurisdictions. This raises important questions about cross-sectoral 'contrasts in tolerance' (Downes 1988) and the determinants of these policies including intriguing questions about the historical cultural economic social factors preserving (or not) a distinct approach to youth justice in certain jurisdictions. This research will seek to answer such questions by conducting a case-within-a-case comparative case study on cross-sectoral punitiveness within the criminal justice systems of Ireland Scotland and The Netherlands. This study's chosen methodological approach is discussed in this paper in addition to addressing the challenges in conceptualising and operationalising cross sectoral punitiveness including the research design availability of data across sectors and jurisdictions and implementing a data reduction strategy.

Panel number: 3.23 - Presentation 2.23.3
The meaning of age limits in juvenile justice systems

Author(s): Leenknecht (Jantien) KU Leuven
Put (Johan) Institute for Social Law & Leuven Institute of Criminology / Veeckmans (Katrijn) KULeuven

Abstract:
In each juvenile justice system several age limits exist that indicate what type of reaction can and may be connected to the degree of responsibility that a person can already bear. Civil liability criminal responsibility and criminal majority are examples of concepts on which age limits are based but whose

definition and impact is not always clear. Especially as far as the minimum age of criminal responsibility (MACR) is concerned confusion exists in legal doctrine. This is apparent from the fact that international comparison tables often show different MACRs for the same country which indicates that the concept of 'criminal responsibility' is given different meanings. Some authors seem to understand the MACR as the age from which a minor is accountable for offences while others consider it as the age from which on general criminal law becomes applicable. This contribution will therefore map out and conceptually clarify the different interpretations and consequences of the age limits with regard to a number of countries.

Panel number: 3.23 - Presentation 2.23.4
Voicing excluded youth: experienced impact on life trajectories of transferred juveniles

Author(s): Jaspers (Yana) CRiS Research Group Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Abstract:
Juveniles transferred out of youth court are known to recidivate more with more serious crimes and at a faster rate than youngsters retained within the juvenile judicial system. Over the years this has been researched and established multiple times in academic research. However the experience of being transferred out of youth court into adult court by the youngsters themselves is often not (or not at all) included in such research. How these youngsters reflect on their trajectory throughout the judicial and penal system will be at the centre of this presentation. In the finalized PhD research 15 incarcerated men who have been transferred to adult court in 2000 '01 or '02 were interviewed. In the interviews their life history was discussed with special regards to the perceived impact of the transfer on their trajectory. How and if they believed the juvenile transfer had influenced their lives. In the presentation the main results of the PhD research will be discussed such as: the impact of the first detention period the self-fulfilling trajectory a perceived lack of second chances and learned helplessness and loss of autonomy due to long incarceration at a young age.

Panel number: 3.24 - Presentation 3.24.1
The risks and benefits of private security companies working with victims of domestic violence

Author(s): Harkin (Diarmaid) Deakin University Melbourne Australia

Abstract:
This paper explores the risks and benefits or private security companies engaging with victims of domestic violence. In Australia many domestic violence organisations have contracted security companies to provide 'security audits' and 'security upgrades' for their clients. This involves a private security worker attending the home of the client and attempting to offer security measures to improve the victim's feelings of insecurity. This research has collected a substantial amount of qualitative data on a number of case studies of private security companies working with domestic violence organisations. This research has spoken with over 100 key stakeholders including 15 victims of domestic violence. Deploying private security companies in this context is often popular with domestic violence organisations. Likewise clients who received services report increased feelings of safety and security. However this research also uncovered a range of incidents of private security companies behaving unethically and incompetently. It will be argued that private security companies may play a useful role in responding to the needs of victims. However there are a range of bad actors who ought to be 'purged' from the market and steps need to be put in place to regulate the companies who wish to work with this vulnerable population.

Panel number: 3.24 - Presentation 3.24.2
Views of victims and professionals on forced marriages

Author(s): Villacampa (Carolina) University of Lleida Lleida Spain
Torres (Núria) University of Lleida Lleida Spain

Abstract:

After carrying out quantitative empirical research on forced marriages in Spain with a sample of 150 NGOs through which it could be determined that this was a phenomenon also taking place in Spain we decided to undergone qualitative research with victims and professionals dealing with it. Having established the existence of this reality and the victim's profile as well as having determined its commission dynamics through the previously conducted quantitative methodology it was considered more appropriate to resource to qualitative methodology to achieve a deeper knowledge of this phenomenon. Concretely it seemed the right methodology to identify the effects that suffering these experiences has on victims and to identify the protection mechanisms they need not only on the basis of the victims' views but also according to the opinion of professionals dealing with them. With these two purposes research consisting in in-depth interviews with a sample obtained using a purposive sampling system was designed. In all 39 in-depth interviews 5 of them with victims and 34 with professionals were conducted in 2018. after processing the data obtained from the interviews the most relevant results of this qualitative research will be presented here.

Panel number: 3.24 - Presentation 3.24.3

To stay to leave or to return to an abusive relationship: the perception of women victims of intimate partner violence

Author(s): Pinto (Mariana) Universidade do Porto - University of Oporto Porto Portugal
Saavedra (Rosa) Universidade do Porto - University of Oporto Porto Portugal / Quintas (Jorge) Universidade do Porto - University of Oporto Porto Portugal

Abstract:
This paper aims to describe abusive relationships and explore the perception of women victims of intimate partner violence about the reasons that makes/made them stay leave or return to an abusive relationship. Interviews were conducted with 21 women and they were divided in three groups: the victims that are in an abusive relationship (n=6); those who already left an abusive relationship (n=8); those with a history of separations and reconciliations (n=7). The major reasons identified for the maintenance of the abusive relationship is the emocional dependence housing concerns and the accommodation to a lifestyle. The main reasons cited as influencing the leaving of the relationship were the infidelity of the partner the insinuations that the woman was unfaithful and the existence of children. The return to an abusive relationship was said to be motivated by fear emotional dependence apologies from the abuser and loneliness. In the sample of women interviewed those who remain in the relationship and those who had a history of separations and reconciliations tend to have a negative relationship with her parents/caregivers and to have witnessed interparental violence during childhood. As possible explanations for the perpetration of violence victims identified jealousy psychological characteristics pathologies and addictive behaviors.

Panel number: 3.24 - Presentation 3.24.4

Physical Violence in Family Sub-Systems: Links to Peer Victimization and Long-Term Emotional and Behavioral Problems

Author(s): Källström (Åsa) Örebro University Örebro Sweden
Glatz (Terese) Örebro University Örebro Sweden / Hellfeldt (Karin) Örebro University Örebro Sweden / Thunberg (Sara) Örebro University Örebro Sweden

Abstract:
Although childhood violence by any person is negative for children little is known about whether violence by different family members is linked differently to problems in young adulthood as family relationships might play different roles in children's individual development. In this study we examine parent and sibling violence and associations with emotional and behavioral problems directly and indirectly via peer victimization. We used retrospective reports from 347 young adults (aged 20–24) who all reported childhood family physical violence and we performed a path analysis using Mplus. The results showed that participants who had been victimized by a sibling only or by both a sibling and parent were more likely to report peer victimization than were participants who had been victimized by parents only. Peer

victimization was in turn linked to more aggression criminality and anxiety. Theoretical and clinical implications of these results are discussed.

Panel number: 3.25 - Presentation 3.25.1
Factors associated with an increased risk for traffic reoffending in Belgium

Author(s): Nieuwkamp (Ricardo) Vias institute Brussels Belgium
Robert (Luc) National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology (NICC) Brussels Belgium / Maes (Eric) National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology (NICC) Brussels Belgium / Mine (Benjamin) National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology (NICC) Brussels Belgium / Silverans (Peter) Vias institute Brussels Belgium

Abstract:
Objective. Every year 73 million people are killed in traffic worldwide. Human error and non-compliance to the rules are the most important causes for serious traffic accidents. The objective of the present study is therefore to determine the profiles and risk factors associated with traffic (re)offending in Belgium. Method. The data originate from the Central Criminal Registry. The index offence is a conviction in 1995 for a traffic offence. For all traffic offenders involved data include both prior convictions and recidivism convictions (follow-up of 18 years). The data include 92412 drivers and 961134 traffic offences which makes this study the largest in quantity about traffic (re)offenders in Belgium. Results. 68% of all people convicted in 1995 were sentenced for traffic offences. The time between convictions is short: the recidivism rate is 48% after two years. Using a Cox regression the factors associated with recidivism were determined (e.g. sex type of sentence number of prior convictions) for nine groups of traffic offences. Conclusions. More research on traffic recidivism is needed especially on which sentences are best suited for which profile of offenders and which type of crime in order to reduce road accidents to a minimum.

Panel number: 3.25 - Presentation 3.25.2
How I learnt to be a tomb raider? Organizational learning in contemporary Italian archaeological looting

Author(s): Balcells (Marc) Universitat Oberta de Catalunya (UOC)

Abstract:
Looters (in Italian tombaroli) whether underground or underwater have preyed on the Italian archaeology for centuries. The literature on both archaeological looting and more specifically the Italian case has been widely developed by other disciplines mostly archaeology. In spite of this body of literature the number of studies discussing issues related to tombaroli is minimal and the criminological contribution is nonexistent. After examining important gaps in the literature this study explains how looters learn to loot. Drawing on a multidisciplinary body of literature on Italian archaeological looting and interviews with looters law enforcement officials archeologists prosecutors journalists criminologists and authors this study demonstrates that looters learn as a whole group from the interactions among their members and adapt to the actions of law enforcement and other challenges. Through practice tombaroli acquire and orally share a great deal of practical knowledge; this is different from the scientific knowledge of archaeologists.

Panel number: 3.25 - Presentation 3.25.3
Researching the "New" and "Old" Euro-terrorism

Author(s): Balafoutis (Christos) City University of London London United Kingdom

Abstract:
After the 9/11 the term "new age terrorism" was expressed developed and cited more regularly implying a new concept of terrorism that differs significantly from the traditional theoretical framework we knew so far. A set of "unique" features are used to distinguish the new theoretical construction which nevertheless is criticised on the grounds of structural similarity to previous scientific assumptions in the

field. The debate focuses on whether the newly identified features in modern terrorist attacks are a form of development of the known characteristics through time or an entirely different practice that should be examined separately ignoring existing knowledge. This research consists of a comparative analysis between the Greek terrorist group 17th of November that operated from the 70s until the early 00s and the practices of Islamic terrorist groups in Europe the next decade. 17N will be examined as a lasting group that went under changes through time and will be statistically and theoretically compared to a cluster of terrorist incidents in Europe carried out by religiously orientated individuals or groups. The goal is to identify similarities or differences that can add positively to the debate of whether "new age" terrorism is an evolvement or a novelty.

Panel number: 3.25 - Presentation 3.25.4
Illegal trade of tobacco products - Polish perspective

Author(s): Buczkowski (Konrad) INSTITUTE OF LAW STUDIES POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES Warsaw Poland / Nowak (Celina), INSTITUTE OF LAW STUDIES POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES Warsaw Poland

Abstract:
This presentation discusses the results of analyzes of statistical data showing the scale of the phenomenon of illegal trade in tobacco products in Poland. The regulations adopted in Poland aimed at limiting the spread of illegal tobacco products on the territory of Poland as well as reducting of smuggling within the territory of the European Union will be also discussed.

Panel number: 3.26 - Presentation 3.26.1
The spectacle of Ghost Security: Security politics and British Civil Society

Author(s): Skoczylis (Joshua) University of Lincoln Lincoln United Kingdom
Andrews (Sam) University of Lincoln Lincoln United Kingdom

Abstract:
Organised crime and terrorism undermine stable and predictable socio-economic and political conditions. A core function of the state is to protect its citizens and institutions. An important aspect of the state's safeguarding function is protection and reduction of fear amongst its citizens within the confines of the rule of law. Counter-terrorism legislation has enhanced the powers of the executive while eroding civil liberties which are indispensable for democracies. The standard response to each new security challenge has been to increase security measures which inevitably favour security over civil liberties. Policing and protective security promise short term reassurance conveying a false sense of safety and security despite their limitations. We argue that the UK government provides ghost security security which is illusionary and ever expanding but is only partially able to prevent or protect us from the very security threats they intend to keep us safe from because the very causes that lead to these breaches in security in the first place are not addressed. As a result UK security politics alienate and marginalise large parts of civil society and even create spaces where the very same behaviours and beliefs that lead to a breach in security can flourish.

Panel number: 3.26 - Presentation 3.26.2
The relationship between search rates and crime rates in Scotland and the introduction of the Code of Practice

Author(s): Jahanshahi (Babak) University of Edinburgh Edinburgh United Kingdom
McVie (Susan) University of Edinburgh United Kingdom

Abstract:
In Scotland the rate of stop and search had reached a level almost four times higher than the comparable rate in England and Wales by 2010. The main criticism was aimed at the use of "non-statutory" searches conducted on the basis of "voluntary consent" for which there was no guidance or

legislative power. Only recently (11th May 2017) Independent Advisory Group Appointed by Cabinet Secretary for Scotland abolished the non-statutory stop and search and established of the statutory Code of Practice. This paper investigates the stop and search-crime rates relationship in Scotland and the influence of the introduction of the new code of practice in stop and search. Empirically the paper Follows Tiratelli Quinton and Bradford (2018) by applying fixed effect regression model with the control for lagged dependent variable and we use aggregated crime and stop and search data set at the level of Scotland multi member ward in three years window around the introduction of the code of practice. We extend our analysis to investigate the effect of stop and search under specific powers and its association with subsequent level of specific types of recorded crime. We Furthermore analyse whether this relationship varies across different Scottish policing divisions.

Panel number: 3.26 - Presentation 3.26.3
Crime Prevention and Crime Policy:
Results of an analysis of German Election Manifestos

Author(s): Schuessler (Joerdis) Hamburg
Kury (Helmut)

Abstract:
On the background of an increasing number of immigrants and refugees in western European countries especially Germany a critical political discussion arose. For example in the USA and Turkey media questions if politicians can handle and manage the difficulties in the world. As surveys in Germany show there is an increasing insecurity among citizens with good reasons: Parties have different interests and aims. The population wants to feel secure. Parties and politicians want to be voted for. Insecurity about political decisions leads citizens to less tolerance towards deviant behavior especially crime. Over the last years political parties - mostly conservative ones - show an increasing punitiveness. Because of their punitive arguments right-wing parties are currently very successful. The presentation will focus on the results of an analysis of party programs in Germany and their political recommendations towards crime and in dealing with immigrants/refugees. The results will be discussed on the background of a reducing engagement to integrate offenders and a tendency to rather punish them.

Panel number: 3.26 - Presentation 3.26.4
Resilient societies: citizens safety and governance.

Author(s): Smulders (Imke) Avans Center for Public Safety and Criminal Justice 's-Hertogenbosch Netherlands

Abstract:
Even though citizens can play an important role in various aspects of governance their role in research into governance processes concerning safety is generally a modest one. This contrasts the reality of a growing appeal on citizens' participation in various societal responsibilities and citizens taking action on their own when they feel governmental instiutions are underachieving. This raises the question how many citisens actually are prepared to actively participate in (parts of) the governance process concerning safety and in what kind of role. How do they wish to collaborate with governmental and other instituations and how much trust is involved? Not all citizens are equally willing and able to take part in the governance process with different underlying motives. To uncover these various motives next steps in this research project include collaboration with organisations in the field specialized in approaching citizens with various 'profiles' for population polling. Central issue in this exploration is the usability of these different citizen profiles to determine what moves people to (not) participate in the process of governance. When this becomes clear research to design effective communication strategies to move these variously profiled citizens will be the next step.

Panel number: 3.27 - Pre-arranged panel
Evaluating the Counter Radicalization Approach to Countering Terrorism:
Questions and Lessons from the French and Belgian Fields

Author(s): Brion (Fabienne) U.C.Louvain Louvain-la-Neuve Belgium

Abstract:
One of the latest avatars of the war on terror consists of counter radicalization or counter violent extremism programs. Researchers on this panel will rely on fieldwork to explore and discuss the tensions generated by their implementation at the police judicial and penitentiary levels.

Panel number: 3.27 - Presentation 3.27.1
Evaluating the Belgian Action Plan Against Radicalization in Prisons: Impacts and Moral Performances

Author(s): Brion (Fabienne) U.C.Louvain Louvain-la-Neuve Belgium

Abstract:
The "Action Plan against radicalization in prison" is one of the components of the Belgian policies aimed at combating "radicalization" and the phenomena associated with violent extremism. Presented by the Minister of Justice in March 2015 it defines the main lines of the Belgian policy in this area emphasizing intelligence the classification and "placement" of detainees under various regimes in various settings and the role of external contributors with particular attention being given to Muslim advisers. This paper intends to explore the tensions generated by the implementation of the plan as well as its impacts on the individuals and groups concerned. At first sight it seems that the plan contributed to the construction of a new "suspect community": in less than five years the number of inmates categorized as "terrorism-related" has increased 25-fold; all of them are Muslims. What are in their case the "moral performances" (A. Liebling) of the prison? Exploration will be conducted from a set of biographical interviews with detainees considered to be "linked to terrorism" on the one hand and from interviews conducted with professionals in charge of their monitoring on the other.

Panel number: 3.27 - Presentation 3.27.2
Contextual policing and the assessment of pathways to terrorism in Belgium

Author(s): Hanard (Estelle) Verfaillie (Kristof) De Kimpe (Sofie)

Abstract:
Counterterrorism policing in Belgium remains predominantly focused on uncovering imminent terrorist activities or investigating and responding to terrorism once it has occurred. Recently however this focus is beginning to shift more prominently toward proactive assessments of pathways to terrorism (radicalization) a process in which the police has to identify indications of potential future acts of terrorism. Based on the findings of an ongoing ethnography in two local police forces in Belgium we argue that the growing importance of preventing terrorism prompt the police to engage and participate in highly contextual and tailormade evaluations of behaviour a process of negotiating and assembling dangerous identities. This shift towards more contextual policing poses a number of challenges for the future of counterterrorism policing in Belgium.

Panel number: 3.27 - Presentation 3.27.3
Socio-political context and anti-terrorist measures in Belgium: the impact on rights and social cohesion.

Author(s): Remacle (Coline) NICC Criminologie Bruxelles Belgium / Vanneste (Caroline), NICC Criminologie Bruxelles Belgium

Abstract:
We will first analyse the socio-political context in Belgium that forms the backdrop for the counter-terrorism policies developed in recent years. Indeed it is precisely in the light of this context which as observed more widely at the international level is marked by a rise in populism that the question of democratic deconsolidation - in terms of rights and social cohesion - takes on a much broader sense. The relationship between populism and deconsolidation of rights is studied in relation to a few emblematic

events. We will then study specific counter-terrorism measures adopted by the federal government since 2015. An analysis of legislative changes highlights several tendencies that can give rise to fears regarding fundamental rights and individual liberties. We shall evoke several examples to present three tendencies: extension of the list of terrorist infractions revision of the criminal procedure and inflation of administrative and connected measures.

Panel number: 3.27 - Presentation 3.27.4
Political Violence as Legacy? The Juvenile Justice and The Monitoring of Children Returning from the Iraqi-Syrian Zone

Author(s): Carrié (Fabien) F.N.R.S. Bruxelles Belgium/>U.C.Louvain Louvain-la-Neuve Belgium

Abstract:
The fight against "radicalization » a occupies a compulsory place today in the activity of most public institutions in France. Juvenile justice did not stay out of this movement. For a number of years now it has been confronted with problems for which original proposals have been developed. This is the case of the experimental device set up to take care of children returning from conflict zones such as the Iraqi-Syrian zone controlled by the Islamic State organisation. It establishes coordination under the aegis of the juvenile judge between the services of the Public hospitals of Paris the child welfare services and the judicial protection of youth system. The investigative teams must examine the life course of minors and their parents but also those of members of the extended family. In permanent tension between the mission of child protection and the imperatives of public safety this device constitutes an excellent analyser of the recompositions that affect this area of justice since the implementation of anti-radicalization public policies. This communication will explore how the magistrates educators and psychologists discuss the consequences of the commitment of the parents of these young people as well as the struggles and resistances that arouse among them.

Panel number: 3.28 - Presentation 3.28.1
THE DYNAMIC OF WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN WHITE COLLAR CRIMES IN BRAZIL: A CASE STUDY OF GENDER INEQUALITIES AND AFFECTIONAL BOND IN HETEROSEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS

Author(s): Oliveira do Nascimento (Mariana) University of Lisbon Lisbon Portugal
Prates Barroso (Anamaria) Brasiliense Institute of Public Law Brazil

Abstract:
The occupation of an active role with limited or inexistent knowledge of the illegal context brings a debate about the legal framework and criminological perspective of women´s conducts in white collar crimes and about its prophylaxis through female empowerment. The verification of a non-equitable relationship composed by a male position of dominance and control and a female submission posture brings a contraposition between the full commitment to the relationship protagonized by the woman and the partial transparency about the illegal acts by the partner. Considering the social position of the agents in the studied cases it is observable a detachment from the profile of drug-related crimes due to the favorable economic situation and a privileged educational level. On this way it is necessary to debate if and in which scale the affectional bond inducts the participation in the crimes perpetrated by the partner as a consequence of a moral duty of contributing for the success of the relationship itself.

Panel number: 3.28 - Presentation 3.28.2
Domestic Violence Perpetrators: Contradictory Narratives of Change

Author(s): Renehan (Nicole) University of Manchester

Abstract:
Building Better Relationships is a cognitive behavioural programme for men convicted of domestic violence in England and Wales. There is currently no research that examines its effectiveness. Research

that does examine the effectiveness of domestic violence perpetrator programmes more generally often rely on self-reports semi-structured interviewing and thematic analysis that assume men are 'telling it like it is'. By utilising the Free Association Narrative Interview Method and an interpretative psychosocial analysis this study went beyond a surface level analysis and challenges the assumption that participants are fully conscious of their own motives or change process. Reading between the lines men's narratives of change were contradictory and accompanied by competing narratives that sat 'side-by-side'. However men's accounts were not taken as a direct attempt to deceive or to absolve themselves of responsibility. Instead their accounts were interpreted as evidence of unresolved unconscious conflict and a desire to invest in a powerful masculine discourse through which they could position themselves in a 'good light'. In conclusion domestic violence perpetrator programmes need to incorporate work that challenges men's gendered expectations and address the more intangible forces that are operating underneath. Evaluations should also be methodologically capable of capturing such complexity.

Panel number: 3.28 - Presentation 3.28.3
Female Crime Desistance: a Proposal for a Qualitative Research in Spain.

Author(s): Izco (María) University of Málaga Málaga Spain

Abstract:
The main objective of my presentation is to analyze the criminal desistance of the female offender. Traditionally criminology has focused on the explanatory factors of the criminal etiology and the maintenance of criminal careers; however the factors that influence in the completion of them have received less importance. The differences of gender continue regardless. The different controversies are explained in relation to the conceptualization of the criminal desistance in turn to a dynamic approach and the different explanatory theories. Next the main influential factors in female desistance: marriage motherhood employment spirituality and religion friendship relationships and so on. The most influential factors to end women's criminal activity. To conclude we propose a qualitative empirical research focused on the criminal desistance of women including a sample of Spanish women foreigners and ethnic minorities.

Panel number: 3.29 - Presentation 3.29.1
Within the Bounds of the Law? Real Life Superheroes Vigilantism and Identity

Author(s): Castle (Taimi) James Madison University Harrisonburg United States
Meade (Benjamin) James Madison University Harrisonburg United States

Abstract:
Real Life Superheroes (RLSH) are individuals who create their own superhero persona and engage in a variety of community-based activities. While costumed crime-fighters appear as early as the 1970s the RLSH movement began in earnest with the advent of new media. There is scant research on RLSH but a few studies have interrogated the framing of RLSH as a vigilante movement. RLSH reject this framing citing community aid crime prevention and homelessness outreach as principal goals. In this study we examined the origins motivations and goals of RLSH through interviews and analysis of RLSH produced content. We rely on Johnston's (1996) conceptualization of vigilantism to explore how RLSH construct their identities as 'crime fighter' in opposition to 'vigilante.' The themes identified elucidate the personal and structural influences motivating participation in the RLSH movement while also illuminating contradictions in individual narratives. Following Fishwick and Mak (2015) we also engage with a cultural criminological understanding of meaning making and 'edgework' in theorizing RLSH identity.

Panel number: 3.29 - Presentation 3.29.2
Constructing identity between illegality and criminality:
The perceptions of undocumented Vietnamese migrants active in the illegal cigarette market in Berlin

Author(s): Nguyen (Trang) Max Weber Kolleg Erfurt Germany Erfurt Germany

von Lampe (Klaus) Berlin School of Economics and Law Law Berlin Germany

Abstract:
The paper explores how undocumented migrants from Vietnam who sell illegal cigarettes in Berlin construct their identity. There are two countervailing narratives that conventionally explain the experience of undocumented migrants involved in illegal markets. One narrative commonly dubbed alien-conspiracy theory promotes the idea of a foreign mafia infiltrating a host society. The other narrative views undocumented migrants as the victims of marginalization and denied opportunities as the result of restrictive migration policies. Drawing on ethnographic research and interviews with 29 active cigarette vendors we seek to understand how they perceive their situation. We find that this specific group develops a transient identity that accommodates them in an interstitial space between the established Vietnamese community in Berlin and the German host society.

Panel number: 3.29 - Presentation 3.29.3

Towards a more fair treatment of crime victims in Polish criminal justice: Implementation of the EU Victims' Directive 2012/29/EU

Author(s): Banach-Gutierrez (Joanna Beata) UWM in Olsztyn Olsztyn Poland

Abstract:
In the recent years more and more attention has been focused on the interests of crime victims including their enlarging role in the criminal proceedings. The procedural rights of and assistance to victims of crime are gradually becoming essential aspects of contemporary criminal justice systems. In the transnational context at the EU level the Directive 2012/29/EU is of a significant importance as this legal instrument contains some concrete rights for victims of crime and clearer obligations imposed on the competent national authorities. Unfortunately judicial practice shows that in many EU Member States the regulations on the standing victims in criminal proceedings are not properly or fully implemented into national legislation. Thus this research paper aims to give an insight to what extent the EU Victims' Directive has been transposed into the Polish legal order. Another question is the influence of the EU Victims' Directive on the strengthening the rights and protection of victims in the course of criminal proceedings from the practical point of view.

Panel number: 3.30 - Presentation 3.30.1

Traditional justice mechanisms and its relation with transitional justice: the case of Uganda

Author(s): Aciru (Monica) KU Leuven Leuven Belgium

Parmentier (Stephan) University of Leuven Belgium / Ogwang (Tom) Mbarara University of Science and Technology Mbarara Uganda / Ssentongo (Jimmy) Uganda Martyrs University Uganda / Esuruku (Robert) Makerere University Kampala Uganda

Abstract:
Traditional justice mechanisms in various parts of the world have offered more localised and relatable structures for addressing harm. They draw from existing cultures and belief systems and are organised in familiar settings. In different parts of Africa traditional or local justice mechanisms have been used to address gross human rights violations but these have hardly been integrated into the official Transitional Justice (TJ) frameworks or policies. TJ places emphasis on the four pillars of criminal prosecutions; truth seeking notably through truth commissions; victim reparations; and institutional reforms. Traditional mechanisms have often been employed either parallel to or in conjunction with these TJ pillars with varying degrees of effectiveness. Despite a strong case for the use of traditional mechanisms it still faces the challenges of being formally recognised and regulated with its role in the justice toolkit remaining largely unclear. With a focus on Uganda this paper examines the application of traditional justice mechanisms for the serious human rights violations and its incorporation into the official TJ policy for contemporary justice needs.

Panel number: 3.30 - Presentation 3.30.2
Remembering Atrocities: Legal Archives Beyond the Legal Process

Author(s): Thorne (Benjamin) University of Sussex High Wycombe United Kingdom

Abstract:
International criminal tribunals and courts such as the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda are commonly understood as the primary response to mass human rights violations not only in addressing impunity but also in uncovering the truth of what happened and why. The legal transitional justice scholarship commonly understands the ICTR as being able to produce a collective memory of the atrocities through the memories of witnesses. However pushing back against this claim the paper proposes that the ICTR archives can be used to challenge this claim. The paper also suggests that the material housed in the archive can potentially contribute to the plurality of memory in Rwanda. Conducting a Discourse analysis of ICTR archive documents the paper argues that this legal institution produces a singular and narrow narrative of the past. The concluding section explores the potential of the ICTR archive to contribute to the post conflict memory-scape in Rwanda. Crucially the fragments of plural memories in the archive is proposed as one way to think about transitioning societies relationship with legal memory that intentionally navigates and pushes through Laws need for singularity and progress and therefore puts front and centre the plural and multidirectional nature of remembering atrocities.

Panel number: 3.30 - Presentation 3.30.3
Weak state violence (WSV) and new models of International Backing and Support Mechanisms (IBSM)
"Sponsored by the European Criminology Group on Atrocity Crimes and Transitional Justice (ECACTJ)".

Author(s): Knust (Nandor) Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law Freiburg Germany

Abstract:
Within the last decades a plurality of international corporations got involved as external non-state players in conflict financing with a focus on natural resources. More than 40% of internal(ized) armed conflicts in the past 50 years in Africa show a clear linkage between natural resources and pillage. In most scenarios a plurality of internal and external actors are involved within the weak state violence (WSV) by direct use of violence or by the support/financing of violence on the territory of the sovereign state. WSV is used in most cases to directly derive benefit in form of money/resources or by controlling certain territories with natural resources. The lack of crime control law enforcement investigation and prosecution of those atrocity crimes and WSV created in parts of Africa permanent black markets and fixed routes for illegal trafficking. Further this impunity destabilized entire nations and regions on this continent. In the last decades a plurality of different approaches of International Backing and Support Mechanisms (IBSM) have been applied within the African context. This paper will examine and categorize this plurality of different models of IBSM against the impunity of atrocity crimes and weak state violence which were developed and established within this region.

Panel number: 3.30 - Presentation 3.30.4
The skewed nature of global justice-making

Author(s): Lohne (Kjersti) University of Oslo Oslo Norway

Abstract:
While human rights developed as a lingua franca for speaking truth to state power what has happened empirically and conceptually with human rights advocacy following the shift in criminalization of state responsibility to individual criminal responsibility for grave human rights abuses? In holding states accountable for human rights abuses human rights NGOs advocate on behalf of defense rights; in holding individuals accountable for human rights abuses human rights NGOs advocate on behalf of victims.

Building on interviews and observations of human rights advocacy in international criminal justice the question is approached through three mechanism: (i) the popular appeals on behalf of victims emphasizing the role of humanitarian reason; (ii) the concurrent stigmatization of defendants in international criminal justice and (iii) how this juxtaposition in advocacy for victims and defendants plays out in the budget of the International Criminal Court as reflective of its moral economy. While the representational dichotomies of victims and perpetrators good and evil civilization and barbarity are particularly apt to delineate the boundaries and norms of the international community the temporal dimension in human rights advocacy emphasizing the shift from holding states to individuals criminally accountable demonstrates how and when particular issues have salience in the international law.

Panel number: 3.30 - Presentation 3.30.5
Trauma on Trial: Dominic Ongwen and the Lord's Resistance Army at the International Criminal Court

Author(s): Anderson (Kjell) University of the Fraser Valley

Abstract:
The trial of Dominic Ongwen at the International Criminal Court is a contested space for making sense of the traumatic experiences of former Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) fighters and abductees. The lines between victim and offender are perhaps more blurred than ever before in an international criminal trial. The accused Dominic Ongwen claims to be a victim of the LRA (and Joseph Kony); the Defence has argued that Ongwen as a child abductee of the group made the best of difficult circumstances. The Prosecution on the other hand presents Ongwen as a vicious and highly-motivated fighter and commander who wilfully traumatized others. These competing narratives are unlikely to be resolved in the tightly controlled discursive space of the trial. This paper will draw from the author's interviews with approximately 70 associates of Dominic Ongwen to consider the interpretation of trauma within the trial. The role of expert witnesses and psychology will be considered as will the LRA fighters' perspectives on their own experiences and culpability. Trauma among LRA fighters/abductees it will be argued often exists alongside "positive" associations like comradeship love and pride at military accomplishments.

Panel number: 3.31 - Presentation 3.31.1
Criminal justice system and confidence: immigrants settled in Málaga

Author(s): Casado Patricio (Elena) Universidad de Málaga Málaga Spain

Abstract:
The aim of the present investigation is to find out the level of confidence that the settled foreigners in Málaga have of the police and judicial systems as well as determining if the level of confidence varies according to different social variables. According to the procedural justice theory it is important to have an understanding of it since this confidence could have an influence in the cooperation within the institutions analyzed. Also this investigation tries to demonstrate if confidence could be influenced by direct contact with these institutions as victims or victimizers. The methodology used was the structured questionnaire to later analyze the data with the statistical program SPSS specifically the non-parametric test was used and bivariate analysis to learn how variables were related. In this way the results establish a different level of confidence depending on the institution analyzed and the less confidence with a specific institution after being in contact with them.

Panel number: 3.31 - Presentation 3.31.2
Trends in crime and trends in crime of foreigners in the CR

Author(s): Scheinost (Miroslav) Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention Prague Czech Republic

Abstract:
The share of foreigners with long-term or permanent stay permission in the CR has been only slightly growing within last years in contrast with so-called migration wave. The share of foreigners among perpetrators of committed crime has been also slightly growing but the general trend in registered crime

is declining. The presentation tries to characterise the basic factors of general decline of registered crime and on this background the main fields of criminality of foreigners in connection with immigration. A special focus is targetet on the public opinion about these problems: their reflection shows rather false picture.

Panel number: 3.31 - Presentation 3.31.3
The US immigration zero tolerance policy is not preventing crime; its creating criminals

Author(s): Rizer (Arthur) George Mason University School of Law VA Arlington United States
Haggerty (Jonathan) Mercatus Center at George Mason University

Abstract:
In 2018 the Trump Administration directed federal prosecutors to seek criminal charges for all first-time immigration offenses. Though these "improper entry or reentry" cases (known as 1325 and 1326 cases) can be charged as misdemeanors prosecutors have historically issued civil fines or deportation for these low-level infractions reserving their limited resources for more serious offenses. But this new policy which was called "zero-tolerance" stripped prosecutors' of their discretion to save resources for more pressing public safety threats. One year later the consequences of the policy have been sharp. In an attempt to appear "tough on immigration" the administration's focus on largely nonviolent border-crossers has not only triggered a family separation crisis it has taken away from prosecutors' ability to focus on human and drug-trafficking fraud and other serious federal crimes. This research will explore how criminal immigration statutes are being utilized--particularly how this is affecting public safety. The research would draw on three major types of evidence: (1) Statistical analysis of the danger posed by individuals who enter the country illegally; (2) Evidence from prosecutors; and (3) An analysis of the negative impacts of prosecuting these cases rather than tackling more serious crime.

Panel number: 3.31 - Presentation 3.31.4
Policing Migration and precautionary logics styles and practices

Author(s): Gundhus (Helene O. I.) University of oslo Oslo Norway

Abstract:
Based on qualitative interviews with those managing a Norwegian intelligence operation targeting migration this paper foregrounds the question of how attempts to reduce uncertainties and manage what is perceived as migration related threats and risks shape not only risks in policing of migration but also influence the importance of precautionary logic in regular policing. Different narrative styles of claim-making are conducted by analysts and managers a reasoning is also shaped by type of threat and if it shall provide decisions for strategical or operational level. However risk management and worst-case scenarios generates not only unease among politician. Also inside police bureaucracy it identifies needs for disruption resource allocation and resilience among the staff having consequences for everyday policing. The paper looks more closely at how power works within the policing migration and how the negotiations and asymmetrical power relations are making up resource allocations in what is approached as potential emergency crises and the making of possible futures.

Panel number: 3.32 - Presentation 3.32.1
A feasibility study on the introduction of a community court in Ireland

Author(s): Wade (Niamh) Maynooth University Ireland

Abstract:
The current approach to justice and use of custodial sentences appears to be having a criminogenic effect on those who come into contact with the Irish criminal justice system. Politically it has been favourable to appear tough on crime. This has led to an increasingly punitive legislature and a rise in the use of custodial sentences even for low-level and non-violent crimes. Some jurisdictions are coming to the realisation that a more individualised and community-based sanction laid down with the needs of the

offender in mind may allow the offender to break free of the system and live a crime-free life. The therapeutic problem-solving approach to criminal justice focuses more on the rehabilitation of offenders rather than on punishment and deterrence. With the introduction of Community Courts certain regions of Australia and Scotland are setting a best practice example on how to ensure community safety. This has not been achieved by locking offenders away but by successfully providing them with the tools to fully reintegrate into society. My research will examine the established community courts in Melbourne Australia and Aberdeen Scotland. I will then assess whether the introduction of such a system would be beneficial in Dublin Ireland.

Panel number: 3.32 - Presentation 3.32.2
Surveillance in the twenty-first century: New forms of social control and legal conundrums

Author(s): McNeil (Louise) University of Limerick Co Clare Ireland

Abstract:
The extent of the tangled web capturing every aspect of twenty-first century living is only just being uncovered revealing a dichotomy privacy rights are being unknowingly abandoned in the name of security or acquisition of the full scope of consumeristic liberties. The shifting power dynamics are migrating towards new types of pervasive social controls impacting social identities societal structures and generating globalised legal issues that have the power to transcend national legal boundaries. This paper will explore the growing legal conundrums that has arisen from the era of big data and pervasive surveillance. The radical changes in technology have facilitated an explosion of new algorithms and analytics which are being used in the name of justice. Yet research is starting to unveil a hidden bias from within the artificial intelligence. The algorithms are designed by humans and the artificial intelligence is based on existing data as a result socially constructed biases have become ingrained and hidden in the new technologies. Algorithmic decisions are perceived as objective detached from emotion and able to deliver accurate risk profiling with fair justice. However this is quickly becoming a contested issue and requires further debate.

Panel number: 3.33 - Presentation 3.33.1
Virtual desistance dialogues; an opportunity for building bridges and as resettlement ritual.

Author(s): Parsons (Julie) University of Plymouth Plymouth United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper draws on data from a Photographic electronic-Narrative (PeN) project launched in October 2016 at a part community funded independent resettlement scheme (RS) that works with prisoners released on temporary licence (ROTL) and others referred through probation (referred to as trainees). The RS has worked with over 90 trainees on enhanced work placements since July 2013. It develops bespoke strengths-based resettlement plans for through the gate support. The PeN project originally part of an eternally funded mid-career fellowship was introduced to enable a virtual and anonymous dialogue between trainees at the RS and its 1250+ registered supporters. To date (March 2019) 29 trainees have created anonymised blog posts supported with photographs documenting how they spend their time at the RS. Indeed this virtual social media space gives trainees a means of demonstrating how they are 'doing good' (Maruna 2001) with 12500 views of 80 blogs from over 60 countries. Once a blog is published numbers of views comments and likes are communicated back to trainees. The PeN project therefore affords trainees an opportunity to build bridges with family friends and the wider community. Moreover the feedback likes and comments help to address anxieties around resettlement into the community after punishment.

Panel number: 3.33 - Presentation 3.33.2
Predictors of recidivism after short-term detention

Author(s): Klatt (Thimna) Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony Hannover Germany

Abstract:
Recidivism rates have been reported to be particularly high among juvenile and adolescent offenders. More than 65% of the young offenders sentenced to short-term detention or youth custody in Germany have been found to recidivate within three years after release. In the present study I investigated potential predictors of recidivism in young offenders released from a detention home in Northern Germany in the years 2014 and 2016 (N = 501; aged 14 to 24; 11.9% female). The case files of all offenders were analyzed and the presence of known risk/need and protective factors was coded (e.g. drug use mental health problems misconduct). Data on criminal offences of the young offenders before and after their stay in the detention home were obtained from the German Federal Central Criminal Register. The data were submitted to a cox regression analysis. Overall 35.5% of the participants recidivated within the period of observation. Only very few variables emerged as significant predictors of recidivism among the young offenders: Age being in a relationship and year of release. No other factors showed a significant association with recidivism risk. Implications of these findings for future research and practice are discussed.

Panel number: 3.33 - Presentation 3.33.3
Stigmatisation and Desistance from Sexual Offending in Germany during and after Imprisonment

Author(s): Mika (Manuel) Freie Universität Berlin Berlin Germany
Nagel (Christoph) Technische Universität Berlin ntrum Technik und Gesellschaft Berlin Germany

Abstract:
Compared to the USA and the UK research on Desistance in Germany and its neighbouring countries is still in its infancy. The project "Stigmatisation and Desistance from Sexual Offending in Germany during and after Imprisonment" follows on from this and examines factors for preventing recidivism among sexual offenders on the basis of the Desistance Process. The central question is how important the self-image of the former perpetrator and the given structures are what role stigmatisation and role attribution play in the self-image and how the social reception area the state penal system laws and transition management affect the Desistance. The study focuses on the areas of prison experience preparation for release and care for those released from prison. To this end narrative interviews will be conducted with imprisoned and former sex offenders as well as expert interviews with state actors. The aim is to clarify the importance of individual and structural factors for the Desistance and to examine the role of the prison system in the Desistance process.

Panel number: 3.33 - Presentation 3.33.4
Paramilitaries Desistance & Reintegration in Conflict-Affected Neighbourhoods

Author(s): Bell (Shane) Queen's University Belfast Belfast

Abstract:
It is well known that Northern Ireland has witnessed significant reductions in the number of active paramilitary organisations and levels of paramilitary-related violence since the ceasefires in the late 1990s. However what is less commonly understood is that paramilitary activity continues to be a pressing issue in particular neighbourhoods that have been most affected by the conflict. Although paramilitary organisations maintain some level of support and influence in these areas research has eluded to the ongoing problem of paramilitary intimidation threats and attacks as organisations attempt to maintain their power and control over local residents. In particular research has recently drawn attention to the increases in instances of intimidation threats and attacks in the neighbourhoods over the past few years particularly among young people and individuals with prolific offending backgrounds. Drawing on original data obtained in postgraduate research this presentation sheds light on the difficult experiences that individuals who are leaving prison can have of paramilitary activity when reintegrating from prison into these neighbourhoods. Specifically attention is given to the way in which paramilitary intimidation threats

and attacks form unique roadblocks to the desistance process and create significant challenges for the delivery of rehabilitative services.

Panel number: 3.34 - Presentation 3.34.1
Using moral framing when inviting to Restorative Justice: The convergent roads of 'Nudging' Multifocal Intelligence theory Moral Foundations theory & Restorative Justice

Author(s): Pereira (Ana) KU Leuven Leuven Belgium

Abstract:
The Victims' Rights Directive 2012/29/EU establishes as mandatory that victims of crime are given information about the Restorative Justice (RJ) programmes available to them (Art. 4 par. 1 al. j). Based on the information received in a first moment normally through an information and invitation letter the victims must decide if they are willing to participate in the RJ process. This creates the action of a choice architect (Thaler & Sunstein 2008) inevitable. This presentation will draw a pathway to the use of nudges loaded with moral content related to different moral foundations in the introduction and invitation to RJ through the application of Multifocal Intelligence Theory (focused on the process of construction of thoughts) (Cury 2017) and Moral Foundations Theory (Haidt 2013). Considering the fundamental importance of the principle of voluntariness in RJ processes the impact of the use of nudges in particular moral framing in the potential participants' freedom of choice will be discussed. Finally the potential added value of using nudges and in particular moral framing in restorative justice invitations is formally hypothesised based on the theoretical bridges built during this conceptual design exercise.

Panel number: 3.34 - Presentation 3.34.2
Restorative Justice: how professionals decision-making processes means there is still no equal pathway of access to restorative justice for victims of crime.

Author(s): Banwell-Moore (Rebecca) University of Sheffield Swindon United Kingdom

Abstract:
Restorative Justice is a process that promotes victim inclusivity and provides victims with an opportunity to: have a bi-directional dialogue with their harmer; to have a voice; to gain answers to questions; and to seek closure. Despite research that has found high victim satisfaction levels in restorative justice victim participation in restorative justice remains low in England and Wales. Qualitative interviews conducted by the author with criminal justice professionals (n=75) and victims (n= 24) in England and Wales sought to determine what factors influence victim participation in restorative justice. This paper presents findings from the interviews to argue that criminal justice agents are not in the main (in accordance with statute and guidance) providing victims with 'full and impartial' information and 'equal access' to restorative justice services. It appears professionals objectively and subjectively select 'ideal' restorative justice victims for whom information on restorative justice can be given. The findings from the interviews with victims (n=24) suggests that there are no victim-specific factors that affect whether victims elect to participate in restorative justice. Therefore the author argues low levels of victim participation in restorative justice in England and Wales can be explained by the decision-making processes adopted by criminal justice professionals.

Panel number: 3.34 - Presentation 3.34.3
Restorative Justice through a Game Theoretic Lens

Author(s): Van Camp (Tinneke) California State University Fresno Criminology Fresno United States D'hose (Tanguy) Université Libre de Bruxelles Département d'Informatique Brussels Belgium / Lenaerts (Tom) Université Libre de Bruxelles Département d'Informatique Brussels Belgium

Abstract:
Restorative justice brings together the parties most directly affected by a crime with the aim of addressing the harm and injustice caused as well as promoting restoration and reconnection to the community. Its many practices and principles have been studied extensively within social sciences through quantitative and qualitative research methods commonly used in said social sciences – empirical findings on the impact on victims offenders and the community overwhelmingly support an advanced implementation of restorative practices. In this paper we propose a complementary exploration of the potential of restorative justice to facilitate restoration of connections and build community cohesion. More specifically we suggest that research into restorative justice can be further advanced by borrowing experimental and formal methods from evolutionary game theory. These methods model and verify strategic decision-making in conflicts between individuals and groups. Through mathematical modelling of simplified restorative and retributive processes we examined which one prompted or dissuaded pro-social behavior as well as which one allowed for more or less community cohesion. The findings provide much needed insight into the potential of retributive and restorative responses to sustain cooperative communities which is ultimately what criminal justice processes (should) strive to achieve.

Panel number: 3.34 - Presentation 3.34.4
The Restorative Justice Movement and the Culture of Control

Author(s): Johnstone (Gerry) University of Hull Hull United Kingdom

Abstract:
As is well known that the last 30 years have seen a transformation in the way governments and citizens think and act in relation to crime. Key elements are a harshening of penal policy; a coarsening of public discourse about crime and punishment; and the revival of archaic forms of punishment. The restorative justice movement (RJM) has arisen alongside this transformation prompting questions about the relationship between the two. Many including most members of the RJM tend to represent it as a counter-force to the culture of control. This paper will argue that the relationship of restorative justice to the culture of control is more complicated. The RJM exemplifies and provides an outlet for certain aspects of the culture of control. Moreover a large part of its appeal stems not so much from its opposition to the culture of control but rather to the way in which it combines certain ways of thinking and acting in relation to wrongdoing which are characteristic of the culture of control with rejection of and the offering of an alternative to some of its more punitive exclusionary and coarse aspects.

Panel number: 3.35 - Presentation 3.35.1
Victims' Participation in a Multidoor Criminal Justice System: Comparative Perspective

Author(s): Coscas Williams (Beatrice) Bar-Ilan netanya Israel
Alberstein (Michal) Bar-Ilan netanya Israel / Dancig- Rosenberg (Hadar) Bar-Ilan netanya Israel

Abstract:
The consideration and the status of victims of crime within the criminal process have improved dramatically during the last decade. The idea of victims as participating citizens in the criminal process rather than passive and vulnerable witnesses is innovative and has transformative potential in practice. Alongside this evolution various forms of negotiated and accelerated proceedings have gradually replaced traditional inquisitorial or adversarial trials. This new phenomenon named "the vanishing trial" had transformed criminal justice into a multitrack institution. In this context alternative paths allow various degrees of victims' participation: e.g pretrial hearings different types of negotiated accelerated and summary trials. Our paper proposes to conduct a comparative study of victims' role within alternative paths of criminal justice. First we will consider the traditional role of victims in traditional continental and common law systems. Second we will describe various criminal alternative paths which provide an informal flexible and non-adversarial framework in order to apprehend victims level of participation. Finally we will consider victims' participation in a dynamic process which allows constructive interactions among the victims and other participants. This process may also represent an important phase in promoting the notion of active citizenship and transcend traditional criminal justice.

Panel number: 3.35 - Presentation 3.35.2
Dutch penal protection orders and victim safety: A mixed methods study

Author(s): Fischer (Tamar) Erasmus University of Rotterdam Erasmus Schoof of Law Rotterdam Netherlands
Cleven (Irma) Erasmus University of Rotterdam Erasmus Schoof of Law Rotterdam Netherlands / Struijk (Sanne) Erasmus University of Rotterdam Erasmus Schoof of Law Rotterdam Netherlands

Abstract:
In recent years the use of penal protection orders for safeguarding victims from repeat victimization has substantially increased in the Netherlands. These orders can be imposed in various stages of the criminal justice process ranging from suspension of remand to the conditional release of a detainee. The protection order itself can for instance consist of a restraining order to be in a certain area or a ban to have contact with the victim(s). In some cases the protection order is strengthened with electronic monitoring supervised by the Probation Services. Research shows that victims of violent crimes have a considerable need for protection especially for offenses such as stalking and domestic violence where the offender is known. However little is known about the effectiveness of these orders and the necessary conditions for their success. The outcomes of our mixed methods study on the effectiveness of Dutch penal protection orders show various shortcomings of these orders that affect their effectiveness. Yet almost all respondents did support the added value of the order on victim safety. These and other results of our study provide valuable insights for both policy makers and the criminal justice system.

Panel number: 3.35 - Presentation 3.35.3
Victim Support in Lithuania

Author(s): Čepas (Algimantas) Vilnius University Vilnius Lithuania

Abstract:
The presentation will be devoted to some problematic issues of victim support in Lithuania that are being dealt with by the EC JUSTICE project VICToRIIA: absence of a network of institutions providing victim support; possibilities of referrals of cases from law enforcement agencies to victim support services and vice versa interconnections between individual assessments of victims' protection needs and victims' support needs; mapping of victim support resources plain language information on victims' rights. The presentation will also introduce the main ideas of the project SONATi "Social Reality of Crime Victims: The Case of Homicide" (Research Council of Lithuania TBC).

Panel number: 3.35 - Presentation 3.35.4
Victims and their Status in the Slovak Republic

Author(s): Jurisová (Michaela) The Academy of the Police Force Bratislava Slovakia

Abstract:
The main aim of the article is to analyze victims and their status in the Slovak Republic from different points of views. The presentation is focused mostly on legislation related to victimology in the Slovak Republic – especially on the Victims Act effective from 1st January 2018. The goal of the article is also to describe other selected victimology trends.

Panel number: 4.1 - Pre-arranged panel
Connecting the Dots: Criminology Meets Terrorism Research

Author(s): Hardyns (Wim) Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) – Ghent University

Abstract:

Even after decades of research terrorism and radicalization both continue to be widely debated yet poorly understood phenomena. By connecting the field of terrorism research with parallel knowledge domains our understanding of these issues may be enriched considerably. This panel therefore aims to address the gaps in radicalization research from a criminological perspective. To this end the panel is structured around the terrorist lifecycle which encompasses the phases of 'becoming' 'being' and 'leaving'. The first panellist will focus on the so-called Social Crime-Terror Nexus which can be situated in the first stage of the process 'becoming'. The actual radicalization process ('being') will be explored by the second panellist with a focus on the pathways toward terrorism and the link with the pre-crime hypothesis. As for the third cluster the last two panellists will address the process of 'leaving'. On the one hand the third panellist will discuss in what ways terrorism research can learn from the field of criminology with regard to leaving terrorism behind. On the other hand the fourth panellist will focus on how the process of leaving is established in practice and what problems may occur when working in a multi-agency context.

Panel number: 4.1 - Presentation 4.1.1
Unraveling the social crime-terror nexus in the Belgian context

Author(s): Dieussaert (Jonas) Ghent University Belgium
Snaphaan (Thom) Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) – Ghent University Belgium / Hardyns (Wim) Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) – Ghent University Belgium

Abstract:
Since the development of Makarenko's Institutional Crime-Terror Nexus in the early 2000s little research has been conducted regarding the crime-terror nexus in Belgium. Especially the recently proposed paradigmatic explanatory framework of the phenomenon the Social Crime-Terror Nexus with focus on social factors and selection mechanisms is underexposed. Belgium is a unique case for studying this phenomenon as it is a small country that produced the bulk of recent European Foreign Terrorist Fighters. This study attempted to unravel this nexus by using a selective sample of in 2015 for terrorism offences convicted Belgian terrorists. Following the theoretical framework of developmental and life course criminology criminal careers were reconstructed on the basis of classical mass media. These open source data were collected for variables concerning (among others) socio-demographic characteristics and criminal pasts. This allows for a thorough analysis of the existence and nature of a social crime terror nexus in the Belgian context. The results based on a descriptive analysis of several hypothesis derived from the theoretical framework of developmental and life course criminology will be presented next to existing indications for the existence of the Social Nexus based on prior research. In conclusion avenues for future research will be discussed.

Panel number: 4.1 - Presentation 4.1.2
Processual models of radicalization into terrorism: a best fit framework synthesis

Author(s): De Coensel (Stéphanie) Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) – Ghent University Belgium

Abstract:
Scholars have provided an abundant amount of theories and models that offer an explanation to the processes that lead to terrorist involvement. However these models are often isolated and comparative reviews have been scarce and partial in scope. This presentation therefore aims to gain insight into the sequence of the trajectory towards terrorism by systematically identifying existing models and frameworks in the literature and analysing them thematically. The methodology of a 'best fit framework synthesis' enables to create a meta-framework that embodies the current state of research on processual models of radicalization. By focusing on how radicalization occurs (i.e. courses) rather than the question why radicalization might occur (i.e. causes) the meta-framework consists of an eight-phased horizontal funnel that covers the entire process from pre-radicalization to five radicalization phases sensu stricto to implementation and post-implementation. In these phases multiple concepts that relate to grievances cognitions groups and violence are identified. Although further research is imperative this contribution offers an initial incentive to transcend the fragmented approach in the field of radicalization research.

Moreover the meta-framework evidences a pre-crime hypothesis and shows that far-reaching criminal law provisions intervene at too early stages of the radicalization process.

Panel number: 4.1 - Presentation 4.1.3

Desistance Disengagement and Deradicalization. How the research on quitting crime can inform the study of leaving violent extremism behind.

Author(s): Raets (Sigrid) Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) – Ghent University Belgium

Abstract:
Thus far debates surrounding the subject of renouncing violent extremism have generally produced more heat than light. By contrast desisting from crime a process that is in many ways kindred to that of ending one's involvement in violent extremist activities is the subject of a much more mature research tradition. However while the theoretical distance between both phenomena is fairly minimal there have been few attempts to connect these two research domains in a systematic way. In this context the present paper intends to trace the outlines of both bodies of knowledge thereby effectively juxtaposing the cumulative insights on desistance from crime with the current academic work on giving up violent extremism. Drawing comparisons between these processes then should inform us on what aspects desisting violent extremist offenders might differ from or alternatively conform with their criminal counterparts. Tracking these theoretical similarities and differences most certainly bears implications for how the process of violent extremist discontinuation is to be understood and ultimately for how we should deal with this offender population.

Panel number: 4.1 - Presentation 4.1.4

Inside out: multi-agency working in the context of deradicalization and disengagement

Author(s): De Pelecijn (Lana) Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) – Ghent University Belgium
Hardyns (Wim) Decoene (Stef) Directoraat-generaal Penitentiaire Inrichtingen Brussels Belgium

Abstract:
There is general consensus among academics and practitioners that multi-agency structures and working processes are crucial in countering violent extremism. Multi-agency allows sharing expertise knowledge and information among various relevant partners regardless of their positioning. In this way the effectiveness and efficiency of deradicalization and disengagement interventions can be improved and adequate follow-up is made possible. However several challenges have been indicated especially within the prison context that may hamper this multi-agency cooperation: the lack of consensus on how to understand and prevent violent extremism the distrust among services due to opposite reference frameworks and the barriers of information sharing. Therefore the aim of this paper is to gain insight into how multi-agency takes shape in the realization of judicial disengagement trajectories from inside the prison to the outside. The results of this paper are based on qualitative focus groups with members of the psychosocial services within Flemish prisons and justice assistants from Flemish Houses of Justice. Based on a SWOT analysis we analyse the strengths weaknesses opportunities and threats of the current multi-agency working approach in the context of disengagement and deradicalization.

Panel number: 4.2 - Pre-arranged panel

Plural Policing 1

Author(s): White (Adam) University of Sheffield

Abstract:
Collecitvely the papers in this panel contribute towards our comparative understanding of how partnerships are produced and sustained accross the plural policing landscape.

Panel number: 4.2 - Presentation 4.2.1
Decentring the Police from Policing: Re-imagining Public Safety in and through Networks

Author(s): Crawford (Adam) University of Leeds School of Law

Abstract:
In this paper I argue that modern policing is - and has been for over 200 years - the outcome of a mixed economy of plural actors agencies and processes. I advance a conception of policing as a fundamental dimension of municipal governance embedded in and dependent on a complex constellation of inter-agency and multi-disciplinary networks. While acknowledging plural policing is by no means new grappling with what policing in and through networks actually means in practice remains a project that has become somewhat stalled. My intention is to think conceptually as to how we might re-imagine public safety in and through networks in a way that explicitly decentres the police from the broader tasks of modern policing. The paper outlines some of the challenges and opportunities that attend to a networked understanding of contemporary policing crime and social problems. We now need to understand better how the assemblages of plural actors and processes might better be harnessed in the interests of public safety and how to exploit the new forms of knowledge and practices that are forged through 'boundary work' at the interstices of cross-organisational arrangements whilst simultaneously attentive to their civil rights and ethical implications.

Panel number: 4.2 - Presentation 4.2.2
Partnerships in Plural Policing: Insights from the Netherlands and Belgium

Author(s): van Steden (Ronald) Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam Faculty of Social Sciences Political Science and Public Administration

Abstract:
Over recent years Europe has been the stage of several terrorist attacks in which mostly so-called 'soft targets' were hit: relatively open spaces where large crowds of people gather. As it is impossible for public governments to protect these locations alone national and municipal authorities and the police look for support among private (often commercial) parties and form alliances. In this way partnerships between the police and other policing actors have evolved in (quasi-)public spaces and in mass private properties. Such partnerships give rise to the question how governments may work together with plural policing actors to guard and secure soft targets effectively. The objective of our study was to gain insights into the relevant working methods and experiences regarding plural policing partnerships in times of an (increasingly) diffuse threat. We have examined three cases – the Ajax Stadium in Amsterdam the Nijmegen Four-Day March and the Antwerp Diamond Quarter – through a document analysis and interviews with policy-makers and partnership managers. The cases illustrate how successful partnership working is dependent upon a number of factors: regular contact trust a shared sense of urgency the will to bridge disagreements the presence of a unifying actor and public anchoring.

Panel number: 4.2 - Presentation 4.2.3
Exploring police interpretations and attitudes toward community crime control initiatives: the case of citizen patrols

Author(s): Butcher (Sean) University of Leeds School of Law

Abstract:
Within academic discourses the role of citizen-led policing has rarely commanded the degree of attention afforded to other state and non-state contributions. Little is known therefore about the manner in which citizen-led initiatives are held by public police organisations. Following an exploratory exercise across three citizen patrol cases studies in the North of England this paper utilises observation and interview data to explore police interpretation of the objectives and operation of initiatives along with views about the merits and challenges attached to each. The findings suggest that whilst police knowledge of initiatives was mixed officers and staff viewed these contributions as increasingly important following the

onset of fiscal restraint within policing. These supportive views appeared to drive greater degrees of engagement and fostered stronger links between police and those citizens involved. Meanwhile acknowledging various risks attached to encouraging autonomous citizen-led action police promoted the idea of greater regulation – either by bringing initiatives within the ambit of forces or by seeking to influence their activities by other indirect means. These attempts at 'governing from a distance' not only sought to professionalise the image and operation of initiatives but more clearly orient citizen patrol objectives towards the needs of police organisations themselves.

Panel number: 4.2 - Presentation 4.2.4
Plural Policing in Slovenia – the story so far

Author(s): Mesko (Gorazd) University of Maribor Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security
Lobnikar (Branko) University of Maribor Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security / Sotlar (Andrej) University of Maribor Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security

Abstract:
The pluralisation of policing has been noted in many countries in the past decades. In addition to the state police services there are numerous public and private organisations whose tasks nature of work and special powers make them "the new police forces". In Slovenia public police still play a dominant role in policing and security provision but other policing organisations developed to the extent that requires the attention of researchers. An ongoing research project entitled Police and other stakeholders of ensuring safety - aspects of plural policing in local communities in Slovenia addresses the current state of affairs in Slovenia in this field. The attention of researchers is focused on tasks and powers of organisations of plural policing (the police municipal warden services judicial police private security companies private detectives and different inspecting bodies). In addition they study systemic and functional position of the police in relation to other institutions of plural policing and training programmes for strengthening the competencies of police officers who together with other stakeholders participate in solving security problems in local communities as well as the public opinion on the trust and importance of the plural policing institutions. The preliminary results will be presented and discussed.

Panel number: 4.3 - Pre-arranged panel
Police stops: researching decision-making in a controversial practice

Author(s): O'Neill (Megan) University of Dundee Dundee United Kingdom

Abstract:
Police stops (stop and search) has been a controversial practice for a number of years in some European countries. The police have been accused of bias for example in terms of the ethnicity of those stopped (Bowling and Philips 2007) and the age of those stopped (Murray and Harkin 2016). This research while very important tends to explore the topic from the perspective of those who are stopped. The papers in this panel seek to redress this balance by researching police stops from the point of view of the officers themselves. The presenters on the panel are members of a COST Action on Police Stops and will discuss here their research which applies to Working Group 1 of the COST Action 'Doing Police Stops'. These papers will present a variety of methods used to explore police officer decision-making in conducting a stop the factors the officers take into account and their own justifications of their actions. The research has been conducted in Belgium Croatia and Spain and thus takes into account a diversity of policing systems and political contexts.

Panel number: 4.3 - Presentation 4.3.1
Discretionary or intelligence-led controls? Evidences from ID checks in Catalonia

Author(s): Lopez-Riba (Jose Maria) Universitat Pompeu Fabra Department of Law Barcelona Spain

Abstract:

In this work I confront the perspective of the Catalan police about ID checks with the official data. For this purpose I interviewed two police chiefs about the practice of ID checks and I collected official data about them in Catalonia. From the police point of view ID checks are motivated by the information gathered by police investigation and analysis units. People who fill the profiles made by these units in the places of police interest are the people who are more likely to be stopped by the police. Nevertheless official data shows a clear pattern of ID checks demographically concentrated in males young people and foreigners. This concentration is not mainly driven by the criminal behaviour as other sources of data shows. In addition there is little evidence of ID checks being geographically distributed in attention to areas with higher rates of crime. In conclusion although the police defend the practice of ID checks as an intelligence-led police activity there are evidences of a more discretionary use. These results are in line with results of research done in Spain and internationally and together point in the direction of the need of rethinking police stops and their practice.

Panel number: 4.3 - Presentation 4.3.2
When becoming suspicious isn't enough: discussing the factors that refrain police officers from carrying out a police stop

Author(s): Saudelli (Ines) Vrije Universiteit Brussel Research Group CRiS Brussels Belgium

Abstract:
Every day police officers are working on detecting crime. Within this crimefighting context 'becoming suspicious' is an essential part of police work. Proactive police controls generally take place when police officers develop a certain feeling of mistrust towards a person behaviour and/or situation. Extensive research on the factors giving rising to suspicion is already available. For example offender and officer variables (gender age ethnic origin …) situational variables (time location …) and system variables (police culture and policy expectations of society …) seem to form a breeding ground for suspicion. Instead of the presence of one single factor often it is a combination of various elements which make police officers suspicious and which cause them to proceed to an identity control. Our research into the Belgian stop and search practices however indicated that there is no linear relationship between the presence of suspicion based factors and proactive police stops. Various factors cause police officers to decide not to go ahead with an identity control irrespective of the absence of suspicious elements. In this paper I will expand on these factors. First results show that especially pragmatic considerations seem to be decisive.

Panel number: 4.3 - Presentation 4.3.3
The perception of efficiency of police stops among police officers in Croatia

Author(s): Karas (Zeljko) National Police College Croatia Zagreb Croatia

Abstract:
The aim of the research is to analyse perception of police officers on the characteristics they consider important for evaluating the efficiency of police stops (ID checks). In this paper a structured interview was conducted with five senior police officers (former heads of police units on state level). The second method is a survey of sample of police officers (N = 42). The results show that among the three most important benchmarks police officers considered important are frequency of evidence obtained (23%) frequency of finding wanted persons (20%) and influence on crime prevention (20%). Interview with former managers showed different perception concerning preventive effects. Further research should be conducted on a larger sample. Other results are pointing out that police officers estimated they officially registered only 7% of conducted police stops in last year. Such practice is based on the viewpoint that police stops should be registered if some legal procedure follows or if the person has criminal record. Further results showed that incriminating evidence is found only in 17% of police stops. The most of police stops are conducted by traffic police (60%) although they represent only 33% in the sample.

Panel number: 4.3 - Presentation 4.3.4
Identifying problematic mechanisms of police selectivity

Author(s): Van Praet (Sarah) National Institute for Forensic Science and Criminology (INCC) Brussels Belgium

Abstract:
This presentation will discuss the main results of a recent action research on problematic police selectivity practises in police activity. The main questions of the project are to identify practices of problematic police selectivity their mechanisms and ways to deal with it. Observations were used to access this object. At first we considered a broad spectrum of problems linked to selectivity of a diverse panel of first-line police officers. During the action phase police patrollers became the more specific scope of the research. This research took place at the demand of police force that has been working for 20 years on the relationship between police offers and the various communities living in the area. The aim was to not only to analyse what the problems were through an analysis made by solely the researcher but to include and discuss analysis by the first line police officers themselves of the problems and their coping mechanisms. We will focus specifically on the multi-level mechanism identified that leads to problems in how and when patrollers intervene. Those problems may concern a focus on certain areas or communities but also the way police will or can intervene.

Panel number: 4.4 - Pre-arranged panel
ESC Prison Working Group - Prison Education in Europe

Author(s): Vanhouche (An-Sofie) Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Abstract:
This panel includes the following presentations: 1) Pathways to Progression: Prison education in Northern Ireland 2) Law students behind bars in Denmark 3) University studying and cultural paths in prison contexts: The case study of the University Penitentiary Pole in Bologna – Italy 4) Co-learning in prison: Students' experiences with university education in a Belgian prison.

Panel number: 4.4 - Presentation 4.4.1
Pathways to progression: Prison education in Northern Ireland

Author(s): Flanagan (Keira) Queens University Belfast

Abstract:
Prison education has consistently been found to correlate with reduced rates of recidivism. Yet less is known about the extent to which prison education models have been developed with a theoretical understanding of desistance. In the United Kingdom Northern Ireland has taken the lead in developing the first 'Secure College' for imprisoned young men aged 18-21 years. Secure Colleges strive to place education at the heart of the institution's ethos to ensure that individuals leave prison equipped "with the motivation self-discipline and independence to commit to further studies training or employment" and to ultimately terminate their criminal careers (Ministry of Justice 2014: 6). Data from the present study examines the transformation of Hydebank Wood Young Offenders Centre into a Secure College. Using semi-structured interviews observational and administrative data experiences of this transformation from the perspective of management staff and the young people who reside at Hydebank Wood are explored. Drawing on the findings insights are offered regarding the extent to which prison education is informed by desistance research as well as the possible challenges other jurisdictions may encounter if they were to embark on such a transformational journey.

Panel number: 4.4 - Presentation 4.4.2
Law students behind bars

Author(s): Kjaer Minke (Linda) University of Southern Denmark

Abstract:

Since 2016 law students from University of Southern Denmark and incarcerated people from a closed prison have been taught together in a course on Criminal Justice matters. In total 24 students can be enrolled at the course: half of them are law students from the university and the other half are incarcerated people. Among other things the purpose is to assess the resources skills and experience available among incarcerated people (inside students) and law students (outside students). All students must pass a two-fold exam: A written synopsis in groups of students from inside and outside about a chosen topic within the course curriculum and an individual oral exam. This presentation focuses on how the students and prison authorities experience the course. Data derives from correspondences with prison authorities and students' questionnaires (2016 2017 2018 and 2019). Findings reveals that the course is a huge success and prison staff experience that the dynamic security in prison is strengthen: incarcerated people look forward to the teaching and they are admitted learning together with students from outside. Law students from the outside gain deeper understanding on law and experience that a law cases are more nuanced than they supposed.

Panel number: 4.4 - Presentation 4.4.3
University studying and cultural paths in prison contexts: The case study of the University Penitentiary Pole in Bologna – Italy

Author(s): Vezzadini (Susanna) University of Bologna

Abstract:
The presentation will discuss the results of a qualitative study realized among about 25 people detained in the prison of Bologna (Italy) students at the local University in a variety of courses. Since 2014 this University has subscribed an agreement with the Ministry of Justice and the Regional Administration of Penal Affairs in order to permit convicted people to access to university courses under the financial support of the academic organisms also benefit from the specific support of professors tutors and volunteers. The research's aim based on a phenomenological methodological approach – ethnographical approach - and conducted by in depth written interviews (divided into five thematic sections concerning for example points of relevance and critical aspects of studying in prison the value of culture and its meaning inside a "total institution" etc.) is double: first to evaluate the most relevant points of the cited agreement in terms of students' expectations personal interests and satisfaction types of relationships with the academic environment; secondary to consider how culture could influence their present life the revision or reconsideration of the past and finally their own identity and possible future choices (the reentry).

Panel number: 4.4 - Presentation 4.4.4
Co-learning in prison: Students' experiences with university education in a Belgian prison

Author(s): Vanhouche (An-Sofie) Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Abstract:
In 2017 the Belgian prison system allowed universities to bring their students to prison and learn together with (and from) incarcerated learners and prison staff. Since these projects are new in Belgian prisons evaluations and knowledge on students' experiences in this particular national context were lacking. This presentation therefore aims to increase insights in these learning experiences. Based on interviews focus groups and written evaluations from students who participated in a penology course this presentation highlights the importance of transformative learning experiences in Belgian prisons. Students explain they increase insights in viewpoints of the other student group. Additionally the knowledge on Belgian and European penal law penal policies and practices served to change daily experiences in the system. The presentation raises particular attention to students' experiences with social interactions during the course. Narratives on these exceptional interactions emphasize broader needs for contact with the outside world and a will to break out of isolation.

Panel number: 4.5 - Pre-arranged panel

ESC Working Group on Gender Crime and Justice: Gender Violence and Criminal Justice

Author(s): Burman (Michele) University of Glasgow Glasgow United Kingdom

Abstract:
This is a panel session put together by the ESC Working Group on Gender Crime and Justice in collaboration with the British Society of Criminology Women Crime and Criminal Justice Network. It draws together a set of papers which draw on different participant perspectives to interrogate criminal justice responses to violence against women in context in which national and local strategies interventions and responses have been variously shaped and influenced by political and institutional imperatives and public concerns.

Panel number: 4.5 - Presentation 4.5.1
Officer perspectives on challenges in the investigation of rape

Author(s): Hohl (Katrin) City University of London Sociology London United Kingdom

Abstract:
In England and Wales the 'justice gap' or 'attrition problem' for rape survivors continues to worsen – an ever-smaller proportion of rapes reported to the police result in a charge or conviction (CPS 2019). The vast majority of rape cases are concluded at the police investigation stage (Hohl and Stanko 2015). It is against this background that this study takes a fresh look at the police role in the attrition problem. Specifically this study aims to understand officer perspectives on the challenges in investigating rape reports and engaging with rape survivors. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with a stratified random probability sample of 20 officers of all ranks currently working in specialist rape investigation units of a large police service in England. The software programme Alceste was used to systematically analyse the interview transcripts. The analysis revealed four themes: Decision-making in the case (1) fascination with 'real' police detective work (2) criteria for a 'good' victim account (3) and challenges in obtaining & presenting the victim account (4). The paper discusses of the findings of this study in the context of academic expert views on the attrition problem and research evidence on rape survivor's experience of the criminal justice process.

Panel number: 4.5 - Presentation 4.5.2
Justice Journeys - rape and serious sexual assault victim--survivors 'end to end' experiences of the criminal justice system

Author(s): Bradley (Lisa) University of Glasgow Glasgow United Kingdom

Burman (Michele) University of Glasgow Glasgow United Kingdom / Brookes-Hay (Oona) University of Glasgow Glasgow United Kingdom

Abstract:
Based on in depth qualitative research with victim-survivors of rape and sexual assault going through the Scottish criminal justice system from point of reporting to final outcome this paper discusses their experiences of the investigative prosecution and court phases of the process. It considers their expectations (e.g. why did they report what did they expect would happen following report how did this compare to what did happen what does 'justice' mean to them?) and in so doing highlights the range of factors affecting decisions to engage in the criminal justice process and those factors that support the giving of 'best' evidence. It also highlights the key evidential practical personal and emotional challenges facing this group and points to the potential for systemic procedural and practical changes at different levels.

Panel number: 4.5 - Presentation 4.5.3
Preliminary results of a review of homicides of women in intimate partner relationships in Spain

Author(s): Cereza (Anabel) University of Malaga Andalusian Inter-University Institute of Criminology Malaga Spain

Abstract:
The "Spanish National Team for the Detailed Review of Homicides of women in Intimate Partner Relationships" (EHVdG) is a specialized and multidisciplinary group of experts lead for the Ministry of the Interior that it had coordinated and promoted the review of 150 homicides committed in Spain between 2006-2017. The main conclusions of the first report where 552 variables are analysed show that except for their origin mostly Spanish (71%) offenders and victims do not respond to a homogeneous profile but rather people from all types of age socioeconomic level education or occupation. When analysing the personality profile and lifestyle of homicides it had been found that offender do not usually present psychopathological disorders but there is a tendency towards substance abuse. Half had police or criminal records. A quarter of them committed previous crimes against their victims and some against other previous partners. Most of the offenders (60%) were identified cognitive biases with respect gender roles (machismo) clearly ruled out by 19% where deadly violence must be explained mainly due to other risk factors.

Panel number: 4.5 - Presentation 4.5.4
Might made right ? What links between interiorised sexual hierarchies and stereotypes by female teenagers and their exposure to violent values and behaviours?

Author(s): Gavray (Claire) University of Liege Sociology Liege Belgium

Abstract:
Research on female teenagers at the crossroad between criminology and gender studies evoke a link between the subscription to gendered representation of their own sexual group and the masculine group and between the risk of victimisation and the production of violence. Our analysis test and refine the hypothesis of such links. Our data comes from a survey with a representative sample of students from third grade in secondary school in the French speaking part of Belgium (equivalent of year 11 in the UK). A female subgroup comprises nearly 400 subjects. Results obtained interrogate professionals' practices and representations within youth institutions.

Panel number: 4.6 - Pre-arranged panel
Community Sanctions and Measures Working Group Panel I: Problem solving justice in a European context

Author(s): Blay (Ester) University of Girona Spain

Abstract:
Problem solving courts are relatively rare in Europe if we compare the European experiences to those in Canada Australia or the United States. In this panel we focus on problem solving strategies in several European countries both inside and outside the court. Three of the contributions critically focus on specific jurisdictions: the Netherlands Belgium and England and Wales. Problem solving justice in the Netherlands is for a large part in the hands of the prosecution service and a variety of agencies in the criminal justice organisation. The question is raised on what could be the added value of judges. The Ghent Drug Treatment court is one of the few problem solving courts in Continental Europe. Created in 2008 this Court aims at diverting drug users away from the criminal justice system. Evidence is presented to critically evaluate this court ten years after it was created. The third contribution presents results on empirical research on Youth Sentence Review Panels Family Drug and Alcohol Courts and adult Drug courts in England and Wales and analyses the obstacles and barriers to a more extensive use of these problem solving courts. Finally there is a theoretical contribution which proposes a comprehensive problem solving courts model

Panel number: 4.6 - Presentation 4.6.1
Problem solving justice outside the court in the Netherlands

Author(s): Boone (Miranda) Leiden University Netherlands

Abstract:
In this contribution we describe how efforts to solve the problems of suspects and victims are organized in the Dutch criminal justice systems. Contrary to the problem-solving courts that we know from the United States and Australia problem-solving justice in the Netherlands is for a large part in the hands of the prosecution service and a variety of agencies in the criminal justice organisation. There is a resistance to a more extensive intervention of the judges in problem-solving initiatives as this would be at odds with their impartiality and independence and judges are considered to have a lack of expertise in these issues. Empirical research shows that to a certain extent the Dutch approach helps solve concrete problems of parties and of persons situated in a criminal law context. On the negative side the position of interested parties in administrative decision-making is quite weak and the same is true for suspects in the criminal justice domain. The question is raised what could be the additional value of the judge in problem solving in a Dutch (and continental European) context.

Panel number: 4.6 - Presentation 4.6.2
Reflections on 10 years of Ghent drug treatment court

Author(s): Colman (Charlotte) University of Ghent Belgium
Wittouck (Ciska) University of Ghent Belgium

Abstract:
As opposed to English-speaking countries such as the US the UK and Canada drug treatment courts in Continental Europe are rare. One exception is the Ghent drug treatment court situated in East-Flanders in Belgium and implemented in May 2008 at the pre-conviction court level. The Ghent DTC has explicitly adopted an 'ultimum remedium' philosophy and aims to divert drug using offenders away from the criminal justice system to (drug) support and treatment services in the community. DTC clients are offered an opportunity to address their problematic drug use as well as difficulties on associated life domains such as employment housing or (mental) health before sentencing. A decade after the implementation of the Ghent DTC a reflective consideration of its drug treatment court model is convenient. The historical and present-day background the working model and empirical research findings on the court will be presented. Attention will be paid to differences with drug treatment courts in English-speaking countries to differences with adjusted drug treatment court models in other Flemish cities and to lived experiences of DTC clients and professionals. Links will be made between contemporary strength-based approaches to offender rehabilitation such as recovery and desistance and the Ghent drug treatment court model.

Panel number: 4.6 - Presentation 4.6.3
Problem Solving Criminal Justice. Developments in England and Wales

Author(s): Ward (Jenni) Middlesex University United Kingdom

Abstract:
Problem-solving criminal justice is the court-based approach designed in efforts to tackle social health and lifestyle problems linked to repeat patterns of criminal offending. Typically these cover drug and alcohol dependence issues mental disorder and youth and early independence vulnerabilities. This paper presents a critical analysis of three specific forms of problem-solving in England and Wales – youth sentence review panels the Family Drug and Alcohol courts and adult drugs courts. Empirical research is used to discuss the effectiveness and outcomes of this approach and argues realistic expectations in terms of what is considered 'success' for people who are attempting to become drug free and/or establish conventional pathways and desist from crime is essential. Obstacles preventing a more extensive application of problem-solving criminal justice is discussed drawing on argument connected to sentencing

parameters 'political will' and legal cultural impediments. If problem-solving justice is to become more widely established in local and geographical areas of need alterations are needed to the way court innovation in the English and Welsh system is enabled. Closer working relations between the professional judiciary and the large pool of volunteer 'lay' magistrates who preside over much lower criminal court judging in England and Wales is necessary.

Panel number: 4.6 - Presentation 4.6.4
Problem-solving justice theory

Author(s): Herzog-Evans (Martine) University of Reims France

Abstract:
In a paper published in 2016 Kaiser and Holtfreter made a tentative appeal for an integrated theory of problem-solving courts (PSCs). Their main argument was that even though it is now established that such programmes work and several meta-analyses testify to this (Latimer Morton-Bourgon & Chrétien 2006; Guttierez & Bourgon 2009; Shaffer 2011) their generalizability is limited by the lack of a theoretical model that would explain why they work and which are the exact components that make them effective. Kaiser and Holtfreter (also see Ginsburg Kermpany & Kaiser 2017; Herzog-Evans 2018) propose an integrated model which includes therapeutic jurisprudence (TJ) and procedural justice (PJ) (see also Birgden 2002; 2004; 2015). The model they propose is not fully developed and is limited to a list of principles. It does not include EBP offender treatment. It also lacks the inclusion of systemic legal reasoning along with an inclusion of the literature and theory which supports the PSC model. A comprehensive PSC model would therefore include the EBP which have been developed and tested as a result of work in these three areas. This presentation will explain how I have endeavoured to present such an integrated model (Herzog-Evans 2016a; 2016b; 2017a; 2018; 2019).

Panel number: 4.7 - Pre-arranged panel
Collateral Consequences of Criminal Records (WG) – Panel III: Book launch 'Fundamental Rights and Legal Consequences of Criminal Conviction'
Author(s): Meijer (Sonja) VU University Amsterdam Amsterdam Netherlands

Abstract:
Convicted offenders after they have served their sentences custodial or not often continue to be subject to numerous restrictions possibly indefinitely due to their criminal conviction. The breath severity and longevity and often hidden nature of these restrictions raise the question of whether offenders' fundamental rights are sufficiently protected. This meeting aims to make a start on a multilevel comparison on the legal consequences of former offenders' rights in Europe to answer this question. The starting point for this comparison is the recently published edited volume Fundamental Rights and Legal Consequences of Criminal Conviction (Sonja Meijer Harry Annison and Ailbhe O'Loughlin (eds.)). On the basis of principles such as prevention punishment proportionality and rehabilitation we will seek to explore how the legal consequences of a criminal conviction can and should be limited. And if greater limits are desired through what national or supranational mechanisms this can be achieved.

Panel number: 4.7 - Presentation 4.7.1
Fundamental rights and legal consequences of criminal conviction

Author(s): Meijer (Sonja) VU University Amsterdam Amsterdam Netherlands
Annison (Harry) University of Southampton England UK / O'Loughlin (Ailbhe) York University England United Kingdom

Abstract:
Restrictions on convicted offenders' rights are often justified as a means of preventing reoffending through incapacitation or deterrence. In relation to 'dangerous offenders' severe consequences can flow from a criminal conviction for a serious offence. This raises the question whether restrictions on offenders' rights can be seen as punishment. On the other hand minor offences can have far-reaching

consequences that seem out of step with the preventive function they ostensibly seek to fulfil. Can the principle of proportionality in sentencing form a potential limit on the severity of the legal consequences of criminal conviction? Furthermore how do legal consequences affect the process of desistance and rehabilitation of former offenders? In this regard: when and how should legal consequences come to an end? Should all offenders be eligible for legal rehabilitation? Or is it legitimate to exclude certain offenders from being legally rehabilitated and if so how? Should the offender be seen as a passive recipient of legal rehabilitation or able to influence his or her legal rehabilitation?

Panel number: 4.7 - Presentation 4.7.2
Collateral Consequences of a Conviction in Spain

Author(s): Larrauri (Elena) Universitat Pompeu Fabra Spain

Abstract:
In the US criminal convictions have adverse legal consequences beyond the limits established by the sentence imposed. Ex-offenders have their job opportunities severely limited their welfare and voting rights restricted and in the case of immigrants have a higher chance of being deported. The aim of this paper is to explore the extent to which collateral consequences also exist in Spain. For doing so we conducted a systematic search of the Spanish Legislation. The results show that in Spain there are multiple collateral consequences: a conviction even for a minor offence can lead to serious consequences in the labour market it can prevent the exercise of some political rights and it can create problems for welfare rights. We conclude that although significant differences between Spain and the US still persist the lack of research of collateral consequences in Spain and in other European Countries should be a cause for concern.

Panel number: 4.7 - Presentation 4.7.3
The albatross of juvenile criminal records

Author(s): Carr (Nicola) University of Nottingham

Abstract:
Within the United Kingdom an increasing emphasis on public protection evident in criminal justice and wider social policy has formed the background for the expansion of a criminal record regime which allows for the disclosure of old criminal records and even non-conviction information. The criminal record schemes in the various jurisdictions of the United Kingdom are notable in their breadth and stand in contrast to other European countries where access to criminal records is much more restricted and a greater emphasis is placed on their private nature. A further notable feature of criminal record regimes within the United Kingdom is the failure to adequately differentiate between criminal records acquired as a juvenile and those acquired as an adult. Looking specifically at the criminal record regime in England and Wales this presentation will highlight how records acquired as a juvenile for minor offending have been subject to disclosure many years after the event even in circumstances where the penalty issued at the time was considered to be 'diversionary'. It will also explore the implications of a recent Supreme Court ruling which highlights the need for a fundamental reconsideration of the approach towards criminal records.

Panel number: 4.8 - Pre-arranged panel
Book presentation: Breaking the Cycle of Mass Atrocities. Criminological and Socio-Legal Approaches in International Criminal Law Oxford Hart Publishing 2019

Author(s): Parmentier (Stephan) University of Leuven Leuven Belgium

Abstract:
International criminal law addresses dramatic situations in the collapse of societal structures leading to the inability of various actors to distinguish between 'good' and 'evil'. 'Collapse' does not necessarily entail

physical destruction or dissolution of institutions responsible for the enforcement of values but may also occur in the presence of authoritarian non-accountable institutions while in reality serving as an instrument of oppression. The present volume investigates the role of international criminal law at different points in time in the course of collective violence. It shifts away from law's narrow construction as an instrument of punishment of those most responsible for mass atrocities to viewing it as a broader force. Instead of focusing on the 'general-to-specific' dimension of mass atrocities this book examines its individual stages and possible causal linkages between them. Individual stages form a cycle which serves as a starting point or a framework assisting in studying collective violence and the role international criminal plays in containing it. The cycle points to the fact that mass atrocities and tensions preceding them are not singular events but rather that they keep occurring over a prolonged period of time manifesting as a symptom of a society exposed to violence and oppression.

Panel number: 4.8 - Presentation 4.8.1
General Introduction to the book

Author(s): Aksenova (Marina) IE University Comparative and International Criminal Law Madrid Spain Parmentier (Stephan) University of Leuven Leuven Belgium / Tripkovic (Milena) Edinburgh Law School

Abstract:
General introduction to the book 'Breaking the Cycle of Mass Atrocities. Criminological and Socio-Legal Approaches in International Criminal Law' edited by Marina Aksenova Elies van Sliedregt and Stephan Parmentier and published by Hart Publishing Oxford 2019.

Panel number: 4.8 - Presentation 4.8.2
Punishment in Transition: Empirical Comparison of Post-Genocide Sentencing Practices in Rwandan Domestic Courts and at the ICTR

Author(s): Hola (Barbora) NSCR Amsterdam Netherlands

Abstract:
Punishment in Transition: Empirical Comparison of Post-Genocide Sentencing Practices in Rwandan Domestic Courts and at the ICTR

Panel number: 4.8 - Presentation 4.8.3
Social Identity and International Crimes: Legitimate and Problematic Aspects of the 'Ordinary People' Hypothesis

Author(s): Harrendorf (Stefan) University of Greifswald Greifswald Germany

Abstract:
Social Identity and International Crimes: Legitimate and Problematic Aspects of the 'Ordinary People' Hypothesis

Panel number: 4.8 - Presentation 4.8.4
Not in our name! Visions of community in international criminal justice

Author(s): Tripkovic (Milena)

Panel number: 4.9 - Pre-arranged panel
The convergence of smuggling of migrants and human trafficking – what are the Criminology contributions?"

Author(s): Guia and Skilbrei (Maria João and May-Len) University of Coimbra Portugal and University of Oslo Coimbra Portugal

Abstract:
Smuggling of migrants and human trafficking have many points in common but they have also many divergent points. Criminology plays an important role in this differenciation especially because it is important to understand how victims and offenders are seen by criminology and other academic areas especially on the socio-legal aspects. If on the one hand victimization of the migrants on irregular situation may have been pushed by the urge of the criminalization of the migrant smuggling upon the 2002/90/CE directive of 28 November 2002 inducing states to decide criminalizing migrants themselves (contrary to what has been recomended by human rights defensors) on the other hand it has created a disharmonization especially within Member-States differenciation where in some countries these migrants are treated as victims and in others they are seen as offenders. On a third point of view the discourse of the human trafficking crime and increasing undertaken taugh measures on preventing and fighting this crime has raised event more concern around the illegality matter. In this pannel we shall debate issues where human trafficking and smuggling of migrants will be connected especially with the aim to find those divergent and convergent points to better discuss policies undertaken in both areas.

Panel number: 4.9 - Presentation 4.9.1
Justice gaps for female migrants

Author(s): Guia (Maria João) University of Coimbra Portugal and University of Oslo Coimbra Portugal
Skilbrei (May-Len) University of Oslo Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law

Abstract:
Several concerns have recently been raised regarding the sexual violence toward and exploitation of migrant women en route to Europe. While possible gendered forms of vulnerabilities have also been adopted by European policy debates it remains unclear as to what extent such violations occurred during the "refugee crisis" in 2015-2016 as well as what characterized them. It also remains unclear what responsibilities the European Union and its Member States have regarding migrants who have travelled or are currently travelling irregularly to Europe. In this chapter we present and discuss whether or not there is a justice gap in the face of particular harms affecting female migrants. This discussion is based on our and other researchers' findings relative to migrants police officers and service providers in light of the formulation and implementation of European policy frameworks designed to protect women from the dangers of migration.

Panel number: 4.9 - Presentation 4.9.2
The (lack of) distinction between trafficked and smuggled migrants – few reflections from the Polish criminological studies

Author(s): Szulecka (Monika) Institute of Law Studies Polish Academy of Sciences

Abstract:
Referring to the criminological study based on the analysis of selected criminal cases of the offences related to trafficking in human beings organising of unlawful border crossing and facilitation of foreigners' stay in breach to the law the following questions may be raised: - If and how are the existing definitions and numerous articles focused on the distinction between human smuggling and trafficking in human beings reflected in the practice of the law enforcement and judicial decisions? To answer the above questions selected results of the study based on the court files will be combined with other sources. The analysed data have been gathered since 2015 and include qualitative interviews with border guards and both qualitative and quantitative analysis of court files of criminal cases (the analyses were conducted among others within the project focused on criminalisation of migration). In the proposed paper the above-mentioned questions will be answered through presenting a few case studies in which the distinction between smuggled or trafficked migrants seemed to be crucial for the formal reaction of the state (who and how should be punished) on the one hand as well as for the protection of migrants' rights on the other.

Panel number: 4.9 - Presentation 4.9.3

Child trafficking in Europe

Author(s): Guia (Maria João) University of Coimbra Portugal and University of Oslo Coimbra Portugal

Abstract:
Human trafficking the modern slavery is one the current most challenging crimes to prevent and repress provoking states police and border services agencies and institutions to improve knowledge on network of criminals and their new exploitation schemes. Vulnerability concept include children especially if we are dealing with crime aspects. The implications of crime over children rely not only in their vulnerable condition but also on the consequences of crime activities in their health mental illness possible inducing of substance abuse violence and even the risk of pregnancy and higher infection diseases in cases of sexual exploitation and abuse. There is currently a lack of reliable data on these facts and child trafficking consequences may become a public health serious problema. Just as an example in India the government estimates 40% of children are in vulnerability of threats including trafficking (mainly for labour domestic and sexual exploitation and forced marriages). Definitions such as the Best Interest Determination (BID) entail the need to assess the specific and individual assessment of each child's exploitation form and trafficking context. In this communication I intend to pass over the current exploitation forms over trafficked children and raise questions over the state's different answers.

Panel number: 4.10 - Pre-arranged panel
Sports & Crime

Author(s): Nelen (Hans) Maastricht University Maastricht Netherlands

Abstract:
So far the relationship between sports and crime has not received much attention of criminologists. In a sector where financial interests and performance pressure have been forced up to staggering heights different forms of organisational crime are likely to occur. In this panel session three different sports-related topics will be explored and discussed: doping in cycling the role of agents and brokers in professional football and corruption within FIFA.

Panel number: 4.10 - Presentation 4.10.1
Doping in elite cycling

Author(s): Moerland (Roland) Maastricht University Maastricht Netherlands

Abstract:
In the 16 Tour de France races that took place from 1998 to 2013 81 different cyclists filled the 160 top-10 places. 65 percent of this group are now known dopers or they are strongly suspected of doping use. These figures indicate that doping use was an operational feature of elite cycling in the given period. The paper will investigate the structural nature of doping use in elite cycling and argue that the professional competition cyclists participated in was a crime facilitative system. The analysis will address several key features and implications of this system on the macro meso and micro level. The first part entails a macro historical analysis that will show how doping use became a culturally embedded practice. The second part of the paper takes a meso approach and looks into how organizational team dynamics contributed to an environment conducive to doping. Lastly on the micro level the role of individual managers team doctors and riders will be discussed.

Panel number: 4.10 - Presentation 4.10.2
The role of agents and brokers in professional football

Author(s): Steenwijk (Peter) Maastricht University Maastricht Netherlands

Abstract:

The representation of professional football players by agents and brokers has been associated with criminal activities such as money laundering tax evasion corruption and the exploitation of under-age players. For the past 15 years both national and European authorities have kept a respectful distance leaving the sector with the responsibility to regulate itself. A number of recent scandals involving football agents in Belgium the UK and Germany indicate that this policy of self-regulation has been less then effective. Given the huge social and financial impact of the sector and its vulnerability for criminal spin-off effects public regulation on either national or the European level seems to be inevitable. In this paper three different legal scenarios of public intervention will be discussed.

Panel number: 4.10 - Presentation 4.10.3
The FIFA-Corruption case

Author(s): Nelen (Hans) Maastricht University Maastricht Netherlands

Abstract:
The FIFA corruption case is an interesting example of organizational crime that can be studied from different angles. First the motives and opportunities for committing crime in this specific case can be analyzed from the perspective of the legal and organizational structure of FIFA. What was the situation like before the outbreak of the corruption scandal and what has happened since? Additionally the larger cultural setting in which FIFA operates - the football industry as a whole- can be taken into account. The environment in any business or social environment has a major influence on common practice within an organization and the way internal and external relations are maintained. The last part of the presentation will be dedicated to the policy measures that have been taken to prevent and contain corruption within FIFA.

Panel number: 4.11 - Pre-arranged panel
Radicalisation within the Digital Age: Role and Function of Online Communication

Author(s): Harrendorf (Stefan) University of Greifswald Greifswald Germany

Abstract:
The description and analysis of radicalisation processes is a challenging task for the social sciences in general and for criminology specifically. The research network „Radicalization within the Digital Age" analyses radicalization as a social phenomenon especially taking into account computer-mediated communication in social media. Social media groups for example on Facebook or Telegram allow for direct exchange communication and interaction as well as networking of different individuals worldwide. Such groups are also used to spread propaganda and thus allow for self-radicalization or mutual radicalization of their members. In the panel session first results from three media-focused sub-projects of the abovementioned research network are presented. These sub-projects focus on online radicalisation processes incitement to hate and violence and effects of extremist propaganda on its viewers. The following presentations are foreseen: 1. "Inciting to Hate or Inciting to Violence. The Variety of Right-Wing Extremist Online Communication" (Thomas Görgen Jens Struck Daniel Wagner) 2. "Small Snippet Incredible Impact. The Relevance and Usage of Pictures and Memes in Salafist-Jihadist and Right-Wing Extremist Communication Online" (Antonia Mischler Pia Müller) 3. "White Girls in White Dresses Picking White Flowers: Investigation of the Impact of Right-Wing Extremist Internet Memes on Vulnerable Individuals" (Samuel Tomczyk Diana Pielmann Silke Schmidt).

Panel number: 4.11 - Presentation 4.11.1
Inciting to Hate or Inciting to Violence. The Variety of Right-Wing Extremist Online Communication

Author(s): Görgen (Thomas) Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei Kriminologie und interdisziplinäre Kriminalprävention Münster Germany

Struck (Jens) Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei Kriminologie und interdisziplinäre Kriminalprävention Münster Germany / Wagner (Daniel) Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei Kriminologie und interdisziplinäre Kriminalprävention Münster Germany

Abstract:
Social networks like Facebook and Twitter are providing a space to communicate and debate on relevant social issues. The more controversial the topic the more biased and heated discussions may be. Posts are commented with critical and polarizing statements which may be offensive threatening or inciting to violent acts. The presentation provides findings on the use of digital media both for expressive hate speech (e.g. as reactive comments) and instrumental propaganda purposes (e.g. as initiative posts) in right-wing statements inciting to violent extremist acts. Based on open source online material the presentation provides findings on the clarity or ambiguity of incitements to violence as well as on narratives and patterns argumentation within this form of digital communication – in particular with a focus on visual material and memes. Analyses of German judicial files permit insights into police-registered cases of offensive or inciting right-wing-extremist statements in the digital space with regard to both offender and offense characteristics.

Panel number: 4.11 - Presentation 4.11.2
Small Snippet Incredible Impact. The Relevance and Usage of Pictures and Memes in Salafist-Jihadist and Right-Wing Extremist Communication Online

Author(s): Mischler (Antonia) University of Greifswald Greifswald Germany
Müller (Pia) University of Greifswald Greifswald Germany

Abstract:
Memes (concepts in the shape of image and text that put an idea or statement in a nutshell) spread themselves abundantly in social media. On Facebook Telegram etc. memes generate attention; they are being copied modified shared and commented. The use of visual messages is worthwhile for the users. Within seconds such messages communicate information about correct behavior social and political criticism or an individual position to social and activist topics. Memes as well as hashtags and videos are forms of expression for an ever-developing Internet culture which are also embraced by supporters of Salafi-jihadi and right-wing extremist ideologies. The paper focuses on the meaning and use of memes and images in Salafi-jihadi and right-wing extremist online communication and on the narratives transported by such text-image-combinations. It can be assumed that memes referring to popular culture are specifically used to spread aspects of extremist ideologies. As a typical element of Internet culture they suggest normality and entertainment value. They do not only transport openly extremist in-group and out-group stereotypes and inhuman positions in popular cultural appearance but can also carry subliminal ideological messages shared by users since they seemingly only reflect one's own opinion on certain social issues.

Panel number: 4.11 - Presentation 4.11.3
White Girls in White Dresses Picking White Flowers. Investigation of the Impact of Right-Wing Extremist Internet Memes on Vulnerable Individuals

Author(s): Tomczyk (Samuel) University of Greifswald Greifswald Germany
Pielmann (Diana) University of Greifswald Greifswald Germany / Schmidt (Silke) University of Greifswald Greifswald Germany

Abstract:
In the age of social media internet memes especially image macros have become a popular form of communication. With regards to radicalization and extremism however internet memes can be used to fuel extremist attitudes or behaviour for instance xenophobia among right-wing extremist groups. Current research focuses largely on the composition content and context of such material however empirical research on its impact and connection to recipients' vulnerability towards radicalizing and extremist attitudes is scarce. Therefore this paper examines the association between vulnerability to radicalizing content for example characterized by one's experience of economic deprivation or authoritarianism and

the perception and evaluation of radicalizing online materials. Measures comprise subjective measures (self-report questionnaires) of vulnerability but they also include objective measures (implicit attitudes) and eye tracking data regarding internet memes (i.e. images and image macros). The results reveal several connections between aspects of vulnerability and the reception of internet memes. In particular images promoting a positive image of right-wing extremist groups seem to be impactful particularly for persons with pronounced deprivation and authoritarianism. Consequently selective prevention efforts might be beneficial to counter radicalization tendencies. However further research in more diverse and cross-cultural samples is needed to validate these conclusions.

Panel number: 4.12 - Panel 4.12.1
Behind Enemy Minds. Using Outerviewing to go from Sight to Insight.

Author(s): Van Belle (Frederik), Ghent Local Police
Covent (Kim), Ghent Local Police

Abstract:
'Behind Enemy Minds' is the Ghent police's integrated concept that combines observation perspective-taking interpretation and purposeful action to address imminent threats and to disrupt criminal planning cycles. It is based on the validated theories of predictive profiling and red teaming reinforced with additional scientific and empiric insights to create a practical teachable technique. We devised a method we call 'outerviewing' a ready-to-use tool to thoroughly and systematically scan the environment using wide-screen observation linked to the reticular activating system with emphasis on objective reporting. Through a two-step taxation end-users can detect persons of interest by observing human behavior and its limbic system in combination with directed stimuli to provoke reactions. The goal is to access the thoughts emotions and intentions of an enemy relative to its target. We also search for the enemy within our own thinking police organization and operational strategies; we screen ourselves and our colleagues assess our procedures and dispositions and reveal every flaw as the enemy does. They scan our strengths but focus on our weakest links. They perceive buildings and sites as opportunities and see people and objects as targets. The final step is interpretation threat assessment and interpellation to successfully obstruct and counter the enemy.

Panel number: 4.12 - Presentation 4.12.2
Platform Policing and the Real-Time Cop

Author(s): Wilson (Dean) University of Sussex Brighton United Kingdom

Abstract:
Policing particularly in the United States is being progressively datafied. This process has an historical trajectory that is crucial to the analysis and critique of new platform-based security architectures. Predictive policing has already attracted considerable attention partially due to its seemingly novel fusion of predictive analytics and police work. Hyperbolic early claims—often mobilizing science fiction imagery—that the future could in fact be predicted gestured towards utopic/dystopic imaginaries of seamless integrated control. Predictive policing is however increasingly only one component of cloud-based data systems coursing through police activity. The imaginary of these transformations can be analysed through the security imaginary of policing as a process of real-time data transmission constantly self-adjusting and perfecting through autonomous calculation. The historical contextualization of this imaginary suggests useful vectors of inquiry that position platform policing squarely within the mechanisms of contemporary capitalism.

Panel number: 4.12 - Presentation 4.12.3
Is predictive policing legitimate? Exploring the drivers behind predictive policing in the Netherlands and Belgium

Author(s): Van Brakel (Rosamunde) Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Abstract:
The police are increasingly investing in algorithmic systems to predict crime before it happens. However there is increasing international evidence that these technologies do not work to prevent crime the data and algorithms used are riddled by manipulation error and bias and the technologies are implemented without necessary legal and ethical safeguards. Regardless of this evidence enthusiasm of police and policy makers for implementing predictive policing in Europe is not fading. For instance in the Netherlands the Criminality Anticipation System was rolled out nationally regardless of the fact that the evaluation by the Police Academy concluded that it does not prevent crime. These observations raise questions of legitimacy. Why in times of 'evidence-based policing' is there so much enthusiasm for a policing method that has not proven its effectiveness in preventing crime and poses many ethical questions? Is predictive policing an example of what has been called 'symbolic policing' should it been seen as part of the more general pre-emptive policing logic which is characterized by an almost religious belief in the technological fix and optimization. The paper aims to answer these questions by exploring the drivers for the implementation of predictive policing with a focus on the Netherlands and Belgium.

Panel number: 4.12 - Presentation 4.12.4
Behavioural profiling in an airport setting: a useful tool for security and police officers to detect criminals or just another hidden way to round up the usual suspects?

Author(s): Van der Auwera (Jop) KU Leuven Leuven Belgium
Van Daele (Dirk) KU Leuven / Vervaeke (Geert) KU Leuven

Abstract:
The two suicide bombings at Brussels Airport on March 22 2016 initiated a substantial modification of the security measures at the airport. One of these counter-terrorism measures implies the training of certain police officers into behaviour detection officers (BDO's) whose task it is to notice suspicious behaviour of high risk passengers. If they identify such behaviour on the basis of an 'objective' process using behavioural indicators they can select these potential criminals and route them to an additional security screening. There however appears to be some disagreement on the validity of this behaviour detection approach also known as behavioural profiling. On the one hand some academic research indicate that using BDO's to single out high-risk passengers from the crowd is more effective compared to using an ad random screening procedure conducted by regular police officers. On the other hand critics argue that using BDO's to detect deception based on (non-)verbal cues is invalid and therefore a covert manner to select passengers solely based on intuition. In light of this the presentation addresses some preliminary results of a literature review concerning the validity of the behavioural profiling technique. In addition some research about lie-detection first-impression and stereotypes will be discussed.

Panel number: 4.13 - Panel
Online Economic Fraud before and during the economic crisis: The case of Greek business sector

Author(s): Spathi (Theoni) National and Kapodistrian University of Athens Athens Greece

Abstract:
Online economic fraud has been an emerging crime during the last decade influenced also by the current economic crisis which is likely to create the necessary background for the development of such criminal behaviors. As part of an ongoing PhD research this presentation is going to sum up the recent studies on the impact of the economic crisis on online crime to set out the main characteristics of this phenomenon as well as the key criminal behaviors that exist inside the business sector discussing simultaneously further statistical facts and figures from several scientific studies worldwide. Finally the initial findings from the questionnaire to the Greek businesses as well as from the face to face interviews with the practitioners and the public sector in Greece will be also presented making an initial possible link of this type of crime with the economic crisis before (period 2000-2007) and during (2007-2014).

Panel number: 4.13 - Presentation 4.13.1
Cybercrime Kingpins and the commoditization of cybercrime

Author(s): Wall (David) University of Leeds Leeds United Kingdom

Abstract:
At the heart of the ever-expanding cyberthreat landscape has been the expansion of a cybercrime ecosystem around data breaches. Whilst considerable attention has been placed upon the consequences of companies of having weak security allowing data breaches to occur relatively little attention has been placed upon what happens to the data once stolen. Much of the data stolen is subsequently being used by to fuel facilitate and commit cybercrimes and it finds expression in the growing market for crimes-as-a-service which offenders can hire from other offender groups to commit cybercrimes. In this process of 'commoditizing' cybercrime cybercrime services can now be literally bought off the shelf as-a-service. So in addition to primary offender groups (e.g. the hackers fraudsters and protesters etc.) are a range of secondary key criminal actors the 'brokers' who provide crime services to help primary offenders commit cybercrime but for a price. These crime 'brokerships' each provide distinct services and are dominated by kingpins. By mapping out the various roles (the kingpins) and their interdependency between parts of this ecosystem it is possible to both improve understanding of organised crime online and also suggest more effective ways of focusing law enforcement resources.

Panel number: 4.13 - Presentation 4.13.2
Fraud against businesses both online and offline : Crime scripts business characteristics efforts and benefits:

Author(s): Junger (Marianne) University of Twente Enschede Netherlands
Wang (Victoria) University of Portsmouth Criminal Justice Studies Portsmouth United Kingdom / Schlömer (Marleen) University of Twente Enschede Netherlands

Abstract:
This study analyses 300 cases of fraudulent activities against Dutch businesses 100 from each of the following three categories: CEO-fraud fraudulent contract and ghost invoice. We examine crime scripts key characteristics of targeted companies and the relationship between input criminal effort and output financial benefit. Results indicate that whilst all CEO-frauds are conducted online most of the fraudulent contracts and ghost invoices are undertaken via offline means. Both Routine Activity Theory and Rational Choice Model are evidenced – fraudsters clearly take business size and seasonality into account and the input criminal effort and output criminal benefit are positively correlated. Having vigilant employees is evidenced as the most effective way of fraud prevention both online and offline.

Panel number: 4.13 - Presentation 4.13.3
State-Sponsored Cyber-Interference in Elections: New Standards?

Author(s): Scherr (Albert) University of New Hampshire School of Law Concord New Hampshire United States

Abstract:
In the 2016 U.S. presidential election evidence existed that the Russian government made serious efforts through cyberattacks (and other means) to tilt the election. This effort is an early documented example of using cyberattacks to affect an election. Yet many countries have used other means to affect many state elections over the last 50 years through non-cyber means. These efforts occurred either in countries viewed by the interfering country as having unfavorable authoritarian regimes or in emerging democracies in which the "democratic" forces are un-favored. Historically rarely has a country been held responsible for such non-cyber actions. Nor did the international community seek to deter electoral interference with any kind of legal or economic regime of enforceable significance. Should the fact that such efforts are now directed at mature democratic states and are through a cyberattack matter in how the international community responds? This presentation examines some of the relevant history and review some of the current international standards applicable to cyber interference in state elections. It

will explain why despite the apparent need any set of state-specific or international standards for such cyber interference in state elections may miss deeper inequities in policing only certain types of state election interference.

Panel number: 4.14 - Pre-arranged panel
Cyber Crime IV: Mitigating Cybercrime

Author(s): Leukfeldt (Rutger), Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) Netherlands

Abstract:
This panel explores evidence-based prevention strategies and cybercrime legislation

Panel number: 4.14 - Presentation 4.14.1
Online and offline fraud reporting: an examination of determinants and motives

Author(s): Kemp (Steven), Universitat de Girona Spain

Abstract:
While the Spanish National Police applaud the recent crime drop in their official statistics and attribute this reduction to increased police efficiency international literature postulates that there is a large dark figure of cyber fraud. With the aim of exploring cyber fraud underreporting in Spain and Europe and its implications for policing strategies the present study analyses crime trends in Spanish police statistics fraud data from the Bank of Spain and the European Central Bank as well as the results of national victimisation surveys from a number of European countries. The study finds that although offline fraud levels appear relatively stable cyber fraud is extremely prevalent rising rapidly and likely to continue increasing. Underreporting appears to be considerably higher than for other property crimes thus the real crime rate is likely much greater than the official and public police forces appear underprepared to deal with widespread cyber fraud. The findings highlight the need for evidence-based fraud prevention strategies which are designed and implemented through cooperation between the police academia the public administration and importantly the private sector.

Panel number: 4.14 - Presentation 4.14.2
How legislation deals with emerging cybercrime: A digital security perspective in Ireland

Author(s): Friend (Catherine) Waterford Institute of Technology Ireland

Abstract:
Cybercrime legislation in Ireland is still in its infancy and needs an effective and consistent constitution and framework to ensure accountability and action. Cybersecurity today faces difficulties and controversies that go beyond technology capabilities; the normalisation of cybercrime personal and international communication and trade obstruction information validity concerns and purposeful misuse. Therefore defining cybercrime legislation through a legal review of current Irish legislation of technology related crimes and understanding the experiences of digital security practitioners with relevant legislation is important for civil criminal and national security. This research addressed professional experiences and opinions of security practitioners in the field of cybercrime legislation through qualitative surveys [n= 24] and interviews [n=17] as well as a review of current legislation in Ireland. Primary emergent themes where professional and public awareness and education perception of seriousness and prioritisation of resources for more "serious" crimes jurisdiction technology use and accountability. Secondly this research has explored themes in current legislation in Ireland under data access and harmful communication. This cross-discipline research will contribute to Irish psychological and legal understandings of cybercrime

regulation and technology use today and ultimately create recommendations from academics and practitioners to improve current legal approaches to cybercrime regulation.

Panel number: 4.14 - Presentation 4.14.3
International online purchase fraud: Investigation into disruption possibilities

Author(s): Jansen (Jurjen) Cybersafety Research Group (NHL Stenden University of Applied Sciences / Police Academy) Netherlands
Westers (Saskia) Cybersafety Research Group (NHL Stenden University of Applied Sciences / Police Academy) Netherlands / Stol (Wouter) Cybersafety Research Group (NHL Stenden University of Applied Sciences / Police Academy) Netherlands

Abstract:
Open University of the Netherlands Buying and selling online is usually done to full satisfaction of all parties. However in the event of online purchase fraud a victim transfers money for a product or service without receiving it. This study focusses on international online purchase fraud which means that victims have transferred money abroad. For the police and their partners the international component provides a serious obstacle in investigating this type of crime. The goal of this study is to gain more insight into this specific form of online fraud and on that basis to provide insight into the possibilities of combating this type of crime other than with police investigation. To map the attack strategies of international online purchasing fraud 150 police reports were analysed. In addition twenty semi-structured interviews with victims were conducted. Finally opportunities for disrupting purchasing fraud have been identified based on interviews with sixteen experts and a brainstorming session with an advisory committee. Four crime scripts are distinguished. The identified disruption possibilities of international online purchasing fraud are framed in accordance with the framework for situational crime prevention. Three strategies are proposed that seem the most promising to disrupt online purchasing fraud from abroad.

Panel number: 4.15 - Panel 4.15.1
Biosocial Criminology or 'Why Crime Runs in the Blood': a multidisciplinary approach to White Collar Crime biological interactions and consequences in the Law

Author(s): Galimi (Domenico)

Abstract:
Biosocial Criminology is enjoying a small but significant resurgence in popularity. The mapping of the Human Genome has allowed humanity to understand aspects of our nature that wouldn't be possible to understand before. White Collar Crime has been examined by academia research and legislators since Edwin Sutherland firstly defined it. Results have been inconsistent: inadequate research and even less adequate criminal sanctions against it. Biosocial criminology unavoidably accepts that human behaviour is the product of a complex interaction of environmental and biological influences. But at the same time it also aims to enlighten researchers on biological influences in a way that doesn't refuse evidence on the basis of Political Correctness taken to the extreme. This paper wants to tackle the above issue from a critical theoretical point of view as a foundation for future research. It aims to challenge the traditional view held by most editors that biology law and criminology do not fit together. Specifically it aims to examine the neuro-psychological interactions in white collar criminals. Especially the statement often made "I couldn't stop". Is this true on a biological level? And if true should it influence lawmakers juries and magistracy? Is leniency an inevitable consequence of better understanding?

Panel number: 4.15 - Presentation 4.15.2
Assisted desistance: Exploring a coordinated community based response to the reintegration of perpetrators of sexual harm

Author(s): Cresswell (Clare) University College Dublin Dublin Ireland

Abstract:
Research on desistance from sexual offending is a less well trodden path in criminology. Relatedly there is a dearth of research relating to different models of assisted desistance that is how people who commit sexual crimes are best helped to avoid reoffending. Rehabilitation practice has tended to follow the more traditional 'risk based' cognitive model. However a new pathway is evident in desistance theorists' contention that the cognitive model is insufficient on its own and that 'strengths based' models whose primary emphasis is on building human and social capital are needed to address broader social and legal challenges faced by perpetrators of sexual harm with regard to rehabilitation and reintegration following custody. This is particularly important since this offender group often experience significant challenges including rejection and isolation both seen as risk factors for reoffending. This paper presents the findings of a study conducted in the Republic of Ireland which explored a coordinated community-based response of three very different rehabilitative programmes for perpetrators of sexual harm. With the overarching aim of preventing further victims each programme has either a practical social or cognitive focus in assisting desistance from sexual crime. Results show the value of such a coordinated approach.

Panel number: 4.15 - Presentation 4.15.3
Clients of prostitution : attitudes motivations and perceptions

Author(s): Doffiny (Valentine) University of Liège Belgium
André (Sophie) Université de Liège

Abstract:
Prostitution has been investigated in the scientific literature and debated as a public policy issue for many years. However most of the empirical research on this subject has focused on female prostitutes few studies focus on other actors in the prostitution phenomenon. This explanatory research aims to investigate and improve knowledge about this topic by focusing on some particular actors: the clients. It attempts to explore the clients' ''profiles'' but also their attitudes perceptions and representations towards the phenomenon of prostitution. To this end an anonymous survey was proposed online through platforms and discussion groups dedicated to clients of prostitution. The survey includes several questions about their profile (age frequency of consumption of prostitution relationship status etc.) their representations of women in general of prostitutes in particular their perceptions of the factors that lead women to prostitute themselves and also their opinion about other men who pay for sex. The purpose of this research is to investigate the clients' attitudes towards prostitutes and prostitution regarding a range of factors generally identified as being related to these attitudes.

Panel number: 4.16 - Pre-arranged panel
ISRD3 Panel 3: Gender offending and victimization: Results from comparative research (ISRD)

Author(s): Dąbrowska (Marta) Northeastern Boston United States

Abstract:
This is the third panel focusing on the International Self-Report Delinquency study (ISRD3). This panel presents four papers that highlight the impact of gender on offending and victimization

Panel number: 4.16 - Presentation 4.16.1
A cross-national comparison of gender gap in youth victimization

Author(s): Podana (Zuzana) Charles University Prague Czech Republic

Abstract:
The paper examines gender differences in victimization of adolescent boys and girls across 26 countries. The analyzed data come from the third sweep of the International Self-Report Delinquency survey

(ISRD3) which targeted youth approximately 12 to 16 years old (N = 61000). Results show a considerable variation in the size of the gender gap among analyzed offences as well as among countries. The level of gender inequality measured by the Gender Inequality Index (GII) seems to be only partially effective in explaining the country-level differences; whereas victimization rates are very similar for boys and girls in highly developed countries with low gender inequality the variation in the gender gap is large among countries with high gender inequality. Eventually implications and limitations of the findings are discussed.

Panel number: 4.16 - Presentation 4.16.2
Troubled families parents who hit and resilience: Does gender make a difference?

Author(s): Marshall (Ineke Haen) Northeastern Boston United States
Wills (Candi) Northeastern Boston United States / Marshall (Chris) University of Nebraska-Omaha School of Criminology and Criminal Justice Omaha United States

Abstract:
Physical punishment by parents (and others) is banned by law in a growing number of countries (Commissioner for Human Rights 2008; Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children 2009). Those most likely to hurt children are the primary caregivers (parents). Research has shown that troubled families are more likely to also physically abuse their children. Domestic violence against children is associated with weaker parental attachment and lower levels of subjective well-being. One major unresolved question is whether girls are more – or less- impacted by the violent family context than boys. Research question: Is the association between troubled family life use of violence by parents attachment to parents and subjective wellbeing (resilience) different for girls than for boys? Method: Self-reported responses to a questionnaire from the third sweep of the International Self-Report Delinquency survey (ISRD3) which targeted youth approximately 12 to 15 years old (N = 61000) in 26 countries are analyzed. Multivariate analysis of the associations between troubled family context parental use of force parental attachment and subjective well-being (resilience) are conducted separately for boys and girls. The impact of the national context is also evaluated.

Panel number: 4.16 - Presentation 4.16.3
Girls gang members: results from the second and third waves of the International Self-Report Study in 10 countries

Author(s): Haymoz (Sandrine) University of Applied Sciences Fribourg Switzerland

Abstract:
In this study the prevalence rates of girls who are members of gangs are shown. The results are based on 10 countries; which were taking part at the ISRD-2 and -3 study. The sample is made up of 7th 8th 9th grade students both boys and girls attending different types of schools. To identify gang members the Eurogang's definition is used. It appears that the general prevalence rates of gang members decrease in almost all analyzed countries but the presence of girls in gang increases. Indeed 40.2% of gang members were female in the ISRD-2 whereas it is the case for 46.5% in the ISRD-3. According the ISRD-3 data we have found large differences on the percentages of gang members among countries (from 1.9% in Bosnia-Herzegovina to 11.4% in Italy) as well on the prevalence of girls in the gangs (from 31.8% in Netherland to 55.5% in Czech Republic). Interestingly in Czech Republic and in Estonia female gang members are more numerous than male gang members are. We compare also the risk factors of the belonging to gangs for girls and for boys.

Panel number: 4.16 - Presentation 4.16.4
Self-reported domestic violence of juveniles in Serbia

Author(s): Stevkovic (Ljiljana) University of Belgrade Faculty for special education and rehabilitation Belgrade Serbia/>Victimology Society of Serbia

Abstract:
Domestic violence has different forms considering specific dynamics of the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim. One of its most hidden forms is the violent behaviour of juveniles towards other family members. This paper aims at presenting a part of the results of third International Self-Report Study conducted in Serbia on a sample of 1344 students from randomly selected elementary and secondary schools in Belgrade and Novi Sad aged between 12 and 19 years. Along the core set of questions Serbia added three additional modules in the ISRD3 questionnaire among which one was with questions regarding domestic violence perpetrated by juveniles. This survey had action character which was based on the psychological support for the students who were potential perpetrators of domestic violence. The paper will start with a brief overview of the research methodology which will be followed with findings of the prevalence and main characteristics of violent behaviour of juveniles towards parents siblings and grandparents in Serbia and its predictors.

Panel number: 4.17 - Panel
Sticky floors and glass ceilings: Transformation of a Criminology journal in post-apartheid South Africa

Author(s): Sadiki (Lufuno) University of Pretoria Pretoria South Africa
Steyn (Francois) University of Pretoria Pretoria South Africa

Abstract:
During apartheid South African universities were segregated along racial lines. Universities for Whites were part of South Africa while universities for Blacks were scattered across the various so-called independent homelands. Due to the skewed allocation of resources and legislative restrictions research output by Black scholars was severely constrained. The achievement of democracy necessitated radical redress in the country's higher education sector including research and research output. This paper reports on the transformation of the journal Acta Criminologica in relation to publishing trends in terms of among others race gender university affiliation post level and authorship rank. Interval sampling was used to select a total of 385 articles (spanning 14 volumes and 35 editions) that were published between 1993 and 2018. The results show that overall publications were dominated by White male (49.6%) and female (26.0%) scholars while 37.2% of articles originated from one university only. Although some statistically significant shifts feature in terms of key transformation indicators progress appear slow and limited to a particular profile of researcher. The results will be contextualised amid the phenomenon of publication syndicates publications by editors and the composition of editorial teams and boards of the journal.

Panel number: 4.17 - Presentation 4.17.1
Challenges and Prospects of Criminologists in Lithuania

Author(s): Alekneviciene (Jolanta) Vilnius University

Abstract:
The presentation aims to answer the questions of the value challenges and perspectives of the criminologist's profession in Lithuania. We will discuss criminology as interdisciplinary science which collaborates with sociology psychology law biology economics geography mathematics and other disciplines the construction of criminological knowledge and the role of criminological imagination (Young 2011). This year marks the 20th anniversary of the launch of a master's degree in sociology and criminology at Vilnius University. In 2017 the first bachelor study programme in criminology not only in Lithuania but also in the Baltic States started. The start of the programme was popular with students. The discussion about the prospects raises the question: a criminologist—a professional or a specialist with the wide set of knowledge competences and skills? What are the core competences of a criminologist? How many criminologists do we need? Do studies in criminology (and a diploma in social sciences) that focus on the practical application of skills and abilities interdisciplinary study integration consistent deepening of criminological knowledge will respond to the changing and globalized labour market need?

Panel number: 4.17 - Presentation 4.17.2
The short history of online crime news: TheGuardian as a case study.

Author(s): Steenhout (Iris) Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Abstract:
Crime and media have a long standing relationship. The broader description of 'crime' 'control' and 'deviance' can be considered the core element of news. It should therefore not surprise that scholars from a variety of disciplines have studied the evolution of crime news. However while it is online that stories break at the speed of light and start circling the globe instantly most studies still focus on newspapers and pay little attention to the evolution of crime related articles on news sites. Recently journalists were forced into a continuous deadline instead of a fixed one. This had important consequences for the operational processes and structure of (online) news organisations. By means of an exploratory history-research approach we analyse the effects of this new reality for crime news reporting on TheGuardian.co.uk (1996-2017) one of the largest news websites worldwide. Our analysis shows that the news organisation developed a strong focus on user participation. We found that opening up the realm to readers and citizen reporters has some important consequences that are situated at the level of for example gatekeeping and 'crime definition'.

Panel number: 4.17 - Presentation 4.17.3
Managerialism Procedural Traditions and Professional Cultures: The Working Practices of Dutch and English Criminal Defence Lawyers at the Investigative Stage of the Criminal Process

Author(s): Pivaty (Anna) Maastricht University Netherlands

Abstract:
This presentation is based on the findings of a qualitative study into the everyday working practices of criminal defence lawyers at the investigative stages of the criminal process in England and Wales and the Netherlands. The study comprised more than 50 weeks of observations with lawyers and at police stations and interviews with about 60 criminal defence practitioners. The research places the empirical findings in the broader theoretical contexts of the prevailing procedural traditions and criminal justice policies (managerialism austerity and crime control). The study provides an insight into the professional cultures of criminal defence lawyers: important actors in the criminal justice system that have been overlooked in the 'traditional' research on criminal justice institutions (focusing on police judges and prosecutors).

Panel number: 4.18 - Presentation 4.18.1
Police Reform in a Post-conflict Context: The Case of Solomon Islands

Author(s): Watson (Danielle) National and Kapodistrian University of Athens Athens Greece

Abstract:
Police reform in much of the developing world reflects a preoccupation with either shifts away from parmilitaristic policing models or restoration of law and order in post-conflict societies. For many Pacific Island Countries (PICs) dialogue on reform reflects the prioritization of internal organizational restructuring and capacity building with minimal emphasis on responding to ever-changing stakeholder demands. What is also common is for police reform efforts to closely align with prioritized focal areas of donor countries or powerful neighbours in developed countries with different contextual realities. Here we discuss police reform efforts in a PIC that has been the recipient of a large-scale government restoration intervention initiative and highlight the complexities specific to piecing together the police reform architecture. We also make reference to Solomon Islands to support our argument that problematic police reform can be largely attributed to focal imbalances between internal and external transformation agendas. The article concludes with a summary of the constraints associated with police reform in post-conflict contexts and recommendations for navigating the reform process.

Panel number: 4.18 - Presentation 4.18.2
Ten Years After - what happened with the Danish police reform?

Author(s): Holmberg (Lars) University of Copenhagen Copenhagen Denmark

Abstract:
The Danish police reform implemented in the years 2007-09 was advertised as a decentralization. Fewer but more independent police districts were supposed to provide a more uniform police service to all citizens while at the same time making the police more effective. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) were used as an important tool to manage police performance. The present paper discusses the results of the reform so far. Does Denmark now have a more uniform and effective police service? Is the reliance on KPIs the same as it was at the outset of the reform? And what happened to local policing along the way?

Panel number: 4.18 - Presentation 4.18.3
Still the same police? Rationalization processes and fundamental change in the police organization.

Author(s): Schaap (Dorian) Radboud University Nijmegen

Abstract:
Police organizations in many Western countries look quite different now than they did in even the recent past. This presentation explores some of the main changes and the tensions that may arise as a consequence. A torrent of interrelated changes in the police and policing has now reached a stage where our very understanding of 'police' as a concept may be in doubt. This concept is determined by who the police are (in terms of demography education and organization) what the police do (their tasks and activities strategies management and the technology and information they use) and what the police mean (in terms of public expectations legitimacy and trust). Who the police are and what they do has in many places changed substantially. This is due to what can best be described as an array of various rationalization processes. What the police mean to citizens what they symbolize however has not so obviously changed. The risk we run is that the reality of a modern rationalized police organization clashes with the traditional mythical image of the police in public consciousness. At the core of this clash lies a value-laden debate on what the police are and what they ought to be.

Panel number: 4.18 - Presentation 4.18.4
Organisational Communication of the Police Self-concept

Author(s): Pehle (Sigrid) Westfaelische Wilhelms-Universitaet Muenster Germany

Abstract:
Organisational communication especially Public Relations (PR) plays an important role in addressing the issue of gaining and establishing public's trust into organisations e.g. public authorities. The presentation focusses on two specific aspects of organisational communication strategies of selected German police forces: the different objectives of PR itself and the tools available for its implementation. PR itself often follows the content of self-concepts as well as organisational mission statements if available. Therefore an analysis of the content of five different mission statements will be presented and serves as the foundation of further studies which shed light on the tools of a successful communication management regarding certain opportunities and problems of the organisation police from a theoretical point of view. The aforementioned elements characterise a part of a current dissertation embedded in the research project „Pluralisation of local urban security production" funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF).

Panel number: 4.19 - Panel 4.19.1

Narratives of Change: a Cross-National Comparative Study of Desistance Processes

Author(s): Fernando (Ruwani) Sheffield

Abstract:
Desistance is a social phenomenon as most offenders eventually stop offending. Studies on desistance from crime have found that it is a process which involves changes in cognition social circumstances and behaviour. Desistance is concerned with elements surrounding this social phenomenon at various levels: institutional societal relational individual. There is a breadth of knowledge on commonalities of processes of desistance specifically on the variety of factors impacting behavioural change and the cognitive patterns involved. There is less knowledge regarding differences in desistance pathways and the varying ways in which people stop offending. This presentation looks at experiences of people under probation supervision who want to stop offending and how they make sense of their stories of desistance. It addresses the issues relating to the specificities of desistance processes for different groups of people in different settings. Drawing on the first findings of my research the presentation explores subjective experiences of male desisters in the context of probation supervision in France and England. In each country 20 interviews were conducted with probationers who expressed a wish to desist from offending. In particular elements of self-reflection motivations for change and types of support system used by participants will be explored.

Panel number: 4.19 - Presentation 4.19.2
Co-researching narrative identity constructions by and with people who use illegal drugs: reflections on critical participatory action research

Author(s): Van Impe (Michelle) Ghent University Ghent Belgium

Abstract:
A large body of qualitative research on identity constructions of people who use illegal drugs (PWUDs) has shown that they generally experience stigma and seek to construct a storied 'good' self. They do so by pointing out how other drug users are 'worse' (Copes 2016). These narratives have generally been interpreted in drug research as empowering. Nevertheless by applying normalising discourses for oneself while upholding stigmatising narratives for "other" PWUDs existing symbolic boundaries are reproduced by PWUDs and drug researchers alike (Pereira & Carrington 2015). The research questions that guided the development of our design are: is there an alternative to this reasoning and how can we involve PWUDs to a great extent? In search for answers we apply Critical Participatory Action Research (CPAR) with a heterogeneous research team of PWUDs who use different illegal drugs in varying ways (Cahill 2007). This presentation focusses on our experiences as a research team and entails reflections of the co-researchers as well as the PhD-candidate who's embarking on this quite unconventional strategy. The core subject is our process of co-constructing engagement accompanied by critical thoughts on methodological opportunities and challenges. Nevertheless this narrative is most essentially human.

Panel number: 4.19 - Presentation 4.19.3
Rehabilitating Desistance Theory: A New Transcendental Materialist Framework

Author(s): Beaumont (Alex) University of Plymouth Plymouth United Kingdom

Abstract:
According to Winlow and Hall (2016): 'theoretical criminology has almost ground to a complete standstill'. The problem resides with the predominant criminological discourse surrounding ontologies of subjectivity. Consequently this has led to an empiricism that dominates epistemological approaches to understanding desistance theory and how criminal justice services are to deal with it. By addressing identity through our relationship to 'the Other'; from Giddens' seminal work on structuration and Freud's structure of the psyche to Lacan's break away from the Freudian formation of the ego; the aim of this paper is to propose a new transcendental materialist ontology (Zizek 2008) and transcendental realist (Bhaskar 2008)

epistemology in which to approach and rehabilitate existing positions of desistance theory and research into one whole.

Panel number: 4.19 - Presentation 4.19.4
profiles of refusing to serve in IDF reserve duty

Author(s): Rozenberg (Gadi) ashkelon Academic College ashkelon Israel

Abstract:
The study was conducted among 237 men divided into four groups: deserters two groups of conscientious objectors – one refusing to serve beyond the Green Line the other refusing to participate in the evacuation of Jewish communities or army bases beyond the Green Line; and IDF reserve soldiers. This is the first study centered on both phenomena and integratively focus on the subgroups comprising refusal to perform military reserve duty based on the Model of Reasoned Action (Ajzen & Fishbein 1980). In addition to an examination of this model assumptions were made regarding the parameters that shape the decision making process not to serve. The research results have shown four distinct profiles with unique characteristics of each one of them. The findings of the research show for the first time that a common decision- making mechanism that can explain the various occurrences of not participating in the reserve duty does exist.

Panel number: 4.20 - Pre-arranged panel
UNODC E4J

Author(s): Kopp (Bianca) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Abstract:
Description of the UNODC E4J programme

Panel number: 4.20 - Presentation 4.20.1
UNODC E4J

Author(s): Kopp (Bianca) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Abstract:
Advocated for E4J

Panel number: 4.21 - Pre-arranged panel
WG-PLACE: Crime types fear of crime and spatial scales - demonstrations from the UK and Germany

Author(s): Adepeju (Monsuru) Manchester Metropolitan University Manchester United Kingdom

Abstract:
This panel presents papers which highlight the significance of spatial scale and/or different crime types using a diverse array of police recorded crime data and/or survey data from the UK and Germany. It is demonstrated how the theoretical and empirical approach to studying the spatial dimensions of criminality should be tailored to the phenomenon under examination. Examples include police recorded data for a number of different crime types and survey data on the fear of crime.

Panel number: 4.21 - Presentation 4.21.1
Place and Space Characteristics of Stranger Rape in London

Author(s): Lundrigan (Samantha) Anglia Ruskin University Cambridge United Kingdom

Weir (Ruth) University of Essex UK / Newton (Andrew) University of Leicester United Kingdom / Augudelo (Kelly) London Metropolitan Police Service London UK / Dhami (Mandeep) Middlesex University United Kingdom

Abstract:
The objective of this research was to characterise the spatial distribution and environmental conditions of stranger rape in a large UK metropolis. The research utilised 10488 records of geocoded stranger rape cases recorded in the London Metropolitan Police Service area between 2001 and 2016. 30% of the rapes were categorised as stranger 1 rapes where there was no prior relationship between the victim and the perpetrator and 70% were stranger 2 rapes where the perpetrator was still a stranger but there had been some interaction between the two prior to the offence (e.g. spoke in a bar or provided a taxi service). Data was analysed using ArcGIS. Spatial distributions for the two types of stranger rape were very similar with greater offence concentrations in the city centre. However the two types of stranger rape differed with respect to the environmental conditions in which they occurred. Our findings extend our understanding of the geography of stranger rape and have implications for crime prevention.

Panel number: 4.21 - Presentation 4.21.2
Risky street segments (?): Profiling land use type density and mixture across street segments

Author(s): Newton (Andrew) The University of Leicester Department of Criminology United Kingdom

Abstract:
Recent work into crime concentrations has suggested that hot spots of crime be explored at street segment level. If opportunity theories of crime are explanatory of volume crime then it should hold that routine activities are somewhat driven by what is at a place - in other words the generator/attractor function of why people travel to a particular place in part due to the different land use types present there (activity nodes). Therefore profiling land use types across street segments should identify more and less risky street types. This paper considers the relationship between crime at street segments by considering the following crime types: anti-social behaviour; burglary criminal damage; theft; robbery and violence; and vehicle crime. These will be profiled against the following functions across individual street segments – the density of land use the length of street segments and the mixture/combinations of land use present.

Panel number: 4.21 - Presentation 4.21.3
Effects of nearby crime and disorder on residents' perceptions of safety and social cohesion using an 'egohood' approach

Author(s): Oberwittler (Dietrich) Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law Freiburg Germany
Gerstner (Dominik) Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law Freiburg Germany / Straub (Hannah) Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law Freiburg Germany

Abstract:
The 'egohood' approach which allocates spatial data into buffers around every single respondent constitutes a new way of linking neighborhood contexts to survey data. If conventional studies based on area rates have often resulted in no or only small effects e.g. of crime on fear or other perceptions this may simply reflect within-area heterogeneity and a lack of spatial proximity. We test this assumption using a community survey of ca. 6.500 respondents in 140 small neighbourhoods in two German cities and police data on recorded crimes and calls-for-service all available on the point level. We compare the conventional method of neighborhood rates with 150m and 300m radius buffers and find some considerably stronger effects of crime/disorder on residents' perceptions lending support to the 'egohood' approach and shifting the balance between structural conditions and crime in the explanation of neighborhood social processes.

Panel number: 4.21 - Presentation 4.21.4

The development of fear of crime in Germany since 2012: The impact of changing living environments in a between- and within-region analysis

Author(s): Hummelsheim-Doss (Dina) Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law Freiburg Germany
Oberwittler (Dietrich) Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law Freiburg Germany

Abstract:
After a long decline fear of crime in Germany has increased again since the mid-2010s without a parallel increase in official crime and victimization rates but against the backdrop of political instability. We analyze how fear of crime developed in Germany in response to societal changes on the regional (county) level. We assume that the increase of fear of crime has been triggered by the 'refugee crisis' in 2015 and was accompanied by a rise in anti-immigrant sentiments and electoral successes of right-wing populist parties. A key question is to what extend the national level vs. local/regional levels have been responsible for the increase in fear. The analysis is based on two waves of the German Victimization Survey (2012 and 2017) with 35000 and 31000 respondents respectively joined with regional-level socio-demographic electoral and crime data for ca. 400 counties in which respondents are nested. A special focus lies on the impact of increases in ethnic heterogeneity. We estimate between- and within-effects of regional differences and their changes other time in multilevel regression models.

Panel number: 4.22 - Pre-arranged panel
Visual methodologies and epistemologies

Author(s): Petintseva (Olga) Ghent University Ghent Belgium

Abstract:
This panel focuses on the value of visual methods for criminology. The papers discuss [1] 'visual essay' as a means to understand social and crime control; [2] the ties between the past and the present imagery of punishment; [3] the potential of participatory video to transform the social practice of youth justice.

Panel number: 4.22 - Presentation 4.22.1
Critical Visual Practice and the Spectacle

Author(s): Carney (Phil) Dr. University of Kent Kent

Abstract:
In this paper I will explore how a visual practice that is both activist and critical can be understood as both method and theoretical engagement. My argument will first consider the by now traditional critical concepts of 'spectacle' (such as those elaborated by the Frankfurt School Lefebvre Baudrillard and Debord) as a point of departure for critical visual practice. Such approaches focus on a cognitive and representational model of spectacle and how it is to be resisted. Then I will turn to deal with the possibilities of a more materialist affective and productive model of spectacle. Such a model reconfigures our concept of the image and goes beyond representational and cognitive (as well as 'ideological') conceptions of spectacle's power. It is in relation to this understanding that another way of conceiving critical visual practice will emerge one that makes use of the forces of visual production.

Panel number: 4.22 - Presentation 4.22.2
The everyday reproduction of authoritarian rule in Singapore: A visual essay

Author(s): Naegler (Laura) Northumbria University Department of Social Sciences Newcastle United Kingdom

Abstract:

Cultural criminology has long challenged the 'domination of text' (Ferrell et al. 2015) in criminology and urged for the consideration of 'the visual' not only as an object of analysis but as a central methodological innovation. Following these key principles of a cultural and visual criminology the paper will introduce the visual essay (Pauwels 2012) as a way of creating criminological insight of the political economic social and spatial dimensions of social and crime control in Singapore. Based on ethnographic research and a photographic documentation in Singapore the essay will explore the particular formation of the urban visual and physical landscape of the city-state; as produced by urban design and architectural particularities surveillance technologies and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design. Here the use of visual methods allows for an understanding of how power and control are engrained into the fabric of everyday life in order to maintain the everyday reproduction of authoritarianism and the success of the economic project of the 'global city' Singapore.

Panel number: 4.22 - Presentation 4.22.3
Reading Pictures: Art History and the Sociology of Punishment

Author(s): Carrabine (Eamonn) University of Essex Department of Sociology Essex United Kingdom

Abstract:
Images of punishment have featured prominently in Western art – from Laocoon's tortured scream through Piranesi's carceral fantasies to Warhol's Electric Chair – the practice has been the subject of numerous artistic treatments. They pose important questions over the meanings of pain suffering and justice depicted in such a rich variety of cultural material. This paper will draw on my research examining the ways in which punishment has been represented in the visual arts from the 1500s up to the present day. The aim of the project is to trace the iconography of punishment to identify how certain motifs are stored in collective memory and to explain why some have persisted for so long while others have disappeared. In this way we can better understand the ties between the past and the present which are often closer and stranger than we might think. Moreover images from the past can give us insight into social practices that might otherwise remain hidden in the 'punishment and society' field.

Panel number: 4.22 - Presentation 4.22.4
Participatory video as visual counter-narrative to judicial discourses

Author(s): Petintseva (Olga) Ghent University Ghent Belgium

Abstract:
My research foregrounds institutional discourses with regard to young people who have experienced judicial interventions as (alleged) offenders (Petintseva 2017; 2018). The analysis shows that mundane understandings of 'deviancy' 'culture' 'good family' and so on that are mobilized in the practice of youth justice often rely on class-cultural expectations and limited interactions. The resulting narratives are not only detached from young people's lived realities they also legitimize penal harm. The need for counter-narratives that 'complicate' rigid institutional accounts is obvious. But meaningfully changing practice that is rooted in particular conventions (e.g. the dominance of documents in communication the dynamics of articulation power the presumption of legitimacy of judicial practice) is highly challenging. In this paper I explore the potential of participatory video as a way for young people to 'talk back to the system'. I discuss possibilities and pitfalls of digital storytelling and ethnofiction (Mai 2018; Van Slyke-Briggs 2009) produced with and by young people. I will argue that in order to get past (at best) 'sympathetic reactions' and (at worst) reinforcing stereotypes a sensory engagement is crucial where it is essential to comprehend how and why to apply a medium instead of sharing technological knowledge as such.

Panel number: 4.23 - Pre-arranged panel
TWGJJ PANEL 5 : Police juvenile justice and children's rights

Author(s): Dumortier (Els) Vrije Universiteit Brussel Brussels Belgium

Abstract:

In recent years contemporary youth criminological debates have focussed on growing tendencies of punitiveness in juvenile justice systems such as harsher punishments lowering the age of criminal responsibility and an increasing use of police interventions towards children and young people (stop and search police detention drug inspections in schools). However contacts between on the one hand police and the juvenile justice system and on the other hand children and young people can be (very) harmful for the latter. It is precisely to avoid harm that the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child proclaims a child oriented approach during all levels of the juvenile justice system also on the level of the police. The main goal of this panel therefore is to analyse key areas in which children's rights are breached when young people come into conflict with the law. Drawing on relevant empirical work we will present some important results and make specific legal and procedural recommendations for the implementation of enhanced protections for children in conflict with the law.

Panel number: 4.23 - Presentation 4.23.1
Overnight stays of children in police stations

Author(s): Roevens (Elke) KULeuven Leuvens Instituut voor Criminologie (LINC) Leuven Belgium

Put (Johan) KULeuven Leuvens Instituut voor Criminologie (LINC) Leuven Belgium / Pleysier (Stefaan) KULeuven Leuvens Instituut voor Criminologie (LINC) Leuven Belgium

Abstract:
The Flemish government is worried about children and adolescents who stay overnight at police stations. Predominantly this concerns youngsters who committed a crime during the evening or night and cannot be brought to a judge at that time in order to take a judicial measure. More alarming is the minority of youngsters who did not commit any crime and for whom the existing youth protection system fails to find a safe place adapted to their needs to stay the night. These youngsters mainly need protection and have special needs that can not be met in a police station. Even worse spending the night in a police station can cause short and long-term harm. In order to find a solution the Flemish government wants to know how frequent these overnight stays occur and why the current system fails to prevent these situations and protect these children. The insights of this research will be presented together with some recommendations to stop these unwanted situations from happening and to better assist these children in their needs at that time.

Panel number: 4.23 - Presentation 4.23.2
Digital Legal Rights: Exploring Children's Understanding of their Legal Rights as Suspects

Author(s): Kemp (Vicky) University of Nottingham School of Law Nottingham United Kingdom

Abstract:
Research has consistently shown that many suspects do not understand their legal rights and that an adult-centred and punitive approach tends to be adopted when dealing with young suspects. In England and Wales the minimum age of criminal responsibility is 10 years but the only concession as to age is the mandatory requirement for an appropriate adult to be involved in all juvenile cases (up to 17 years). This means that a one size fits all approach is adopted despite obvious differences in maturation and cognitive ability. To explore this important issue further 95 children and young people were interviewed and asked questions about their understanding of suspects' legal rights. Their responses unambiguously demonstrate the need for a child-friendly system of justice to be adopted. We are examining the potential for an app to be used to inform suspects of their legal rights and to test for understanding by using interactive videos. We are also exploring the potential to incorporate into the app a self-screening assessment of vulnerability which would provide an early opportunity for such factors to influence decision-making in the pre-charge criminal process - encouraging diversion or otherwise to increase legal safeguards.

Panel number: 4.23 - Presentation 4.23.3
What is a Juvenile? A Socio-Legal Comparative Analysis of Age and Crime

Author(s): Marshall (Daniel) Liverpool John Moores University Liverpool United Kingdom
Cox (Alexandra) University of Essex UK / Boakey (Kofi) Anglia Ruskin University United Kingdom

Abstract:
In this panel the authors highlight cross-national themes in contemporary policy approaches to age and the criminal responsibility of children and young people in four criminal justice systems: England and Wales the United States Japan and Ghana. These cases were purposively selected after a long-term discussion about the parallels and distinctions between youth justice systems in these contexts which are linked by a shared and lengthy history of colonial power and policy transfer. Through socio-legal analysis key factors are identified relating to the governance of youth crime the variation of age boundaries and how they relate to cultural constructions of age and approaches to children's rights which both reflect and contest primarily Western notions of 'universal' childhoods. The authors will reflect on the implications of the cross-national comparisons including the potential downsides of universalizing efforts to implement minimum ages of criminal responsibility and identify some areas for empirical growth and analysis.

Panel number: 4.23 - Presentation 4.23.4
When police interrogate juvenile suspects: the need for (empirical) children's rights

Author(s): Dumortier (Els) Vrije Universiteit Brussel Brussels Belgium

Abstract:
According to scientific research specifically juveniles are vulnerable to the various manipulative and potentially coercive techniques the police uses to get suspects to incriminate themselves. It is exactly due to this vulnerability that several European and international regulations on children's rights recommend a child specific approach during police interrogations. Nevertheless research on police interrogations of juvenile offenders remains scarce in Europe. This contribution therefor focusses on how interrogations of juvenile suspects are conducted in Belgian daily police practice. We present empirical data that were collected through fieldwork observations in two Belgian Police Units and through interviews with police investigators. Besides these empirical results special attention is also given to the role children's rights (do not) play in daily practice and to how we can improve these interrogation practices through children's rights.

Panel number: 4.24 - Presentation 4.24.1
Sexual victimization in a cohort of Belgian University students

Author(s): Depraetere (Joke) Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) Department of Criminology Criminal Law and Social Law Ghent University Ghent Belgium

Vandeviver (Christophe) Ghent University Department of Criminology Criminal Law and Social Law Ghent Belgium / Keygnaert (Ines) International Centre for Reproductive Health Ghent University Gent Belgium / Pauwels (Lieven) Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) Department of Criminology Criminal Law and Social Law Ghent University Ghent Belgium / Vander Beken (Tom) Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) Department of Criminology Criminal Law and Social Law Ghent University Ghent Belgium

Abstract:
Sexual victimization is a common problem among university students. Various studies found prevalence rates to vary between 5.2-11.6% for male and 19-27% for female students. The effects of sexual victimization may be devastating and long-lasting for both men and women. Victims have a higher risk of developing mental health problems (e.g. depression panic attacks PTSD) displaying problematic alcohol use and lower levels of self-confidence compared to non-victims. In addition the WHO international study

on the prevalence of mental health problems among students found rates to go as high as 35%. This high rate suggests that students' mental health needs much improvement. Inquiries on sexual victimization during college years have predominantly been conducted in the US. Additionally panel studies are rare even though they provide valuable information (i.e. detecting potential trends). This study aims to fill this gap in scientific research by conducting a panel study on the mental health of college students and the prevalence of sexual victimization during college years. In this study all first year college students (N = 10000) were invited to participate and will be followed during their studies (on average 5 years) at Ghent University. Hereby the mental health of university students is scientifically mapped.

Panel number: 4.24 - Presentation 4.24.2

Reducing barriers to report sexual victimisation to the police by providing care first: Results of the Belgian Sexual Assault Care Centers' piloting

Author(s): Baert (Saar) Ghent University International Centre for Reproductive Health Gent Belgium Oste (Maité) Ghent University Faculty of Law and Criminology and Fellow International Centre for Reproductive Health Gent Belgium / Prof. dr. Keygnaert (Ines) Ghent University International Centre for Reproductive Health Gent Belgium

Abstract:
Background: Belgian Sexual Assault Care Centers (SACCs) offer holistic care to victims of acute sexual violence (SV) including forensic examination without prior decision to report. All SACC-patients are informed about implications of reporting. Those who wish can report to a trained vice inspector at the SACC upon their care provision. Methods: We collected SACC-patient data and their reporting decision from the patient files from 25/10/2017 until 31/10/2018. Reasons to report were identified through 30 interviews with SACC-patients. Results: Sixty-eight percent of the 930 SACC-patients reported to the police 14% of which only decided to do so upon discussion with the SACC-personnel or later during follow-up. Reporting was associated with the presence of a confidant the type of SV and the relationship to the perpetrator. Main reasons to report were indicating boundaries to perpetrators protecting others and the wish perpetrators are punished. Reasons not to report were incorrect perceptions regarding what SV entails and fear for disbelief by the police for revenge of the perpetrator or fear for the impact of a judicial process. Conclusion: A high proportion of SACC-patients file a complaint due to the elimination of barriers at the SACC in which the police closely collaborates.

Panel number: 4.24 - Presentation 4.24.3

Many faces of the dating violence

Author(s): Burianek (Jiri) Charles University Prague Prague 1 Czech Republic

Abstract:
As a part of an intimate partner violence project addressing the gender-symmetry hypothesis the paper deals with dating violence. It explores the data from a pilot study conducted on a sample of 379 university students in 2018. The extension of the scale for measuring partner violence (in addition to physical sexual economic and psychological abuse) by items focused on symbolic violence opens the question of the dimensionality of the concept. The exploratory factor analysis has shown that the newly added items establish a separate symbolic violence factor. It is composed of both the threat to break up and the enforced consent to false opinions originally unacceptable to the actor. Both genders use this form of symbolic coercion (about 15 %). For some other items (eg. slapping) young men are more likely to become victims of partner violence. Data give a chance to examine the effect of possible exchange of victim-offender roles as well. In the period of partnership-building we could expect symptoms of short-term or preliminary testing of partners and actor´s own potential for enforcement. However the identification of early emerging patterns supports the intended adult couples surveying.

Panel number: 4.24 - Presentation 4.24.4

The feminizing effect of sexual violence: observer reactions and gender stereotypes

Author(s): Mulder (Eva) Tilburg University Netherlands
Pemberton (Antony) 0 / Vingerhoets (Ad) 0

Abstract:
Various scholars have noted that the label "victim" frequently elicits connotations of stereotypical passive femininity—especially when the crime entails rape or other forms of sexual violence. In three online experimental studies (total n = 582) respondents were recruited to test whether written information about a sexual assault led observers to perceive the victim as more feminine in terms of character traits and facial appearance. Study 1 compared observers' perceptions of a male victim to a man accused of sexual assault and a control condition. Study 2 was a conceptual replication replacing the male with a female target. Study 3 extended Study 1 by adding a condition with a male victim of physical assault and another with a man who had engaged in consensual homosexual sex in order to assess whether feminizing effects were unique to victimization by sexual assault. Results revealed partial support for the feminization hypothesis. Male and female victims were consistently attributed fewer proscriptive masculine traits than target persons in other conditions as well as more prescriptive feminine traits than target persons in the accused condition. We discuss colloquial conceptualizations of victimhood and gender as well as the potential implications for sexual violence awareness-raising campaigns.

Panel number: 4.25 - Presentation 4.25.1
Students' perceptions on campus security: A measurement of their security awareness fear of crime and sense of security.

Author(s): Sas (Marlies) University of Antwerp Antwerp Research Group on Safety and Security (ARGoSS) Hardyns (Wim) University of Antwerp Antwerp Research Group on Safety and Security (ARGoSS) / Ponnet (Koen) University of Antwerp Antwerp Research Group on Safety and Security (ARGoSS) / Reniers (Genserik) University of Antwerp Antwerp Research Group on Safety and Security (ARGoSS)

Abstract:
As organisations had very little or no attention for security threats before 2001 the terrorist attacks on 9/11 instigated a shift and stimulated organisations to put security higher on their business priority list. The following series of terrorist attacks on public places and public institutions also forced higher educational institutions to overthink their security policy. As new security measures were introduced a big challenge occurred in finding a perfect balance between the preservation of the open campus culture and the implementation of security measures to protect staff members and students. In order to strive for an efficient and appropriate security policy a clear view on the perceptions of students on campus security can be very valuable. In this study the students' level of security awareness fear of crime and sense of security was measured by conducting a large-scale questionnaire. Correlations between these indicators and students' demographic characteristics their perceived social and physical nuisance their social capital and possible victimization were explored. Based on these results the university can gain more insight in the strengths and weaknesses of their security policy and more particular in the adaptation of the security policy to their students.

Panel number: 4.25 - Presentation 4.25.2
Emergency management in the private sector: Changing demands on security practitioners

Author(s): Phelps (Matthew) Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony Germany

Abstract:
Security responses to terrorism are certainly not a new development but one that faces a change to its purpose and budgetary requirements in response to global pressures on countering terrorist threats. More research is required to standardize a counter-terrorism response for the private sector detailing exactly how security roles may respond. The current study contributes to this knowledge base by conducting a scoping review of four main electronic databases and notable journals within the field of

security management and terrorism. Results revealed that target hardening and risk threat and vulnerability assessments were by far the most commonly mentioned measures in preparing a security management strategy to terrorism. Themes that received less attention were related to intelligence gathering to retrieve threat-related information and multi-agency cooperation particularly with first-line responders who could play an important role in the management of terrorist acts. These findings are relevant for stakeholders in the private sector responsible for shaping security operations and terrorism risk management. Recommendations include the need for scientific evaluations of risk management strategies that have been established by known security bodies such as those from the Security Industry Association (SIA) and American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

Panel number: 4.25 - Presentation 4.25.3
Legal Framework of Local Safety in the Republic of Slovenia

Author(s): Ticar (Bojan) University of Maribor - Faculty of Criminlan Justice and Security Ljubljana Slovenia

Abstract:
The objective of the legislative and legal framework of local safety is to establish how safety at the local level is regulated in Slovenia. Municipalities have original tasks with regard to the protection of air soil water resources protection against noise the collection and disposal of waste and carrying out other activities connected to protection of the environment. Municipalities have original tasks with regard to providing basic childcare and family care and with regard to providing care for persons at social risk disabled persons and the elderly. Municipalities have original tasks with regard to ensuring safe construction safe maintenance and safe arrangement of local public roads public paths and recreational and other areas for public use pursuant to the act regulating traffic in municipalities. Municipalities also perform the original tasks of municipal warden services organise communal-warden services and ensure safety and order in the respective municipality. They also carry out supervision of the safety of local public events. Finally municipalities carry our original tasks in ensuring fire safety and organise aid in the event of natural and other disasters. In order to demonstrate such methods of de lege lata analysis of the legal regulation will be presented.

Panel number: 4.25 - Presentation 4.25.4
On safety in security: the health & safety of police officers and staff of other intervening disciplines in emergency situations

Author(s): Vanclooster (Bart) Ghent University - Faculty of Law and Criminology Dept. of Criminology Penal Law and Social Law Ghent Belgium
Hardyns (Wim) University of Antwerp Antwerp Research Group on Safety and Security (ARGoSS) / Du Bois (Cind) Royal Military Academy Dept. of Economics Management & Leadership Brussels Belgium / Humblet (Patrick) Ghent University - Faculty of Law and Criminology Dept. of Criminology Penal Law and Social Law Ghent Belgium

Abstract:
Public safety is based on the belief that it only originates from an all-embracing approach. Police officers together with staff from other intervening disciplines (such as firefighters civil protection and Defense units) undeniably contribute to this public safety. But what about the safety and health of police officers (and staff from other intervening disciplines) deployed in emergency situations? The European Council Directive 89/391/EEC of 12 June 1989 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work has been transposed into Belgian laws and Royal Decrees. This national legislation is applicable to all sectors of activity both public and private and provides almost no exceptions for specific public service activities such as the armed forces the police or certain civil protection services. Violations of this legislation are punishable in accordance with the national Social Penal Code. In this presentation the research design related to safety and health of the intervening disciplines in emergency situations on Belgium's national territory is outlined in general terms. Moreover the presentation contains a global overview of the applicable legislation and presents the first results of a literature study on the state of affairs.

Panel number: 4.26 - Presentation 4.26.1
Sentencing multiple conviction offenders: Comparison of European penal codes and Czech problems

Author(s): Drapal (Jakub)

Abstract:
In defining who is a multiple offender and who is not a common theme reoccurs in many European jurisdictions. A multiple offender is only such offender that has committed offenses prior to being sentenced for one of them: Offenses committed after the sentencing stage are viewed as a new „group" of offenses. Such approach is problematic especially in countries where the suspended prison sentences are the most common sanctions; several suspended sentences might be – and are – imposed one after another and then the cumulation of them might form a very long sentence for an offense of low seriousness. Firstly I will thus present a comparison of European penal codes in relation to the moment from which a group of offenses is considered as a new one or other alternative approaches of various jurisdictions towards this issue. Secondly I will show the results of the above-mentioned policy on the data from the Czech Republic. It is suggested that inadequately thought-through policy and over-usage of suspended prison sentences lead to disproportionate sentences. Recommendations as to how to tackle this issue will be made. If accepted they might lead to a decrease of Czech prison population index of at most 25 %.

Panel number: 4.26 - Presentation 4.26.2
Wrongful Imprisonments in Germany

Author(s): Leuschner (Fredericke) Centre for Criminology Wiesbaden Germany

Abstract:
While in the USA wrongful convictions and imprisonments are a major public and scientific concern this topic has been largely ignored in Germany. The presented study is the first systematic attempt to list all known German cases of wrongful imprisonments since decades. Data has been gathered by a comprehensive case file analysis of all accessible cases. Consequently an overview of cases of successful retrials involving convicted persons who served a prison sentence since 1990 will be provided. In total 31 wrongfully convicted persons in 29 independent cases were detected. Furthermore the sources of error for these wrongful convictions will be discussed and compared with international research. In particular the sources involve false allegations missing criminal culpability eyewitness misidentification and false confessions. Additionally incorrect expert testimony contributed considerably to the wrongful conviction in some cases.

Panel number: 4.26 - Presentation 4.26.3
The use of fines by Spanish penal courts. Results from a quantitative study

Author(s): Blay Gil (Ester) University of Girona Spain

Abstract:
Despite being one of the main punishments used by criminal courts in many European jurisdictions fines have been poorly researched and theorized and receive only relative attention in penological debates. This presentation focuses on judicial decision-making in the use of fines in criminal courts in Spain. Tha analysis presented is based on quantitative data drawn from two Spanish judicial settings with a different structure and in a different social context (Girona a medium size city and Barcelona a large city with specialized courts). Data have been extracted from judicial files and include sociodemographic and criminal background of sentenced individuals data on the crime committed and procedural data (prosecutor's role defense and guilty pleas) as well as information regarding compliance with the sentence. The aim of this presentation is to offer a description on the judicial use of fines the offences they punish the amounts imposed the relationship between fines and guilty pleas and the way judges

address unpayment of fines mainly through imprisonment suspended when possible. Results show a widespread use of fines but little effort to adapt them to offenders' economic situation.

Panel number: 4.27 - Pre-arranged panel
Examining the Impacts of public policies to reduce recruitment into organized crime and terrorism: Agent Based Model Simulations

Author(s): Calderoni (Francesco) Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore - Transcrime Milan Italy

Abstract:
This panel includes two presentations assessing the impact of different policy scenarios on the recruitment into organized crime and terrorist networks respectively. It draws on the application of agent-based models (ABM) to the processes leading to the recruitment into criminal groups. The ABMs are based on criminological theories and existing empirical evidence on the recruitment processes. They allow testing the long-term impact of different policies to the prevention and the disruption of criminal groups. The panel aims not only at presenting the results of the studies on the recruitment into organized crime and terrorist networks but also to stimulate the debate on the use of computer-based simulations in criminology The papers in this panels will present the final results of project PROTON (projectproton.eu) funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 programme.

Panel number: 4.27 - Presentation 4.27.1
Simulating the recruitment into organized crime groups to test prevention and disruption policies.

Author(s): Calderoni (Francesco) Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore - Transcrime Milan Italy Andrighetto (Giulia) Institute of Cognitive Sciences and Technologies (ISTC) National Research Council Rome and Malardalens University Vasteras Sweden / Campedelli (Gian Maria) Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore - Transcrime Milan Italy / Comunale (Tommaso) Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore - Transcrime Milan Italy / Paolucci (Mario) Institute of Cognitive Sciences and Technologies (ISTC) National Research Council Rome and Malardalens University Vasteras Sweden

Abstract:
This paper presents an application of agent-based modelling and multiplex networks in the analysis of organized crime developed within H2020 Project PROTON (projectproton.eu). It discusses how to model the processes leading to individuals' involvement into organized crime through a multiplex network comprising several social relations relevant for organized crime such as family friendship work and criminal ties. The multiplex network approach and individuals' attributes inform an agent-based model simulating the recruitment into organized crime. The agent-based simulation allows to test specific policy scenarios including social interventions addressing children at risk and different strategies of network disruption. The PROTON project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N°699824.

Panel number: 4.27 - Presentation 4.27.2
Modelling the role of routine activities and opinion dynamics in radicalization and recruitment to terrorism: An agent based model

Author(s): Hasisi (Badi) The Hebrew University George Mason University Weisburd (David) The Hebrew University / Wolfowicz (Michael) The Hebrew University / Paolucci (Mario) Institute of Cognitive Sciences and Technologies (ISTC) National Research Council Rome and Malardalens University Vasteras Sweden / Andrighetto (Giulia) Institute of Cognitive Sciences and Technologies (ISTC) National Research Council Rome and Malardalens University Vasteras Sweden / Keren (Guy) The Hebrew University

Abstract:
In this study we employ Agent Based Modelling (ABM) to examine the effects of public policy interventions to reduce radicalization and recruitment to terrorism. The three policies examined are: the

introduction of social workers the training of community police officers and increasing employment in high risk populations. We use borough-level and city-level data from Neukolln Berlin to develop the ABM population characteristics and distributions of opinions. Agents are characterized by their Age Immigrant status Employment status Criminal History and level of Authoritarianism/Fundamentalism personalist at initialization to create a propensity score. The dynamic risk factors are all subjective opinion based factors namely; Subjective deprivation integration and legitimacy. Changes in dynamic risk factors are a function of differential associations and the opinion transfer dynamic. Differential associations are conditioned by the agents' routine activities. The PROTON project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N°699824.

Panel number: 4.28 - Presentation 4.28.1
Pains of imprisonment beyond prison walls: lived experience of females labelled not criminally responsible

Author(s): Mertens (Anouk) Ghent University - NICC Belgium
Vander Laenen (Freya) Ghent University Department of Criminology Criminal Law and Social Law Ghent Belgium

Abstract:
Introduction: Literature on responses to imprisonment is dominated by two theoretical models: the deprivation and the importation model. Studies on these models focused almost exclusively on male prisoners and no research investigated the importation and deprivation models outside prison. The study: We investigated the deprivation experiences of 51 females labelled not criminally responsible (FNCR) by means of interviews. After one to two years we conducted follow-up interviews with these participants. This study was not limited to prison facilities but extended the framework to other facilities where the participants were residing during the follow-up phase i.e. forensic and general mental health care facilities. Results: Most women strongly experienced deprivations for example the loss of liberty and autonomy in prisons and in forensic mental health care facilities. In the latter participants sometimes even felt more deprived than participants in prison facilities (e.g. more restrictions of their liberty). Conclusion: We can conclude that the deprivation framework can be applied to FNCR residing in different types of settings and that most of the women in this study experienced some prisons and forensic mental health care facilities as total institutions.

Panel number: 4.28 - Presentation 4.28.2
Women in Policing: Professionalization Recruitment and Retention

Author(s): Fleming (Jenny) University of Southampton Southampton United Kingdom
Silvestri (Marisa) University of Kent SOCIAL POLICY SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL RESEARCH Canterbury United Kingdom

Abstract:
Policing in England and Wales is undergoing considerable transformation as part of the new professionalization agenda promoted and driven by the College of Policing. At the same time there has been a notable increase in the number of women in policing and of women police leaders in England and Wales. The paper notes the gains made by women in policing whilst simultaneously challenging the dominant narrative of 'success' in securing gender diversity. It argues that excessive positive discourses on the representation and experiences of women within policing simultaneously serve to mask alternative realities and obscure ongoing gendered power dynamics within policing. We argue that the professionalization agenda provides opportunities and potential challenges for women in terms of recruitment and retention in pursuit of the professional ideal. In this paper we emphasise the importance of 'doing time' within policing both in relation to the overall police career and to the everyday expressions of it in shaping meanings about credibility commitment and competence within policing. To illustrate the argument the paper draws on two recent examples of reform as part of the College's professional development programme: direct entry and the professional education qualification framework.

Panel number: 4.28 - Presentation 4.28.3
Gender and policing in the equality country

Author(s): Jon (Nina) Norwegian Police University College Oslo Norway

Abstract:
This paper discuss the meaning of gender in Norwegian police force today. Police culture and police men has traditional been described as hostile towards women in «the job» question whether women are physically capable of carrying out the police mandate. To what extent is this still a recognizable situation for policewomen of street policing in Norway? Norway is being at the forefront of gender equality. Among police students in Norway there is a gender balance. Since 2012 the proportion of women has been over 40% and in recent years 46.2%. However there is not an equal distribution of gender in the various parts of the police agency. Some parts are still heavily male-dominated and this greatly applies for the local emergency units. Based on 24 interviews with response personnel 18 female and 6 male some already specially trained and some in the process of becoming specially trained officers. The informants are telling a story of a daily life in street policing as gender neutral. Gender is seldom an issue and it seems as it is no longer a working culture depending upon traditional conceptions of "male and female".

Panel number: 4.29 - Presentation 4.29.1
Criminal jurisprudence: Expounding the Elements and Expanding the Boundaries

Author(s): Olatunbosun (Adeniyi) University of Ibadan Ibadan Nigeria

Abstract:
Specific insights into selected jurisdictions provide better understanding of crime and criminal justice and the society where the processes operate. The nation's style of administering justice reflects deep-seated socio-cultural heritage diversities .Learning about the reasons for these divergences forestall ethnocentrism perception that one's domestic system is suitably preferred. Therefore a dialectical evaluation of the values and traditions of these systems with a bid to achieving a balanced judgment is imperative.

Panel number: 4.29 - Presentation 4.29.2
Prison-presence': prison culture beyond the importation-deprivation debate

Author(s): Stegemann Dieter (Vitor) University of Kent Canterbury United Kingdom

Abstract:
One of the key contributions to the deprivation (Sykes & Messinger 1960) and importation (Irwin & Cressey 1962) debate on prison culture has come from Loic Wacquant (2001) by positing a 'deadly symbiosis' between the marginalization of African-American ghettos to the rise of confinement amongst that social group. However much less attention has been given to the agency of prisoners and 'criminals' that react to those policies by conforming resisting or creating alternatives to criminal justice values discourses and practices. Based on interviews and ethnographic data on prison and marginalized communities in Southern Brazil I draw from the conceptual insights of gatekeepers (Freitas 2017) to argue that the rise of prison gangs (Lessing 2015; Skarbek 2014) new 'communication vessels' (da Cunha 2002) between the 'hood' and prison and mass incarceration (Garland 2001) have shaped a new form of subjectivity and discipline 'from below' that creates a material and symbolic dislocation of the agency of prisoners from prison to the 'streets'. The phenomenon of 'prison-presence' sheds a new light into the classic prison culture debates by stressing the prison as a locus of agency for 'criminals' way beyond the top-down approach of most criminological theories of punishment and social control.

Panel number: 4.29 - Presentation 4.29.3

The Epistemology of Mental Incapacity in Texas Capital Punishment Trials: Psychiatry Morality and The Law in America's Highest Execution State

Author(s): Deambrogio (Chloe) University of Oxford Oxford United Kingdom

Abstract:
The paper explores the historical development of expert and lay notions of mental illness and criminal responsibility in Texas capital punishment trials in the first half of the 20th century. It draws from forensic psychiatric publications along with Texas caselaw and court documents to unveil the ontological and epistemological assumptions underlying discourse on criminal insanity in the scholarly literature as well as in Texas courtrooms. Inspired by critical theory and cultural studies the paper argues that despite their emphasis on science and objectivity early 20th century psychiatrists provided morally charged descriptions of the personality and life-styles associated with mental disabilities which unveil a far from dispassionate approach. Moreover the paper identifies a mismatch between the scientific theories developed in the psychiatric literature and the daily practice of expert witnesses and argues that this mismatch was due to psychiatry's methodological limitations when confronted with individual cases and to the difficulty of reconciling psychiatric explanations of criminal behaviour with the legal questions experts were required to answer in Texas courtrooms.

Panel number: 4.29 - Presentation 4.29.4
'A Hush to Destroy': prisoners' songs as problem solving devices

Author(s): Crockett Thomas (Phil) University of Glasgow Glasgow United Kingdom

Abstract:
This presentation shares some interim findings of the Distant Voices project which uses collaborative songwriting to support a range of differently situated people with experience of the criminal justice system to explore questions of justice and re/integration together. In this paper I develop an analysis of the songs we have co-created with prisoners using grounded theory and poststructuralist theorisations of the agency and mutability of objects. I argue that beyond being a rich source of information about the challenges of re/integration the songs themselves enact attempts to analyse or solve the problem of 'coming home' after punishment in different ways. I will demonstrate the different ways that the songs do this work both through examples of songs that explore and rework memories through ordering them into a narrative structure and through songs that mediate relations both inside and outside of the prison.

Panel number: 4.30 - Presentation 4.30.1
Re-shaping state crime criminology. Towards a Victim-driven approach

Author(s): Vegh Weis (Valeria) Buenos Aires University/Freie Universitat Berlin

Abstract:
Exploring how to deal with state crimes the experience of the Grandmothers of Plaza de Mayo in Argentina appears as an example of a successful strategy conducted by the victims themselves. Based on this case I develop the notion of a victim-driven approach by exploring those elements of the Grandmothers' successful struggle that might be useful to enhance victims' organizations in other parts of the globe. The case of the Grandmothers of Plaza de Mayo has been extensively discussed but most commentators have focused on two aspects: its "uniqueness" and its "meaningful participation" in the transitional justice process. I challenge the traditional commentary by concentrating on the complexity and challenges of the Grandmother's experience and its potential to be replicated. I also propose replacing the traditional goal of 'meaningful participation' – focused on a victim-centered or victim-oriented perspective - by means of a victim-driven approach. To do this I analyze the achievements of the Grandmothers by showing their independent work during a variety of political circumstances at the national level and how they did not "took part" in a governmental or internationally-conducted transitional justice process but they faced conducted and challenged the crimes of the powerful through an independent work.

Panel number: 4.30 - Presentation 4.30.2

Perception of child sexual abuse within the Catholic Church and patterns of institutional response

Author(s): Tamarit (Josep) Universitat Oberta de Catalunya Barcelona

Abstract:
Child sexual abuse within the Catholic Church has been studied in different countries in recent years from different perspectives. In Spain there have hardly been any empirical studies although an increasing number of cases recieved media attention recently. Within the framework of a research project funded by a public institution we conducted a series of in-depth interviews to a sample of priests and dirigents of Dioceses and religious congregations aimed to find out what is the perception of the phenomenon and the factors related with organizational risc factors. We also explored their opinion about the institutional response to the legacy of historical cases that can not be prosecuted due to prescription. The results confirm the importance of factors related to institutional abuse and the difficulties that religious institutions face when it is expected that they move from a culture of secrecy and social dominance to a culture based on restorative values such as accountability and reparation.

Panel number: 4.30 - Presentation 4.30.3
The nature and drivers of violence in wartime sites of detention: Krajina and Herzegovina compared

Author(s): Aydın-Aitchison (Andy) University of Edinburgh Edinburgh United Kingdom

Abstract:
Based on prior research on police violence in the Bosnian Krajina region (Aitchison 2016) and a close reading of testimony and evidence from the ICTY case against Mladen Naletilić and Vinko Martinović the paper presents a descriptive account of detention sites and related violence in two parts of Bosnia and under two different authorities (Republika Srpska and the Croat Republic of Herceg Bosna). From this descriptive base the paper explores explanatory factors behind violence including ideology organisation and sequencing.

Panel number: 4.31 - Presentation 4.31.1
The place in which risk and resilience factors shape the identity of Ethiopian prisoners in the Israel Defense Forces (IDF)

Author(s): Itzik (Lea) Bar-Ilan University Criminology Ramat-Gan Israel
Walsh (Sophie D.) Bar-Ilan University Criminology Ramat-Gan Israel

Abstract:
The current study examines the circumstances surrounding success and failure in the military that interplay with issues of identity among Ethiopian soldiers. The research was based on narrative interviews with 45 Ethiopian Israelis age 21-29 two to five years following their discharge from the army. Three groups were interviewed: 1) those who finish their military service; 2) those who dropped out after being in military jail; 3) those who despite being in military jail managed to finish their service. Findings suggest that ethnic identity can be a signal for both risk and resilience. The study highlighted two constellations of identity: 1) Those who feel a sense of acceptance mainly describe having developed a positive Israeli identity. 2) Those who feel a lack of belonging to Israeli society describe feeling a mainly Ethiopian identity. Results also showed that the ability to successfully navigate challenges in the stressful army situation relates to the interaction between experience of identity and environmental personal and family resources. One of the main themes that emerged in the research was of the potential bridging role that a commanding officer could play in helping the Ethiopian soldiers feel connected to the military and to Israeli society.

Panel number: 4.31 - Presentation 4.31.2

Public opinion in the United States: Immigration Crime and Local Justice Systems

Author(s): DeMichele (Matthew) RTI International
Inkpen (Christopher) RTI International United States

Abstract:
In recent years the American political conversation has focused heavily on the relationship between undocumented migration crime and federal immigration enforcement. We use a nationally representative sample of approximately 5800 respondents polled in 2017 and 2018 to understand public opinion surrounding immigration crime and law enforcement. This investigation first explores factors related to reporting the opinion that undocumented migrants commit crimes at a higher rate compared to legal residents. Initial models support sociodemographic and geographic explanations along with measures of civic awareness and fear of crime. However when accounting for voting behavior previous explanations are substantially attenuated. Specifically voting for Donald Trump or espousing a conservative political ideology are found to be strong predictors of reporting that undocumented immigrants commit more crimes. This analysis then turns to public opinion on the overlap between local police jails and federal immigration enforcement. We find that perceptions of higher crime rates for undocumented immigrants voting history and political ideology are strongly related to approval of collaboration between local law enforcement and federal immigration authorities.

Panel number: 4.31 - Presentation 4.31.3
Xenophobic narratives in virtual platforms: Particularities of articulation and validity

Author(s): Gerasopoulos (Vassilis) Utrecht University Utrecht Netherlands

Abstract:
Since the onset of the proclaimed refugee 'crisis' of 2015 the perceived efficiency of the European and national migration policy nexus and the effects of migratory influxes in Greek society have been hugely controversial issues. At the same time the framing of those concerns in political and public discourse have generated anti-immigrant narratives that obfuscate reality intensify distrust towards the State and solidify the impression that migration is an unsolvable problem – even a deliberate attack to the fragile social cohesion. Some of these narratives and myths have traditionally been employed in xenophobic expressions and some have been specifically inspired by the events of the last four years. These racist reactions have been increasingly manifested in online platforms – predominantly in social media groups. Within that climate the aim of this presentation is to explore whether and how these discourses are articulated in two greatly popular Greek Facebook groups. On the one hand the focus lies in the methodological obstacles of studying online expression and the arising concerns over validity. Simultaneously my goal is to map out the particular cultural observations that derive from an analysis of xenophobic speech in virtual spaces and how these discourses eventually permeate the 'real world'.

Panel number: 4.32 - Presentation 4.32.1
The experiences of criminal justice in Wales

Author(s): Dehaghani (Roxanna) Cardiff University
Newman (Daniel) Cardiff University

Abstract:
This paper focuses on a project where we explore the experiences of suspects defendants defence solicitors barristers and police officers of the criminal justice system. The project will compare the perceptions of these different groups and explore how they understand the way that other parties experience the criminal process. Each group is asked questions looking at how they understand and experience the criminal process. We want to know about their relations with other groups in the criminal process and how they think they experience the criminal justice system. The research is based in south

Wales with a focus on the areas in and around Cardiff. We ultimately hope to improve understanding of the criminal process as well as provide a case study of how criminal justice is functioning in an area that may become a distinct legal jurisdiction in the future.

Panel number: 4.32 - Presentation 4.32.2
'"It's meant to be about the victim's voice and that's their legacy" – victims in multi-agency crime reviews'

Author(s): Boughton (Grace) University of South Wales Malvern United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper looks at the role(s) of co-victims in Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) and Child [Safeguarding] Practice Reviews (C[S]PRs) in England and Wales. The term co-victim describes individuals 'such as an intimate partner family members children friends who have been impacted by the death of a loved one by homicide' (Office for Victims of Crime no date). This paper will draw on findings from an ongoing PhD study about multi-agency crime reviews and what will be discussed is why co-victims are incorporated into the reviews how are they involved and what impact does involving these individuals have on the review processes. Concluding thoughts will consider co-victims as a key stakeholder with an important narrative to share yet their views and contributions are not always incorporated in the published reviews.

Panel number: 4.32 - Presentation 4.32.3
Domestic violence victims' perceptions of a police and prosecution coordinated program

Author(s): Sousa (Pedro) Universidade do Porto - University of Oporto Porto Portugal
Quintas (Jorge) University of Porto School of Criminology and Interdisciplinary Research Center on Crime Justice and Security (CJS)Faculty of Law Porto Portugal

Abstract:
Domestic violence has become a serious problem deserving of increasing political and social attention. With the intention of improving victims' protection several DV specialized programs have been created in the police and in the judicial system during the last decades. In this context it is taking place in Porto a domestic violence coordinated program involving a specialized prosecution team and a special police unit. This paper examines the effect of this coordinated program as well as the effect of variables based on the expectancy of disconfirmation model and the normative process model on victim satisfaction and safety. The evaluation of these outcomes is made through a telephone survey using a two group (experimental/control) quasi-experimental design at two waves (three and twelve months after the crime report). We found many positive differences favourable to the experimental area regarding the experience of victims with authorities. These victims are also more satisfied and reveal a better sense of safety but is only from the latter that the program has a direct albeit weak effect at multivariate level. Satisfaction is mainly produced by the authorities' demeanour and by the expectation fulfilment and it is the expectation fulfilment and the authorities' behaviour that grounds safety.

Panel number: 4.32 - Presentation 4.32.4
Public Perceptions of the Seriousness of Crime: A Valid Indicator of Actual Crime Seriousness?

Author(s): Visschers (Jonas) KU Leuven Leuven Belgium
Paoli (Letizia) KU Leuven / Adriaenssen (An) KU Leuven Leuven Belgium

Abstract:
Crime seriousness is an essential criterion for criminal policy decisions concerning (de)criminalization prioritization and sentencing. According to several scholars public perceptions of crime seriousness constitute a valid indicator of actual crime seriousness. In a recent project we have empirically investigated the extent to which this is really the case. Our conceptualization of perceived crime

seriousness acknowledges the two dimensions discussed in the literature—i.e. wrongfulness and harmfulness—and provides a richer understanding of harmfulness in terms of harm severity incidence of the crime and incidence of the harms in relation to the crime. A general population survey administered in Belgium and eliciting 1278 valid responses indicates that people do not take the incidence into account and emphasize wrongfulness over harmfulness in assessing the seriousness of crime irrespective of the type of crime. The survey data also shows that exposure to crime news affects ratings concerning perceived crime seriousness and its two dimensions via mediating variables. Our study thus raises doubts about the relevance of public crime seriousness perceptions for the decisions about different phases of criminal policy if such decisions are supposed to rely on a realistic comprehensive assessment of the harms of crime and not on moralistic considerations.

Panel number: 4.33 - Presentation 4.33.1
Changes in criminal networks of ex-detainees: correlates before during and after imprisonment

Author(s): Sentse (Miranda) Leiden University Leiden Netherlands
Palmen (Hanneke) Leiden University Leiden Netherlands / Nieuwbeerta (Paul) Leiden University Leiden Netherlands / Dirkzwager (Anja) NSCR Netherlands

Abstract:
A long tradition of research has established an association between the social environment and individual behaviors and attitudes. The social environment provides role models for behavior which can influence one's behavior via social learning processes but people may also actively seek out others that display behaviors and attitudes similar to their owns. As such the social network is highly relevant for understanding involvement in criminal activities but as of date we know little about changes in criminals' social networks before during and after imprisonment. In this study we will compare the social network of ex-detainees before and after imprisonment to test (1) to what extent ex-detainees persist in their criminal network ties after imprisonment and (2) how persistence in these ties can be explained. Using data from the Prison Project a large-scale nationwide longitudinal study of male detainees in the Netherlands a multilevel logistic regression analysis will be performed on detainee-level (e.g. sentence length offense type age ethnicity romantic relationship status network size) and criminal tie-level (e.g. relationship type age gender contact frequency closeness relationship length) correlates of network changes. Results of this study will ultimately contribute to our understanding of prisoners' chances for successful resocialization and recidivism.

Panel number: 4.33 - Presentation 4.33.3
Improving post-prison re/integration in Scotland through collaboration: a Glasgow Case

Author(s): Rubio Arnal (Alejandro) University of Glasgow

Abstract:
In the UK since the beginning of the 21st century interest in what happens to people when they leave prison has increased within academia policy and practice. Yet in spite of this it is not clear that as a society we have been able to significantly improve the life not only of people leaving prison but also of their families and our communities. My PhD project studies this 'same old problem' in a new way: I have formed and am facilitating and participating in a heterogeneous research group its purpose is to collaboratively gain a better understanding of men's post-prison re/integration in Glasgow and to find ways of improving it. The purpose of this paper will be to explore the main findings of this PhD project.

Panel number: 4.33 - Presentation 4.33.4
How do criminal justice interventions enhance or inhibit youth social involvement?

Author(s): Markina (Anna) University of Tartu Tallinn Estonia

Abstract:
The question is addressed from the perspectives of the young people who have offended and have been either in prison or probation. The analysis is based on qualitative case study conducted as a part of the major EU funded project "Promoting Youth Involvement and Social Engagement (PROMISE)" in Estonia in 2017-2019. The aim of the presentation is to unpack the elements of the varied interventions that enhance or inhibit social involvement through a consideration of young people's responses to them. What is it about interventions that young people find help or hinder their opportunities motivation and ability to become involved? Young people's experiences and narratives are central to the analysis. The discussion is situated within the context of debates about the value purpose and ethics of interventions with young people.

Panel number: 4.34 - Presentation 4.34.1
Mapping judicial training on Restorative Justice in Europe

Author(s): Pereira (Ana) KU Leuven Leuven Belgium
Aertsen (Ivo) KU Leuven Leuven Belgium / De Craen (Britt) KU Leuven Leuven Belgium

Abstract:
The present quantitative study aimed to investigate the current offer of Restorative Justice (RJ) training to judges and public prosecutors following the explicit requirement of the Victims' Rights Directive 2012/29/EU (Art. 25 par. 2). In order to fulfil this aim a survey was prepared and sent to 38 national Judicial Training Institutes in Europe. Based on our results we propose to map the existing RJ training offer to European judges and public prosecutors by identifying fundamental operational aspects of these trainings such as the objectives set by the trainings and explored RJ contents the specific duration and accessibility conditions associated with these courses the training methodologies applied and how these related to the best practices in Judicial Training and the existence or not of evaluation. The reasons associated with the inexistence of RJ training offer are also explored. The relevance of our mapping exercise is highlighted considering that understanding what is already offered to these professional groups at the European level is a first step to identify specific training needs in specific EUMS. The results of our study are finally integrated in the preparatory work of the recently approved European judicial training project on RJ named RE-JUSTICE (JUST- AG- 2018).

Panel number: 4.34 - Presentation 4.34.2
Restorative Justice (RJ) in selected criminal justice systems of German federal states

Author(s): Hagemann (Otmar) Kiel University of Applied Sciences Kiel Germany

Abstract:
Starting point is the Council of Europe's recommendations CM/Rec (2018) 8 to promote a wider use of RJ in the field of criminal justice issued in October 2018 as a renewal of Recommendation No. R (99) 19 on the use of mediation in penal matters and also built on the EU victims' directive 2012/29. The presenter gives an overview of important legal regulations and practical applications of various forms of RJ in 7 out of the 16 German federal states namely Schleswig-Holstein Baden-Württemberg North-Rhine-Westphalia Lower Saxony Berlin Hamburg and Bremen representing 554% of the population. In Germany more than 90% of the RJ cases are initiated by the criminal justice system and its professionals although RJ is regarded as part of the life world of the people who – according to Nils Christie – should own their conflicts. The German status quo of RJ can be characterized as stagnation and focus on the offenders' perspective. However we see a diverse structure and a competition to achieve best practice of the 16 federal states. Derived from the CoE's initiative which may stimulate enhancement of RJ and empower the position of RJ activists and victim advocates some ideas for improvement will be presented.

Panel number: 4.34 - Presentation 4.34.3
The Local Provision of Restorative Justice: An Exploratory Empirical Study

Author(s): Buchan (Jamie) Edinburgh Napier University

Maglione (Giuseppe) Edinburgh Napier University / Robertson (Laura) Edinburgh Napier University

Abstract:
The Scottish Government has recently issued the first national guidance on the provision of restorative justice (RJ) amid growing interest in making more use of RJ in Scottish criminal justice and a renewed focus on the role of victims in criminal justice. However very little is known about exactly what RJ services are provided by Scottish local authorities particularly given recent reforms to the administration of community penalties in Scotland. This paper presents early findings from a Carnegie Trust-funded project to investigate how restorative justice in Scotland is provided and organised at a local level. As well as 'mapping' the provision of restorative justice locally the project used interviews with relevant professionals to interrogate the organisation meanings and values underpinning local restorative justice schemes. Findings suggest that despite current policy interest in RJ its provision in Scotland is inconsistent and limited – partly as a result of wider structural factors including public sector austerity and (perhaps surprisingly) GDPR as well as Scotland's longstanding tradition of localism in non-custodial punishments. The project is expected to inform further research on restorative justice provision in Scotland and beyond.

Panel number: 4.34 - Presentation 4.34.4
Restorative Policing: A UK Case Study

Author(s): Clamp (Kerry) University of Nottingham Nottingham United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper presents an overview of a pilot that was undertaken within England and Wales in 2019. The pilot aimed to transform neighbourhood policing practice using a restorative justice framework and consisted of two site visits over a 4 month period. During the first visit policing staff reflected on their practice and were exposed to some strategies to enhance their impact when working with the public. The second visit was more focused on a small group training approach. The presentation will reflect on the value of co-producing a pilot with practitioners informed by praxis and share both the challenges and outcomes from the project itself. It is anticipated that this paper would be of value to both policing and restorative justice scholars.

Panel number: 4.35 - Presentation 4.35.1
Loss of trust - Victimization experiences in food fraud

Author(s): Kerschke-Risch (Pamela) University of Hamburg Hamburg Germany

Abstract:
Food fraud is omnipresent but it is seldom that it is recognized as an offence by consumers. Nonetheless as a consequence there is a tendency for people to lose trust in the food industry agriculture food retailers and in the official monitoring of food. The objective of the presentation is to illustrate how victimization experiences influence consumer reactions. One dimension is the loss of trust which plays an important role in the change of behavior regarding the purchase of foodstuffs. The result is based on a German online survey (n=1.666) in which people were asked amongst others about their experiences regarding food fraud in the broadest sense. Victims' reactions can be demonstrated by the change in shopping and eating habits which are related to the individual level of trust scores. The focus of the analyses is on meat because it is seen as a more problematic foodstuff compared to other produce. It can be shown that the lower the trust the more people tend to reduce their meat consumption change their buying habits or even cut meat out of their diet. These findings can be seen as evidence for insecurity brought about by more or less consciously perceived victimization experiences.

Panel number: 4.35 - Presentation 4.35.3
Prison Theatre as a Pathway to Healing

Author(s): Beichner (Dawn) Illinois State University Normal Illinois United States

Abstract:
Incarcerated women's pathways to prison often include histories of past victimization and trauma including experiences of intimate partner violence sexual abuse familial estrangement addiction and violence. Art and theatre programming have many rehabilitative applications for incarcerated women. The transformative power of theatre can be very effective in helping incarcerated women heal from past trauma and abuse. Prison theatre programs can be tools of empowerment for incarcerated women given that they provide incarcerated women with opportunities to reclaim both their voices and their bodies. By participating in a collective creative process incarcerated women are able to transcend the traumatic life events they have experienced and work on healing. This paper explores the prevalence of prison theatre programming worldwide and provides an overview of empirical research in this area.

Panel number: 4.35 - Presentation 4.35.4
Willingness to report crime among students in South Eastern European countries in relation to previous experience of victimization

Author(s): Pavlović (Valentina) University of Zagreb Croatian studies Zagreb Croatia
Vinogradac (Marijan) University of Zagreb Croatian studies Zagreb Croatia / Cajner Mraović (Irena) University of Zagreb Croatian studies Zagreb Croatia

Abstract:
The aim of the paper is to investigate how is victimization by different crimes (violent and sexual crimes property crimes and crimes related to drug abuse) related to willingness to report crimes in hypothetical situations. The research was conducted on a convenience sample of 1419 students in seven post-socialist countries of South Eastern Europe (Bosnia and Herzegovina Croatia Hungary Macedonia Montenegro Serbia and Slovenia) by using the online survey method. Respondents were asked if they were a victim of crime and vignette questions where they had to assess their willingness to report the crime in hypothetical situations in which they are victims of crime. The results of the statistical analysis show that people who were victims of some crime are less willing to report some crimes in a hypothetical situation while for some types of crimes that is not the case. This paper is important because it is a comparative nature of countries in South Eastern Europe where such research is lacking. Also this research emphasises victims of crimes which could lead to further research of this young population as well as putting effort into preventive measures rehabilitation and encouraging reporting of crimes.

Panel number: 5.1 - Pre-arranged panel
Contested Plural Policing: Perspectives from the South

Author(s): Berg (Julie) University of Glasgow Glasgow United Kingdom

Abstract:
The presentations in this panel will explore the realities of plural policing in post-conflict and/or transitional Global South contexts characterised by high crime/violence and insecurity inequalities in security provision and underdevelopment. Drawing on empirical work from Uganda South Africa and Solomon Islands the panel will reflect on the complexities of local level policing within pluralised contexts with respect to for instance the impacts of pluralisation on those at the receiving end of security provision as well as the contextual factors which in turn impact on pluralisation. The panel will also engage with the oftentimes contested nature of relations between various policing entities; the implications of pluralisation for police/policing reform; as well as the normative challenge of achieving a pluralised system of equitable and effective policing which aligns to the Sustainable Development Goals and democratic values.

Panel number: 5.1 - Presentation 5.1.1
Performing Security: Plural Policing and the Production of Insecurity in a Refugee Camp

Author(s): Nakueira (Sophie) Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology Halle Germany University of Zurich Department of Anthropology and Cultural studies Zurich Switzerland

Abstract:
Refugee settlements are spaces in which state and non-state agencies provide protection to those who have fled their countries of origin in search of asylum. To this end they are great sites to investigate how plural policing takes place since they are spaces where those considered the most vulnerable in international law are the targets of protection services by diverse aid agencies. Refugee settlements are rather difficult spaces to police not least because they are often located near borders or close to unwelcoming host populations. In this paper I aim to illustrate how the provision of protection services which is regulated by the state and United Nations Human Rights Commission (UNHCR) takes place on the ground in a refugee settlement in Uganda. In particular I aim to show what the effects of this pluralisation is for the protection of providers and for those who are policed. Using ethnographic data I will explain which actors have legitimacy in the settlement and why symbolic legitimacy is more important than actual legitimacy. The paper makes the argument that plural policing in this settlement is mostly a performance that simultaneously serves the needs of some agencies and a segment of those who are policed.

Panel number: 5.1 - Presentation 5.1.2
Plural Policing and the Keeping of 'the Peace' in African Cities

Author(s): Lamb (Guy) University of Cape Town Safety and Violence Initiative Cape Town South Africa

Abstract:
This article reflects on how 'the peace' has historically been kept in African cities with a particular focus on plural policing. In so doing it critically assesses whose 'peace' policing entities (both state and non-state actors) have sought to maintain and the implications of these actions for public safety and inclusivity. It shows that plural policing arrangements which have been complicated by high levels of insecurity poverty underdevelopment and a lack of adequate resources have been both supportive and detrimental to the preservation of the peace in many African urban areas. It concludes that some models of plural policing especially community-oriented forms of policing are relevant for building positive peace within African cities. But it does indicate that this has only been the case in a handful of cities and has customarily been implemented in a manner that primarily serves the interests of the police.

Panel number: 5.1 - Presentation 5.1.3
Police Reform in a Post-Conflict Context: The Case of Solomon Islands

Author(s): Watson (Danielle) University of the South Pacific
Dinnen (Sinclair) Australia National University Canberra Australia

Abstract:
Police reform in much of the developing world reflects a preoccupation with either shifts away from paramilitaristic policing models or restoration of law and order in post-conflict societies. For many Pacific Island Countries (PICs) dialogue on reform reflects the prioritization of internal organizational restructuring and capacity building with minimal emphasis on responding to ever-changing stakeholder demands. What is also common is for police reform efforts to closely align with prioritized focal areas of donor countries or powerful neighbours in developed countries with different contextual realities. Here we discuss police reform efforts in a PIC that has been the recipient of a major regional post-conflict state-building intervention and highlight the complexities specific to piecing together the police reform architecture. We also make reference to Solomon Islands to support our argument that problematic police reform can be largely attributed to focal imbalances between internal and external transformation agendas. The article concludes with a summary of the constraints associated with police reform in post-conflict contexts and recommendations for navigating the reform process.

Panel number: 5.1 - Presentation 5.1.4
Plural Policing and Sustainable Development

Author(s): Berg (Julie) University of Glasgow Glasgow United Kingdom

Abstract:
Policing in much of the developing world has always been in many respects both dominated by the non-state and pluralised. Yet plurality and the non-state are predominantly conceptualised by scholars and practitioners alike as problematic non-inclusive and/or undemocratic. Yet the reality is far more complex than this. In this paper we turn the tables on conventional wisdom by looking to the positive features of plural or polycentric forms of security governance by asking how these features might be utilised to provide for more inclusive forms of security governance in the Global South. Drawing on empirical research in South Africa on plural policing arrangements this paper considers how Sustainable Development Goal 16 which seeks to "promote peaceful and inclusive societies" might be realised within plural governance systems. This paper seeks to demonstrate that certain conditions need to be in place for plural or polycentric systems of security governance to co-provide effective and inclusive security for the collective good and furthermore that the positive features of the non-state can be harnessed to give effect to the SDGs.

Panel number: 5.2 - Pre-arranged panel
New perspectives on Building Legitimacy from Evidence

Author(s): Miró-Llinares (Fernando) Universidad Miguel Hernández de Elche Elche Spain

Abstract:
In recent years empirical studies on how the criminal justice system is perceived by citizens have become popular. These studies are integrated into a scientific program that has its origin in the cognitive sciences and since the 90's has found in criminology a field of analysis and fruitful evaluation of citizen attitudes. The interest of these studies lies in the relationship established between the legitimacy perceived by citizens and compliance with the law or cooperation with the law enforcement authorities. This panel will address new perspectives of analysis of legitimacy such as new models of police surveillance management of ethnic diversity in police organizations the perception of intelligence agencies or the consequences on legitimacy and compliance from the consideration of the paradigms of retributive and restorative justice.

Panel number: 5.2 - Presentation 5.2.1
Exploring the hypothesis of dual effects of justice paradigms: evidence in Spanish population

Author(s): Castro-Toledo (Francisco J. Universidad Miguel Hernández de Elche Elche Spain Universidad Miguel Hernández de Elche Elche Spain Gómez-Bellvís (Ana B.) / Universidad Miguel Hernández de Elche Elche Spain Fernández-Castejón (Elena B.) / Universidad Miguel Hernández de Elche Elche Spain

Abstract:
Currently the debate about which criminal justice paradigm is preferable oscillates between traditional retributive justice versus more recent justice. In both theoretically opposed paradigms of justice empirical studies of legitimacy have reported the same consequences for citizen compliance. In order to analyse this paradoxical situation a study has been carried out with a representative sample of the Spanish population (N=2000) during 2018. The main results point out that the relationship between the legitimization of restorative or retributive paradigm of justice and citizens normative compliance is reversed if participants have had previous experiences with the criminal justice system.

Panel number: 5.2 - Presentation 5.2.2
Visibly better: Will more ethnically diverse police organizations garner trust and legitimacy?

Author(s): Davies (Tom) University College London United Kingdom

Abstract:
Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) individuals continue to be underrepresented as officers across UK police forces. BAME citizens consistently report lower levels of confidence in and satisfaction with the police compared to their white counterparts. Although there is a consensus that a more ethnically representative police service is desirable there is limited evidence in the UK on how the public perceives officers of different ethnicities and how this relates to perceptions of legitimacy confidence and trust in the police. This paper draws on findings from a large scale online experiment testing the group value and group engagement models of procedural justice in the context of ethnicity. The study considers the relationship between ethnicity social identity and perceptions of the police across a range of outcomes including procedural justice respect for boundaries sense of power police legitimacy (duty to obey moral alignment) community engagement and willingness to cooperate. The practical implications of the findings are also discussed.

Panel number: 5.2 - Presentation 5.2.3

Public support for police surveillance techniques: the case of Live Facial Recognition

Author(s): Bradford (Ben) University College London United Kingdom

Abstract:
Police around the world are increasingly taking up new technologies across a whole range of crime-fighting and other functions. A recent and controversial example in the UK has been Live Facial Recognition (LFR) which allows police to scan the faces of people using public spaces and automatically compare the images against a watch-list of wanted offenders. In this paper we explore the role of trust and legitimacy in explaining why people support or oppose police use of LFR; and in particular the links between trust legitimacy and affect the emotional response of people to police and policing activity. Trust and perceptions of police legitimacy are found to be strongly predicative of support for LFR in a general sense and in relation to the number and variety of contexts within which people think it is appropriate to use this technology. This is in large part because those who hold police legitimate have a more positive affect toward LFR. This paper therefore considers the extent to which trust and legitimacy enable police power to a possibly problematic extent and it highlights the sometimes unconsidered importance of emotion in police/public relations.

Panel number: 5.2 - Presentation 5.2.4

What is Legitimacy Trust and Confidence in the Intelligence Agencies?

Author(s): Diaz-Fernández (Antonio) Universidad de Cadiz
Del Real-Castrillo (Cristina) Universidad de Cadiz

Abstract:
Surrounded by secrecy and mystery the intelligence agencies play an important role in protecting our democracies and for which they are given enormous powers and capabilities especially in the fight against terrorism. However unlike other security institutions the secrecy of their activities missions personnel and facilities prevents them from having a direct relationship with citizens. Therefore the instruments for measuring legitimacy trust and confidence implemented to police agencies by Jackson and Bradford (2010) and Tyler (2004) have to be adapted for these agencies. Analyzing the data obtained through a questionnaire implemented on a sample of 2954 Spanish undergraduate students from 27 universities embracing the five branches of knowledge we validate the adaptations made and therefore obtain the degrees of legitimacy trust and confidence towards the Spanish intelligence agencies.

Panel number: 5.3 - Pre-arranged panel

Police visibility today

Author(s): RALPH (LIAM) Northumbria University Newcastle United Kingdom

Abstract:
Existing research has explored the impact of police visibility on public perceptions of the police as this has also been studied in relation to reassurance deterrence and compliance. However much of the research to date has examined police visibility in terms of visible foot patrols. Accordingly a key focus in this panel is thinking about the different ways police visibility exists today. Each of the papers explores how police visibility operates within and across physical and digital spaces. For example police buildings police material culture police body-worn cameras and police use of social media are all considered. This panel draws on existing and ongoing police research being carried out across the UK with police organisations citizens and on social media platforms.

Panel number: 5.3 - Presentation 5.3.1
Re-imagining Visible Policing

Author(s): Rowe (Mike) Northumbria University Newcastle United Kingdom
Millie (Andrew) Edge Hill University Department of Law and Criminology Lancashire UK / Jones (Matt) Open University Department for Public Leadership and Social Enterprise Milton Keynes United Kingdom

Abstract:
In political policy and public debate the question of police visibility is generally understood in terms of the value and impact of officers on patrol and the extent to which they provide either deterrence to offenders public reassurance or opportunities to gather intelligence. We argue in this paper that technological and social changes require the police visibility is reconceptualised along a number of lines that combine to widen our approach. First the extent and nature of the impact of police buildings is considered in terms of the communicative properties of architecture location and design. Second we examine the impact of material cultures of policing by considering the impact of logos crests flags and ceremonial accoutrements that might have symbolic effects on the public and on police occupational cultural identity. Third the visual representation of policing on social media might be considered as a form of 'virtual' patrol with an impact that might mirror the presence of police officers walking or driving on their beat in a real-world environment. In combination we argue that these factors present a new visibility of policing and establish a research agenda that addresses these emerging questions.

Panel number: 5.3 - Presentation 5.3.2
Visible online? Police legitimacy and face-to-face engagement

Author(s): Aston (Liz) Edinburgh Napier University Criminology Edinburgh United Kingdom

Abstract:
The impact of visible police patrol on crime reduction has long been called into question. Hotspots policing studies show promise but often do not tell us much about the impact of what officers actually do whilst they are being visible. We should also be concerned about broader possible impacts beyond crime reduction such as on legitimacy. What effect do enforcement-orientated and engagement-orientated methods of visible policing have on public confidence and police-community relations? Austerity and cuts to police numbers have reduced the ability of the police to be visible to the public through routine patrol. Police forces are increasingly turning to technology as part of the solution: mobile working devices online interactions and reporting etc. yet we know virtually nothing about the impact of this on legitimacy. Research shows that people are unlikely to be willing to engage online if they do not have confidence in the police which emphasises the importance of engagement and accessibility in a face-to-face environment.

Panel number: 5.3 - Presentation 5.3.3
Police visibility and engagement with citizens in physical and digital spaces

Author(s): RALPH (LIAM) Northumbria University Newcastle United Kingdom

Abstract:
Police engagement with citizens has long been the subject of interest in Criminology and police research. Above all police and citizen engagement facilitates citizen-focused and democratic policing goals. This has also been linked to making the police visible to citizens and in turn enhancing citizens' perceptions of the police. Today the police can communicate with citizens and be visible in both physical and digital spheres. Community meetings foot patrols and social media platforms (including Facebook and Twitter) encompass some of the spaces citizens can engage with the police. However much of the research to date has centred on face-to-face encounters between the police and citizens. Accordingly this paper recognises police visibility and engagement in online environments. This is connected to how policing is understood within and between physical and digital spaces by police officers staff and citizens. Analysis is based on findings from fieldwork carried out in Scotland between 2016 and 2017. Semi-structured interviews and observation were conducted with police officers and staff focus groups were carried out with citizens and police and citizen communication on Twitter was studied. Findings point to congruence and tensions in terms of how policing is understood within and between physical and digital spaces.

Panel number: 5.3 - Presentation 5.3.4
Performing police work on camera: Tensions in occupying different stages

Author(s): Falconer (Declan) University of Leeds School of Law Leeds United Kingdom

Abstract:
Police use of body-worn video cameras (BWCs) on the rise with many forces in Britain having already having equipped their frontline officers. A wide range of benefits are envisaged from the use of BWCs and there is a burgeoning body of research which indicates that some of these benefits are realisable. However there remains a gap in our understanding of how such technology is being received and used by frontline officers in different policing contexts. This paper based on research conducted within West Yorkshire Police draws on data from over 600 hours of observation of frontline officers in both 'patrol' and 'neighbourhood policing' teams alongside interviews with frontline users and their direct supervisors. Utilising the dramaturgical metaphor it offers findings on how users have journeyed from sceptics to embracing the use of BWCs as supporting their professional frontstage performance in public encounters. However tensions arise as the expanded visibility of being on camera places demands on officers to heighten their professional performance for potential future audiences. It is suggested officers navigate this by preserving a backstage environment between such encounters where they can perform less emotionally intense roles.

Panel number: 5.4 - Pre-arranged panel
ESC Prison Working Group - Working Life and Programs in Prison

Author(s): Bosma (Anouk) Leiden University Netherlands

Abstract:
This panel includes the following presentations: 1) Exploring prison officers' lived experiences of working with foreign national prisoners in Flanders 2) Prison climate or psychological climate? An examination of perceptual agreement among prisoners about the quality of prison life 3) A new instrument to measure the quality of prison life: The psychometric quality of the Prison Climate Questionnaire 4) (De)Radicalization Programmes and their Implications

Panel number: 5.4 - Presentation 5.4.1
Exploring prison officers' lived experiences of working with foreign national prisoners in Flanders

Author(s): Brosens (Dorien) Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Abstract:
In Belgium 44% of the prison population has a foreign nationality. 65% of these prisoners do not have the right to stay in Belgium and are facing expulsion during or after their incarceration period. How prison officers perceive and work with foreign national prisoners needs exploration as still little is known about this. The purpose of this study is to explore prison officers' lived experiences in perceiving and working with the foreign national prison population. This study draws on data from the FIP2-project (Foreigners' Involvement and Participation in Prison). Using a qualitative approach 27 semi-structured interviews have been conducted with prison officers spread over 4 prisons in Flanders (Belgium). During the interviews the strengths-based approach of Appreciative Inquiry was used. The findings of our thematic analysis suggest that one group of prison officers underline that they have good knowledge of the foreign national prison population while another group mention that you cannot base yourself on prisoners' appearance attitudes language or religion. The biggest challenges experienced by prison officers in working with foreign national prisoners are related to language and cultural differences. In conclusion limitations of the study paths for future research and implications for policy and practice are presented.

Panel number: 5.4 - Presentation 5.4.2

Prison climate or psychological climate? An examination of perceptual agreement among prisoners about the quality of prison life

Author(s): van Ginneken (Esther) Leiden University Netherlands

Abstract:
Prison climate is generally thought to reflect organisational material emotional and interpersonal dimensions of prison life. The measurement of prison climate commonly depends on the perceptions of prisoners which likely reflect perceptions of conditions as well as individual experiences and characteristics. This paper discusses whether it is valid to regard prison climate as an organisational feature. More specifically is it appropriate to use aggregate measures of individual perceptions of the quality of prison life to study prison climate and its effects? This question is addressed using data from the Life in Custody Study a nation-wide survey study among adult prisoners in the Netherlands (N = 4538). It is shown to what extent perceptual agreement exists among prisoners within units and within prisons regarding various prison climate dimensions such as autonomy safety and staff-prisoner relationships. This is followed by a discussion of the implications for theory and measurement of prison climate.

Panel number: 5.4 - Presentation 5.4.3

A new instrument to measure the quality of prison life: The psychometric quality of the Prison Climate Questionnaire

Author(s): Bosma (Anouk) Leiden University Netherlands

Abstract:
A large number of studies have emphasized the importance of prison climate in relation to for example prisoner well-being prisoner misconduct and perhaps even recidivism. Various survey measures have been developed to assess the quality of prison life. Because these instruments all have shortcomings the Prison Climate Questionnaire [PCQ] was developed to measure the quality of prison life and its related domains across a broad prison population. This presentation will focus on the Prison Climate Questionnaire [PCQ] and its psychometric qualities. Results show that the PCQ's factor structure reliability and validity were in all aspects satisfactory. Based on these results it was concluded that the PCQ is a promising instrument that can be used to measure and monitor prisoner perceptions on quality of prison life.

Panel number: 5.4 - Presentation 5.4.4

(De)Radicalization Programmes and their Implications

Author(s): Graebsch (Christine) Dortmund University of Applied Sciences and Arts Germany

Schorsch (Melanie) Dortmund University of Applied Sciences and Arts Germany

Abstract:
The ‚Prison Radicalization Project' is implemented in cooperation with the European Prison Observatory in seven countries financed by the European Commission. Its objective is to identify prevention and deradicalization programmes specialized staff training modules as well as risk assessment instruments in prisons across Europe. The project's emphasis is on the practices and tools in use to detect deter and disrupt efforts of radicalization and their influences on the prisoners' lives and rights. The range of deradicalization programmes and stakeholders in prisons has increased in Germany in recent years. The offers range from workshops in political and religious education; group trainings that work biographically or train social skills creative workshops to individual counselling. Our study focuses on the perceptions of these practices by e.g. street-level bureaucrats working in prison. The presentation will draw on selected results of the qualitative research in Germany and will examine the guiding principles of these programmes and security strategies their approaches especially concerning the perspective of stakeholders dealing with these programmes and their implementation. We will analyse these recent changes against the backdrop of the Council of Europe's recommendations and more general developments of prison policy like risk versus desistance-orientation.

Panel number: 5.5 - Pre-arranged panel
Exploring Gender Effects: How can quantitative data help us?

Author(s): Arnull (Elaine) Nottingham Trent University Nottingham United Kingdom

Abstract:
This panel brings together a diverse body of research papers to explore whether routinely collected data in the criminal justice and welfare systems can help us understand the role and impact of gender. The papers explore policing data on domestic violence in the UK data on victims and perpetrators of trafficking held by EU member states and data collected in the juvenile justice system between 2002-2017. What they all have in common is the questions they pose asking does the data merely reveal differences between the way human beings are processed or can the data when placed within wider frames of reference tell us anything more about the effects or impact of gender?

Panel number: 5.5 - Presentation 5.5.1
Girls in the Youth Justice System in England and Wales 2002-2017 Elaine Arnull Karen Heimer Jihye Park

Author(s): Arnull (Elaine), Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom /
Heimer (Karen), University of Iowa, United States/ Park (JiHye), Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper considers the gender gap in proven offences and juvenile incarceration in England and Wales 2002-2017. We discuss emerging findings and ask did punitiveness against girls increase as suggested in an earlier study and did this extend relative to boys? If so why? Can policy and practice changes account for the gender gap patterns that we can observe? Examining these gendered patterns over time is important because girls' experiences in juvenile justice systems on a global level are frequently obscured by low numbers relative to boys and lack of sufficient research attention. This paper addresses a gap in the literature on youth justice in Britain by examining disaggregated patterns of juvenile court processing (i.e. proven offences) and incarceration and considers implications for other jurisdictions.

Panel number: 5.5 - Presentation 5.5.2
Interpreting statistics on trafficking in human beings

Author(s): Walby (Sylvia) City University of London Sociology London United Kingdom

Abstract:

Are some EU Member States more prone to trafficking than others? What is the gender dimension of trafficking in human beings? Data on trafficking in human beings is messy and controversial with wide ranges in estimates. The paper engages with EU data on victims of trafficking registered with the authorities (and receiving services) and perpetrators that have come to the attention of the criminal justice system (suspected prosecuted convicted). It includes information on gender type of trafficking and citizenship. What implications can be drawn from comparisons between EU Member States in rates of registered victims and registered traffickers? Does the data merely reveal differences between the way Member States' welfare and criminal justice systems address trafficking in human beings? What errors can be identified in the process of recording and reporting? How can situating these data within wider frames of reference aid their interpretation? How do patterns in the statistics on registered victims and perpetrators differ from those generated by survey-based methodologies?

Panel number: 5.5 - Presentation 5.5.3
Using police data to investigate the repetition of domestic violence

Author(s): Phoenix (Jessica) Lancaster University Sociology Lancaster United Kingdom

Abstract:
â€¨Police forces in England and Wales are increasingly concerned with targeting resource allocation. Effective targeting of police resources requires accurate identification and measurement of the repetition of crime. Domestic violence is a crime of repetition and the frequency of violence against the same victims is increasing. Domestic violence is gendered and may escalate over time. To respond effectively to domestic violence the police need to understand and accurately measure its repetition. This study uses a unique dataset that merges police recorded data on crimes victims and offenders of domestic violence over three years extracted from multiple information systems within one police force in England and Wales. Cases captured in police data cannot be generalised to all cases of domestic violence. Instead these police data represent only a specific subset of cases that come to the attention of the police are identified by the police as domestic violence and cross a criminal threshold. Can patterns of repetition and escalation be found in police data? Can police data aid the police in targeting resources? Can police data provide any contribution to the reduction of domestic violence?

Panel number: 5.6 - Pre-arranged panel
Community Sanctions and Measures Working Group Panel II: Electronic monitoring technologies and criminal justice

Author(s): Hucklesby (Anthea) University of Leeds United Kingdom

Abstract:
The use of electronic monitoring (EM) technologies in criminal justice settings has expanded both in terms of jurisdictions in which they is deployed the number of individuals subject to them and the types of technologies available. More recently the use of EM technologies has broadened to include new areas including immigration terrorism domestic abuse/violence and alcohol use. Outside of these state mandated uses EM technologies are also deployed as a tool to safeguard individuals deemed to be at risk of harm. This panel brings together papers which explore the use of EM technologies with diverse populations including adults and juveniles in the contact with criminal justice systems and in other settings. By doing so it provides new insights into the controversies and challenges of using EM and draws attention to the need for effective regulation and oversight mechanisms improved theorising and increased scrutiny of practice via research.

Panel number: 5.6 - Presentation 5.6.1
Policy mobility and mutation: learning from MOPAC's 'compulsory sobriety' pilot

Author(s): Bainbridge (Laura) London School of Economics

Abstract:
In 2014 the London Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) launched a proof-of-concept Compulsory Sobriety Pilot that was inspired by the 24/7 Sobriety Project in South Dakota USA. The Pilot was the first of its kind in Europe to combine enforced alcohol abstinence with 'alcohol tags'. This paper will begin by providing a concise overview of the architecture of MOPAC's Pilot including the offenders it was designed to target and the compliance rate achieved prior to its termination in 2018. Drawing on empirical evidence it will then explore the socio-political context in which the Pilot emerged and the reasons as to why compulsory sobriety was considered an attractive solution to the problem of alcohol-related violence in London. An analysis of the multi-level factors that facilitated and/or constrained policy-makers' efforts to implement core components of the South Dakota 24/7 Sobriety Project in London will then be presented. This paper will conclude by discussing how the practice of mandating offenders to a period of sobriety has diffused at the subnational level in the UK and how it may become embedded within the English and Welsh criminal justice framework.

Panel number: 5.6 - Presentation 5.6.2
Curtailed connectivity: an ethnographic study of electronic monitoring

Author(s): Casey (Ryan) University of Glasgow

Abstract:
As an increasingly utilised penal technology electronic monitoring (EM) offers critical insight into the ways in which penal power is exercised in late modernity as well as how innovation permeates the criminal justice system. However presence detecting location tracking substance intake detecting and so on are all technologies of everyday surveillance that are not necessarily punitive. In order to better understand penal EM it must be situated within both penal and wider surveillance imaginaries. Drawing on a wider doctoral study this paper will critically reflect on conducting ethnographic research into the distinct technosocial associations and connections of the Scottish EM regime. It will also consider how meaning is constructed by the various actors subject to and within the penal surveillance network. The paper will highlight the benefits of interviewing people with lived experience of being subject to EM alongside observations of the people and digital objects that facilitate and enact surveillance in an effort to offer a new understanding of the experiences and processes of digital supervision in a penal context.

Panel number: 5.6 - Presentation 5.6.3
Tracking people: controversies and challenges

Author(s): Hucklesby (Anthea) University of Leeds United Kingdom

Abstract:
Tracking technologies have been used in the UK criminal justice systems for several decades and their use continues to expand in terms of numbers and geography across the world. More recently they have been deployed in other areas of public policy including new areas of criminal justice healthcare youth services terrorism and immigration. Despite high levels of concerns about their use governance and regulatory structures lag behind the capabilities and applications of these technologies This paper draws on discussions during a series of events organised to launch the Arts and Humanities Research Council funded interdisciplinary network 'Tracking people' (http://trackingpeople.leeds.ac.uk). The paper will consider the legal ethical and societal challenges raised by current and future use of tracking devices with particular focus on criminal justice uses. These include privacy data protection efficiency effectiveness the efficacy and suitability of the equipment design the involvement of the private sector as providers and operators as well as the potential for discriminatory use. The paper will also highlight concerns for the future and gaps in research including the impact of machine learning on user behaviour and the benefits and challenges of employing nudging as an approach to desired behaviour modification.

Panel number: 5.6 - Presentation 5.6.4
GPS tracking of juveniles: exploring its modalities and purposes

Author(s): Parkanyi (Eszter) University of Leeds United Kingdom
Hucklesby (Anthea) University of Leeds United Kingdom

Abstract:
Tracking by means of the Global Positioning System (GPS) is frequently used tool with both adults and juveniles in contact with the criminal justice system in Europe. Despite its growing importance limited research is available about the way it supports the implementation of legal measures and intervention programmes in different jurisdictions and whether it provides a viable alternative to deprivation of liberty. This paper discusses how the use of GPS tracking aligns with the aims of juvenile justice and addresses young people's interests across jurisdictions and the stages of the criminal justice process. The paper will draw on data collected as part of a European Commission funded Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellowship which includes a review of the legal regulation and policy relating to the use of electronic monitoring (EM) with juvenile delinquents and preliminary analysis of qualitative interviews conducted with policy makers and practitioners in Hungary and the Netherlands. The paper will explore questions relating to: the purposes of EM; the interplay between technologies law and policy; data protection; and the opportunities and limitations which are considered when imposing measures using GPS tracking in the two jurisdictions.

Panel number: 5.7 - Pre-arranged panel
Collateral Consequences of Criminal Records roundtable (ESC Working Group meeting)

Author(s): Corda (Alessandro) Queen's University Belfast United Kingdom

Abstract:
The ESC Working Group on Collateral Consequences of Criminal Records (CCCR) was established in 2018 and is holding its first ESC WG meeting at this year's EuroCrim conference. This panel discussion aims at bringing together scholars from different jurisdictions and start a productive conversation on how to increase research on and knowledge of collateral consequences of criminal records within the European context. In particular the newly established Working Group wants to promote critical and comparative work on collateral consequences in European jurisdictions facilitate national and international collaborations among researchers in the field (including funding bids) and identify mutual interests and develop collaborations with other ESC Working Groups.

First meeting of the newly established ESC Working Group on Collateral Consequences of Criminal Records

Author(s): Corda (Alessandro) Queen's University Belfast United Kingdom
Zand-Kurtovic (Elina) Leiden University Netherlands

Abstract:
Researchers interested in exploring this exciting yet under-researched field are warmly invited to join the Working Group panel meeting share their expertise and help develop a strong research network in this subject area.

Panel number: 5.8 - Pre-arranged panel
Dimensions of Environmental Harm: Cacophonies Chemicals and Catastrophes

Author(s): Brisman (Avi) Eastern Kentucky University Lexington United States

Abstract:

Situated within the field of green criminology while also drawing on other approaches perspectives and disciplines the papers in this panel address various dimensions of environmental harm that often go unheard unseen and unknown. From the violent cacophonies of sound that harm nonhuman animals to the chemicals hidden in our sexual health and wellbeing products that harm humans and the environment to the ways that capital at once creates and profits off of environmental catastrophes these papers offer theoretical methodological and empirical insights that aim to broaden our understanding of the pervasive dimensions of environmental crime and harm.

Panel number: 5.8 - Presentation 5.8.1
Clamouring for inclusion: A sound argument for an acoustically oriented green cultural criminology

Author(s): Garcia Ruiz (Ascensión) Spanish National University of Distance Education
Brisman (Avi) Eastern Kentucky University Lexington United States/>Queensland University of Technology School of Justice/Faculty of Law Brisbane Australia/>The University of Newcastle Newcastle Law School/Faculty of Business and Law Callaghan Australia / South (Nigel) University of Essex Sociology Colchester United Kingdom/>Queensland University of Technology School of Justice/Faculty of Law Brisbane Australia

Abstract:
Building on García-Ruiz and South's (2019) foray into the relationships between environment noise and rights 'to' and 'in' the city this paper explores the possibilities of a criminology of the aural and sound. We begin with some prefatory remarks regarding silence and sound as a means of controlling populations including both noise as a weapon of war and its regulation as a feature of the 'eco-city' and 'smart city'. Next we consider the relationship of noise to human and non-human animal coexistence. After noting the effects of 'animal sounds' on humans (e.g. ordinances regarding urban chicken keeping) we turn to the focus of our paper: the impact of 'anthropogenic noise pollution' on nonhuman animals. Here we investigate the negative effects of human noise and sound on nonhuman feeding migration and reproduction noting the damage caused by high-intensity low-frequency and persistent sounds on the oceanic environment (e.g. military exercises). We contemplate the development of acoustic technologies to address noise pollution in the marine environment as well as the prospects for international legislation and agreement. We conclude by describing how the study of the sonic environment through an 'aural criminological method' is consistent with visual approaches in green cultural criminology.

Panel number: 5.8 - Presentation 5.8.2
Toxic Intimacy: Exploring the Physical and Environmental Harms Associated with the Sexual Health and Wellbeing Market

Author(s): Medley (Corina) University of Plymouth School of Law Criminology and Government (Faculty of Business) Plymouth United Kingdom

Abstract:
The sexual health and wellbeing market is a billion dollar industry that is fraught with environmental harms and crimes: it is an industry that is largely unregulated and laden with stigma. While the toxicity of sexual health and well-being products has been given some attention in grey literature and popular media there is a paucity of academic/scientific research on this issue. This interdisciplinary project tackles the need for that research by building off of and extending academic research in the areas of green criminology environmental law and environmental science (toxicology) in order to accomplish the following: (1) assess the toxicity (e.g. presence and levels of chemicals such as phthalates antimony arsenic cadmium bromine etc.) of a sample of sexual health and wellbeing products using a scientific instrument known as a portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectrometer; (2) address the legal concerns related to manufacturing and consuming such products including disposing and recycling them; (3) examine the environmental consequences of making using and discarding these products.

Panel number: 5.8 - Presentation 5.8.3

The Environmental Crisis Industry

Author(s): Smith (Oliver) University of Plymouth School of Law Criminology and Government (Faculty of Business) Plymouth United Kingdom

Abstract:
Compelling evidence for the environmental issues facing our planet has pushed the reality of environmental crisis beyond any reasonable doubt while the apparent vulnerability of hitherto temperate regions suggests that the worst is yet to come. The loss of 60% of species on Earth since the 1970s lends real credence to claims that we are on the cusp of a major extinction event. Despite the widespread acknowledgement of the seriousness of our planetary situation however there is little appetite among governments industry or individuals for the kinds of radical change that is required. This paper highlights the assemblage of corporate government and media interests performing the role of what I identify as the 'Environment Crisis Industry' (ECI) in perpetuating stasis in the face of catastrophe. The ECI manages our anxieties through media discourses of precarity and danger while at the same time offering us attainable solutions that exist well within the logic of consumer capitalism--essentially morally compelling us to become 'eco-consumers'. In this way the political energy of grass roots climate resistance is pre-corporated into the product design of major corporations dissipating the chance of real progressive change in favour of a new green spirit of capitalism.

Panel number: 5.9 - Pre-arranged panel

Transfer vs Removal? EU member states cooperation and the treatment of EU national prisoners

Author(s): Brandariz (Jose A.) University of A Coruna A Coruna Spain

Abstract:
This panel session aims to scrutinise the strengths and shortcomings of the procedures that transfer EU national prisoners among EU member states. These cooperation procedures were implemented in the early 2010s following the enactment of the EU Framework Decision 2008/909/JHA and are allegedly aimed at facilitating the rehabilitation of EU national inmates. This implementation though has faced many obstacles and in fact the outcomes of these programmes are hardly promising. In analysing the causes of this poor performance this session will particularly explore if and to what extent the increasing consolidation of migration law enforcement practices involving EU nationals has contributed to hinder the consolidation of these prisoner transfer procedures.

Panel number: 5.9 - Presentation 5.9.1

The deportation of EU nationals: An unexplored dimension of the EU deportation apparatus

Author(s): Brandariz (Jose A.) University of A Coruna A Coruna Spain
Fernandez-Bessa (Cristina) University of A Coruna A Coruna Spain

Abstract:
Over the last two decades the European Union has built a legal order for foreign EU nationals that is premised upon the freedom of movement principles. Consequently the deportation of foreign EU citizens has been regulated as a highly exceptional legal measure. In stark contrast to this though many EU jurisdictions have been increasingly enforcing these deportation orders over the last ten years. The French government paved the way for this deportation policy change by the turn of the decade and the British government against the backdrop of the Brexit consequences has given a decisive impetus to these removal procedures in recent years. This paper aims to delve into this increasingly consolidated contradiction between EU migration law and national crimmigration practices. In addition it scrutinises the implications of this recent shift for the national prison systems which confine a wide number of foreign EU national inmates. This emerging strategy lays bare the strength of crimmigration practices in

Europe and stands in marked contrast with the allegedly gradual consolidation of the principles of mutual trust and mutual cooperation in criminal matters within the EU.

Panel number: 5.9 - Presentation 5.9.2
Transferred or expelled? Foreign national prisoners in Spain

Author(s): Faraldo-Cabana (Patricia) University of A Coruna A Coruna Spain

Abstract:
This paper analyses the level of application of the mutual recognition to judgments in criminal matters imposing custodial sentences or measures involving deprivation of liberty in Spain which has so far been very low despite the fact that the number of potential beneficiaries of the measure (convicted aliens of EU nationality) is significant. To assess the reasons for this low level of application the objectives of both Framework Decision 2008/909/JHA and the Spanish law transposing it are studied first. The main objective of both instruments the social rehabilitation of prisoners is critically related to the prevalence of expulsion procedures for convicted foreigners. These expulsions follow a different logic designed exclusively on a national basis. Their prevalence in Spain has made mutual recognition unnecessary since many of the convicted persons who could benefit from it receive expulsion orders or are effectively expelled. This leads to an incoherent and contradictory system arising that jeopardises the achievement of a true European area of freedom security and justice for the sake of migration control.

Panel number: 5.9 - Presentation 5.9.3
The administration of cross-borders transfers of prisoners among EU Member States in Italy: a new example of bureaucratization of Justice neither efficient nor just

Author(s): Ferraris (Valeria) University of Turin Italy

Abstract:
Framework Decision 2008/909/JHA applies the principles of mutual trust and mutual recognition to cross-border transfers of prisoners among the Member States of the EU. Italy implemented this FD with an exceptional speed due to the desire of the government to deploy all the available tools to reduce prison overcrowding after the Torreggiani pilot judgment by the European Court of Human Rights. The research carried out the analyses of more than 300 transfers procedures to verify the status of implementation and the accomplishment of the aim to reduce prison overcrowd The data collected shows that neither the prison overcrowding was reduced nor the rights of the demands to be transferred by the detainees are satisfied. The Italian implementation of the FD reveals a double failure of the administration of justice: neither efficient nor respectful of detainees rights.

Panel number: 5.9 - Presentation 5.9.4
Explaining the drivers of judicial cooperation in criminal matters in the EU and their evolution: From the fight against crime to offenders' rehabilitation via the contrast to impunity

Author(s): Montaldo (Stefano) University of Turin Italy

Abstract:
Across the decades judicial cooperation in criminal matters in the EU has evolved from a sudden reaction to the side effects of the internal market to a well-established Union policy. This development has followed diversified trajectories and several techniques have been used (e.g.: minimum harmonisation full harmonisation mutual recognition operational cooperation). Besides and beyond the specific features of cooperation mechanisms the rationale underpinning them has evolved accordingly. Once confined in the realm of the coordinated contrast to supranational criminal phenomena the current reach of the Area of freedom security and justice unveils more ambitious drivers such as the fight against impunity and the engagement of the offender in a pathway towards resocialisation. These new and additional priorities

contribute to sketch the picture of an increasingly complex (where not mature) European dimension of criminal justice but are still in search for precise contours and mutual balances. In this context the proposed paper intends to address the evolving rationale of judicial cooperation in criminal matters in the EU and to discuss the transformation of its underlying paradigm(s) from a mere reaction to key-EU policies to the rise of new autonomous drivers seeking for clearer conceptualisation.

Panel number: 5.10 - Presentation 5.10.1
Centralizing under false premises? – The Norwegian Police Reform

Author(s): Jahnsen (Synnøve) Norce - Norwegian Research Centre Bergen Norway
Korsvik (Even Bakke) Norce - Norwegian Research Centre Bergen Norway

Abstract:
The police is often depicted as a hieratical and closed institution where routine practices and "cop culture" creates a shield against organizational change. Thus opportunities for police reform only occurs in rare circumstances. In Norway this opportunity aroused after the shock of the terror-attack in 2011 which created a legitimacy crisis for the Norwegian police and marks the beginning of a process of organizational reform. This paper examines the Norwegian police reform also referred to as the 'Proximity police reform' and more recently the 'Professionalization reform' by investigating police-municipal collaboration. The empirical findings of the article is based on analyses of central policy documents interviews of central leaders police officers and municipal representatives in two municipalities. The analysis is achieved by investigating existing potentials and constraints for the reform to achieve its promised effects and is accomplished by using a structural/instrumental and a cultural/institutional perspective to analyze the reform process and implementation. The article address the tension between centralization and community policing as a model for delegation within the police organization as well as the tension between governance capacity and governance legitimacy.

Panel number: 5.10 - Presentation 5.10.1
Evaluation of Public Order Policing Strategies during Violent Service Delivery Protests: A Case of Vuwani in Vhembe District Limpopo Province

Author(s): Madima (Khetihiwe) UNIVERSITY OF VENDA LOUIS TRICHARDT South Africa

Abstract:
The policing response to increasing violent community violent protests in South Africa has received global attention in the last decade. The study was conducted with a backdrop of increased concern over skirmish and sporadic fighting and violence during service delivery protests. Criticisms have been voiced by various role-players in violent protests concerning arrests injuries and killing of civilians by police during these demonstrations. Hence the study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of POP strategies in curbing common acts of violence during violent protests particularly in Vuwani area of Vhembe District Limpopo Province. The study adopted a mixed methods (qualitative and quantitative method).. A total of 200 questionnaires were randomly distributed to community members of Vuwani within 5 were found invalid. Quantitative Data was analysed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) and qualitative data was analysed using thematic analysis. Further emphasized that lack of manpower and resources are barriers that hinders effective policing of violent service delivery protests. It is therefore recommended that provision of resource and recruitment of manpower should be taken as a first priority by the SAPS national office. Lastly the public should be educated about police presence during violent service delivery protests.

Panel number: 5.10 - Presentation 5.10.1
Support to policing in Europe: exploring the effect of codification of police relations with community and government.

Author(s): Roche (Sebastian) CNRS-Sciences Po Grenoble-Alpes University Lyon France

Abstract:
Based on a study on 7 European countries and police systems we found that several of the dimensions of the form of police forces and of formalization of police-state relations have not proven correlated with legitimacy. Centralization of police core principles committed to the protection of human rights citizen orientation mechanisms or externalization of oversight seem to have little impact on police support. The best predictors of high support are the small size of police forces and accountability of government to parliament (for two possible reasons: when the political authority in charge of policing is itself accountable people would trust the system and because efficacy in oversight of the political masters of police may increase the citizen orientation of policing). Given limitations inherent to a small N study these effects need to be further specified and researched.

Panel number: 5.10 - Presentation 5.10.1
Municipal Policing Experiments in Ukraine Since 2014: Decentralization or Usurpation?

Author(s): Light (Matthew) University of Toronto Toronto Ontario Canada

Abstract:
Ukraine's constitution gives exclusive jurisdiction over policing to the country's national police service. However in recent years since the "Euromaidan" revolution of 2014 and the conflict with Russian-backed separatists Ukrainian cities have seen a proliferation of so-called "municipal guards" de facto municipal police forces whose constitutional authority remains unclear even as their de facto law enforcement activities overlap partially with those of the national police. While some observers see the municipal guards as evidence of a healthy decentralization of Ukrainian policing others claim they are actually less accountable than the national police. The presentation will present preliminary findings from a case study of Dnipro and will seek both to explain the rise of municipal guards and to analyze the effects of this trend in Ukrainian policing. The research should be of interest to scholars of policing as well as to those interested in criminal justice and public order in conflict societies.

Panel number: 5.11 - Pre-arranged panel
Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Human Trafficking

Author(s): Reichel (Philip) University of Northern Colorado

Abstract:
Papers on this panel will consider how human trafficking is perceived studied and written about in a variety of academic disciplines. Too often researchers consider literature only in their own academic discipline. The complexity of human trafficking provides an excellent example of the need to consider how the topic is viewed by such wide-ranging disciplines as medicine or geography and criminology or psychology.

Panel number: 5.11 - Presentation 5.11.1
A Cross-Discipline Review of Human Trafficking Literature

Author(s): Reichel (Philip) University of Northern Colorado
Sanchez (Shanell) Southern Oregon University / Richardson (Christina) Southern Oregon University / Miller-Francisco (Emily) Southern Oregon University

Abstract:
It is generally accepted that combating and responding to human trafficking requires the participation and cooperation of multiple specialties practitioners from a variety of occupations and cross-agency cooperation. Implicit in that perspective is the belief that research and publications on human trafficking reflect a similar diversity with participation by many academic disciplines. This paper considers the extent

to which that is true. How do research methodologies and findings compare across academic disciplines? Following a protocol that identifies articles in disciplines ranging from law and medicine through sociology and geography to criminology and social work this paper reports on how the topic of human trafficking is defined researched understood and written about in a variety of academic disciplines. It is hoped that the results of the cross-disciplinary literature review will encourage both academics and practitioners to broaden any topic searches to include fields of study that might otherwise have been overlooked.

Panel number: 5.11 - Presentation 5.11.2
Identification of Human Trafficking Victims by Health Care Staff

Author(s): Bruckmueller (Karin) Sigmund Freud University Johannes Kepler University

Abstract:
Much has been done and achieved in the field of identification of human trafficking victims over the last years. Usually professionals and staff members especially from the criminal justice sectors who are involved in the identification process are well trained and use best practices. However a lot of victims of human trafficking are still undetected. It is important that people from a greater variety of disciplines be aware of trafficking in human beings (THB). It is especially important that physicians and staff members of the health care sector should play a stronger role in the identification procedure mainly in cases of THB for the purpose of organ removal sex exploitation and forced marriage. Whether and to what extent current and future doctors as well as nursing staff in Austria are sensitized to THB and how they can help to recognize victims will be presented and discussed.

Panel number: 5.11 - Presentation 5.11.3
No one is immune: Trafficking of the elderly

Author(s): Winterdyk (John) Mount Royal University

The volume of scholarly work on trafficking in persons (TIP) is growing rapidly and it scope of coverage is expanding precipitously beyond the conventional forms (primarily the (sexual) exploitation of women and children) to include virtually all its types, as well as different groups of trafficked persons. Until recently, one category of TIP that has remained relatively unknown and comparatively under-researched is trafficking of the elderly. This presentation presents results of a review of the available information about this (new) phenomenon. Although limited, the existing evidence suggests that trafficking of the elderly is a complex and widespread enigma as it happens all over the world and takes on a variety of often intersecting forms, including trafficking for the purposes of begging, forced criminal activity, forced labor/servitude, financial exploitation, sexual exploitation, and ransom extortion. The presentation will conclude by offering a rationale for the development of an operational definition of trafficking of the elderly as a distinct TIP category.

Panel number: 5.12 - Presentation 5.12.1
Ndrangheta Power and Parallel System of Authority

Author(s): Figliomeni (Vincent C.) F.F. Social Science Research Center in Calabria Siderno Marina Italy

Abstract:
'Ndrangheta organized criminal activity primarily involves the global distribution of illegal drugs as well as the typical array of organized crime not only in Italy but in numerous locations most notably throughout Europe the United States Canada Australia and South America. However through corruption and extortion practices 'Ndrangheta infiltrates a multitude of legal businesses institutions and legitimate activities. This infiltration primarily serves to launder illegal profits but also assists in sustaining its' power base by maintaining the parallel system of authority that imbeds itself in the fabric of the local community. This study examines qualitative and quantitative data from content analysis of newspaper reporting and public opinion surveys as well as official crime statistics regarding 'Ndrangheta activities. The aim of the study is to identify fundamental indicators of 'Ndrangheta power and parallel system of authority prevalent in

Calabria but equally manifested in other locations where a significant influx of criminal elements originating from Calabria has occurred. The study proposes a method process and model using the 'Ndrangheta activity indicators for developing an effective approach for security practitioners policy makers and criminologists to consider for countering 'Ndrangheta which has been adapting and expanding its transnational organized crime threat for over a century.

Panel number: 5.12 - Presentation 5.12.2
Organized crime and corruption of mafia-type organizations in Spain

Author(s): Gimenez-Salinas (Andrea) Universidad Pontificia Comillas Madrid Spain

Abstract:
This research aims to have a deeper understanding of corruption practices conducted in Spain inside the most relevant organized crime (OC) groups investigated during the past decade. Relationships between corruption and organized crime is a relevant topic but understudied in Spain. The objectives of the research are: a) to analyse corruption practices of 5 mafia-type organisations in terms of: modus operandi levels of public infiltration and aim of corruption practices. B) to gather information about socio-demographic characteristics ciminal skills and tasks implemented in the OC group of a sample of criminal members conducting corrupton practices. For that purpose five big criminal investigations have been selected for the research and complemented with information from interviews with members of specialized police units in charge of mafia-type organizations. Findings about criminal profiles modus operandi and levels of corruption will be provided.

Panel number: 5.12 - Presentation 5.12.3
Organised crime in Ukraine: myths realities and lessons

Author(s): Markovska (Anna) Anglia Ruskin University Cambridge United Kingdom
Alexey (Serdyuk) Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs Kharkiv Ukraine

Abstract:
This paper aims to identify distinct stages in the development of organised criminal (OC) activity in Ukraine over the last 20 years in order to critically discuss the role of specific social environment in the origin and evolution of organised criminal activity. The paper builds on the existing consideration of normative constraints focusing on values and social capital in order to develop this discussion in the context of Ukraine. Each stage of the OC development identified will be discussed in the light of national and international policing strategies and the prevailing political and economic situation within the country.

Panel number: 5.12 - Presentation 5.12.4
The 'Ndrangheta in Germany
Author(s): Hauser (Zora Lea) University of Oxford

Abstract:
Do mafia groups take advantage of globalisation? Under particular conditions mafia groups have reportedly succeeded in setting up branches in new territories. Today the Italian mafia known as 'Ndrangheta is widely recognised as one the most international organised crime groups. It is present in virtually every European country particularly in Germany. The author will present an in-depth study of the foreign operations of the Italian 'Ndrangheta in Germany based on judicial sources covering a 20-year time span interviews with practitioners activists and a state-witness alongside extensive fieldwork. By looking at one specific clan and its development between Italy and Germany from the early seventies until today this paper attempts to offer increased analytical clarity and empirical rigour to the debate on the globalisation of organised crime. It explores the conditions for successful criminal transplantation and more specifically the reason for the 'Ndrangheta's success in expanding towards territory with low levels of corruption functioning judicial systems and high level of civic engagement. The collected evidence and its evaluation aims at speaking to the wider debates on globalisation organised crime and the impact on local communities the structure of informal groups and the role of leadership in the underworld.

Panel number: 5.13 - Panel
Cyberbullying: A new type of Violence amongst us

Author(s): Spathi (Theoni) National and Kapodistrian University of Athens Athens Greece

Panel number: 5.13 - Presentation 5.13.1
Path roads between the broader discipline of Criminology and its subdivisions of Cyber Crime Theory Victimology Theory and White Collar Crime Theory: A Integrative perspective .

Author(s): LeClair (Daniel) Boston University Boston United States
Abstract:
Within the international disciplines of Criminology theory we argue that the development of sub-disciplines of criminology theory such as those in cyber crime theory victimology theory and white collar crime theory have caused isolated pockets of criminology theory and that those isolated pockets now need to be bridged to the main body of criminology theory. This talk will discuss the cited problem and its possible solutions through a process of holistic theory integration.

Panel number: 5.13 - Presentation 5.13.2
Cyber offenders: unique profile unique response?

Author(s): Van der Wagen (Wytske) Erasmus University Rotterdam Netherlands
Van't Zand (Elina) Leiden University Criminology Leiden Netherlands / Matthijsse (Sifra) Erasmus University Rotterdam Netherlands / Fischer (Tamar) Erasmus University of Rotterdam Erasmus Schoof of Law Rotterdam Netherlands

Abstract:
Over the last few decades high-tech cyber crime offending has become a major threat. Quite frequently cyber offenders cause severe technological and financial damage for companies organizations and individuals. One of the key questions for criminologists dealing with cybercrime is whether we are dealing with a new or different type of offender requiring a different response. In our qualitative study we assess in what way cyber offenders differ from 'traditional' offenders when it comes to their personal situational and social characteristics their criminal career and their moral perceptions. Within this scope we also explore if and how cyber offenders differ from one another and whether certain subtypes can be defined. Based on these findings we assess whether (certain groups of) cyber offenders require an alternative response. Can we (effectively) apply existing interventions should we adjust them and/or should we develop new ones? We have sought to answer these questions by means of a systematic literature review expert interviews and by interviewing offenders who were involved in computer hacking DDoS attacks virtual theft and other forms of cybercrime.

Panel number: 5.14 - Pre-arranged panel
Cyber Crime V: Cyber Criminals

Author(s): Steve (van de Weijer) Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) Netherlands

Abstract:
This panel explores cyber criminals.

Panel number: 5.14 - Presentation 5.14.1
Hacktivism and techniques of neutralization: how hacktivists neutralize their hacks

Author(s): Romagna (Marco) The Hague University of Applied Sciences Netherlands/>Leiden University Netherlands

Abstract:
In this presentation a modernized version of the techniques of neutralization developed by Sykes and Matza is used to explore hacktivism. Hacktivism is a phenomenon which originated from the hacker subculture in the cyberspace of the late 1980s combining socio-political motivations typical but not limited to traditional activism with hacker ideology and hacking techniques. Through a series of semi-structured interviews the presentation will explore how hacktivists neutralize their deviant behaviors particularly focusing on the importance given to the socio-political element that seems to play a fundamental role in the elaboration of justifications. The techniques are not used to explain why an individual gets involved with hacktivism (even though some connections will be shown). Rather the application of the theory illustrates why hacktivists keep engaging in illegal and deviant activities and how they reinforce these behaviors. Preliminary findings suggests that hacktivists consistently apply the techniques ex ante in line with the original idea of the theory mainly condemn the condemners denying the victim and appealing to higher loyalties (in this case to higher goals).

Panel number: 5.14 - Presentation 5.14.2
A cybercriminal personality? A comparative research on personality characteristics of cybercriminals

Author(s): Weulen Kranenbarg (Marleen) Vrije Universiteit (VU) Amsterdam Netherlands
van Gelder (Jean-Louis) University of Twente Netherlands / Vries (Reinout) Vrije Universiteit (VU) Amsterdam Netherlands

Abstract:
The stereotype of cybercriminals who commit technically advanced crimes is very different from the stereotype of other criminals. An important part of this image are the expected personality traits of these criminals. For example a general assumption is that cybercriminals are introvert. However the extent to which personality traits of cybercriminals are different from personality traits of other criminals has not yet been empirically tested. The goal of this study is to describe the personality traits of cybercriminals and compare these to personality traits of other criminals. Additionally both groups will be compared to the general population. These comparisons will be based on a sample of 268 cybercriminals and 270 other criminals who had been in contact with the Dutch police. These participants completed a survey which included the HEXACO personality inventory. Based on this data personality traits of both groups could be examined and statistically compared. The same comparison has been made with norm group (N = 525) to examine any differences with the general population. This presentation will first paint a picture of the personality traits of cybercriminals. Subsequently it will describe the most striking differences and similarities followed by a discussion of possible explanations.

Panel number: 5.14 - Presentation 5.14.3
Who defrauds the fraudster? Exploring the profiles of vendors of match-fixed results in dark markets

Author(s): Moneva (Asier) Miguel Hernandez University Spain
Miró-Llinares (Fernando) Miguel Hernandez University Spain

Abstract:
Dark markets are web environments where various e-commerce services are installed. In these markets some vendors offer illicit goods that they claim to possess in exchange of money such as drugs stolen data pornographic material or match-fixing results. For these markets to function smoothly it is necessary to establish relationships of trust between the parties involved in the transaction. However these transactions are sometimes fraudulent either because the product is never received or the product received is different from the one requested. Although some crypto markets have strict rules regarding scams it is unlikely that the seller will be held liable for the deception or that the victim will be repaired for the damage. This paper explores the profiles of sellers of match-fixed results in the top dark markets

and analyses some indicators related to their interaction with customers to understand how they operate. The results are presented in the context of environmental Criminology theories to discuss the findings in terms of analysis and prevention.

Panel number: 5.14 - Presentation 5.14.4

Developmental Trajectories of Defacements: a Longitudinal Study among Hackers in The Netherlands

Author(s): van de Weijer (Steve) Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) Netherlands
Leukfeldt (Rutger) Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) Netherlands/>Cybersecurity and sme's research group The Hague University of Applied Sciences Netherlands / Holt (Thomas) Michigan State University United States

Abstract:
Studies examining the onset persistence and cessation of offending greatly improved our understanding of the longitudinal patterns of criminality. These studies demonstrate that there is variability in the pathways and trajectories of offenders though there is substantial versatility in offending over the lifecourse. However the vast majority of the literature related to offender careers has largely focused on traditional types of crime while there is virtually no research to date considering the careers of those who engage in cybercrimes. This is the first study in which developmental trajectories are estimated for a large group of hackers. The data for this study consist of 50332 web defacements performed by 3642 hackers who targeted any website hosted in the Netherlands between 2010 and 2017. Using semi-parametric group-based trajectory analyses five different groups of defacers were distinghuished: two low-level offending groups two medium-level offending group and one high chronic group. The smallest group of 33 high chronic defacers (0.9%) was responsible for almost half of all web defacements. Additionally the motivations methods and targeting practices of defacers differed based on the frequency with which they performed defacements generally.

Panel number: 5.15 - Presentation 5.15.1

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRAUMATIC STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Author(s): YEŞİL (ASLI) Bursa Technical University Turkey
YAYAK (ASLI) Bursa Technical University Turkey
Abstract:
Risky behaviours and traumatic life events which are observed among young people lead to mental health problems. Risky behaviours and traumatic life events are long term effects of childhood abuse so this situation shows the requirement of putting on emphasis on prevention and intervention programs about childhood abuse. The aim of this study is to investigate traumatic life events among university students and to reveal the relationship between risky behaviours and mental health. Participants of this research are 273 university students who attends Bursa Technical University in Turkey. In this study "Demographic Information Form" "Traumatic Stress Symptoms Scale" and "Brief Symptom Inventory" is used to measure psychopathological circumstances and traumatic life events. Field work and data collection are carrying on with students.

Panel number: 5.15 - Presentation 5.15.3

Becoming a Man: An exploration of Deviant Leisure Football and Harm

Author(s): Gallacher (Grace) Plymouth plymouth United Kingdom

Abstract:
Football boasts a plethora of pro-social aspects that FIFA Change 4 Life (C4L) and Premier League Primary Stars (PLPS) endorse as encouraging children to be more active less sedentary and make healthier life choices. There are numerous studies which indicate that moderate to intense activity is

useful for preventing a variety of diseases and health problems linked to obesity (see Bendiksen et al. 2014). Football has also been acclaimed for encouraging a more gendered approach to parenting. Kay (2009) explores fathering though sport claiming that fathers feel they can create and maintain a bond through sports like football Trussell and Shaw (2011) have investigated the family approach to leisure activities such as football. Adopting a deviant leisure approach this presentation will nuance claims of Football only encouraging prosocial behaviours. Utilising findings from an in-depth ethnographic study of grassroots' children's football clubs across the UK it will explore the socialisation of becoming a man; highlighting behaviours and attitudes from parents coaches and referees which can form and contribute to the normalisation and invisibly of socially embedded harms (see Smith and Raymen 2013).

Panel number: 5.15 - Presentation 5.15.4
Threats to ruling elites interests responsible for proscription of groups as terrorist groups: the Nigerian experience

Author(s): Usman (Yusuf) Bangor University Bangor United Kingdom

Abstract:
Nigeria like many developing countries has never had any terrorist legislation until after 9/11 event in the United States of America. Despite the existence of many religious and ethnic groups like Maitatsine and Niger Delta militants Nigerians and the West reasonably applauded the proscription of Boko Haram as a terrorist group. Developing countries like Egypt has given a not very convincing reason for the proscription of groups like Muslim Brotherhood and Ajnad Misr as terrorist groups Nigeria's proscription of Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) as a terrorist group was perceived as such by some Nigerians who sees it as a punishment for a certain ethnic group in the country. The paper will consider the fairness of government in proscribing IPOB as a terrorist group.

Panel number: 5.16 - Pre-arranged panel
Gangs in different contexts

Author(s): Weerman (Frank) NSCR & Erasmus University Amsterdam Netherlands

Abstract:
In this multidisciplinary panel members from the Eurogang network will present findings related to gangs in different contexts and from different angles. Each presentation focuses on a specific geographic region: Central-America the United Kingdom the United States and the Netherlands. Different aspects of modern gang life are addressed: territoriality drug trade violence anti-gang measures the role of professionals and the role of cyberspace. The presentations will build on quantitative as well as qualitative methods and reflect on definitional issues as well as gang policies.

Panel number: 5.16 - Presentation 5.16.1
How gangs evolved from being an urban issue to a widespread phenomenon

Author(s): Van Damme (Ellen) University of Leuven Leuven Institute of Criminology Leuven Belgium

Abstract:
Since the 1990s deportations of gang members of the Mara Salvatrucha (MS) and Barrio 18 (B18) from Los Angeles to Central America gangs local gangs were taken over and the new gangs increased in magnitude and power. Anti-gang and zero tolerance measures starting from the early 2000s pushed the gangs in constant adaptation in response to these measures and vice versa. While gangs used to be concentrated in urban (marginalized) neighborhoods they have spread out over the whole country in Honduras (the country with most gang members) from small rural villages to big tourist places. The gang scene has also become more diversified. Traditionally the territory was divided between the narcos and gangs (whereby the narcos do not tolerate any gangs on their territory) and the gangs fight among each other for their own space. The narcos are now also directly working with their own dealers and now

territory is not only been disputed between narcos the MS B18 and other local gangs (e.g. Los Chirizos) but also with local drug gangs. Hence the expansion to other (non-urban) parts in the country.

Panel number: 5.16 - Presentation 5.16.2
Violence and county lines in the United Kingdom

Author(s): Andell (Paul) University of Suffolk School of Law and Social Sciences Suffolk United Kingdom

Abstract:
Silverman (2004) argues that when violence takes place the broader context in which it occurs and the underlying causal forces are often concealed by the trauma of horrific acts. These are often ignored by our reactions to them due in part to the extensive ways in which these acts are mediated and understood. To the outside observer it is difficult to understand practices which may have small fiscal rewards disproportionate victimisation of the vulnerable and significant variations between neighbourhoods. This paper examines violence associated with English gangs and in order to do so an analyses of the definitions of gangs the extent of gang related violence and explanations of how gang violence has emerged as both an expressive and functional tool for use in changing Class A drug markets in the UK will be sought.

Panel number: 5.16 - Presentation 5.16.3
Street orientation of gangs: Does cyberspace provide a new public space for gang members?

Author(s): Esbensen (Finn-Aage) University of Missouri-St. Louis Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice St. Louis Uruguay
McCuddy (Timothy) University of Memphis Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice Memphis United States

Abstract:
The Eurogang definition of gang membership identifies the "street-orientation" of the group as a primary criterion for classification of a youth group as a gang. Of particular interest in this presentation is examination of the extent to which the advent of social media has altered interactional patterns among gang and non-gang youth. Specifically is cyberspace an extension of this street orientation into a new realm of public space? To address this question we examine the extent to which gang members are active in cyberspace (i.e. social media) whether gang members are differentially involved in social media and if social media affects gang member behavior and attitudes. A three-year panel study of 3661 students (initially aged 11 – 13 years) enrolled in public schools in a Midwestern (USA) state provide the data for these analyses.

Panel number: 5.16 - Presentation 5.16.4
Tough love. How professionals get through to members of problematic youth groups

Author(s): De Jong (Jan Dirk) University of Applied Sciences Leiden Lectorate Juvenile Crime Leiden Netherlands/>Erasmus University Department Criminology Rotterdam Netherlands
Denkers (Adriaan) Independent social scientist

Abstract:
Besides 'what works' the success of programs aimed at reducing delinquency and recidivism may heavily depend on 'who works'. Research on 'who works' however is scarce. We found that youngsters from target groups described successful professionals to provide 'anger with love'. Our paper will focus on the perceptions of youngsters about the amount of 'anger with love' they receive from professionals. The central hypothesis is that 'anger with love is related to a higher level of wellbeing a lower level of dependence on the (problematic) youth group and reduced level of delinquent behavior. The paper will include two studies. First a qualitative study focusses on life histories of 13 young men with criminal records. In order to test if there is a relationship between perceptions about professional 'anger with love'

and outcome measures a second study was conducted among a convenience sample; 184 students. Preliminary analysis suggest that the professional 'anger with love' was indeed often mentioned as important by participants from the target group and that students who perceive their school counselor (an important key figure for students at Dutch universities) to provide both 'anger' and 'love' report compared to other students more satisfaction with life and less deviant behavior.

Panel number: 5.17 - Panel 5.17.1
Mass Incarceration in Turkey: An Indicator of Neoliberal Penal State

Author(s): Alpan (Arca) Istanbul Bilgi University Istanbul Turkey

Abstract:
The scope and root causes of mass incarceration problem in Turkey is the subject of this presentation. It is argued that after the processes of de-industrialization neoliberalization the emergence of new poverty and the contraction of the welfare system the criminal justice mechanisms correspondingly became more punitive in the spite of a declining crime rates. Even though in Turkey neoliberal economic reforms were first introduced in early 1980's the political instability at the time their impact on the criminal justice system remained practically non-existent. As an indicator of changing political mentality since 2005's the country faced relentless neoliberal transformation over a wide spectrum of areas from legal and administrative reforms (policing strategies and profiling penal code sentencing regulations) to a shift in the labor regulation and the welfare system (unionization rates labor laws social aid system healthcare system) and cultural mindset (penal populism criminalization of poverty racialization of crime stigmatization). This paper argues that ongoing incarceration trends indicate that Turkey has quickly developed a mass incarceration regime with a 374% increase in imprisonment rate since 2005. We argue that this is a reflection of a larger trend toward neoliberal style of government.

Panel number: 5.17 - Presentation 5.17.2
Refining the Scandinavian exceptionalism thesis: a comparison between Belgian and Norwegian prison policy and practice

Author(s): De Vos (Helene) KU Leuven Leuven Belgium

Abstract:
Scandinavian countries have been labelled 'exceptional' for having comparatively low detention rates and humane prison conditions (Ugelvik & Dullum 2012; Pratt 2008). In this context Pratt (2008) has argued that the humane prison conditions in Scandinavian countries result from the normalization principle that underpins the organization of prison life. He reached this conclusion by comparing prison conditions in Finland Norway and Sweden to those in Anglophone countries (Pratt & Eriksson 2013). In order to refine and nuance this 'Scandinavian exceptionalism' thesis this paper compares two countries that are at first sight much more similar in terms of their penal policies Norway and Belgium. Norwegian and Belgian prison policy both rely strongly on the normalization principle. Therefore this comparison will show that if Pratt was right either Belgium may share this exceptional nature to some degree or that the role of the normalization principle as such should not be overestimated but rather understood in relation to other societal factors.

Panel number: 5.17 - Presentation 5.17.3
Punishment solidarity and social schisms: exploring the bottom-up reform of sex offender registration in China

Author(s): Chen (Qi) University of Hertfordshire Hatfield United Kingdom

Abstract:
In 2017 the Minhang District of Shanghai introduced sex offender registration. Local governments in Jiangsu and Guangdong quickly followed this precedent. In 2019 the Supreme People's Procuratorate announced its plan of establishing national sex offender registries by 2022. This study explores the

solidarity and schisms underlying this bottom-up reform. It analysed 1292 microblog posts on Weibo the main social media platform for civic activism in China. Quantitative and qualitative analysis suggests that Chinese bloggers especially those from developed regions support this reform because they see the expansion of penal control as the compensation for regional inequality. In contrast bloggers from the less developed regions are more likely to question the reform because of their discontent with broader social injustice including the potential labelling effect caused by registration. Gender schism is also present. While involuntary bachelors see sex offender registration as oppression 'urban daughters' view it as a feminist achievement. The findings highlight that the shared hostility towards offenders does not necessarily blind people to existing schisms. However social media tend to make divergent opinions less discoverable. This transmission bias can further marginalise the disadvantaged social groups thus leading to entrenched intersecting inequalities. This risk is not peculiar to China.

Panel number: 5.17 - Presentation 5.17.4
The cross-border dimension of social rehabilitation: interest of the State or right of the individual?

Author(s): Martufi (Adriano) Leiden University

Abstract:
EU judicial cooperation in criminal matters has an increasing impact on the imposition and administration of penalties at national level. Most notably by increasing the extraterritoriality of criminal proceedings judicial cooperation poses numerous challenges to the traditional understanding of punishment as a state-individual relationship. The presentation held in the framework of 2019 ESC conference will discuss some findings of an ongoing research project devoted to the European dimension of penalties. It will look at the impact of European inter-state cooperation on the aim of 'social rehabilitation' investigating the hybrid nature of this concept under EU law. It may be argued that in contrast with a traditional view of rehabilitation as a state's interest a fundamental rights-based understanding of this concept (rehabilitation as individual right) is emerging. The problematic intersections between these two key dimensions of 'rehabilitation' (as well as their possible impact on the functioning of EU judicial cooperation) will be critically analyzed drawing on a variety of legal sources: from the case law of the two European courts (CJEU and ECtHR) to the policy documents of the EU.

Panel number: 5.18 - Panel
Insiders theft of valuable objects and legitimate markets

Author(s): Korsell (Lars) The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention STOCKHOLM Sweden

Abstract:
The head of the Manuscript department at the Swedish National Library ("The Royal Library") stole 62 very valuable books during a period of ten years and sold them at book auctions in Germany. Before his employment at the national library he had the role as a middleman - a courier - to deliver books from another book thief to the auction house. After he was disclosed and released from custody he committed suicide in dramatic circumstances. From a criminological perspective the case tells us a lot about the importance of insiders to commit serious crimes (often of a white-collar crime perspective) the necessity to prepare the stolen goods for the legitimate markets (i.e. remove ex libris stamps and notes) how to hidden the theft (remove catalogue cards and other manoeuvres at the library) the strategic role of a "lock" between on the one hand the thief and the stolen goods and on the other hand the legitimate markets there the demand is and the money. But also about the legitimate market: Items as antiquarian and rare books are moved around from less prestigious markets to more affluent markets in order to meet the "right" costumers.

Panel number: 5.18 - Presentation 5.18.1
The effectiveness of internal Whistleblowing-Systems

Author(s): Herold (Nico) Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich Germany

Abstract:
Recent developments in the EU have put the Whistleblowing-Discussion back on the map. Article 5bis of Procedure 2018/0106/COD implements a right for whistleblowers to choose freely to report violations of certain EU-Law via internal channels or directly to "competent authorities". Nevertheless the Procedure still favours internal whistleblowing-systems as the first option of choice (Article 3bis) and therefore attributes a distinct corrective potential to them. Hence installing internal whistleblowing-systems will become mandatory for "legal entities in the private sector" with more than 50 employees (Articles 4 Nr. 3; 5). From a criminological standpoint this raises the question if internal whistleblowing-systems can firstly really stimulate or at least canalise (more) insiders. But ultimately their control-effectivity stands and falls with the organisation mainly how the whistleblower-information is processed especially in cases of corporate crimes. The presentation provides a theoretical analysis of the control-potential of internal whistleblowing-systems combines this with the result of an extensive analysis of the available empirical literature and marks the need for further research. While the pure quantity of reports via internal channels is relatively well documented the available data on actual quality and outcome of internal whistleblowing and the treatment of the involved insiders is far more limited.

Panel number: 5.18 - Presentation 5.18.2

Researching crime prevention within organizations: the promises and limitations of behavioral ethics

Author(s): Maesschalck (Jeroen) KU Leuven Leuven Belgium

Abstract:
Crime by employees and its prevention has been a topic of research in criminology but also in various other fields. One very promising strand of research is 'behavioral ethics' (e.g. Bazerman & Gino 2012; Trevino 2006). Drawing from approaches like cognitive and moral psychology the behavioral ethics literature has produced interesting insights that are also relevant for a criminological crime prevention approach. Perhaps most notable have been its sophisticated explanations for the counterproductive effects of well-intended crime prevention interventions such as strict sanctioning systems. While promising this research strand also has a number of limitations. For example its research designs (experiments cross-sectional surveys) make it difficult to understand the complexity of what real-life interventions do. Likewise it largely ignores the ambiguity and contradictions that are typical for crime prevention. The presentation will argue that these limitations can be addressed by adding insights from 'realist evaluation' (Pawson & Tilley 1997) a well-established approach to the evaluation of crime prevention. Specifically the presentation will illustrate how insights from the behavioral ethics literature can be translated into 'context-mechanisms-outcome' statements. It will be argued that those translations offer the contours of a research agenda towards a more evidence-based approach to crime prevention within organizations.

Panel number: 5.19 - Panel

The Road Home Study. Exploring the Intersection of Gang Involvement and Childhood Experiences of Domestic Abuse

Author(s): Levell (Jade) The Open University Milton Keynes United Kingdom

Abstract:
The Road Home study focuses on the lives of young men who have experienced domestic violence and abuse (DVA) in childhood and become involved 'on road' and/or with gangs. Witnessing DVA is relatively commonplace for children with up to one in four young people in the UK having lived with DVA in childhood (Bently et al. 2016). This has various and wide-ranging impacts on young people. Witnessing DVA abuse at home has been proposed as a risk factor for later gang membership in policy documents (Centre for Social Justice 2009; HM Government 2011) and there have been reports by professionals of a high prevalence of gang members who have been exposed to DVA. This is a narrative study which uses creative elicitation methods to complement the interviews. Life-story interviews (Plummer 2001) were used which was aided by music elicitation (Allett 2010). Participants were asked to bring three music tracks to assist them in telling parts of their life story. The narratives were analysed with a focus on

discourse inspired by a Foucauldian approach to narrative analysis (Tamboukou 2013). A particular focus of the analysis is seeing how gender is performed by the participants particularly with a lens of intersectionality.

Panel number: 5.19 - Presentation 5.19.1
Nostalgia and migration: a clinical-criminological approach

Author(s): Verde (Alfredo) University of Genoa Section of Criminology Genea Italy
Francia (Adolfo) University of Insubria Varese Italy

Abstract:
The Authors describe the possibility of utilizing the concept of nostalgia in order to understand the relation between migration and criminality from the point of view of narrative and psychosocial criminology: after having recalled the birth of the concept in the 18th century they recapitulate its evolution and illustrate its possible use examining a series of clinical vignettes drawn from fiction and from clinical work. The analysis allows the authors to suggest the possibility of an evolutive continuum: from the total absence of nostalgia in the melancholic implosion – in which no separation is conceivable - passing through the manic denial of separation in delusional reactions and in criminal acting-out to attempts at the modification of reality through the reinforcement of the bonds between the country of origin and the country of destination and finally to the elaboration of the nostalgic situation in a group therapy of delinquent juveniles.

Panel number: 5.19 - Presentation 5.19.2
The rights and wrongs of the feast of Saint Nicholas: from 'innocent' children's tradition to human rights violation

Author(s): Gies (Lieve) Leicester

Abstract:
To what extent can the re-telling of a story change the perception of a particular cultural practice and turn it from something that is perfectly acceptable to something wholly suspect (and vice versa)? And what is the role of human rights as a meta-narrative in all of this? In the last two decades equality struggles have succeeded in redefining discrimination on the basis of gender sexuality and race in such a way that it is no longer perceived as 'harmless' and 'innocent'. Yet there is also a strong counter-movement condemning such narrative interventions as 'political correctness gone mad' on the basis that they are destroying majoritarian/indigenous culture. The particular case study to be used in this paper concerns the Dutch/Belgian feast of Saint Nicholas: there is growing opposition to the key character of Zwarte Piet (Black Pete) from progressive voices arguing that the tradition involving white people blacking up their faces to impersonate St Nicholas' dimwitted servant is profoundly racist. However the mere hint that a popular children's tradition violates human rights is easily construed by detractors as assault on the very essence of national identity which in turn poses some intriguing questions about the relationship between nationalism and human rights.

Panel number: 5.20 - Pre-arranged panel
Ward climate in forensic psychiatry: Importance of aggression personal and ward characteristics

Author(s): Cappon (Leen) Ghent University Zelzate Belgium

Abstract:
Residential forensic psychiatric care often implies living and being treated in group. According to existing research the material social and emotional conditions of a ward - shortly ward climate - have an influence on a wide range of therapeutic and organizational outcomes both in patients and in staff. More specifically research indicates that there are mutual relationships between the perceived ward climate and aggressive behavior as well as patient characteristics. In this symposium we want to gain further

insight into the perceived ward climate and the factors that may influence this perception. Systematically measuring the ward climate and aggressive incidents is considered a crucial first step in investigating ward climate and the influence of aggressive behavior on the perceived ward climate (first presentation). In the second and third presentation we focus on the perceived ward climate. The aim of the second presentation is to provide detailed information about the aggressive behavior in a group of high-risk female forensic inpatients and the perceived impact on the ward climate. The aim of the third presentation is to investigate differences between staff's and patients' climate perceptions across ward types and to explore the relationship between psychopathy and patients' climate perceptions.

Panel number: 5.20 - Presentation 5.20.1

Implementing aggression and ward climate registration in forensic psychiatric care

Author(s): Cappon (Leen) Psychiatric Hospital Forensic psychiatric care Zelzate Belgium

Abstract:
Available research emphasizes the importance of getting a systematic overview of inpatient aggression in forensic psychiatric care given the impact on the ward climate. However the same research does not focus on how systematic aggression registration should be introduced in clinical practice. Therefore the aim of this study is twofold: (1) investigating how the implementation of a systematic observation instrument (i.e. Modified Overt Aggression Scale) is experienced and (2) inventorying necessary preconditions for a successful implementation in clinical practice. Interviews (n=8) and a focus group with staff members were carried out. The results describe three main themes: (1) recognizing and reducing barriers to create the right context for implementation (2) relevance of the MOAS and (3) embedding the MOAS in clinical practice. Systematic aggression registration has proven its value and obliges an institution to reflect on aggression management and creating a positive living group climate. At the end three preconditions concretized by staff members are discussed.

Panel number: 5.20 - Presentation 5.20.2

Characteristics of aggressive behavior and impact on ward climate

Author(s): Heyndrickx (Manon) Psychiatric Hospital Forensic psychiatric care Zelzate Belgium

Abstract:
Although aggression is stated to be prevalent in forensics psychiatry it is not yet systematically registered in most institutions. However registration is crucial if one wants to adapt and evaluate treatment as well as improve the ward climate. Therefore the goal of this research was to provide detailed information about the aggressive behavior in a group of high-risk female forensic inpatients based on systematic registration using the Modified Overt Aggression Scale. The aggressive behavior of a group of high-risk female patients was registered during the first two and a half years of the unit. Results show aggression to be highly prevalent in the sample. Furthermore a small group of patients was responsible for the majority of the aggressive incidents. During group discussions about the ward climate the patients indicate that aggressive behavior negatively affects the group climate. It thus appears crucial to register both the perceived ward climate and the aggressive incidents if one wants to gain full insight into the complex interactions between aggressive behavior and ward climate.

Panel number: 5.20 - Presentation 5.20.3

It's a matter of perception: Ward climate perceptions of forensic patients and staff across ward types

Author(s): Uzieblo (Kasia) Ghent University Belgium/>Vrije Universiteit Brussel Brussel Belgium/>De Forensische Zorgspecialisten Van der Hoeven Kliniek Utrecht Netherlands

Verstegen (Nienke) De Forensische Zorgspecialisten Van der Hoeven Kliniek Utrecht Netherlands / de Vogel (Vivienne) De Forensische Zorgspecialisten Van der Hoeven Kliniek Utrecht Netherlands, University College Utrecht Netherlands

Abstract:
The ward climate refers to the material social and emotional conditions of a ward as well as to the interaction between these factors. The ward climate has an influence on a wide range of therapeutic and organizational outcomes in both patients and staff including patient and staff satisfaction. Hence it is of importance to obtain in-depth insights into the correlates of climate perception. The present study aimed to investigate differences between staff's and patients' climate perceptions across ward types and to explore the relation between psychopathy and patients' climate perceptions. The Essen Climate Evaluation Schema (EssenCES; Schalast & Tonkin 2016) was assessed in 83 patients and 84 staff members from a Dutch high-security forensic psychiatric hospital. Preliminary results suggest that compared to staff members patients exhibited higher scores on the EssenCES subscales patient cohesion and experienced safety whereas an opposite pattern was found on the EssenCES subscale therapeutic hold. Group wards were perceived to be safer than individual wards. Surprisingly scores on the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (Hare 2003) were positively related to scores on the patient cohesion subscale. Current findings emphasize the importance of including personal characteristics and ward specifications when examining ward climate.

Panel number: 5.21 - Pre-arranged panel
WG-PLACE: Space Place and Crime working group meeting

Author(s): Adepeju (Monsuru) Manchester Metropolitan University United Kingdom

Abstract:
Official meeting for the Space Place and Crime working group.

Panel number: 5.21 - Presentation 5.21.1
WG-PLACE: Space Place and Crime working group meeting

Author(s): Bannister (Jon) Crime and Well-Being Big Data Centre Manchester Metropolitan University United Kingdom
Steenbeek (Wouter) Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement NSCR Netherlands / Vandeviver (Christophe) Ghent University Belgium/>Research Foundation – Flanders (FWO) Belgium

Abstract:
Agenda: International research collaboration evaluation of past activities agenda setting of next year organisation of WG-PLACE sessions at EuroCrim 2020 AOB.

Panel number: 5.22 - Pre-arranged panel
Voicing socially excluded and hard to reach populations: challenges for qualitative research

Author(s): Van Buggenhout (Marijke) Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Abstract:
The question on how to deal with migration flows refugees exiled and excluded populations has been raised in societal political and more recently also in criminological debates. Research in which vulnerable populations are voiced calls for non-traditional methodological paradigms. Yet paradigms as such also raise new methodological theoretical and ethical questions and challenges particularly relevant to the criminological debate. The objectives of this panel are twofold: 1. To lay bare and challenge processes of othering by giving voice to socially excluded groups 2. To reflect on methodological ethical and deontological challenges inevitably part of research that aims at giving voice to socially excluded and hard to reach populations This panel combines perspectives (both theoretical and methodological) from the disciplines of law and criminology in which researchers from different academic backgrounds and

nationalities reflect on the processes of othering existing tensions between human rights security and policing of asylum seekers and how this can be empirically researched the pains and gains of participatory and creative research methods.

Panel number: 5.22 - Presentation 5.22.1
Voicing socially excluded groups through visual methods: solution or challenge?

Author(s): Bougrine (Jasmien) Vrije Universiteit Brussel
De Bus (Sofie) Vrije Universiteit Brussel / Nuytiens (An) Vrije Universiteit Brussel / Van Buggenhout (Marijke) Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Abstract:
When researching topics such as the detention of irregular migrants asylum seekers and foreign nationals through a criminological lens questions rise about processes of othering (Young 2007) and the social exclusion of groups. A "mainstream" majority may then be perceived as opposed to a deviant and "transgressive" group labelled as outsiders. As criminologists we raise questions on how these socially excluded groups experience being (labelled as) "exiled" "unaccompanied" "irregular" "unwanted" or "alienated". By giving voice to these socially excluded populations we aim to lay bare and challenge these processes of othering. Yet non-traditional paradigms raise new methodological theoretical and ethical questions and challenges particularly relevant to the criminological debate. As criminologists we also draw parallels with voicing research focusing on other (not necessarily migratory) groups that are considered socially excluded (e.g. prisoners young offenders urban youth etc.). Taking a critical and realist stance we argue that contemporary trends in theory building and qualitative inquiry more specifically rights-based research designs and visual narrative research may provide interesting insights in how participatory approaches can serve as channels to deal with these ethical complexities.

Panel number: 5.22 - Presentation 5.22.2
On researching children's rights asylum processes and the criminalization of illegal entry. Methodological peculiarities and rights-based research methods in immigration studies.

Author(s): Papadopoulos (Ioannis) University of Portsmouth
Van Buggenhout (Marijke) Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Abstract:
In times when massive migration flows arrive in Europe critical questions are raised and new theoretical concepts in the field of juvenile justice and migration policing are introduced. According to a children's rights approach unaccompanied migrant minors (UAM) are considered to be particularly vulnerable therefore they are entitled to special care upon arrival in the host country. However they often become part of the crimmigration debate especially when irregular entry is criminalized and UAM are placed in detention thus being victimized under the scope of the UNCRC. A clear tension is observed with regard to the relation between the best interest of the child principle and the need for UAM to be heard concerning either procedures of protective custody applied upon them or whether or not they speak the truth in asylum interviews aiming for international protection. In this paper researchers from different academic backgrounds and nationalities will reflect on children's rights in the context of migration the criminalisation of illegal entry and asylum decision making processes by introducing their ongoing research projects; through focusing on methodological peculiarities they will argue for holistic and interdisciplinary approaches aiming to develop rights-based research methods granting UAM a central role in research.

Panel number: 5.22 - Presentation 5.22.3
Giving a voice to vulnerable groups: ethical repercussions of choosing methodologies.

Author(s): De Backer (Mattias) KU Leuven

Abstract:
While giving a voice to socially excluded groups is a commendable (scientific) enterprise it does not come without challenges and risks. A choice of methods implies ethical dilemmas particularly when working with vulnerable groups on sensitive topics. How does a researcher go about choosing "suitable" methods for a particular social group when this can come across as condescending? How can a researcher give participants a voice when exposing their identity can seriously harm their wellbeing? This issue is particularly pressing when using visual methods such as digital storytelling or documentary (De Backer 2017) in which young people's faces are shown or their voices are heard. This paper draws from research with local youth in Brussels and looks forward to a research project with young refugees and asylum-seekers (scheduled to take place between 2019 and 2022). In the paper I will reflect on a variety of creative methods chosen and on the ethical aspects to this choice of method. It is argued that a consistent use of participatory approaches (Kindon 2005) or what Cahill (2004) terms "collective research" in every step of the research process has the potential to bring this about. However also participatory research comes with some difficulties.

Panel number: 5.23 - Pre-arranged panel
TWGJJ PANEL 6: The dynamics of juvenile justice systems

Author(s): Leote de Carvalho (Maria João) Interdisciplinary Centre of Social Sciences (CICS.NOVA) NOVA School of Social Sciences and Humanities Lisboa Portugal

Abstract:
The recent history of youth justice systems in Europe provides evidence on remarkable contrasts between Law policy and practices. Broad structural questions of complex power relations State legitimacy to intervene and on how democratic political systems shape justice through the law-making process targeting youth offending are some of the most challenging issues brought up to discussion in this panel. Important to the debate is to consider if recent reforms in youth justice politics in different European jurisdictions have been followed by effective policy changes. Youth justice politics impacts the laws that Governments enact. Contradictory discourses on justice policies and practices to deal with youths tend to occur in a time marked by populist and extremist political and public agendas which cannot be dissociated from the political social economic and cultural contexts in which they emerge. Worldwide the extension of the youth time span is a fact and multiple global and local normativities at all levels currently shape youth's lives adding more pressure on the demand for more effective law-making processes and coherent youth justice systems.

Panel number: 5.23 - Presentation 5.23.1
Can systems of youth justice ever deliver justice? The confounding dynamics of politics cultures and institutional performance

Author(s): McAra (Lesley) School of Law University of Edinburgh United Kingdom

Abstract:
Over the past two decades youth justice policy across a number of European Jurisdictions has increasingly been infused with diversionary imperatives. This is in-line with both the Beijing Rules and strong empirical evidence on the efficacy of diversion (as key to promoting desistence from offending). However evidence shows that diversion has strong instrumental appeal at times of economic uncertainty perceived as a cheaper alternative to formal processes for dealing with young people who come into conflict with the law and crucially divesting the state of some of its responsibilities (devolving these onto real or imagined communities and institutions of civil society). This paper explores the capacity of youth justice systems to sustain a praxis (aligning the normative and empirical) in the face of the multi-layered pressures exerted by the political cultural and institutional environments in which they are located. Do enlightened and efficacious policies for dealing with youth crime only gain traction in contexts where state authority has been weakened; fundamentally are the disruptive effects of economic crisis a necessary precursor of and accompaniment to praxis? And what are the implications for policy transfer and understandings of 'what works' in tackling youth crime and delivering justice for young people?

Panel number: 5.23 - Presentation 5.23.2
Monitoring and evaluation of the new Flemish juvenile justice system

Author(s): Goedseels (Eef) National Institute for Criminalistics and Criminology & Leuven Institute of Criminology KU Leuven Belgium
Put (Johan) Institute of Social Law & Leuven Institute of Criminology KU Leuven Belgium / Pleysier (Stefaan) Leuven Institute of Criminology KU Leuven Belgium / Coeck (Ibe) Leuven Institute of Criminology KU Leuven Belgium / Hadermann (Emma) Leuven Institute of Criminology KU Leuven Belgium

Abstract:
As a result of the sixth state reform in Belgium in 2014 all competences with regard to juvenile delinquency are devolved to the communities. The French and Flemish communities have already developed new legislation. The new Flemish juvenile delinquency decree stipulates that the new law must be evaluated within three years and therefore aims at structurally embedding mechanisms of monitoring reporting and evaluation. The legislator and policymakers express the need for a better view on the effectiveness of available measures and sanctions trajectories of young people within the (judicial) system crime reduction... Evidence-based working is put forward as one of the important principles in the new decree. What works must be strengthened what does not work must be adjusted or abandoned. This contribution based on a preliminary study of the possibilities of an evidence based juvenile delinquency decree will reflect on the development of a research design with the aim of (structurally) evaluating and monitoring the juvenile justice system in the Flemish Community.

Panel number: 5.23 - Presentation 5.23.3
Targeting youth offending: Law and Justice policy in Portugal

Author(s): Leote de Carvalho (Maria João) Interdisciplinary Centre of Social Sciences (CICS.NOVA) NOVA School of Social Sciences and Humanities Lisboa Portugal

Abstract:
This paper intends to examine the Law and Justice policy targeting youth offending in Portugal which deserves a special analysis based on the prevailing distinction between the civil majority (18 years) and the penal majority (16 years). Below the age of 16 it is not possible to sentence children in penal terms. Since the 1980s a Young Adult's Special Penal Regime could be applied to the 16-20 age group but it has never been fully enforced due to lack of resources. At the age of 16 children are judged as adults and can be sent to adult's prisons. The debate on the intricate interplay between law and age at the basis of the sociolegal concept of child cannot be dissociated from the change in the extent and nature of experiencing childhood: children are growing up earlier but increasingly being emancipated later. As the process of 'being' a child and 'becoming' an adult is irreversible examining how age is used in the construction of youth and penal justice systems leads to a better understanding of social change and of the role the legal norms play in children's social worlds; therefore in the lives of the adults(and institutions) to whom they interact.

Panel number: 5.23 - Presentation 5.23.4
Youth justice professionals dealing with delinquent Roma: more than knowing how to apply the legal rules?

Author(s): de Bus (Sofie) Vrije Universiteit Brussel Faculty of Law & Criminology – Department of Criminology Research Group Crime & Society (CRiS) – Youth Justice Belgium

Abstract:
This paper focuses on the reasoning of Youth justice professionals on delinquent Roma who appear before the Youth Court in Belgium. Own previous work shows that although these minors only represent a small share of the Belgian Youth Court population they stand out because of their specific profile. As a consequence Youth justice professionals perceive them as hardly approachable and as untreatable which

hinders a constructive intervention and results in a predictable reaction of the Youth Court (De Bus & Nuytiens 2016; De Bus Petintseva & Nuytiens 2017). In this paper we drawn on interviews with juvenile judges magistrates of the Public Prosecutor's Office and juvenile attorneys. We take a critical look at the perceptions and ideas of these Youth justice professionals in dealing with delinquent Roma. We will reflect on how issues of migrancy (i.e. Chambers 1993) affect the existing judicial practice and question the conditions governing access to these legal professions in youth law and justice.

Panel number: 5.24 - Presentation 5.24.1
Exposure to cyber-victimization: results from a Swiss survey

Author(s): Burkhardt (Christine) University of Lausanne
Caneppele (Stefano) University of Lausanne / Milani (Riccardo) Université de Lausanne - Ecole des sciences criminelles

Abstract:
The study presents the results of a victimization survey administered to a representative sample of 15000 Swiss citizens between January and March 2019. The survey (1) examines the relationship between the use of internet and social media and online victimization including cyber fraud personal data theft and computer viruses; (2) profiles the most exposed users among respondents; (3) provides additional information about the preventive effects of online security measures on cyber victimization.

Panel number: 5.24 - Presentation 5.24.2
#WhyIdidntreport: Exploring victim accounts of non-reporting through social media

Author(s): Fohring (Stephanie) Edinburgh Napier University Edinburgh United Kingdom

Abstract:
The dark figure of crime remains a mainstay of criminological investigation with scant new research examining this ongoing phenomenon. As the figure of unreported crime hovers around 40% for crimes generally and up to 90% for specific crime types such as sexual offenses new research is needed to address the reasons behind victims' unwillingness to report crimes beyond the usual suspects of a lack of insurance and/or little trust in the police gathered from the analysis of large-scale victimisation surveys. Qualitative approaches with victims themselves offers in-depth understanding of the reasons why victims are unwilling to engage with formal avenues of criminal justice. One of the major difficulties with this approach however is gaining access to victims who do not report crime. In a novel solution to this problem this analysis draws on over 700 tweets from the viral hashtag #whyididntreport a reaction of survivors of sexual assault from around the world to President Trump's comments during the hearing of the now confirmed Supreme Court Justice Brett Kavanaugh. The data provides an unprecedented and candid account from hundreds of victims as to their reasons for not reporting experiences of sexual assault and further adds to our understanding of this ongoing issue.

Panel number: 5.25 - Panel
Examining the relationship between perceptions of threat and attitudes towards harsh counter-terrorism measures

Author(s): Williamson (Harley) Griffith University Brisbane Australia
Murphy (Kristina) Griffith University Brisbane Australia

Abstract:
The threat of terrorism has catalysed a series of preventative and reactive legislative responses which have received widespread public and political support. Paralleling these measures are pervasive discourses that associate terrorism with Muslims and Islam. The normalisation of this rhetoric within social and political narratives can be problematic not only for the livelihoods of those who feel targeted but also for the perpetuation of reactive responses to national security threats. This presentation

spotlights how the public perceives Australian counter-terrorism measures and whether such attitudes are shaped by perceptions of threat.

Panel number: 5.25 - Presentation 5.25.1
Squaring the Circle?: Governing through Human Rights in Counter-terrorism

Author(s): Hamilton (Claire) Maynooth University Co. Kildare Ireland
Lippert (Randy) Windsor University Ontario Canada

Abstract:
Human rights are commonly regarded as the antidote to excessive securitisation. Yet human rights law has largely accommodated the security-oriented changes deemed necessary to combat terrorism since 9/11 (Gearty 2006; Krasmann 2012). In this paper we seek to examine various forms of 'human rights proofing' that may act in practice to legitimate security measures. Adopting a governmentality-informed critique of human rights in the security field two case studies are advanced to illustrate these arguments. The first considers the UN's decision in 2005 to appoint a Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism and argues that more than simply being ineffectual this has served to strengthen the UN's counter-terrorism apparatus. The second case study draws on the debates surrounding the use of Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures in the UK and examines two 'technologies' of government (Lippert 2016) namely the judicial 'balancing test' and 'ECHR memos' which it is argued legitimise and in a sense bring these measures into being. Thus at both international and national levels the manner in which human rights are being institutionalised and co-opted has the effect of allowing power to operate so that we are being governed through rights (Golder 2011).

Panel number: 5.25 - Presentation 5.25.3
WOMEN AND CHILDREN AS TERRORIST: THE PATTERN SHIFT OF TERROR ATTACK IN INDONESIA

Author(s): Susetyo (Heru) Universitas Indonesia Depok Indonesia

Abstract:
The Surabaya City's terrorist attack to three churches on 13 May 2018 has shifted the terrorism pattern in Indonesia. These suicide bombing cases were conducted by a family consist of father mother and three of their kids. Not just in Indonesia on 27 January 2019 another suicide bomb took place inside a church in Jolo Philippines. The primary suspect is a couple (husband and wife) from Indonesia. Before Surabaya incident most of the terrorist attack were operated by adult and males who have been brainwashed by the clerics. These clerics tend to influence the recruits by mistakenly interpret religious teaching. This pattern shift from adult-male to the family of suicide bombers is interesting and further studies need to be conducted since Indonesia is home to numerous terrorist attack since Bali Bombing 2002. Among the research questions are how to create terrorists in Indonesia why women and children take part in terrorism how does the radicalisation process take place and how the society at large respond to this phenomenon. The research has shown that there are multiple factors which lead women and children to terrorism. To analyse this phenomenon the researcher will employ the theory of Fathali Moghadam's Staircase to Terrorism (2005).

Panel number: 5.26 - Presentation 5.26.1
Travelling to Prüm —eufhoria and disphoria regarding the use of DNA data between and beyond borders

Author(s): Costa (Susana), University of Coimbra, Portugal

The international cooperation between EU Member states regarding the fight against transnational crime, terrorism and illegal immigration, started to be implemented through the Prüm Decisions. Through the exchange of DNA profiles, fingerprints and vehicle registration data, Prüm aims to blur the boundaries of law exchanging data across european countries, although dependent on the application of local rules.

Based on 14 interviews conducted with Portuguese Judges during 2017 and taking as a starting point the concept suggested by Sabina Leonelly of a "data journey" we will try to understand how the data travels in Prüm, considering the duality between the harmonization of technical procedures with the localities of each EU Member State and identify the frictions that the implementation of Prüm entails. In a second part we will try to analyze the data exchange in Portugal and the challenges that this travel poses in the perspective of the Portuguese judges. We argue that the travel in Prüm begins with a discourse of euphoria regarding the potential of DNA and the exchange of data. As the journey goes beyond national borders, a dysphoric narrative is perceived, where "we" and "others" emerge, indicative of the mistrust that hangs about this journey, challenges and dangers.

Panel number: 5.26 - Presentation 5.26.2
Family Genes & The State: Government Snooping in Your Family's DNA

Author(s): Scherr (Albert) University of New Hampshire School of Law Concord New Hampshire United States

Abstract:
Police agencies in the U.S. have begun to investigate the genetics familial relationships in order to solve crime. Sometimes it's surreptitious: the police will submit the genetic profile of a crime scene sample of unknown origin to a commercial ancestry-type database to see if individuals exist in the database whose genetic identity overlaps suggesting a familial relationship with the contributor of the crime sample. It will then investigate the families of those in the commercial database to see if they may have a relative likely to have committed the crime. Sometimes the police agency will submit the genetic profile of a crime scene sample of unknown origin to its own state genetic databases to see if partial matches occur that suggest a familial relationship with the contributor of the crime scene sample. It will then investigate the families of those in the state database to see if they may have a relative likely to have committed the crime. Bioethicists law professors lawyers and legislators in the United States have raised substantial concerns about these practices. This presentation will describe these practices in detail and evaluate the ethical and legal concerns about these practices – practices which are beginning to spread internationally.

Panel number: 5.26 - Presentation 5.26.3
Privacy and Security Safeguards on the Internet: Croatian Police Officers´ Opinion

Author(s): Karlović (Ruža) Ministry of the interior Police College Zagreb Croatia
Pačelat (Jurica) Ministry of the interior Police College Zagreb Croatia / Osterman (Damir) Ministry of Interior Zagreb Croatia / Glavina Jelaš (Ivana) Ministry of the interior Police College Zagreb Croatia

Abstract:
This research is a part of EU H2020 project PROPHETS (Preventing Radicalisation Online through the Proliferation of Harmonised Toolkits) that aims to counter the causes of online radicalisation cybercrime and cyberterrorism. The PROPHETS project is coordinated by BayHföD a police college located near Munich with consortium made up of 15 partners from 10 EU-countries. The aim of this research was to examine the Croatian police officers' opinion and perception regarding monitoring security measures and collection of personal information and behaviours on the internet by LEAs and other parties. 624 police officers completed the survey expressing their level of acceptance regarding different aspects of privacy and surveillance of the internet: general acceptance (regarding monitoring and collection of personal information on the internet) purpose (on reasons why online information is monitored and collected by state authorities) type of information monitoring methods (perceived acceptability of the various methods state authorities use to monitor our behaviour on the network) privacy concerns and trust (in safety and proper use of information collecting of by the government). This survey is the first step to systematically explore the societal acceptance and privacy risk perceptions followed by interviews and focus group at a second stage of the PROPHETS. Key words: privacy security internet PROPHETS radicalisation online.

Panel number: 5.27 - Pre-arranged panel

Societal impact of youth resilience programmes aiming at radicalization prevention: ambition theory and practice

Author(s): Klima (Noel) Ghent University Gent Belgium

Abstract:
In the past decennium youth resilience and empowerment programmes gained policy interest on national and international levels also due to the societal developments regarding radicalization leading to violent extremism. The policy ambitions with that respect on national and international level find their way into action plans strategies and the security agendas. But what are the societal impacts of these initiatives and programmes for the different stakeholders? This panel session will zoom in from the UN level to concrete initiatives and training programmes highlighting the need and potential of youth resilience and empowerment programmes the theoretical link between the underlying protective factors and radicalization prevention and the societal impact of these programmes in practice based on concrete examples.

Panel number: 5.27 - Presentation 5.27.1
Preventing crime through the protection and empowerment of vulnerable groups at international level

Author(s): Villadsen (Leif) United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute - UNICRI Italy

Abstract:
At international level one focus of crime prevention lies on the context-based understanding of challenges and gaps at the institutional and community levels for the early-identification and management of people considered at risk of becoming offenders or victims of crime. Special attention is given to those populations more exposed to violence abuse and exploitation such as minors women and people from marginalized communities especially in developing transitioning and post-conflict areas. Reinforced networks and strengthened cooperation mechanisms among the stakeholders (state institutions public and private services law enforcement agencies civil society etc.) are expected to provide rapid intervention in high-risk situations ensuring the protection of human rights and gender-sensitive approaches. However enhancing the capabilities of key actors to reduce risk factors and promote protective factors to reinforce individual and societal resilience through community-based programmes promoting positive social values and development and empowering youth is key also with regard to the UN Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism.

Panel number: 5.27 - Presentation 5.27.2
Communities That Care (CTC) protective factors and radicalization prevention

Author(s): Jonkman (Harrie) Verwey-Jonker Institute Netherlands

Abstract:
Communities That Care (CTC) is a prevention strategy that is used in many different countries. CTC aims to measure key risk and protective factors for delinquency and substance use in communities and to target priority factors using effective evidence-based interventions. Through the CTC-Youth Survey (CTC-YS) an instrument has been developed to measure key risk and protective factors and delinquency and substance use in communities. This presentation will highlight the role of protective factors and will dig into the question whether or not the CTC tool's scope might be useful to be extended towards radicalization prevention.

Panel number: 5.27 - Presentation 5.27.3
Effects of the youth resilience training BOUNCE: a practice insight

Author(s): Lepla (Karel) Arktos NGO Belgium

Abstract:
Among different existing youth resilience trainings focusing on different problem behavior the BOUNCE resilience training was developed in Belgium to have a set of preventive tools to prevent young people from forms of violent radicalization at an early stage. It is a package of three training and awareness-raising tools for youngsters and their social environment to manage the challenges they come across. The tools emancipate (vulnerable) youngsters to interact resilient to (violent) radical influence and raises awareness of their environment. Throughout the different training curricula of the past years and supported by evaluation research it became clear that the tools have a wider scope than a strict focus on forms of violent radicalization prevention such as general crime prevention substance abuse prevention and prevention of other problem behavior.

Panel number: 5.27 - Presentation 5.27.4
Societal impact of youth resilience trainings to prevent radicalization leading to violent extremism

Author(s): Klima (Noel) Ghent University Gent Belgium

Abstract:
This paper presents the impact case study of a resilience training programme in Belgium that was developed to prevent radicalization leading to violent extremism among 12 to 18 year old youngsters and their social environment. Based on data from an evaluation study of the trainings and from programme data of the past 7 years an societal impact case study of the programme has been developed. The most striking result is that the programme knows a strong policy impact on regional national EU and even UN level whereas the reach of the programme within the core target group of youngsters and their social environment is rather limited so far. This shows an interesting discrepancy between the different impact levels and shows the diversity societal impact can have.

Panel number: 5.28 - Panel 5.28.1
Solving her problems? Beyond the seductive appeal of problem-solving justice for women offenders in England and Wales

Author(s): Birkett (Gemma) City University of London London United Kingdom

Abstract:
At the nexus of the social and penal policy fields problem-solving justice promises to punish offenders while working to address the complex issues that drive their law-breaking behaviour. Appealing to the left and right because of its dual focus on pragmatism and welfarism the concept has floated in and out of political fashion for the past two decades. Recent years have heralded a renewed political interest in the approach closely aligned to the Conservative government's commitment to 'transforming justice'. With a focus on empowerment and collaboration the problem-solving model has much to offer women offenders in particular. Drawing on data collected from 145 sentencers probation officers and front-line advocates working with women offenders this presentation exposes a plurality of views ranging from pragmatic support to moral unease. Such views are complicated further by bureaucratic administrative constraints and legislative hurdles presented by the flagship 'rehabilitation revolution'. Problem-solving justice should be explored by the government as part of its Female Offender Strategy if it can empower offending women to turn their lives around and keep 'cusp' cases out of custody. Yet if uncertainties remain around effectiveness (other than potential) then its utility should be questioned however seductive its promise.

Panel number: 5.28 - Presentation 5.28.2
Mainstream Values and Subcultural Norms: Masculinity Heteronormativity and Family Reputation in Oppositional Football Fans' Communication

Author(s): Stylianou (Stelios) Cyprus University of Technology

Abstract:

This study is part of a project on antagonistic football fans' communication in Cyprus. Using data from fans' websites game observations and in-depth interviews the project confirms that football fandom is publicly communicated in a binary oppositional manner: on the positive side by praising the superiority of one's own team and fans and on the negative side by exposing the inferiority of rival teams and fans. The corresponding chants slogans posts and other practices are structured around a number of substantive themes (e.g. locality ethnicity nationalism) including gender and sexuality which is predominantly articulated in three subthemes: masculinity heteronormativity and the reputation of one's (typically female) family members. Respective outgroup characterizations i.e. alleged deficits in masculinity heterosexuality and family reputation are typically articulated in extreme and vulgar ways deeming such practices deviant in support of claims that these fan groups constitute a deviant subculture. The ethnographic data presented in this study support this subcultural hypothesis as far as the communicative norms are concerned (fans replace mainstream norms). Still when it comes to underlying values analysis I argue that masculinity heteronormativity and family reputation as elements of the mainstream culture are inconsistent with the subcultural hypothesis (fans reaffirm mainstream values).

Panel number: 5.28 - Presentation 5.28.3
CRIM/PSYCH - Jack of All Trades Master of None?
The perils & perks of a multidisciplinary approach to victim blaming

Author(s): Burrows (Jacky) Sheffield Hallam University SHEFFIELD United Kingdom

Abstract:
Teaching and researching using multiple disciplinary perspectives can enrich the way topics are approached; however this is also linked to a range of issues including for example experiences of 'impostor syndrome' among academics. This paper considers the 'perks' and 'perils' of teaching and researching from both criminological and psychological perspectives and uses gender and victim blaming as an example to elaborate on the issues raised.

Panel number: 5.28 - Lezing 5.28.4
Multi-source approach to study violence against woman

Author(s): Scarnicchia (Lucilla) ISTAT - Italian National Statistical Institute Rome Italy

Muratore (Maria Giuseppina) Istat Italian National Statistical Office Rome Italy / Villante (Claudia) ISTAT - Italian National Statistical Institute Rome Italy / Battisti (Alessandra) ISTAT - Italian National Statistical Institute Rome Italy

Abstract:
Ending violence against women is recognised as one of the target to meet the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda. Istanbul Convention defines a structure to fight violence against women based on the "3 P structure": "Prevention" "Protection" of victims and "Prosecution" of perpetrators. However an effective response to all forms of violence covered by the scope of this Convention requires more than measures in these three fields and the drafters have considered necessary to include an additional "P": Integrated Policies. When it comes to data an Integrated Policies framework implies a multisource approach where data are collected both from administrative sources and from field research. This approach allows to investigate the extent and the level of severity of violence against women and shed some light on the socio-economic cultural and others specific factors beyond it. It represents the appropriate reference for evidence based evaluation of the effectiveness of policies and measures on prevention protection and prosecution. The paper will describe the multi-sources approach provided by the Italian National Statistical Institute (ISTAT) to study monitor and evaluate the violence against women according to the principles fixed by the Istanbul Convention.

Panel number: 5.29 - Panel 5.29.1
The representation of environmental protest Online and Offline

Author(s): Di Ronco (Anna) University of Essex Colchester United Kingdom

Allen-Robertson (James) University of Essex Colchester United Kingdom

Abstract:
Resistance to environmental crimes and harms and opposition against dominant (often negative) representations of green protest can be performed as a celebratory and playful activity by environmental justice movements and spontaneous street protesters. In addition affected populations and activists can use social media to channel alternative representations of environmental harms and protest which are in opposition to mainstream media frames. With few exceptions resistance to environmental crimes and harms and particularly the performativity of resistance and the relationships between online and offline representations of protest have so far been under-studied in green criminology and particularly in green cultural criminology. Through ethnographic fieldwork and a virtual and visual ethnography of Twitter posts and posted text and images collected on a large scale this paper explores the case of resistance to the pipeline project in the south of Italy known as TAP which brings gas from Azerbaijan to Europe through Italy. Against the backdrop of green cultural criminology this paper analyses the realities of on the ground environmental protest and their intersections with representations of protest on social media.

Panel number: 5.29 - Presentation 5.29.2
Into the Woods: Drug use Carnival and the Fairy Tale Monomyth

Author(s): TURNER (TIM) Coventry University Coventry United Kingdom

Abstract:
Fairy tales are a universal feature of human society their structure often shaped by the three-phase monomyth of separation initiation and return. Leaving the safety of home to undertake a journey into the woods is the start point of innumerable fables; the dark forest a symbolic place of pleasure risk danger and subverted social rules. The magical realms of Tolkien's Middle Earth and C.S Lewis's Wonderland for example represent 'Secondary Worlds' of mischief and merriment standing as "allegories of alternatives to the world we know" (Warner 2014). This paper draws on this simple allegorical monomyth to help understand poly-drug use within the magical secondary worlds of music festivals and other carnival spaces. Like the dark forest these realms subvert social rules and merge opportunities for transgressive pleasure with elements of risk and danger. Drawing on ethnographic research from the "freak zone safety net" (Power 2013) of Ibiza the paper demonstrates how for many of those occupying such spaces regular patterns of illicit drug use are rapidly transformed. The paper concludes that if young people are to emerge from the 'woods' unscathed there is an urgent need to embed innovative harm reduction strategies within these secondary worlds.

Panel number: 5.29 - Presentation 5.29.3
When crime is sublime

Author(s): Binik (Oriana) Università di Milano Bicocca

Abstract:
Why is society so fascinated by crime? The presentation focuses on an emotional analysis of the fascination with crime. I hypothesize that even if there were many different shades among them the 'sublime' 'awe' and the 'uncanny' can be brought back to the same emotional experience. In fact they have an oxymoronic nature in common expressing simultaneous attraction and repulsion. Related to the reaction to crime they can also be described via two dimensions: (1) the sense of vastness and power associated with crossing a line and (2) something new and unclear that needs a process of accommodation to be understood. For example the Holocaust prompts an emotional state that overwhelms the natural boundaries of individual experience. Disruptive and powerful events fractures in history can bring to the surface something that should be hidden: the human ability to kill and to do so in a rational manner. Leveraging these concepts I have conducted research based on four case studies—the Italian true-crime TV show "Quarto Grado" dark tourism murderabilia collecting and the fanaticism of (and for) Anders Breivik—that highlight and reflect on these issues.

Panel number: 5.29 - Presentation 5.29.4

Exploration of Themes in Hurricane Harvey on Twitter

Author(s): Copeland (Christopher) Tarleton State University Fort Worth United States
Semukhina (Olga) Tarleton State University Fort Worth United States / del Carmen (Alex) Tarleton State University Fort Worth United States

Abstract:
In 2015 Hurricane Harvey made landfall in Texas. As a category 4 storm Harvey caused numerous injuries 107 deaths and over $125 billion in damages. The landfall and subsequent storms and flooding was extensively discussed on the social media platform Twitter. This study uses a sample of Twitter data collected during the storm's landfall and subsequent days. The purpose of this study is to examine the original users' reactions on natural disaster for those who were located in the immediately impacted area. The findings explore themes of individuals' self-organization law enforcement assistance emotional support and distress during the natural disaster situation.

Panel number: 5.30 - Pre-arranged panel
Victim participation in transitional justice - an actor-oriented forward-looking perspective

Author(s): Destrooper (Tine) Ghent University

Abstract:
The question of how to facilitate peaceful transitions while also empowering victims of past large-scale abuses is about as old as the field of transitional justice itself. Increasingly academics and practitioners are turning to participatory approaches as promising ways to make advances regarding these issues. An oft-cited benefit of victim participation in transitional justice processes is that it allegedly increases the legitimacy of these processes by rendering them more locally relevant and that it empowers participants. However little is known about how to organize this participation in practice or under which conditions alleged benefits (for individual victims-participants or for society at large) are likely to materialize. As a result participation is often organized in an 'add-victims-and-stir' way with little critical reflection about potential unforeseen or long-term effects. Because these processes often face significant practical financial and political constraints it is crucial to better understand how participatory approaches can be developed in ways that contribute to a positive and lasting legacy. The papers in this panel consider various regional contexts and explore relevant research avenues for examining empirically and comparatively how participation shapes victims' experience and understandings of justice and their rights thus influencing issues of accountability process sustainability and human rights.

Panel number: 5.30 - Presentation 5.30.1
Participation of victims of sexual violence in transitional justice: an analysis of the Sepur Zarco case in Guatemala

Author(s): Mejia (Gretel) Ghent University

Abstract:
Participation of victims of sexual violence in transitional justice processes is oftentimes limited by social economic and political reasons. However when local initiatives prioritize their involvement from the first stages of the process it can open spaces for accountability empowerment and healing. This presentation explores how Guatemalan indigenous women victims of sexual violence and domestic slavery took part in a wide array of actions aimed at building truth access the criminal justice system and demand reparations. The landmark Sepur Zarco case is analyzed to illustrate the collective process started by civil society organizations which developed safe spaces for victims to break the silence on these crimes through a combination of psychosocial support alliance building symbolic justice and strategic human rights litigation. While the importance of the case relies on the official acknowledgment of the abuses and the legal empowerment of victims especially in a society known for its racism and sexism towards indigenous women; it is necessary to continue empirical research to analyze the long term consequences

of these interventions not only for the victims themselves but for their community and the Guatemalan society.

Panel number: 5.30 - Presentation 5.30.2
Victim participation in transitional justice - an actor-oriented forward-looking perspective

Author(s): Yogendran (Sangeetha) Ghent University

Abstract:
Civil party participation before the ECCC remains a complex issue and one that has also been criticized from the outset. This is symbolic of a larger school of thought that victim participation in international criminal proceedings is still relatively in its infancy and practice has demonstrated a far from cohesive approach. Many have applauded victim participation before the ECCC stating that it is "long overdue recognition after fifteen years of international and hybrid courts like [the ECCC] not to exclude victims from the justice that is being dispensed on their behalf." Many propositions have been made about the soothing effects of victim participation and participation has been equated with "truth-telling" which is considered as being fundamentally beneficial. The widespread assumption that victims benefit from participating in international criminal proceedings however has rarely been disputed. Restorative and therapeutic goals would be better served by a new victimology that is rooted in inherently local conceptions of storytelling and ritual that avoid universalized narratives about mass atrocity. This paper seeks to examine how victim participation before the ECCC has shaped their experiences of justice and their rights and how this has influenced the transitional justice process in Cambodia.

Panel number: 5.30 - 5.30.3
Participation (in)justice: can we measure the impact of victim-centric transitional justice?

Author(s): Evrard (Elke) Ghent University

Abstract:
Victim participation and inclusion are widely regarded as cornerstones for the success of transitional justice efforts. Victim participation is thought to increase the legitimacy of interventions stimulate healing and reconciliation and even impart agency and empowerment to victims and affected communities in societies emerging from violent conflict. In reality there exists little evidence-based research to support these claims. The existing body of literature has so far produced inconsistent or even contradictory policy advice. We argue that methodological challenges and shortcomings are at least partially to blame for this messiness. Few studies take recourse to formal models and advanced statistical tools to analyze victim-centered TJ policies and this in turn exacerbates the skepticism whether complex and diverse TJ interventions can be modeled measured and analyzed to provide fair assessment of potential cause-effect relationships. After decades of research it is time to take a step back to develop a new method and methodology to measure the effects of victim participation with renewed focus on the conceptualization and operationalization of desired outcomes and stronger complementarity between different epistemological approaches to establish cause-effect linkages on the one hand while being able to demystify the process or 'pathway to impact' on the other hand.

Panel number: 5.31 - Panel 5.31.1
A history of aporophobia violence and migration in El Salvador

Author(s): Camargo (Esperanza) San Diego State University San Diego United States
Abstract:
Aporofobia is the Spanish word created by Adela Cortina and her colleagues (Cortina 2017) from a combination of the Latin aporos (indigent poor) and the Spanish fobia (phobia). Therefore aporophobia (adapted to English) refers to the active or passive phobia toward the poor. The purpose of this work is to provide a better understanding of aporophobia in three phases of migration of poor Salvadorans to the United States and Mexico: history of violence and inequality the journey and detention and return. The

Salvadoran long conflict should be understood as a class conflict gender inequality and domination and authoritarian oppression towards ethnic minorities and its advocates rather than capitalism vs. communism (Binford 2016; Lindo-fuentes et al. 2007). The Salvadoran history is a history of rejection domination and exploitation of the poor to the point some are forced out their communities of origin and becoming internally displaced international migrants and/or asylum seekers on the Mexican and the United States borders.

Panel number: 5.31 - Presentation 5.31.2
A ban of ethnic profiling without accountability: An ambiguous legal reform of immigration policing in Finland

Author(s): Himanen (Markus) University of Helsinki Helsinki Finland

Abstract:
The paper analyses a political process and public debate concerning a judicial reform of internal immigration policing in Finland. Public policies intended to prevent irregular immigration increase the use of security practices such as identity checks which can lead to discriminatory patterns in policing. On the one hand Finland and other European countries conceive immigration policing as a central means in solving perceived "migration crisis"; on the other hand judicial non-discrimination norms are seen as a guarantee that policing is conducted impartially. These negotiations between universalistic norms and restrictive policies are examined through official documents and media coverage about the legal reform process of regulating control of foreign nationals by the Finnish government from 2013 to 2015. The research is made as a part of the research project "Stopped – Spaces Meanings and Practices of Ethnic Profiling" that examines the prevalence the forms and practices of ethnic profiling by the police in Finland. The analysis reveals the difficulties that occur when international anti-discrimination norms are applied in the context of a national immigration policing reform. In addition the results show why research of crimmigration and ethnic profiling should focus also on the policy processes.

Panel number: 5.31 - Presentation 5.31.3
Taking stock of labor trafficking in the Netherlands

Author(s): van Meeteren (Masja) Leiden University Netherlands
Koenraadt (Rosa)

Abstract:
Since its criminalization as human trafficking in 2005 cases of labor trafficking have slowly come to the surface. However research into this 'new face' of human trafficking is still scarce. As a result many assumptions are made about labor trafficking based on research findings from studies on sex trafficking while we do not know if these findings can be generalized to labor trafficking. In fact recent research form the UK shows that this is problematic. By now criminal investigations into labor trafficking have yielded a little over a hundred cases. Because of this steadily growing cases it has become possible to analyze the nature of reported labor trafficking in the Netherlands and determine if and how it possibly differs from what we know about other forms of human trafficking. In addition now that a substantial body of cases has been trialed before court we can analyze how many cases actually lead to a conviction and what factors explain successful convictions. The aim of this paper is therefore twofold: 1) contributing to the current limited body of knowledge on the nature of labor trafficking; and 2) generating knowledge on successful prosecution that can assist in the future combat of labor trafficking.

Panel number: 5.31 - Presentation 5.31.4
Internal bordering in the context of undeportability: border performances in Italy

Author(s): Fabini (Giulia) University of Bologna

Abstract:

In a contemporaneity of high mobility porous borders and harsher immigration laws the great majority of illegalized migrants are not deported; they remain in the territory in a condition of legal non-existence. Through a case study of the interaction between illegalized migrants and police in Italy this article demonstrates the utility of the concept of "border performativity" for the research on border control. It reveals how "differential inclusion" operates in a particular site and it uses Althusser's concept of interpellation in its discussion of discipline and resistance in the mechanisms of internal bordering. Finally my development (and use) of the term undeportability extends theory by urging criminologists of mobility to consider contexts in which choices are structured by the inability of officials to fully deploy the deportation regime.

Panel number: 5.32 - Panel 5.32.1

How Offence Characteristics Influence Assessments of Crime Seriousness

Author(s): Akdeniz (Galma) Istanbul Bilgi University Istanbul Turkey

Abstract:
Warr (1989) has argued that crime seriousness judgment is a combination of judgments of harmfulness and wrongfulness of a crime thereby defining crime seriousness as a reflection of both normative and consequential characteristics of a crime. This study aims to on one hand test this two dimensional model but this time with a Muslim population hence contributing to the comparative data already accumulated on this topic. On the other hand it will explore how providing or not providing details regarding offenders victims or offences influences crime seriousness harmfulness and wrongfulness assessments. For this purpose an original Warr's list of offences was compared with two additional versions which included same offences with less contextual information. Data was collected from a sample of university students in Turkey.

Panel number: 5.32 - Presentation 5.32.2

Knowledge about crime and its impact on public attitudes to the crime-risk

Author(s): Gouseti (Ioanna) LSE Sociology London United Kingdom

Abstract:
Crime is an important discursive subject within political cultural and societal contexts encompassing stereotypes normative assessments images of criminals and victims. The publicly available crime information can determine public knowledge and sentiments about crime i.e. how people view experience and react to the crime-risk. What is the impact of different types of crime information and different types of crime information processing on public attitudes to the crime-risk? This is the research question that the current presentation seeks to address. This draws on data from an experimental study (2019) which looks at causal association between mediated knowledge about crime i.e. crime information and affective behavioural and cognitive attitudes to the crime risk. The research findings speak to the fact that in the era of 'fake news' and with the immense increase of media channels in recent years the public are exposed to mixed-quality information about crime which is highly politicized sensationalized and often lacking in direct knowledge. The implications of a). operationalizing crime as 'crime information' b). the strengths and limitations of exploring causal associations and c). the challenges of developing interdisciplinary perspectives in the context of research on public attitudes to the crime-risk are also discussed.

Panel number: 5.32 - Presentation 5.32.3

How Fair is your Risk Assessment? A validation and fairness test of the Public Safety Assessment.

Author(s): DeMichele (Matthew) RTI International United States
Tueller (Stephen) / Baumgartner (Peter)

Abstract:

As part of the Advancing Pretrial Policy and Research project RTI has assessed the predictive validity and differential prediction by race and gender of the Public Safety Assessment (PSA). The PSA is developed to identify the likelihood that defendants will remain crime free and they will return to court during the pretrial phase to provides judges with release condition recommendations. There have been several critiques of risk assessments but few have assessed differential validity or prediction using pretrial outcomes. First we present univariate and bivariate analyses overall and by race. These analyses will calculate base failure rates and uncover any differences by race. Second we estimate area-under-the-curve (AUC) scores for three pretrial outcomes (i.e. failure to appear new criminal activity and new violent criminal activity) to test for differences by race (i.e. differential validity). Third we use a moderator regression approach to assess differences by race to assess predictive bias and determine whether a score of X on each of the PSA risk factors has the same meaning across racial and gender categories. Ensuring that people of similar risk are treated similarly is paramount for any approach to risk assessment.

Panel number: 5.32 - Presentation 5.32.4
Penalty for homicide in Poland - public opinion and statistical data

Author(s): Klimczak (Joanna) University of Warsaw and Institute of Justice Warsaw Poland

Abstract:
What is the scale of the homicides/murders committed in Poland over the years? What penalties do Polish courts impose on the perpetrators of murders? And what is the public opinion about punishing them? In my speech on the one hand I will present the perspective of public opinion on the punishment of killers and on the other hand the practice of the Polish justice system in this regard. To begin with I will present the results of a survey on the subject of public opinion concerning penal policy which was carried out commissioned by the Institute of Justice in 2018. This survey was conducted on a nation-wide representative sample of Polish residents. Respondents were asked if they think that the punishment for homicide should be tightened. In order to check the actual size of the penalties imposed for the homicide I will also present a statistical analysis of penalties based on data from the Ministry of Justice. Statistical data include the information about actual size and structure of the judgments. During my presentation I will try to interpret the attitude of Polish society on the subject of punishing killers - do Poles demand excessive penalties in the Penal Code?

Panel number: 5.33 - Panel 5.33.1
In the shadow: elderly people in prison

Author(s): Dr Ravagnani (Luisa) University of Brescia Brescia Italy
Dr Policek (Nicoletta) University of Cumbria Carlisle United Kingdom / Prof Romano (Carlo Alberto) University of Brescia Brescia Italy / Prof Grattagliano (Ignazio) University of Bari Italy

Abstract:
Set within the background of Italy's penal system this contribution provides a critical introduction to the international debates associated with the increasing incarceration of elderly offenders. 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. At the root of the proliferation in elderly prisoners are increasingly harsh criminal justice policies. Furthermore 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. The concluding section of this paper claims that the burden of age with the collateral consequences of incarceration can be reversed with appropriate resources. The proposal here is for a human rights framework to the laws policies and practices relating to aging and seriously ill people in prison. Such framework can provide assessment guidelines for developing or evaluating existing public health and criminal justice laws such as compassionate and geriatric release laws.

Panel number: 5.33 - Presentation 5.33.2

"Can't Hack the Whack": Exploring Young Men's Gendered Discourses of Time in Prison

Author(s): Murray (Conor) Ulster University Belfast United Kingdom

Abstract:
Although there is a growing body of literature which documents prisoners' experiences of time in custody (Cope 2003; Wahidin and Tate 2005; Wahidin 2006; O'Donnell 2014; Crewe et al. 2014; Sloan 2016) and "prison is usually the experience of young men" (Jamieson and Grounds 2005: 53) there are few studies which focus on young men's experiences of time in prison (Cope 2003). Based on findings from a nine-month ethnographic study of a young offender's institution this article addresses these gaps in literature exploring how young men's gendered discouses of time in prison shape their prison experience. This is explored through three principle themes: 'Heavy-whacking' the subordination of those young men who were struggling cope with their time in prison. 'Time-Hierarchy' the gendered discourses in prison which associated sentence length with toughness. The 'Young-Elders' a group of young men who benefitted from the gendered discourses in the prison and lived free from stigmatisation on the most enhanced landings in the prison.

Panel number: 5.33 - Presentation 5.33.3
Prisoners with Intellectual Disabilities (ID)

Author(s): Johnsen (Berit) Univeristy College of Norwegian Correctional Service Lillestrøm Norway Søndenaa (Erik) Norwegian University of Science and Technology Institute of Mental Health Trondheim Norway / Friestad (Christine) Centre for Research and Education in Forensic Psychiatry and Psychology Oslo Norway / Storvik (Birgitte Langset) Univeristy College of Norwegian Correctional Service Lillestrøm Norway

Abstract:
The paper discusses the prevalence of prisoners with ID in the last ten years legislation and case law concerning the legal rights of prisoners with ID and procedures for identifying and facilitating for the needs of prisoners with ID. The methods used in the study are a literature (scoping) review to identify the prevalence in the most recent international research a review of Norwegian and international law and legal practice surveys to prison Governors and municipal line managers of prison health services and qualitative interviews of resettlement coordinators. In 18 identifyed studies of the prevalence of prisoners with ID the prevalence varied from 1 to 46 percent. An earlier study of the Norwegian prison population revealed that the prevalence was 10 percent. These studies give us reason to believe that a significant part of prisoners have an ID. Even if the Norwegian legislation is closely linked to international conventions there are no special sections in the law regulating the imprisonment of people with ID. The surveys and the qualitative interviews are collected this spring and analyses of these data will be presented at the conference.

Panel number: 5.34 - Panel
Violence and verbal abuse in retail premises: offender and victim perspectives

Author(s): Taylor (Emmeline) City University of London London United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper reports on the findings from interviews conducted with victims and perpetrators of violence and aggression in retail premises. The British Retail Crime Survey 2019 estimates that 115 violent assaults occur in shops every day (British Retail Consortium 2019) whereas The Association of Convenience Stores (ASC) Crime Report 2018 estimates that there were more than 13000 violent incidents reported in the previous year and of these 39% resulted in injury. While there is some developing awareness of the scenarios within which violence and abuse can occur (such as challenging shop thieves enforcing age restricted sales policies and; refusing service to individuals under the influence of drugs and alcohol) there remains little understanding of why some individuals become violent

and abusive in these contexts and others do not. There are potentially more complex and deep-rooted factors at play and it is only by identifying and addressing these that long-term sustainable change can be achieved. This paper provides insights into the motivations reasons and contexts that lead to aggressive and/or violent behaviour based on in-depth interviews with both perpetrators and victims across Britain.

Panel number: 5.34 - Presentation 5.34.1
Differences in Discourse: strategies analysis of online solicitors associated with offline contact offending

Author(s): Desjardins (Vicky) University of Montreal Montreal Canada

Abstract:
Much of the studies on child online solicitors' modus operandi were conducted using a sample from the non-profit organization Perverted Justice website a site who features chatlogs with decoy victims (adult pretending to be minors) to extract typologies and analyze the thematic strategies employed to reach sexual gratification. While innovative in their way of analyzing adult-minor interactions the sample used in these studies is however problematic; it does not reflect genuine conversations. It is possible that decoy and real victims' interactions may differ and consequentially the strategies employed to overcome a victim's non-compliance thus remains understudied. Nor the Perverted Justice sample permits to examine the associations between the grooming strategies and offline contact with the victim. This study uses a sample of 60 case files from Quebec's Provincial police. The online solicitors' chatlogs have been coded to extract the grooming strategies and analyzed using bivariate analyses their associations with an offender's offline sexual behaviors. Results showed associations of certain strategies with offline contact by their recurrence and frequency. Findings also found links between certain themes in online sexual grooming strategies and the actualization of offline contact offences. The criminological implication for research and police intervention technics will be discussed.

Panel number: 5.34 - Presentation 5.34.2
Money laundering and predicate offences: complicity problems

Author(s): Rusanov (Georgy) RUDN Univrsity Moscow Russian Federation
Bukalerova (Ludmila) RUDN Univrsity Moscow Russian Federation

Abstract:
The proposed study focuses on money laundering. As a research hypothesis the following is proposed: some cases of money laundering should be considered as complicity in a crime. The research program includes a study of a number of models related to money laundering in complicity. Each of the models will be examined in detail and a conclusion is drawn whether it is complicity in the predicate crime or money laundering.

Panel number: 5.34 - Presentation 5.34.3
Corruption within the environmental public procedures. The Spanish Criminal Law response.

Author(s): Fuentes-Loureiro (María-Ángeles) University of A Coruña Spain

Abstract:
The criminalization of public corruption in the environmental field derives from the constitutional duty of the Spanish Public Administration to protect the environment. In the Spanish regulation the offence named "environmental prevarication" is defined in article 329 of the Spanish Criminal Code and is based on the structure of public procedures of environmental control. Thus this offence is set around two levels of public control of environmental standards. The first one is made a priori through the granting of operating licences. The second one is carried out a posteriori through environmental inspections once the activity is already developing. In this context this paper analyses the framework of corruption within

environmental public procedures and emphasizes some of the most problematic issues that arise around this type of offending.

Panel number: 5.35 - Panel 5.35.1
Intimate partner violence in families with children and the work of child protective services

Author(s): Stiller (Anja) Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony Hannover Germany

Abstract:
Witnessing intimate partner violence and/or being involved in intimate partner violence as a child can have severe consequences for the child. Thus in the case of a restraining order in families with children the child protective service must be informed in Germany. Child protective services are committed to supporting the child and the family having specific mandatory rules and different instruments. However it is unclear what child protective services in Germany do in the case of a restraining order in families with children. To fill this gap data was analyzed from a nationwide online-survey with more than 350 staff members of child protective services conducted by the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony Germany in 2019. The presentation focuses on first results regarding the first steps staff members of child protective services take after obtaining a restraining order in families with children. Furthermore problems and wishes in the cooperation with other actors are addressed. Finally these results are discussed against the background of previous research.

Panel number: 5.35 - Presentation 5.35.1
The Study on Social Security Network of Taiwan: Status Quo and Prospect

Author(s): Huang (Tsui-Wen) Department of Administration Police Central Police University Taoyuan City Taiwan

Abstract:
In the past child protection efforts focused on the treatment of abused children and perpetrators. However communities not only have preventive effects but community violence and community structure factors may also bring more stress and trauma to vulnerable families. As a result child protection in many countries has been expanded to focus on community factors and has adopted a broader public health model to protect all children. In Taiwan several serious child victimized cases occurred and since 2016 some county and city governments have begun to promote the social safety network reinforcement program. The central authority the Executive Yuan also approved "The Project of Enhancing Social Security Network" in February 2018. It was implemented in July of the same year. This article found that: (1) the perpetrators of random killing generally have mental illness or unemployment problems and have difficulties in integrating into society. (2) Social safety network needs a communication platform and accountability mechanism. (3) There are three operation approaches to deal with high-risky potential perpetrators: health social welfare and justice. The future development and prospect of social security network will be discussed in the conclusion.

Panel number: 5.35 - Presentation 5.35.2
CHILD ABDUCTION OFFENSE IN SPANISH JURISPRUDENCE

Author(s): Moya Fuentes (María del Mar) University of Alicante Alicante Spain

Carrasco Andrino (María del Mar) University of Alicante Alicante Spain

Abstract:
The Organic Law 9/2002 December 10th typifies the abduction of minors as a crime against family rights and duties.After almost 20 years of validity there are hardly field studies that allow to hightlight their criminological reality unlike what happens in another states in our legal framework. In order to contribute

to its empirical analysis in our country this communication examines the jurisprudential treatment of article 225 bis CP for the purpose of providing parameters that allow categorizing the profile of the victim (gender age etc.) and above all of the victimizer of child abduction (gender age relationship with the minor etc.) as well as knowing the situations in which this behavior can ocurre (instrumental violence against one of the parents motives of the crime etc.) and the punitive response given to them (prison deprivation of parental rights etc.).

Panel number: 5.35 - Presentation 5.35.3
"Revenge porn"; the new Italian criminal law

Author(s): Travaini (Guido) University Vita-Salute San Raffaele Milan Italy
Beckman (Edel M) University Vita e Salute San Raffaele Milan Milan Italy / Palmina (Caruso) University of Milan Milan Italy

Abstract:
"Revenge porn"; the new Italian criminal law One of the worst forms of privacy violation perpetrated nowadays is "revenge porn"which consists in the sharing of sexually explicit images or videos without the consent of the person involved. Because of the alarming dimension that this phenomenon has already taken on and following the consequences for the victims that in some cases have committed suicide Italy has recently approved the draft law called "Code Red". The above-mentioned bill aims at providing more protection for victims of violence and will introduce article 612-ter in the Italian Penal Code titled "Illicit distribution of sexually explicit images or videos". The offence will be punishable by one to six years in prison and fines up to 15000 euros for whoever divulges images or videos that should remain private without the consent of the person shown therein. The aim of the present work is to analyze the phenomenon of revenge porn from a legal and criminological point of view and to deepen four key issues: the victim the offender and the entity of the damage caused and the response of the Italian criminal law.

Panel number: 6.1 - Pre-arranged panel
Policing and Ethnicity

Author(s): Kolind (Torsten) Aarhus University Denmark

Abstract:
Recently interest in ethnic minority young people has grown in the many European countries with an increasing focus by the media political commentators and law enforcement on delinquent activities among immigrant male youth and their potential involvement in delinquent youth groups drug use and drug dealing and terrorist activities. At the same time researchers have highlighted the potentially harmful effects of targeted police practices based on "racial profiling" leading to "stop and search" procedures on relationships between ethnic minority youth and the police; practices which can enhance ethnic minority youth's negative views about police legitimacy leading ultimately to non-compliance. Also researchers have addressed the problem of over-policing ethnic minority young people and even institutional racism. The papers in this panel examines both the experiences among ethnic minority youth in their day-to-day dealings with the police and the (lack of) results of official policies in the area.

Panel number: 6.1 - Presentation 6.1.1
Experiences of violence: Narratives of police misconduct among ethnic minority young men in Denmark

Author(s): Haller (Mie Birk) Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research Aarhus University Denmark

Abstract:
Young people living in socially deprived areas are more likely to be exposed to criminal activity and extraordinary policing measures. Moreover studies show that ethnic minority young people experience a disproportional amount of harassment differential treatment and violence from the police and they also

experience a less degree of procedural justice in encounters with the police. On this background this presentation analyses the narratives of police encounters told by ethnic minority young people living in a deprived neighborhood in Denmark. Often police violence is understood as physical violence and assaults. Such experiences are important. However we show that in the young people's recollections 'moral violence' - affecting the integrity and dignity of individuals (Fassin 2013) – also becomes important. We discuss how such experiences of humiliation and abasement do not figure in statistics and hence are not submitted to the same form of control and legal sanction as physical violence. Moreover such recollections of incidents of police misconduct can have far-reaching consequences beyond the space and time of the event as these stories tend to 'travel' in rumors. In consequence stories of moral violence can negatively worsen the relation between the young people and the police.

Panel number: 6.1 - Presentation 6.1.2
Queer youth and the police: a case of over-policing and under-policing

Author(s): Hunt (Geoffrey), Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research Aarhus University Denmark/Institute for Scientific Analysis United States

Abstract:
Recently concern about police violence has resurfaced due to several high-profile cases in the US involving deadly use of force on men of color. As concern about "problematic" police practices especially towards marginalized communities has risen researchers have argued that more research is needed to examine the public health consequences of police practices and police violence. One such marginalized community that faces constant surveillance by the police is that of queer youth. Criminologists have highlighted the extent to which queer youth are "markedly over-policed in everyday life." This paper will examine the experiences of queer youth with the police and explore the extent to which their experinces are viewed either as a case of over-policing or a case of under-policing. Over-policing brought about by stigmatizing attitudes about queer youth identities leading to discriminatory police surveillance or as a result of the inequitable structural conditions such as homelessness family rejection and violence which heighten youth's vulnerability to police intervention. Or under-policing in which the police exhibit little interest in responding to their calls for assistance and exhibit a general disinterest in their needs often failing even to turn up.

Panel number: 6.1 - Presentation 6.1.3
Building trust or creating exclusion? Policing high schools in Oslo Norway

Author(s): Solhjell (Randi), The Norwegian Police University College Norway

Abstract:
Ethnic minorities are often exposed to more frequent police encounters such as stop and search. Based on a study of ethnic minority youth and their experiences of policing it is clear that the youth in Oslo were exposed to frequent police encounters at the high schools they attended. These schools had a high number of ethnic minorities lower entry requirements and were found in lower-income boroughs. Although the police do not appear to have an overall strategic plan for their visits at the schools the police portrayed them being crime preventive (e.g. drugs prevention) and as building trust between more vulnerable youth and the police. However from the point of view of many high school students it more often had the effect of creating stigma towards them as minority population and there appeared to little or no dialogue between the pupils and the police. In this paper I argue that the school symbolizes the home territory of youth where important social bonds are maintained and that the frequent police visits create a "territorial stigmatization" of these places. Moreover these encounters create a narrative of how these youth are excluded from the majority society population who experience far less police encounters.

Panel number: 6.1 - Presentation 6.1.4
The more things change the more they stay the same: Policing 'race' and the politics of 'law and order'

Author(s): Shiner (Michael), London School of Economics and Political Science United Kingdom

Abstract:
The over-policing of black communities in England and Wales represents a powerful form of "locked in inequality" fuelling ethnic disparities throughout the criminal justice system. Stop and search has been heavily implicated in this process and was identified almost 20-years ago as one of four areas of police activity where "institutional racism" is primarily apparent. Similar concerns were highlighted once again following the English riots in 2011 prompting a package of reforms that have on the face of it been remarkably successful. The introduction of greater scrutiny has been accompanied by an unprecedented reduction in the number of stop-searches alongside improvements in the quality of the 'grounds' and an increase in the arrest rate; enabling police chiefs to claim that "forces have made good progress in ensuring stop and search powers are used legitimately and fairly". Drawing on official criminal justice statistics this paper problematises the apparent "success" of recent reforms. The analysis shows that a) reductions in the use of the powers have been distributed unevenly and have exacerbated ethnic disparities revealing an essential continuity of purpose; b) the greater concentration on young black men has been driven by selective enforcement of drug laws based on geographic and individual profiling.

Panel number: 6.2 - Pre-arranged panel
Distributive (In)justice: Examining the impact of police categorisation of 'victims' and 'offenders'

Author(s): Grace (Sara), University of Salford United Kingdom

Abstract:
The distributive justice of policing regards the equitability with which policing is distributed i.e. whether different people and communities have equal access to the services of the police: are people's claims to victimhood equally recognised? Are people equally likely to be arrested/sanctioned by the police for their wrongdoing? This panel brings together four authors who have examined how officers delineate between people they believe have a 'genuine' claim to police resources and those who (they think) do not as well as how being labelled a criminal by the police in a context where others' behaviour has not been criminalised impacts on perceptions of police legitimacy.

Panel number: 6.2 - Presentation 6.2.1
Distributing Justice to Victims and Potential Victims of Crime: the 'Deserving' and the 'Undeserving' in Policing Accounts of Victimisation

Author(s): Charman (Sarah), University of Portsmouth United Kingdom

Abstract:
An analysis of whether policing practices deliver 'justice' to victims and potential victims of crime involves reaching an understanding about whether justice can only be achieved through equitable treatment of all or whether in a situation of scarce resources 'deservingness' or 'neediness' are legitimate competing decisions. Using the framework of distributive justice to understand the difficulties of managing such competing claims this presentation considers new police recruits' perceptions of and attitudes towards victims and potential victims of crime. It does this through an analysis of qualitative data obtained through a four-year longitudinal ethnographic study following new police recruits to an English police force which attempted to produce a holistic description of their developing cultures. Officers' enthusiasm for assisting victims was described within the context of culturally defined notions of what a 'victim' might constitute. This sharp delineation between 'deserving' and 'undeserving' victims of crime contributes to the 'diminishing status' of some potential victims privileging certain identities over others. Police officers are one of the key definers of victim status this process of 'informed neglect' therefore contributes to discrimination and alienation of certain communities potentially adding to the exclusion of those who are already socially educationally and economically ostracised.

Panel number: 6.2 - Presentation 6.2.2

Credible knowledge versus credible victims: What counts and what matters in rape investigations?

Author(s): Williams (Emma), Canterbury Christ Church University United Kingdom

Abstract:
Academic research has recognised the ongoing problem of attrition within the police investigation of rape since the 1980s. Despite a plethora of reforms and reviews attempting to embed change a high level of attrition remains constant. The majority of individuals who report rape to the police have some form of vulnerability and vulnerable victims are least likely to experience 'justice' particularly at the police stage (see Stanko and Williams 2009). The UK College of Policing's professionalisation agenda is largely linked to the application of codified knowledge (Williams and Cockcroft 2019) within police decision making. In the context of rape this is aimed at limiting the use of tacit cultural knowledge and stereotypes about rape victims. Drawing on empirical data gleaned from interviews with forty-eight officers in one large metropolitan police constabulary this paper argues that current policing structures and processes further problematise the investigation of rape and the development of any new knowledge concerning this complex area of police work. Furthermore the way internal evaluative systems operate and measure performance within the rape context compounds the application of cultural knowledge about types of victims. How officers negotiate their professional identity in this field of policing is central to this debate.

Panel number: 6.2 - Presentation 6.2.3
'Genuine Mispers': Narratives of need in police missing persons work

Author(s): Humphrey (Amy), University of Dundee United Kingdom

Abstract:
Building on Stillman's (2007) challenge to consider 'bodies who are not Jessica' those who are less visible in police responses to missing people this paper will explore the narratives and practices around police missing persons response decisions. Findings from 9 months fieldwork in two UK forces will be drawn on to explore what officers conceive to be 'genuine mispers' and those who though also given a service are framed as 'not really missing'. Attributions of vulnerability and risk are central to response decisions and will be discussed here as ways in which the police distribute their protection capabilities outside of a victim/crime context. Finally a case study incident will be used to illustrate the potential harms associated with the inverse effect- the burden of becoming too visible whilst missing.

Panel number: 6.2 - Presentation 6.2.4
Distributive (In)justice: Police legitimacy and compliance

Author(s): Grace (Sara), University of Salford United Kingdom

Abstract:
In exercising their discretion police officers delineate between 'deserving' and 'undeserving' victims what is or is not 'criminal' and thereby who is or is not an offender. Context is central to these delineations. This paper examines police decision-making in the particular context of the night-time economy. Distributive justice is a normative assessment of equitability; whether people believe they receive the outcome they (feel they) deserve and/or believe they have been treated similarly to others. Distributive justice is theoretically distinct from procedural justice which regards the decision-making process rather than the outcome. This paper draws on qualitative data on citizens' interactions with the police in the night-time economy in one English city to argue that whilst theoretically distinct in practice people's assessments of the procedural fairness of their treatment – that is whether they had a voice in the decision-making process whether the decision was thought to be neutral and the decision-maker trustworthy and respectful – are inherently related to the perceived distributive justice of their treatment. The equitability or the lack thereof of officers' decisions are central to people's experiences to of policing their assessments of police legitimacy and their willingness to comply with police decisions and the law.

Panel number: 6.3 - Pre-arranged panel
Politicizing police stops: a comparative project

Author(s): de Maillard (Jacques), University of Versailles Cesdip France
Verfaillie (Kristof), Vrije Universiteit Brussel Belgium

Abstract:
Questions about the effectiveness and accountability of police powers to stop question and search citizens on the street are increasing across Europe. This panel will focus on the context within which the practices of police stops have emerged and developed. In particular we will explore the varying ways in which social legal economic historical political cultural (and cross-cultural) organisational and community level factors influence the make-up and development of police practice. We will present an overarching framework and a number of national case studies exploring the impact of contemporary political developments including issues relating to crime and terrorism migration ethnicity and racism legal and political concerns and human rights. More specifically we intend to understand if how and when police stops emerge as a political issue in various countries in Europe. How are police stops explained and justified (or criticised) when they become a political issue? What does a political choice for police stops tell us about the societies in which such practices are deployed and mobilised?

Panel number: 6.3 - Presentation 6.3.1
The rise and fall of suspicionless searches

Author(s): Marks (Estelle), King's College London · Dickson Poon School of Law
Bowling (Ben)

Abstract:
This paper examines the extraordinary rise and fall of police powers to stop-and-search without suspicion in public places in England and Wales. Suspicionless searches – authorised by s.60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 and s.44 Terrorism Act 2000 – rose to a peak of 360000 in 2009 and then declined radically to fewer than 1000 in 2016. The paper seeks to explain changes in the use of suspicionless search powers drawing on a theory of the relationship between law and policing by examining the police 'working environment' comprised of three structures: law work and politics. The paper concludes with a consideration of recent reforms of stop-and-search powers and the implications for the future of suspicionless searches.

Panel number: 6.3 - Presentation 6.3.2
Policing race policing the protest: the politicisation of stop & search police practices in Spain

Author(s): Fernández-Bessa (Cristina), Maroto-Calatayud (Manuel) A. Brandariz (José)
Abstract:
Since the late 1980s when the use of firearms against political protesters was finally banished police practices have hardly claimed public attention in Spain. As critical exceptions to this rule though policing strategies and interventions entered into the political arena and raised widespread concern two times in the recent past. First by the turn of the last decade a number of actors successfully challenged political guidelines aimed at reinforcing stop & search practices to raise the number of detected and arrested irregular migrants. Second in the early to mid-2010s against the backdrop of the financial crisis and the subsequent 15-M movement a broad range of grassroots organisations raised public awareness over the widespread use of stop & search interventions as a low-profile and discreet tool to curb increasing political protests. This paper scrutinises these two moments of politicisation of policing interventions by considering a number of crucial issues such as political contexts narratives and actors as well as the strengths and shortcomings of these political campaigns against the biased utilisation of police powers.

Panel number: 6.3 - Presentation 6.3.3
The emergence of Police stops as a political issue in Poland

Author(s): Czerwińska (Dorota), Poland

Abstract:
Poland is a country with traditionally high confidence in police and not much media debate on the issue of police stops. Especially as Polish society is almost ethnically homogenic there has never been a debate concerning police activity towards ethnic minorities. However in the past few years police engaged in two controversial fields of activity: stops of the participants of public anti-governmental manifestations which often lasted for several hours without formal arrest procedures and preventive stops of activists of ecological organisations during COP24 and their protests against tree harvesting in Puszcza Bialowieska. This caused a huge public and legal debate which also concerned the insufficiency of compensation mechanisms for the victims of such police treatment especially when no formal arrest procedures were initiated. These two examples show: 1) how watershed events are crucial to the emergence of police stops as a political issue 2) how freedom of assembly turned out to be the value that when breached by the police triggered a huge media debate which may result from historical determinants. Nevertheless surprisingly police remains the most trusted public institution in Poland.

Panel number: 6.3 - Presentation 6.3.4
Combating racial profiling in a colorblind society: From the Anglo-American "racial profiling" to the French "appearance-based stops"

Author(s): Boutros (Magda), Northwestern University, United States

Abstract:
In 2007 the American foundation Open Society began funding and coordinating research litigation and advocacy on ethnic profiling in France which led to an unprecedented visibility of the issue in French public and political debate. But while Open Society aimed to promote a race-centered understanding of the issue and a race-conscious approach to reforms the French campaign it funded developed a framing of the issue that de-centers race and promotes race-blind reforms. This paper traces the process through which Open Society and French actors collectively constructed the issue of contrôles au faciès (appearance-based stops) in France. Based on a qualitative study of the mobilization the paper shows how French actors pushed to transform the Anglo-American concept of racial profiling to adapt it to the French colorblind ideology. This strategy successfully launched the issue in the political debate but it also resulted in a narrow understanding of discriminatory police stops in legal and political arenas mostly discussed as behaviors of individual officers rather than patterns of practice. The French mobilization also triggered a political debate that remains confined to procedural questions (e.g. stop forms) and fails to address questions about the patterns goals and impacts of discriminatory identity checks.

Panel number: 6.4 - Pre-arranged panel
Imprisonment and Reoffending

Author(s): Wößner (Gunda), Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law Freiburg Germany

Abstract:
Imprisonment is one of the harshest judicial measures. However there has been constant discussion on whether it really helps to reduce recidivism. The focus of this panel is to examine the role that imprisonment (and associated factors) exert on reoffending. First Tetal provides an overview of how different types of sanctions relate to recidivism. Second Cid et al. analyse how recidivism is influenced by participation in a correctional programme support during imprisonment and perceived harshness of the sanction. Third Gonzalez analyses the validity of Static-99 and Static-99R to predict reoffending among incarcerated male sex offenders. Finally Wößner presents the results of a longitudinal study on the correctional treatment of sex and violent offenders and how reoffending is related to recidivism.

Panel number: 6.4 - Presentation 6.4.1
ESC prison working group: Types of Criminal Sanctions and Recidivism

Author(s): Tetal (Carina), Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law Freiburg Germany

Abstract:
Recidivism rates are analyzed for different criminal sanctions and for various offence groups. The analysis includes a host of covariates that predict both criminal recidivism and the severity of punishment. These are the offender's age and gender as well as multiple measures of their criminal history including: the number of previous convictions previous youth sanctions previous fines and suspended sentences and previous imprisonments. The analysis also includes multiple measures concerning the current offence including the offence type whether they were convicted of multiple offenses and the statutorily prescribed minimum penalty for each criminal violation. A counterfactual approach is used to determine the extent to which the type of sanction affects the likelihood of recidivism (this approach relies on propensity scores and an inverse probability of treatment weighting). The German Reconviction Study provides the data basis for the presentation. Since 2007 a recidivism study for Germany has been created and collated by the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law in cooperation with the University of Göttingen. The reconviction study uses data from the Bundeszentralregister the Federal Register of Criminal Records including information on all criminal convictions in Germany (up until April 2017) and previous convictions of the recorded persons.

Panel number: 6.4 - Presentation 6.4.1
How the Experience of Imprisonment Affects Recidivism

Author(s): Cid (José), Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona
Busquets (Constanza), Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona / Cubbels (Jenny) / De la Encarnacion (Esther), Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona / Ibanez (Aina), Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona / Marti (Joel), Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona / Navarro (Carmen), Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona Pedrosa (Albert), Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona

Abstract:
Although there is extensive research on the comparative effects of imprisonment and non-custodial sanctions on recidivism there is less knowledge on how the experience of imprisonment affects recidivism. The research project "Imprisonment and recidivism" that has been carried out in Barcelona since 2016 is aimed at increasing the knowledge on how the most relevant dimensions of the experience of imprisonment – the harshness of the sentence the programs the inmates have participated in and the support received during the sentence - influence recidivism. The participants in the research (n=538) answered a survey in the final months of serving the prison sentence and were followed for 30 months after their release. Our hypothesis indicate that experiencing a harsher sentence increases recidivism and taking part in programmes and receiving support during the sentence decreases reoffending. The results of the multivariate analyses will be presented and discussed in this presentation.

Panel number: 6.4 - Presentation 6.4.1
Predictive Validity of the Static-99 and Static-99R in Switzerland

Author(s): Cunha Gonçalves (Leonel), Office of Corrections Canton of Zurich Switzerland

Abstract:
This study evaluated the validity of the Static-99 and Static-99R in assessing sexual recidivism in Switzerland based on a sample of 142 male sex offenders. Both tools showed predictive validity but the Static-99R had better discrimination (OR = 1.82 AUC = .81) and calibration (Brier = .078 P/E = 0.96) than the Static-99. A cut score of four on the Static-99R maximized sensitivity (92.9%) and specificity (60.2%). However although most offenders (98.7%) with a score < 4 did not commit sexual offenses in the 5-year follow-up period only one in five (20.3%) offenders with a score ≥ 4 actually recidivated. Furthermore the predicted number of recidivists in the well above average risk category (Static-99R ≥ 6) was 24% higher than expected in routine samples. The results suggest that the Static-99R may be a useful screening tool to identify low-risk individuals but offenders with scores ≥ 4 should be subjected to a more thorough assessment.

Panel number: 6.4 - Presentation 6.4.1

The Relationship between Correctional Treatment and Reoffending among Sex and Violent Offenders: Results of a Longitudinal Study

Author(s): Wößner (Gunda), Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law Freiburg Germany

Abstract:
In this talk the final results of a longitudinal study on correctional treatment and recidivism of sex and violent offenders will be presented. From 2003 to 2013 403 sex and violent offenders in the correctional facilities of the Free State of Saxony Germany were examined at multiple stages: in the first phase of their incarceration shortly before release from prison and 1.5 years after prison release – a point at which we also gathered data on the subjects' self-reported delinquency. In 2016 we finally received the official crime records. Results on the relationship between recidivism and correctional treatment (treated vs. non-treated offenders) type of offence (sex vs. violent offence) as well as further associated factors will be presented.

Panel number: 6.5 - Pre-arranged panel
Women in eprison: victims or perpetrators?

Author(s): Ravagnani (Luisa), University of Brescia Brescia Italy

Abstract:
Women in prison experience some of the same violence as experienced by other women and they experience some of the same effects. What is remarkable is the cumulative impact of victimization over the life span. The majority of women in prison suffer multiple traumas and have victimized in multiple ways (e.g. child abuse and neglect adult relationship violence sexual violence) prior to incarceration. The varied impacts of polyvictimization have potential to create ripple effects in multiple arenas in the women's lives causing overall disruption and pushing women who are in prison further at the margin of society. The fact that the most part of them have children that leave outside the prison while they serve their sentences their possible victimization inside the prison the fact that they normally can count on less support from the outside family compared to the support offered to men in prison genereted an higher level of pain linked to the sentence itself. Anyway their story of victimization doesn't belong only to prison but for an high percentage of them it is an experience well known since when they were very young.

Panel number: 6.5 - Presentation 6.5.1
Victimization and female detention

Author(s): Ravagnani (Luisa), University of Brescia Brescia Italy
Romano (Carlo Alberto), University of Brescia Brescia Italy / Antonietti (Anna), University of Brescia Brescia Italy

Abstract:
The authors analyse the experiences of detainee women in Italy with regard to possible victimization incidents suffered during childhood and adolescence prior to their entering a penal institution in order to assess the likely existence of a link between the negative experience and the development of deviant dynamics. They take into account the existing research on the subject and the outcomes of such studies both at national and supranational level and then moves on to a detailed analysis of data collected in Italy with regard to the main elements characterizing the victimization itself. The result is a picture of great interest for the planning of preventive interventions on female victimization and probably also on female reoffending rates.

Panel number: 6.5 - Presentation 6.5.2
Exploring pathways from victimization to crime

Author(s): Policek (Nicoletta), University of Brescia Brescia Italy

Abstract:
Implications for research practice and policy are addressed in this contribution with reference to pathways between victimization and women's crime. "Turning points" over the life span specifically points of vulnerability to victimization and/or criminal involvement are here discussed with the aim to dispel misconceptions on the ways in which victimization impacts on incarcerated women. It is well documented in the literature how women's imprisonment is largely attributable to "unsolved social problems" such as for example retaliation against abusive partners. Examining the experience of violence in incarcerated women's life histories can facilitate the understanding of forces that "compel to crime" and can help to conceptualise crimes as survival strategies to cope with overwhelming physical sexual and psychological victimization. In this way it is also possible to understand how residual trauma may impede rehabilitation. The concluding section of this contribution suggests that more research is needed delineating the direct and indirect impact of violent victimization on women's involvement in crime and the risk factors for women's crime with specific emphasis on contributions of violent victimization over the life span including ways violence impacts crime via effects on health and psychosocial functioning.

Panel number: 6.5 - Presentation 6.5.3
Victim-offenders and offenders-victims: the stories behind the women prisoners

Author(s): Montero Perez de Tudela (Esther), Universidad Loyola Andalucía Sevilla Spain

Abstract:
An important segment of women serving a custody sentence have been victims of crimes. According to the research approx. 60 to 80% of women in prison refer to have suffered some kinds of victimization existing a link between the victimisation and the development of a criminal behavior. Nevertheless little attention has been given by the literature to the nature of this link: how does the change of the role "from victim to delinquent" take place? Which are the main factors influencing this change? Can some patterns be identified? This work takes part of a wider quantitative and qualitative research project implemented in 6 Spanish prisons during 2018 and 2019 which focused on the study of women in prison profiles and lives. Concretely this paper focuses on the analyse of 20 autobiographical semi-structured interviews of inmate women who present also some victimisation episodes. The main results show some patterns in which gender socialization family duties and socio-psychological stressors among others take a relevant role in the link of both process. Those results may guide new intervention programs adapted to women in prison needs.

Panel number: 6.6 - Pre-arranged panel
CRIMINOLOGICAL VIOLENCE RESEARCH - Session 1: Concepts & Normative Aspects

Author(s): Getoš Kalac (Anna-Maria), University of Zagreb Zagreb Croatia

Abstract:
Violence research may well be characterised as highly fragmentary and (sub)specialised since it predominantly focuses on specific (sub)types of violence certain groups of perpetrators or targeted groups of victims. A significant part of violence research is also devoted to specific violence discourses and justifications as well as partial etiological explanations of violence. With the Violence Research Lab (www.violence-lab.eu) and the ESC Working Group "European Violence Monitor" we take a more holistic approach towards violence based on the premise that the study of certain (sub)types of violence offenders victims discourses settings etc. without an overarching conceptual framework and strategy of dealing with normative figures and constructs leads to fragmentary and potentially distorted understandings of the (sub)types in question.

Panel number: 6.6 - Presentation 6.6.1
Criminological Violence Research: Ideas / Challenges / Concepts / Solutions

Author(s): Getoš Kalac (Anna-Maria), University of Zagreb Zagreb Croatia

Abstract:
The presentation provides the most important solutions that are currently being implemented and tested by the Croatian Violence Research Lab as an answer to well-known challenges in violence research. These range from definition and terminology to translating criminological ideas into criminal justice practice all the way to sampling strategies and data collection instruments (quantitative and qualitative). In its second part the presentation discusses first findings on developing a 'genuine violence classification system' that would no longer depend on normative constructs of violence but rather classify violence by looking purely at its very essence: the physical harming and killing of another (human/living) being. Finally the presentation serves as an introduction to the issues discussed in both CRIMINOLOGICAL VIOLENCE RESEARCH panels and by the ESC Working Group "European Violence Monitor".

Panel number: 6.6 - Presentation 6.6.2
Cruelty Towards Animals as a Study Subject of Violence Research?

Author(s): Bezić, (Reana), University of Zagreb, Croatia

Abstract:
The aim of this presentation is to discuss should research on violence include only 'interpersonal' violence therefore focusing only on interspecies violence among human beings or should it be expended on cruelty towards animals. From a criminal law perspective the status of animals is still not clear since they are basically still being perceived as 'things' but at the same time they are protected from cruelty and violence. Animal cruelty is seen as a moral concern and a crime in itself. There is increasing acceptance of the links between cruelty to animals and human violence. Criminological research showed that crimes against animals can be both indicators of other ongoing crimes against people and predictors of the potential for interpersonal violence. The aetiology of animal abuse is similar to the origins of interpersonal violence and it is seen as one expression of antisocial behavior.

Panel number: 6.6 - Presentation 6.6.3
Criminological Ground Rules for Dealing with Legal Rules Institutes and Figures

Author(s): Šprem (Petra), University of Zagreb Zagreb Croatia
Getoš Kalac (Anna-Maria), University of Zagreb Zagreb Croatia

Abstract:
Authors will present basic guidelines adopted within Croatian Violence Monitor project for dealing with criminal law rules while conducting criminological violence research. Croatian Violence Monitor project aims to study violence in its essence as an act that happens in reality freed from criminal law rules (e.g. attempt negligence/intent concurrence etc.) institutes (e.g. self-defence insanity etc.) and figures (e.g. presumption of innocence finalisation statute of limitation etc.). The necessity of discussing general criminal law rules institutes and figures arise out of the fact that violence research is being conducted in a criminal law environment (using method of court/prosecution case analysis). Authors will present how do these abstract criminal law concepts reflect on studying violence. Also authors will suggest plausible criminological ground rules which will maneuver the reality focused research undertaking through the complexity of normative fiction.

Panel number: 6.6 - Presentation 6.6.4
Violence Awareness - Police Contribution

Author(s): Karlovic (Ruza), Croatian Police College for Research Development and University Study Programme Zagreb Croatia

Abstract:
Violence as a social problem in general and particular areas of violence is distorting social values and norms and disturbing the public. Thus in the Republic of Croatia in 2019 domestic violence has caused great media attention and public protest. Trigger was a case where a father threw his children off the balcony. The police as a formal control strive to cooperate with all relevant actors to raise awareness of the problem of violence in which the victims are mostly the weakest members of society (children women elderly people etc.). On the official site of the Ministry of the Interior information on criminal offences and misdemeanors of domestic violence and the number of victims can be found. The aim is to inform the public with the incidence of the offenses and misdemeanors in the area of domestic violence by which the police and other relevant services handle away from the public eye. The presentation will present data on this awareness-raising model as well as first experiences from the perspective of the police.

Panel number: 6.7 - Pre-arranged panel
Transforming Resettlement?

Author(s): Burke (Lol), Liverpool John Moores University Liverpool United Kingdom
Millings (Matthew)

Abstract:
This panel will explore recent changes to prisoner resettlement in England and Wales.

Panel number: 6.7 - Presentation 6.7.1
"We're the jam in the middle": The role of the contract provider in delivering resettlement services in England and Wales.

Author(s): Burke (Lol), Liverpool John Moores University Liverpool, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Reforms aimed at introducing a market into correctional services in England and Wales have fundamentally changed the relationship between penal voluntary sector organisations and the public sector. Rather than the traditional role of supporting statutory services such organisations now find themselves as direct providers within a competitive environment. Under the Transforming Rehabilitation (Ministry of Justice 2013) reforms for example many organisations in the penal voluntary sector became part of the supply chain of privately owned prime providers particularly in relation to implementing the provisions relating to the Through the gate work with short-term prisoners. Drawing on a local study that explored the introduction of the new arrangements in a resettlement prison the presentation outlines the tensions that arose as relationships with prisoners prison staff and other providers were redefined and the challenges faced by the voluntary sector provider as they adapted to their new role and resettlement responsibilities.

Panel number: 6.7 - Presentation 6.7.2
Resettlement after short prison sentences: what might work in England and Wales

Author(s): Raynor (Peter) Swansea University School of Law Swansea United Kingdom

Abstract:
One of the advertised aims of the 'Transforming Rehabilitation' (TR) reforms in England and Wales was to extend compulsory post-custody supervision to prisoners serving short sentences who were outside the scope of existing resettlement provision. It is now well established that the arrangements introduced by TR for this group of prisoners have not been successful having delivered high and often unmanageable caseloads little help to service users and a greatly increased chance of recall to prison. The need which

the reforms purported to meet remains unmet. There is little point in poorly designed and delivered provision; on the other hand resources for the foreseeable future are not likely to support large increases in expenditure when so many parts of the criminal justice system require investment. This paper draws on research from the 1990s onwards on provision for this group of prisoners and in particular the 'Pathfinder' projects of 1999-2003 as examples of what can be achieved on a voluntary basis. It is suggested that future provision for this group in England and Wales should be based on a more selective and individualised provision with less coercion and more choice for service users.

Panel number: 6.7 - Presentation 6.7.3
'Resettlement and the case for women: Recall review and revise'

Author(s): Gelsthorpe (Loraine) University of Cambridge Institute of Criminology Cambridge United Kingdom
Dominey (Jane) University of Cambridge Institute of Criminology Cambridge United Kingdom

Abstract:
Under the Transforming Rehabilitation reforms in England and Wales (Ministry of Justice 2013) we have witnessed a high number of women recalled to prison because they are in breach of new supervision conditions. This paper reviews the impact of the legislative changes which have introduced post-custody supervision for women after short-sentences of imprisonment and drawing on both current and previous empirical research relating to housing and other support for women poses some questions about how best to facilitate and provide post-custody support. The essential aim is to explore what 'is' the situation now and what 'might be possible' in the future bearing in mind what is known about women's distinctive needs. The essential aim of the paper is to explore what 'is' the situation now and what 'might be possible' in the future bearing in mind what is known about women's distinctive needs and in the context of a marketised and fragmented approach to community supervision.

Panel number: 6.7 - Presentation 6.7.4
Post-sentence supervision reform or replace?

Author(s): Cracknell (Matt) Middlesex University Criminology and Sociology London United Kingdom

Abstract:
The Offender Rehabilitation Act (2014) oversaw the extension of post release supervision to individuals serving short prison sentences- a group who have long been invisible within the criminal justice system. The post-release elements of this sentence comes in two parts; an initial license period and a 'top up' period of 'Post sentence supervision' (PSS). The Act makes clear that the purpose of this PSS period is rehabilitation however since it's implementation this sentence has been beset with issues and Instead of a seamless experience the two post-release parts of this sentence are experienced as disparate elements creating uncertainty over the efficacy of this sentence. The rehabilitative purpose of PSS is further undermined by the punitive responses to non-compliance further driving recall rates and trapping individuals in a revolving door of imprisonment. The current justice Secretary has indicated that the MOJ seeks to improve rather remove this sentence and the Justice Select Committee has made three pertinent suggestions for this: a mirrored approach a split approach or an assessment-based approach. This paper will evaluate each of these approaches recommending utilising elements of the split approach and the assessment-based approach.

Panel number: 6.8 - Pre-arranged panel
Penal Cultures and Penal Politics

Author(s): Annison (Harry), Southampton University, Southampton, United Kingdom

Abstract:

This panel examines the relationship between penal cultures, penal politics, and substantive developments in penal policy. In order to do so, the papers address developments regarding criminal justice policy in Scotland, Ireland and England and Wales.

Panel number: 6.8 - Presentation 6.8.1
The power to imprison: Political culture and comparative imprisonment

Author(s): Brangan (Louise), Stirling University, Criminology, Stirling, United Kingdom

Abstract:
What part does political culture play in shaping cross-national differences in how people are imprisoned? Within comparative penology literature political dynamics already have a central explanatory role: economic thinking, institutional systems and voting arrangements predominate in discussions of comparative penal politics. However, these broad narratives can lack nuance that raise questions: why do singular political systems – neoliberal, corporate, inclusive, majoritarian – continue to produce variegated national prison patterns? And why do countries that evidently align in their political economy persistently display differences in their comparative penal arrangements? If we accept that prison systems are morally complex and practically diverse, rarely being neat reflections of the dominant ideological and organisational forces, then existing comparative political frameworks seem to be insufficiently multifaceted to yield explanatory power. To address these issues, I sketch a more grounded way to conceptualise comparative political culture. It is hoped that this will illuminate the instrumental agendas and expressive forces that motivate penal states. Drawing on the examples of Ireland and Scotland, I will discuss how political culture could be seen as the diverse ways of thinking and acting that cultivate the government routines that (re)produce imprisonment and thus, comparatively, shape the enduring differences in cross-national imprisonment regimes.

Panel number: 6.8 - Presentation 6.8.2
Scottish devolution and penal change: structures and cultures of change and resistance, and the prospects for change.

Author(s): Morrison (Katrina), Edinburgh Napier University, Criminology, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Abstract:
The recent 20th anniversary of Scottish devolution provides an opportunity to assess how political structures and cultures have shaped penal policy and practice over that time. Despite the progressive aspirations of the devolution settlement, Scotland now has the highest rate of imprisonment in Western Europe, and the third highest rate in Europe subject to community supervision. This paper argues there is a logic to the Scottish penal system which sustains high levels of punishment and exclusion, despite examples of reform in some areas which have sought to minimise forms of penal harm. The explanation for this lies in the interplay between cultures of change and resistance which lie not only in the political and public spheres, but also, crucially, within organisations, which form sites in which contested penal narratives and identities play out. Taking recent reforms in prisons, community justice and sentencing as examples exploring these tensions, this paper highlights the effects of political action and the deeper and intractable penal cultures which together continue to distinguish outcome from aspiration. This paper concludes by reflecting on the prospects for progressive penal reductionism which lies in both political and civic arenas.

Panel number: 6.8 - Presentation 6.8.3
Entangled in the Lines of Flight: Families of Prisoners, indeterminate sentences and the pains of intersecting penal trends
Author(s): Annison (Harry), Southampton University, Southampton, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper examines the experiences of families of indeterminate-sentenced prisoners. It draws on Deleuze's notion of society being defined by its 'lines of flight', in order to develop an account that conceives of the experience of these individuals as finding themselves 'trapped' by developments in

primarily (but not solely limited to) criminal justice. Based on in-depth interviews with relevant families, we show that they feel themselves to be stuck; trapped in the 'thicket' cumulatively built up by these convergent lines of flight. But we equally capture counter-vailing trajectories, avoiding a totalizing narrative. We see, in this case, that there are countervailing trajectories: meaningful and well-intentioned efforts by a range of policy participants to engage with and assist families of people serving the highly controversial IPP indeterminate prison sentence. These more positive efforts may in time (and by no means predictably) prove to have much more substantial tangible effects; but at present they are of insufficient strength, unable to dislodge or re-align the brambly thicket cumulatively presented by the converging dominant penal trends.

Panel number: 6.9 - Pre-arranged panel
Rural Criminology

Author(s): Donnermeyer (Joseph), The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, United States

Abstract:
This panel is one of two focused on dimensions of crime and criminal justice within the context of rural communities in Europe and elsewhere. In this panel, the papers are centered around risk and security of rural peoples and rural communities that are related to environmental change, safety and security in rural localities of Slovenia, and perceptions of crime on the well-being of farmers in England and Wales, and drug misuse in the rural United States.

Panel number: 6.9 - Presentation 6.9.1
Who is involved in (in)formal safety and security networks in rural communities? The results from a focus group interview.

Author(s): Meško (Gorazd), University of Maribor, Department of Criminal Justice and Security, Maribor, Slovenia

Abstract:
As a part of research activities in a project Security and safety in local communities – a comparison between rural and urban environments (2019-2024), we conducted a focus group interview with representatives of the police, local government, firebrigade, social and health services as well as non-governmental organization representatives in a rural municipality of Kozje in Slovenia. A discussion included the six pillars of community policing, presented in a EU project UNITY – (trust and confidence building, accountability, information sharing and communication, addressing local needs, collaboration and crime prevention). The results of the focus interview will be presented and discussed.

Panel number: 6.9 - Presentation 6.9.2
Rural Criminology, Risk Society and the Anthropocene: Some Key Considerations

Author(s): Bowden (Matt), Technological University Dublin, College of Arts and Tourism, Dublin, Ireland

Abstract:
Much of what we have understood in respect of the impact of globalisation and environmental change resulting from industrialisation has been framed within the paradigm of modernity. In particular the framing of 'late modernity' as stage of development characterised a 'risk society' signalled by ecological disasters resulting from the excessive, wasteful disutility of capitalist production. Scholarly contributions in relation to criminology and the Anthropocene have emerged more recently, focussing in particular on considerations about the impact on ontological (in)security, big-data surveillance and food security. A critical dimension of Anthropos is to place human agency at centre stage in respect of causing environmental change, which would then suggest a need for reconsidering the governance of rural (in)security. In this paper we discuss the implications of this new paradigm for researching rural crime, crime prevention and rural security. In particular we reflect upon defining causes and determining 'victims' or 'harms' in respect of environmental change. At the same time, we cannot avoid in our

consideration posing the question if the Anthropocene has any more conceptual power than that offered by the 'risk society' thesis, especially in relation to personal safety and crime prevention strategies in rural contexts?

Panel number: 6.9 - Presentation 6.9.3
Stressed and Distressed Farmers in England and Wales: The Psychological Impact of Farm Crime

Author(s): Smith (Kreseda), Harper Adams University, Rural Security Research Group, Shropshire, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Farmers in England and Wales continue to feel the effects of rising levels of crime. The policy focus of the ensuing impact tends towards the economic implications of such crimes. However, there is an urgent need to explore the psychological impact of crime on farmers. The research explores how crime is affecting farmer psychological health and wellbeing. Furthermore, consideration is paid to how poor psychological wellbeing affects farmer behaviour and decision-making. Through focus groups and one-to-one semi-structured interviews with farmers, key psychological aspects of farm crime were explored. Key quotes from both methods are used to illustrate the psychological impact of farm crime. This research found that crime escalates farmers' feelings of vulnerability caused by social and geographic isolation. Moreover, farmers felt that crime and fear of crime were rising, with farmers facing increasing threats of violence, inability to sleep at night, and reliving past victimisation. This research concludes that the psychological impact of crime on farmers may be more extensive than expected. Furthermore, it is arguable that this may be leading to the emergence of a contra-rural masculinity challenging the hegemonic rural masculinity seen in farming communities of England and Wales.

Panel number: 6.9 - Presentation 6.9.4
What crimes are committed in rural areas in Poland?

Author(s): Jurgielewicz-Delegacz (Emilia), University of Bialystok, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, Faculty of Law, Bialystok, Poland

Abstract:
The National Police Headquarters statistics provide important information regarding overall crime trends in Poland, but they don't identify differences among geographic areas. That is why, the presentation deals with the analyses based on the statistical data collected by the Police concerning the urban and rural areas, because such data are the best source of criminality rate. But what's more during the presentations author will try to answer few questions: Where and why the crime rates are higher (in urban or in rural areas)? What are the patterns of rural criminality in Poland? What are the differences in crime rates in rural and urban areas? Has the Poland's access to European Union influenced rural criminality?

Panel number: 6.10 - Presentation 6.10.1
The Impact of Stop & Frisk on Crime

Author(s): Skogan (Wesley), Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, United States

Abstract:
This project examines the impact of Chicago's aggressive stop & frisk program on crime during the 2010s. The decade began with the adoption of stop & frisk as one if the city's paramount crime prevention strategies. At its peak in 2014, police stopped almost 740,000 people. Then followed a political scandal involving a cover-up of police violence. The chief of police was fired. Stop & frisks dropped by more than 85% in just two months, and continued thereafter at a very low level. In parallel, there was a tremendous spike in gun violence that was widely attributed to the abandonment of stop & frisk. This presentation features a statistical analysis of claims regarding the effectiveness of stop & frisk in preventing gun violence.

Panel number: 6.10 - Presentation 6.10.2
Icelandic police students' attitudes towards routine police armament

Author(s): Oddsson (Guðmundur), University of Akureyri, Akureyri, Iceland

Abstract:
Iceland is one of only five Western countries where police officers do not carry guns on their person while on patrol. Regular police officers in Iceland are only allowed to carry guns under special circumstances. The guns are stored in police stations and, recently, in locked cases in select police cars in Iceland's most populous areas. Past surveys show that most Icelanders do not want the police to routinely armed. Possibly due to terrorist attacks in other European countries of late, a recent survey shows that more Icelanders want the police to be visibly armed at large public events than not. This and the police's recently increased gun accessibility begs the question: what do prospective police officers in Iceland feel about the possibility of the police routinely carrying arms? In light of this, the present study maps the distribution and correlates of attitudes of Icelandic police students towards routine police armament. The survey data come from the research project Recruitment, Education and Careers in the Police (RECPOL). The sample will include the incoming cohort of students from the recently established Police Studies Program (est. 2016) at the University of Akureyri enrolling in the fall of 2019.

Panel number: 6.10 - Presentation 6.10.3
Socio-Economic Situation and Trust in the Police. The Explanatory Power of an extended "Quality of Life" Approach in the German Victimisation Survey 2017.

Author(s): Leitgöb-Guzy (Nathalie), Federal Criminal Police Office (Germany)

Abstract:
Recent research confirmed that the so-called "quality of life approach" exhibit a high level of explanatory power for trust in police. While it was originally developed to explain neighborhood variation and thus focus on the influence of perceived neighborhood characteristics, the present paper extends the approach by also determining the impact of individual variables referring to life quality. In doing so, the analysis focuses on the influence of several social and economic (deprivation) variables, however also considers possible mediator effects by e.g. life satisfaction. Dependent variables are several dimensions of trust in the police. Data Basis is the second wave of the German Victimisation Survey from 2017. The analysis shows that especially worries about the future economic situation (living standards) exert a meaningful influence. The results are discussed in the light of other theoretical approaches with reference to crime-related attitudes.

Panel number: 6.10 - Presentation 6.10.4
Police leadership as practice

Author(s): Filstad (Cathrine), The Norwegian Police University College, Oslo, Norway

Abstract:
In this article we investigate police leadership through an alternative approach to leadership when exploring police leadership "as practice". Our aim is whether a practice-based approach can increase our knowledge of police leadership as opposed to normative leadership models on what police leaders ought to, the leaders´ traits and skills, that has dominated the leadership literature. We have conducted qualitative explorative studies of Norwegian police leaders in 2016-2018. Our data is from one-day shadowing of 27 police leaders, six weeks of field studies and approximately eighty in-depth interviews. In our analysis, what police leaders do (their everyday activities) and what constitute their professional leadership practice, is discussed. We recognize the important structural, cultural and the situational conditions of leadership in policing where we identify several common and different practice dynamics. These are the relationship between participants in the police practice being about "taking care of each other" as us against "them, their interpretations and sensemaking of "reality" within the practice, their production of policing as collective achievements, their language, symbols, artifacts and the police

mission connected to their belonging/identifying with the practice and negotiations of leaders participating "fighting" for resources and creating necessary manoeuvring space for own leadership practice.

Panel number: 6.11 - Pre-arranged panel
Restorative Justice and Gender-Based Violence

Author(s): Wemmers (Jo-Anne), Université de Montréal, Montréal, Canada

Abstract:
In recent years, feminists and the #MeToo movement have drawn attention to the persistent problem of gender-based violence in society. Frustrated with the inability of the criminal justice system to adequately respond to gender-based violence, hashtags like #TimesUp reflect the call for change. In general, there are two different, and sometimes competing responses regarding the kind of changes that are needed. On the one hand, there are calls to improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system and how it responds to gender-based violence. On the other hand, there are calls to rethink justice and promote alternatives like restorative justice. In this panel, we will address these conceptual tensions and their implications for victims, and promote a victim-centred approach to gender-based violence.

Panel number: 6.11 - Presentation 6.11.1
Using restorative justice in sexual violence cases: exploring the challenges

Author(s): Zinsstag (Estelle), LINC / KU Leuven, Criminologie, Leuven, Belgium

Abstract:
Sexual violence is a crime that is frequent and widespread but whose survivors in their great majority do not receive (adequate) redress. It is a crime with high levels of attrition, for which victims may feel discouraged or even punished for coming forward and sometimes re-victimised by criminal justice and other processes. It is a widely recognised fact that the current and traditional approach to 'justice' is limited in what it can offer to either victims or offenders of sexual crimes and that therefore many of their needs are not met. The theory and practice of restorative justice is rapidly developing and offering some well-argued new avenues for dealing with crime in general and particularly with sexual violence. Research shows that victims/survivors are the main initiators and that practice is ahead of theory but in many cases needs to stay 'under the radar' due to various challenges to its implementation. It is the intention of this paper to examine restorative justice practice in more depth in this particular context, discuss the challenges encountered by this emerging practice and see how they could be addressed constructively.

Panel number: 6.11 - Presentation 6.11.2
Title IX policies (USA) – opportunities and challenges for restorative responses to gendered violence

Author(s): Van Camp (Tinneke), California State University, Fresno, Criminology, Fresno, United States

Abstract:
Universities in the USA receiving federal funding are required, through, for instance, Title IX of the Education Amendments Act (1972), to implement strategies to address gendered violence against students, in order to improve awareness, reporting and support. In compliance with these policies, each campus needs to have a Title IX coordinator, who formally investigates complaints about alleged sexual violence against students, and provides support and protection to both complainant and respondent. This may involve a voluntary early resolution between the parties, reminiscent of restorative justice principles – general empirical evidence suggests that voluntary restorative responses may be more satisfactory for victims and offenders, even in sexual violence cases, than adversarial proceedings. Following a Court of Appeal's order in 2019, campuses in California are now required to conduct hearings, with possibility of cross-examination, in cases in which a respondent faces severe discipline – an early resolution process may still be used to avoid such a hearing. Title IX reforms proposed recently by the U.S. Department of

Education also indicate a move towards more adversarial, rather than restorative, proceedings. This paper offers an analysis of Title IX policies, and their implications for restorative responses to gendered violence on university campuses in the USA.

Panel number: 6.11 - Presentation 6.11.3
Victim-Centred Reparative Justice Victim-Centred Reparative Justice Victim-Centred Reparative Justice

Author(s): Wemmers (Jo-Anne), Université de Montréal, École de criminologie, Montréal, Canada/International Centre for Comparative Criminology

Abstract:
Restorative justice (RJ) is an often promoted as an alternative to criminal justice, however, some authors, especially those working with victims, have criticized RJ as "offender-centred". Recognizing the need for a victim-centred approach, which focuses on the needs and rights of victims, including their need for reparation, I propose reparative justice for victims. Reparative justice recognizes that for victims there are many forms and sources of reparation. Besides reparation by the offender, which is not always possible, other sources of reparation include recognition by the community or, more generally, by society of victims' suffering. In this paper, I will address victim-centred reparation and in particular, the important role of the community with respect to reparation for victims.

Panel number: 6.11 - Presentation 6.11.4
Victims of Domestic Violence and Restorative Justice in Brazil

Author(s): Fonseca Rosenblatt (Fernanda), International Institute for Restorative Practices, EUA, Brazil, Catholic University of Pernambuco, Law, Brazil

Abstract:
This presentation is part of a larger research project commissioned by Brazil's National Council of Justice. The focus of this presentation is to give a profile of female victims who enter Brazil's domestic violence courts, and discuss their expectations and experiences with the criminal justice system. Most victims entering these courts are 'pardas' (brown) or black, poor and working-class women, with little formal education and low-wage jobs or occupations. Moreover, most of them have knocked on the criminal justice system's doors to grant protection and cease the situation of violence, rather than seeking the criminal punishment of the abuser. However, retributive-punitive practices were found to often lead to secondary victimisation. Victims report a lack of understanding regarding the procedures, they feel that they are not given the chance to speak out and be heard within the processing of their own cases, they report acts of sexism by poorly-trained criminal justice professionals, they suggest a failure of current procedures to consider the underlying conflicts that led to the reported violence, etc. Such findings indicate the need to re-think responses to violence against women, suggesting that the time has come to talk about restorative justice and domestic violence in Brazil.

Panel number: 6.12 - Presentation 6.12.1
Low-level penalties in England and Wales: policy, practice and potential

Author(s): Mair (George), Liverpool Hope University, Liverpool, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Low-level penalties in England and Wales (defined here as those below community sentences in the tariff, i.e. the fine, the discharge, various other rarely used court sentences, as well as a variety of out-of-court penalties) are used for more than one million offenders annually. Taken together, their use has been decreasing significantly, with the decline in use of the fine being especially notable over the last 50 years. In 1981, 45 per cent of those sentenced for indictable offences were fined, while by 2015 this figure had fallen to 18 per cent. At the same time, there has been an increase in the use of punitive sentences: the prison population has almost doubled in 25 years and community sentences are used less often and are more punitive. This paper will explore the issues around the policy, practice and potential

of low-level penalties. What are the problems associated with them, can (should ?) their decline be reversed, are they too becoming more punitive, how far do out-of-court penalties overlap with court sentences.

Panel number: 6.12 - Presentation 6.12.2
Alternative sanctions and measures as sentence options in the Republic of Kosovo

Author(s): Linderborg (Henrik), Criminal Sanctions Agency, Helsinki, Finland
Tyni (Sasu), University of Helsinki, Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy, Helsinki, Finland

Abstract:
Alternative sanctions and measures served in the community outside the prison have been in use in the Republic of Kosovo since 2002. One of the objectives of the criminal policy in Kosovo is to increase the number of ASM-sentences for adult offenders in order to reduce the number of the prison sentences. Expanding the use of the ASM requires that the judges and prosecutors as the main judicial judicial actors in the criminal justice process are aware of the penal and rehabilitative bite and power included in the ASM. in order to get information of the judges´ and prosecutors´ perceptions and views on ASM as a sentence option in Kosovo it was decided to conduct an on-line questionnaire (N=180 judges and prosecutors) and focus group interviews (N=20 judges). The results confirm that as elsewhere, also in Kosovo the main challenge is to convince the judicial actors that the practices included in the ASM are in many respects more suitable punishment than imprisonment even for adult offender. Therefore, different type of cooperation and joint events are needed between the Probation Service and Criminal Justice as well as reform of legislation in order to increase the ASM-sentences.

Panel number: 6.12 - Presentation 6.12.3
European Supervision Order: why it doesn't work?

Author(s): Montero Pérez de Tudela (Esther), Universidad Loyola Andalucía

Abstract:
Currently approx. 23% of prison population in European Union (EU) countries is no-national. Nonetheless, an important percentage of these foreigners are EU citizens. This overrepresentation is due, among others, to the overuse of the pre-trail detention for foreigners. As results from the literature, this group is especially vulnerable to the application of custody measures, to ensure their presence in trial. In order to challenge this reality, the European Council has adopted the Council Framework Decision 2009/829/JHA on the European Supervision Order. This tool provides for transfers of decisions on supervision measures as alternatives to provisional detention to be supervised in other Member States than the issuing one. Nevertheless, for some reasons, this instrument of international legal cooperation is not or is little used by Member States. This presentation analyzes the reasons behind the underuse of this tool, and provides for some useful data extracted of an European survey focusing on this issue.

Panel number: 6.12 - Presentation 6.12.4
Towards mass probation in Europe?

Author(s): Aebi (Marcelo F.), University of Lausanne
Hashimoto (Yuji Z.), University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland / Tiago (Melanie M.), University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland

Abstract:
This presentation analyses the distribution and recent growth of probation populations across Europe. A distinction is made between persons serving community sanctions and measures and those under conditional release. The presentation also compares probation population rates and prison population rates, as well as recent trends for both indicators. The result is a complex picture, with several countries presenting high rates in both indicators, and no link between them and recent crime trends. This

suggests a risk of massification in the use of traditional and alternative methods to keep offenders under control, and raises questions about the way in which these methods are being used.

Panel number: 6.13 - Pre-arranged panel
EDLC Working Group Thematic Session 1: Life-course criminology and juvenile sanctions

Author(s): van der Geest (Victor), VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Abstract:
In three oral presentations, researchers present their findings on the effects of juvenile sanctions (presentation 1 and 2) and focus on two key dimensions of the criminal career: onset and desistance (presentation 3).

Panel number: 6.13 - Presentation 6.13.1
Juvenile Sanctions for Young Adults in the Netherlands: a developmental perspective

Author(s): van der Laan (André), WODC Ministry of Justice & Security, Crime, law inforcement and sanctions division, the Hague, Netherlands

Abstract:
Since 2014 the application of juvenile criminal law is possible for young adults from the age of 18 up to 22-years-old in the Netherlands. This policy change is called Adolescent Criminal Law (ACL). According to ACL, special treatment in the juvenile justice system of young adults during their transition into adulthood could reduce recidivism. In order to evaluate the relevance and impact of ACL regarding the application of juvenile sanctions against young adults, in this study an evaluation of this Recently Introduced Policy instrument (RIPI) is conducted. The results suggest that a special approach of applying juvenile justice sanctioning to young adults could offer opportunities for interfering in criminal careers and could reduce crime among young adults. In addition, it is found that the proportion of juvenile sanctions applied to young adults has increased regardless of the overall crime drop amongst young adults. Implications are discussed.

Panel number: 6.13 - Presentation 6.13.2
Effects of juvenile justice system contacts on self-reported reoffending and subsequent official contacts among English and German adolescents

Author(s): Kaiser (Florian), University of Muenster, Department of Criminology, Muenster, Germany Schaerff (Marcus), University of Muenster, Department of Criminology, Muenster, Germany / Boers (Klaus), University of Muenster, Department of Criminology, Muenster, Germany

Abstract:
The study of the effects of juvenile justice system contacts on reoffending has a rich theoretical history (deterrence and labeling theory) and its empirical results may guide legal policy. Despite the topic's importance, so far only few properly designed European longitudinal studies investigated it. We were able to use panel data from an ongoing English (Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Developmental Study) and German (Crime in the modern City) project. We estimated average treatment effects of system contacts on both reoffending and subsequent contacts for juveniles living in Peterborough (ENG) and Duisburg (GER). Our results show that (1) although official contacts have largely no substantial effects on reoffending prevalence, frequency, and versatility, (2) they drastically increase the probability of repeated formal interventions. These findings, that are in line with prior research, suggest that legal actors should prosecute and sanction offenders as leniently as possible. Furthermore, they indicate that in the future sanctioning theories should focus more on the cascading effects of system contacts on subsequent contacts.

Panel number: 6.13 - Presentation 6.13.3

Do life course transitions affect different types of offenders differently? Examining the effects of marriage, divorce, parenthood and employment in early onset, normative onset, and late onset offenders

Author(s): van Koppen (Vere), VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands
Blokland (Arjan), Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, Amsterdam, Netherlands/Leiden University, Department of Criminology, Leiden, Netherlands

Abstract:
Ample research has shown that several life course transitions have the potential to either promote or inhibit offending. Prior research has also revealed that effects of transitions are age-graded; effects of life transitions may be different depending on when in the life course they are experienced. The current study aims to expand the knowledge on differentiated effects by comparing the effects of life transitions (marriage, divorce, parenthood and employment) for offenders that differ in their ages of onset. By combining conviction data with data on marital, parental and employment status, the impact of life course transitions on offending are distinguished for early (12-15 years), normative (16-24), and adult (=>25) onset offenders. Effects of life transitions are found to depend on the age of onset and on the life stage in which offenders are experiencing the transitions.

Panel number: 6.14 - Pre-arranged panel

Author(s): Lord (Nicholas), University of Manchester

Panel number: 6.14 - 6.14.1

Putting the professional in Professional Money Laundering networks

Author(s): Kramer (Jo-Anne), VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands
BLokland (Arjan), Leiden University and Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) / Soudijn (Melvin), The National Police of the Netherlands and Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)

Abstract:
The Financial Action Task Force (2018) calls our attention to Professional Money Launderers (PMLs). These are people who specialize in enabling criminals to evade anti-money laundering safeguards in order to enjoy the profits from illegal activities. The report even talks about PMLs who operate in money laundering networks or organizations. This indicates a high level of professionality. But how do you rate professionality? In our presentation we take a closer look at the social network of 237 people who were designated by the Dutch police as PMLs. Within the data we can distinguish three types of contacts that could indicate professionality: 1) type and number of clients 2) repeat customers and customers shopping around 3) cooperation with other PMLs.

Panel number: 6.14 - 6.14.2

Facilitating (anti-)money laundering in Europe? The role of professional intermediaries as guardians and gatekeepers in response to illicit financial flows

Author(s): Lord (Nicholas), University of Manchester
van Wingerde (Karin), Erasmus University Rotterdam / ,

Abstract:
A core feature of the global control illicit finance within the legitimate financial system, often by setting up companies or contrived financial arrangements for the movement of wealth and assets transnationally. Recent scandals, including the failures of European banks to prevent money laundering such as ING,

Danske Bank and Deutsche Bank, and the prosecution of notaries and legal professionals following the Panama and Paradise Papers, have driven an emerging narrative of criminalising these guardian-cum-gatekeepers. Drawing on our interviews with notaries, legal professionals and financial advisors in the Netherlands and the UK, we analyse how professional intermediaries perceive and deal with this increased scrutiny of their role as 'guardians' and the tensions they encounter in practice that may inhibit them from meeting their AML requirements.

Panel number: 6.14 - 6.14.3

Perceptions of anti money laundering among the general public, financial services staff and officials

Author(s): Levi (Michael), Cardiff University

Abstract:
AML policies and activities have developed around the world as a leitmotif of efforts to control a large range of crimes. But we know very little about how these efforts are construed by different audiences. Some inferences can be made from opposition to activities like 'de-risking' of money service businesses and the cutting off of banking facilities to poor 'risky' countries. However this study reports new data on perceptions of the uk public and financial services staff on a range of issues, to be juxtaposed with evidence on how officials see the AML regime, drawn from interviews and documents.

Panel number: 6.15 - Presentation 6.15.1

The Legal and Extra-legal Determinants of Sentences for Narcotics Traffickers in Spain: Findings from the Audiencia Provincial de Alicante.

Author(s): Hartley (Richard), University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, United States

Abstract:
In the last four decades, empirical research on judicial decision-making and criminal court outcomes has expanded and evolved. The majority of these studies examine judicial sentencing decisions in the United States where criminal justice data has been made more readily available to researchers and the general public. Interest in exploring the determinants of court decisions as well as informing policy through evidence based analysis has also been growing elsewhere, especially in the European context. The current study examines the determinants of judicial sentencing decisions for convicted narcotics traffickers in one provincial court in Spain. Findings reveal that the amount and type of drugs are the primary predictors of sentence lengths, however, males and non-Spanish citizens also receive significantly longer sentences than females and Spanish born citizen defendants.

Panel number: 6.15 - Presentation 6.15.2

Constructing reasons for sentencing: Pre-sentence reports in a Danish historical context

Author(s): Johansen (Louise Victoria), University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

Abstract:
In Denmark and many other countries, criminal justice systems have used pre-sentence reports for decades as a tool to construct knowledge about the defendant in order to impose a range of alternative sanctions. These changes within alternative sanctions have been linked to shifting ideas about the relation between criminality, person and society during the 20th century. However, this paper argues that the larger, paradigmatic changes within penal decision-making may be articulated quite differently in everyday institutional perspectives and practices. When analyzing specific Danish Probation forms and guidelines for issuing pre-sentence reports, we see that these forms have been surprisingly stable during the whole century, in the sense that the categories of questions put to defendants remain almost unchanged. This indicates that it may not be the knowledge format of the report itself that has changed

significantly, but the way its knowledge has been put to use, suggesting that the report can actualize different aspects of the criminal person according to available penal interventions.

Panel number: 6.15 - Presentation 6.15.3
Rationality and Penal Decision-Making

Author(s): Sánchez Lázaro (Fernando Guanarteme), La Laguna, San Cristóbal de La Laguna, Spain
Emilio José (Armaza Armaza), Universidad de Deusto, Derecho Público, Bilbao, Spain / ,

Abstract:
The enforcement of the legal consequence leaves the judge open to a framework of discretionality. It is a framework that, in general, has limits, within which the judge can move, upwards or downwards, on the basis of the arguments. However, not all the reasons put forward are valid, nor are they rational from the point of view of the Law. Moreover, not all the reasons that are valid or accepted in Law are necessarily rational. As an example, the frequent references to reasons of general prevention in circumstances where the desired preventive effect should not enter into consideration; as there is no margin for its application. The intention behind the present contribution is to offer a brief analysis of the reasoning used in the application of the legal consequences of the offence. It is an attempt to show how a significant part of the reasons for their application constitute, in reality, mere fiction. Fiction that is evidence of the will of the judge as the ultimate reason for the specific punishment. However, the judge has no legitimacy to apply his own will, but has to apply the Law. All of which raises the need to search for paths towards its rationalization.

Panel number: 6.15 - Presentation 6.15.4
THE DIFFERENT PLURALITY IN MODERNITY: CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT THE BRAZILIAN PENITENTIARY SYSTEM AND INTERACTIONS WITH THE EUROPEAN PRISON SYSTEM

Author(s): Silva (Bruno), DEFENSORIA PÚBLICA DO ESTADO DO MARANHÃO, SALVADOR, Brazil

Abstract:
In the present work, is to analyze the phenomenon of Latin American imprisonment, based on the hegemonic European matrix introduced in the American continent that created a "totalitarian European civilizing model", that supported enslavement, subjugation and criminalization of "non-Europeans" . In this step, the paradigm of modernity generated the formation of societies extremely unequal and excluding. This external inequality is also attributed to the State that embraces Criminal Law as an instrument of social control to legitimize a selective action of state agencies, under the justification of meeting the demands of security and social peace, in the post modernity of risk society. By the end, we intend to recreate the penitentiary system, from the erosion of the hegemonic model introduced by Europeans in modernity, in order to establish a more equanimous society.

Panel number: 6.16 - Pre-arranged panel
Outlaw Motorcycle Gang related crime in Europe

Author(s): Klopp (Ina), Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany

Abstract:
In recent years, the number of international and national outlaw motorcycle clubs in Europe has increased. As many clubs have been associated with organized crime such as drug-, weapon- and human-trafficking, as well as violent and economic offences, authorities from various European countries have established punitive and preventive measures in order to counter crime and activities related to outlaw motorcycle gangs. The presentations of this session will discuss national and international collaborations and strategies that are being used by authorities in order to tackle outlaw motorcycle gang related crime. Moreover they will show difficulties in national and international prosecution.

Panel number: 6.16 - Presentation 6.16.1

Which challenges face law enforcement in Germany regarding OMGGs?

Author(s): Klopp (Ina), Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany

Abstract:
Since years, law enforcement authorities in Germany have focused on criminal activities of outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMCGs). The Federal Criminal Police Office in Germany defines OMCG-related crime as organized crime. Therefore, the police and prosecution have special departments such as "OMCG" or "organized crime". These departments consist of specialized officers who have a high knowledge of OMCGs, its members and their activities. One part of a research project at the Criminological Institute of Lower Saxony investigating OMCGs is to identify difficulties within law enforcement and successful strategies to fight criminal activities of OMCGs. The presentation examines practical experiences of police and prosecution authorities dealing with OMCGs. The results of interviews with experts and an analysis of criminal court files are presented, which illustrates how police and prosecution authorities investigate OMCGs and the difficulties and challenges involved. In particular, difficulties are highlighted in finding witnesses and suspects who are willing to testify, in the lack of personal and financial resources, and the appearance of new groups. Results show that effective collaborations between the police and prosecution are needed as well as a classification of organized crime for the purposes of crime prevention.

Panel number: 6.16 - Presentation 6.16.2
Social embeddedness of OMCG-related offences in the Meuse Rhine Euregion

Author(s): Geurtjens (Kim), Maastricht University, Faculty of Law, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, Netherlands

Abstract:
Nowadays, OMCGs – like the Hells Angels, Bandidos – are often viewed by law enforcement as highly structured international organizations involved in various types of (organized) crime. Clubs are perceived as closed environments in which members can exchange crime information and contacts, and make use of the club's violent reputation in offending. This view holds that the international club as a criminogenic setting is a central factor in exploiting and creating cross-border crime opportunities. Literature on crime opportunities, however, contends that crime is not necessarily only a threat to society, but also exists due to its embeddedness in a social environment (Kleemans and Van de Bunt, 1999). Although authorities have become more aware of the possibility of disrupting crime opportunities – demonstrated by the various integrated or multi-agency policies complementary to criminal investigations – in the case of OMCGs, factors outside of the club that might support or facilitate crime are largely neglected. This case study examines what factors underlying the club structure on the one hand and what factors outside of the club structure on the other hand play a role in (cross-border) offending of OMCGs.

Panel number: 6.16 - Presentation 6.16.3
Raising barriers to outlaw motorcycle gangs in The Netherlands

Author(s): Van Ruitenburg (Teun), Erasmus University Rotterdam, Criminology Department, Netherlands

Abstract:
In this contribution, the author signals a 180-degree turn in the Dutch approach of outlaw motorcycle gangs. That is, whereas the Hells Angels MC in the 1970s was governed by the local government of Amsterdam by facilitating the club with a clubhouse, today, local governments and other state agencies go to great lengths to prevent OMCGs from settling in a clubhouse. By analysing (openly available and internal) policy documentation, archive material of the city of Amsterdam, and by interviewing 76 respondents working for various types of law enforcement agencies (e.g. mayors and police officers), the author sought to understand, explain and describe this remarkable shift in approach. The author suggests that today's approach of OMCGs can be partly ascribed to the idea that western governments are increasingly involved in preventing criminal activities by 'raising barriers' to criminal processes and opportunities. However, in the attempt to likewise prevent the criminal activities of OMCG-members, the author noticed that today's approach at the same time turned into a moral fight over what is 'good' and

'bad' as well as over who sets the norms and rules in The Netherlands. This finding also raises some critical questions about the 'barriers raised' to OMCGs.

Panel number: 6.18 - Presentation 6.17.1
Sex work phenomenon in Poland – recent studies

Author(s): Wieczorek (Łukasz), University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland

Abstract:
The phenomenon of sex work in Poland has changed recently. There are new forms of sexual services. Predominantly so called non-prostitution forms of sexual services, such as cybersex, erotic massage or lap dance. Also sex workers as such become more independent from pimps or criminal groups. There are numerous individual sex workers that are self-employed (of course not as a sex worker as such, because this is impossible according to Polish law). Moreover, the awareness of sex workers increased. Sex workers know better how to protect their rights or where they can receive support they need. On the other hand, road prostitutes (mainly Bulgarian women) are still operating in Poland. This type of sex work is controlled by the pimps, often husbands or relatives, and most probably by the organized crime groups. No doubt that these groups of sex workers are the most vulnerable for sexual exploitation, trafficking and other related crimes. The presentation will be based on research findings collected by the Human Trafficking Studies Centre of the University of Warsaw. With facts, commentaries and reflections current image of sex work in Poland will be discussed.

Panel number: 6.19 - Presentation 6.17.2
The hero and the damsel in distress: Sex trafficking victims and rescuers in media and politics

Author(s): Heber (Anita), Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden

Abstract:
Crime victims, and especially young women, form a central position in sex trafficking narratives. They are usually described stereotypically in relation to gender, sexuality, and ethnicity. Further, they are ascribed traits such as weak, passive and helpless. This usually fits well into the Maria/Natasha narrative. In contrast, sex traffickers, are described as evil, male foreigners. This resonates well into the concepts of the ideal victim and the ideal offender, as described by Nils Christie (1986). This presentation will draw on an empirical study of sex trafficking narratives in Swedish media and politics. It will however challenge the ideal victim concept. The empirical study suggests that as long as there is a 'hero', who can rescue the sex trafficking victim, the offender can be nearly invisible and does not even have to be included in the narrative. This presentation will further elaborate on our conceptions of victims, offenders, and the rescuers, in relation to the topic of sex trafficking.

Panel number: 6.20 - Presentation 6.17.3
Illicit organ trade: policy analysis

Author(s): Smiragina-Ingelstrom (Polina), DIS / Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden

Abstract:
Organ transplantation is a worldwide practice, which is governed by domestic as well as international organ donation policies. However, the rise in the demand for organs increases their possible profitability, thus encouraging the illicit trade in the latter. Organ trade stems from the global scarcity of diseased organ donations. Due to the high demand and severe organ scarcity worldwide there is a growing number of identified cases of organ trafficking and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal. While commercial trade in human organs is illegal within the EU, different states have different organ donation and transplantation policies that may have an impact on the crime of organ trade within the region. This research project investigates the impact these regulations have on trafficking in persons

for the purpose of organ removal and aims to identify the relationship between organ donation policies and the demand in illicit organ transplantations given the cases of Denmark and Sweden.

Panel number: 6.21 - Presentation 6.17.4
Labour Trafficking in Spain: Defective Policies, Invisible Figures

Author(s): Rodríguez-López (Silvia), University of A Coruna, A Coruna, Spain

Abstract:
Although labour trafficking, as defined in international and European legislation, was criminalised for the first time in Spain in 2010, the obligation to prevent, prosecute and protect victims of this crime has not yet been fully implemented. This paper critically analyses the most recent available data concerning inspection, investigation, prosecution, as well as the identification and protection of labour trafficking victims in Spain. This piece of research also offers information about the economic sectors where exploitation occurs and the nationality, age and gender of both victims and perpetrators. The results highlight the invisibility of human trafficking victims for the purposes of labour exploitation. Although there has been an increase in the number of identified victims, there has not been a correspondent rise in the number of convictions. In the same line, prevention and protection policies are also highly defective, partly due to the lack of a Comprehensive Law for fighting all forms of trafficking.

Panel number: 6.19 - Presentation 6.18.2
Auditory Status: The Effects of Child Maltreatment and Becoming an Adult Perpetrator of Intimate Personal Violence

Author(s): Porter (Judy), Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, New York, United States
McQuiller Williams (LaVerne), Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, New York, United States /

Abstract:
This study examines the effects of being a child victim of psychological and physical abuse and becoming an adult perpetrator of intimate personal violence. The analysis finds support for being a child victim of psychological abuse and being an adult perpetrator of physical abuse but not psychological abuse. The effects are more pronounced for Deaf and hard of hearing victims who have experienced psychological abuse to become perpetrators of physical abuse. Deaf and hard of hearing child victims were more likely to be adult perpetrators of psychological abuse although child maltreatment was not an associated variable. Policy implications and limitations are explored.

Panel number: 6.20 - Presentation 6.18.3
Determinants and Consequences of Herdsmen/Indigenous Farmers Conflicts in Enugu State, Nigeria

Author(s): Ikezue (Emeka), Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Nigeria, Awka, Nigeria

Abstract:
Conflicts between nomadic Fulani herdsmen and indigenous farming communities in Nigeria have taken a new dimension in recent time. The seemingly inability of the law enforcement agencies to protect the victims of these conflicts has worsen the situation. This paper used the qualitative method of data collection in interrogating the causes and effects of these conflicts. It was found that inability of the contending parties to keep to earlier agreements on where and when to pasture were at the root of the conflicts. Furthermore, failure of the Nigerian state to provide enabling environment for all also contributed to crisis. The author therefore recommended among others that herdsmen and their host communities should keep to earlier agreements on where and when to pasture. It was also suggested that cattle ranches and grazing routes be created by the governments either at the federal, state or local government level so as to mitigate the incessant conflicts between the contending parties.

Panel number: 6.21 - Presentation 6.18.4
The interaction between individual differences and situational aspects in adolescent victimization

Author(s): Ivert (Anna-Karin), Malmö University, Malmö, Sweden
Torstensson Levander (Marie), Malmö University, Malmö, Sweden / ,

Abstract:
Adolescence is a period in young people's lives when they are increasingly spending more time alone in their neighbourhood but also outside the residential area, in more or less public places and in unstructured and unsupervised activities. This increases their encounters with criminogenic situations and consequently the risk of victimization. However, the impact of time spent in risky environments and activities are likely to vary between individuals due to personal characteristics and conditions. The overall aim with the present study is therefore to advance the knowledge about the role of exposure to different social settings and its interaction with personal characteristics and experiences in relation to victimization. The study is based on data from the longitudinal project MINDS (The Malmö Individual and Neighbourhood Development Study) which follows a sample of 560 adolescents in Malmö from 2007 to 2014. The data concern, among other things, information on self-reported victimization and its situational circumstances; crime, self-control, moral values and, in addition, information on time spent in different social settings measured through a space-time time budget method, that give us information on the adolescent's daily routines and activities.

Panel number: 6.22 - Presentation 6.18.5
Religion and Criminality in Hungary

Author(s): Sárik (Eszter), National Institute of Criminology, Budapest, Hungary

Abstract:
dr. Eszter Sárik Religion and criminality in Hungary The presentation reflects on the relation between religion and criminality. These topics are rarely discussed together in European criminology, though it represents an important research-field in the US. The presentation intends to throw a glance on the scientific dilemmas of religion-related research in the Eastern European region, and tries to explain the difficulties lying in the analysis of religion in the postmodern social context and in the framework of social sciences. Besides the theoretical issues, empirical findings of a Hungarian research will be also discussed which focused on the religious attitude of children and youngsters at risk. The empirical study intended to find out whether there are significant differences in the religious approach and value-set of those teenagers who live in average parental and family conditions and between those who live at risk; or who had already committed crimes and were sent to reformatories upon judicial decisions.

Panel number: 6.19 - Presentation 6.19.1
"It used to be a slaughter": Illegal fishing and seabird bycatch

Author(s): Cunha (Ana Luísa), School of Criminology - Faculty of Law of the University of Porto
Faria (Rita), School of Criminology - Faculty of Law of the University of Porto, Portugal / Cruz (José N.), Faculty of Law of the University of Porto / Sousa (Pedro), University of Porto, School of Criminology and Interdisciplinary Research Center on Crime, Justice and Security (CJS) , Faculty of Law, Porto, Portugal / Quintas (Jorge), Universidade do Porto - University of Oporto, Porto, Portugal /

Abstract:
Commissioned by a conservation NGO, the current research is the first tackling crimes against the environment in Portugal from a criminological perspective. It intends to explore a specific type of crime – illegal fishing by professional fishermen – and its impact on seabird bycatch and, more specifically, on threatened seabird species. By means of interviews to professional fishermen as well as to law enforcement agents, data obtained allowed a more complete vision regarding the multitude of actors and their strategies. Economic, social and environmental interests at stake are also underlined. The relevance of Green Criminology and of the criminological study of crimes against the environment will be

highlighted and, more so, the difficult balance between conservation efforts, the hardships of fishermen's lives, and the preventive and repressive strategies of law enforcement agents.

Panel number: 6.20 - Presentation 6.19.2
Animal Rights and Animal Harms: Expanding Green Perspectives

Author(s): Baker (Nia), Swansea University, Swansea, United Kingdom

Abstract:
As human beings, our status alongside nonhuman animals is contentious and changing. There has been a consistent call for the discussion of 'animal rights', yet mainstream criminology has done little to critically engage with this debate (Beirne, 1999; Cazaux, 2007; Flynn & Hall, 2017). To address what is termed a 'criminological speciesism', green criminology has provided significant contributions to shift anthropocentric attitudes and highlight the consequences of animal victimisation. However, this is in a routine context of environmental and wildlife crimes where animals are harmed as populations or species as opposed to individual entities. The findings of this literature review therefore expand green arguments to include philosophical discussions of animal sentience, the concept of harm and entitlement to rights. With a persistent divide between those who support animal welfare or animal rights, this study examines ways in which the narratives of both may meet to inform policy and challenge the legal standing of animals as 'property'. The conclusions drawn provide crucial directions for future green research and the advocation for a nonspeciesist criminology.

Panel number: 6.21 - Presentation 6.19.3
Accumulation by dispossession and regulatory capture: A case of transnational mining corporations and environmental crime in South Africa

Author(s): Bedford (Laura), Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia
McGillivray (Laura), Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia / Walters (Reece), Deakin University, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Melbourne, Australia

Abstract:
Our paper draws on discourses in political ecology, regulatory theory and green criminology to critique the ways in which transnational mining is legitimated and advanced with significant impacts on natural environments and local communities in the global South. It examines conflict and environmental harm related to transnational mining in South Africa to explore the processes inherent to ecologically unequal exchange. It describes how the corporate tentacles of transnational mining corporations subvert and circumvent state and law to exploit people, land and other natural resources, with devastating environmental and social impacts. It also examines community responses and explores the power, perils, and prospects faced by localised movements of resistance or environmental activism.

Panel number: 6.21 - Presentation 6.20.1
New Poverty, Indebtedness, Multiple Disadvantageousness and Crime: New Faces of Crime in Turkey

Author(s): Kart (Elife), Akdeniz University, Faculty of Art, Sociology, Antalya, Turkey
Demiriz (Gulhan), Aydin Adnan Menderes University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Sociology, Aydin, Turkey / ,

Abstract:
Criminology researches that investigates the reasons behind crime are more concentrate on the relationship between unemployment, poverty, crises and crime. Hence, crime is generally discussed by investigating criminal acts of a certain class or outclass by concentrating more on robbery, burglary, mugging and fraud. However, it is important to question how crime is reproduced with new/different appearances in neoliberal era in which poverty takes the shape of new-poverty; wage labour becomes unsecured, subcontracted; working class are articulated to consumption via burdened with debt. Recent

statistics in Turkey shows that there is an increase in the rates of a crime category called "Opposition to Debt Enforcement and Bankruptcy Code". Taken into account that the crimes in this category are mainly related to not being able to pay the debts back, it seems crucial to discuss crime in neoliberal era within the context of "new poverty", "indebtedness" and "multiple disadvantageousness". Moving from this point of view, the main aim of this research is to investigate and discuss the crime potential that created by neoliberal process (while it transforms the characteristics of labour force) by looking at the experiences of working people who were drawn into a vortex of debt.

Panel number: 6.22 - Presentation 6.20.2
The impact of residential status on criminal activities of refugees in Germany

Author(s): Neumann (Merten), Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Hanover, Germany
Glaubitz (Christoffer), Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Hanover, Germany / Bliesener (Thomas), Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Hanover, Germany

Abstract:
Hardly any topic has polarized the European society as strongly as immigrant crime in the last couple of years. However, the term "immigrant" is formulated very vaguely and contains different subgroups. Thus, a global assessment of the crime level for immigrants does not seem useful, especially when the aim is to develop special crime prevention strategies. So far, German police crime statistics have failed to differentiate between different groups of immigrants. The available official data are thus of limited use with regard to the estimation of criminal activities by immigrants. In the present study, we linked official crime statistics with data from the foreigner's registration office in order to assess the monthly crime rate amongst 233204 immigrants differentiated for residence statuses. Our results show that residential status and associated contextual factors greatly impact the criminal activity of immigrants. Additional results as well as possible practical implications for prevention will be discussed.

Panel number: 6.23 - Presentation 6.20.3
A Critical Realist Contribution to Understanding Crime by Muslim Men

Author(s): Wilkinson (Matthew), SOAS University of London, London, United Kingdom
Irfan (Lamia), SOAS University of London, London, United Kingdom / ,

Abstract:
This article proposes a theoretical framework for thinking systematically about Muslim males' involvement in criminality, derived from the philosophy of critical realism. This theoretical framework is deployed to explore primary data from life story interviews with 17 Muslim male offenders that sheds organised light onto the multiplicity of factors that may promote a vulnerability to involvement in crime at a range of 'emergent' ontological levels. As well as factors in common with offending by young males generally, such as absent role models at home, the presence of hypermasculine hegemonic masculinities on the street and an inadequate experience of school, skewed 'religious' justifications for involvement in crime are highlighted as rendering some young Muslims particularly vulnerable to offending.

Panel number: 6.24 - Presentation 6.20.4
Community perspective on public vigilantism : A case of Thulamela and Musina within Vhembe District in the Limpopo Province, South Africa

Author(s): Ndivho Percy (Sithuga), UNIVERSITY OF VENDA, THOHOYANDOU, South Africa

Abstract:
Community perspective on public Vigilantism: A case of Thulamela and Musina within Vhembe District in the Limpopo Province. NDIVHO PERCY SITHUGA DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, UNIVERSITY OF VENDA, SOUTH AFRICA E-mail: sithuga.ndivho@gmail.com ABSTRACT South Africa and its policing system had experienced a number of incidents where members of the community partook in the killing of, and administering what is perceived as "instant justice" to the persons who were caught red-handed or suspected of engaging in criminal activities. Vigilantism has become a critical problem for the

government and the community members, as well as the society at large. The aim of the study is to explore community perception regarding the incidents of vigilantism perpetuated in Thohoyandou and Musina respectively within Vhembe District in the Limpopo Province. The study will adopt mixed methods (qualitative and quantitative method) purposive sampling will be used to select participants from Crime Prevention Unit within Thohoyandou and Musina . Researching into people perceptions on public vigilantism would be significant for various reasons: the results from the study will assist the criminal justice system to develop strategic plans to deal with the issue of vigilantism within the communities. Key words: Vigilantism, Crime,Violence, Criminal Justice System.

Panel number: 6.21 - Pre-arranged panel
WG-PLACE: Emerging techniques in the study of inequality in the exposure to crime

Author(s): Adepeju (Monsuru), Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This panel features papers that employ one of the two classes of emerging analytical techniques, namely 'black-box' machine learning and open-source (reproducible) statistical methods. The advantages and challenges of machine learning and open-source methods are discussed, along the substantive findings.

Panel number: 6.22 - Presentation 6.21.1
Hidden spatial and temporal inequalities in the exposure to crime – their measurement and explanation

Author(s): Lymperopoulou (Kitty), Crime & Well-Being Big Data Centre, Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester, United Kingdom
Krzemieniewska-Nandwani (Karolina), Crime & Well-Being Big Data Centre, Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester, United Kingdom / ,

Abstract:
Hidden exposure to crime, the gap between the lived experience and recorded crime, has long been evidenced by victimisation surveys. That victimisation surveys are not subject to the influence of changes in police recording practices have led many to propose that they represent a true measure of exposure to crime. However, victimisation surveys only capture a representative sample of a given population and rarely a comprehensive account of the diversity of crime types. In this paper, we justify and utilise reported crime as the lived experience of crime. Utilising reported and recorded acquisitive, violent and nuisance crime data in Greater Manchester, captured for the period 2012-2016, we deploy a Bayesian hierarchical spatial and temporal modelling approach to quantify hidden spatial and temporal inequalities in the exposure to crime. Thereafter, we progress to evaluate whether place-based characteristics, selected in line with the theories of social disorganisation and collective efficacy, hold the capacity to account for hidden spatial inequalities in the exposure to crime. Our findings provoke opportunity for theoretical and empirical development – we present a forward looking agenda, whilst also implying the need to utilise different measures to represent the lived experience of crime.

Panel number: 6.23 - Presentation 6.21.2
Mapping the risk terrain for crime using machine learning

Author(s): Steenbeek (Wouter), Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, NSCR, Netherlands
Wheeler (Andrew), School of Economic, Political, and Policy Sciences, The University of Texas at Dallas, United States

Abstract:
Objectives: We illustrate how a machine learning algorithm, Random Forests, can provide accurate long-term predictions of crime at micro places relative to other popular techniques. We also show how recent advances in model summaries can help to open the 'black box' of Random Forests, considerably

improving their interpretability. Methods: We generate long-term crime forecasts for robberies in Dallas at 200 by 200 feet grid cells that allow spatially varying associations of crime generators and demographic factors across the study area. We then show how using interpretable model summaries facilitate understanding the model's inner workings. Results: We find that Random Forests greatly outperform Risk Terrain Models and Kernel Density Estimation in terms of forecasting future crimes using different measures of predictive accuracy, but only slightly outperform using prior counts of crime. We find different factors that predict crime are highly non-linear and vary over space. Conclusions: We show how using black-box machine learning models can provide accurate micro placed based crime predictions, but still be interpreted in a manner that fosters understanding of why a place is predicted to be risky.

Panel number: 6.24 - Presentation 6.21.3
Shifting Inequality in the exposure to crime across micro places: An international comparison

Author(s): Adepeju (Monsuru), Crime & Well-Being Big Data Centre, Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester, United Kingdom
Bannister (Jon), Crime & Well-Being Big Data Centre, Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester, United Kingdom / Langton (Samuel), Crime & Well-Being Big Data Centre, Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Since the beginning of the 1990s, there has been an unprecedented decline in police recorded crime throughout developed polities. Whilst the majority of comparative research has advanced investigation of the crime drop at the macro level, this paper seeks to make the case for comparative international research of the crime drop across micro places. It argues that examining shifting inequalities in micro place exposure to crime opens prospect of identifying contextual factors that serve to accelerate or decelerate wider global trends. Such findings would not only present opportunity for theoretical advance but also for the design of effective crime prevention strategies. Using police recorded crime data from Birmingham (UK) and Brisbane (Australia), the paper deploys a theoretically driven longitudinal clustering technique (anchored k-medoids), together with an equity measure, to plot shifting inequalities in micro place exposure to crime. It progresses to probe the spatial patterning and underlying drivers of the observed shifting inequalities across both cities. We conclude through consideration of the strengths and limitations of an international comparison of shifting inequality in the exposure to crime across micro places as well as inviting others to offer additional case studies.

Panel number: 6.25 - Presentation 6.21.4
Hidden hot spot? The case of the corner store

Author(s): Porter (Lauren C.), University of Maryland, United States

Abstract:
Scholars typically use calls to the police to study crime patterning, however crime reporting may be systematic across space. This study uses an innovative methodological approach – spatial video and geonarratives – to generate perceptual hot spots of 36 ex-offenders, police, and residents. We then overlay these hot spots with hot spots gleaned from call data. Perceptual hot spots diverge from "official" ones and a particular corner store was perceived as a hot spot across all groups, but not according to call data. Delving deeper into our spatial, video, and narrative data, we find that the corner store is relatively isolated, with few occupied residences around it and that residents actively avoid it. Additionally, store owners may have an arrangement with local drug dealers which helps to insulate the store from police intervention. In sum, research relying solely on call data to identify hot spots may miss those places which elicit few calls.

Panel number: 6.22 - Pre-arranged panel
European Roma: convergent criminological research

Author(s): Molnar (Lorena), University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Abstract:
Despite the fact that Roma are the largest ethnic minority across Europe, very little research has focused on them. The current Roma population is estimated to be over 11 million in Europe, about 6 million in the European Union (Council of Europe, 2012). Roma, who migrated from India to Europe in the 13th Century, have lived in the margins of society (Fraser, 1992/2017) ever since. The papers part of this panel take a closer look at Roma: a) by empirically testing salience of routine activities theory (Cohen & Felson, 1979; Osgood et al., 1996) for deviance in Czech Roma (n = 239) versus ethnic Czech adolescents (n = 153); b) the survey on bias-motivated harassment and violence against Roma (n = 8,000) of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) across nine EU Member States and c) by examining victimisation and delinquency of young Romanian Roma in Switzerland, using an ethno-criminological approach.

Panel number: 6.22 - Presentation 6.22.1
Understanding the Links between Routine Activities and Deviance: A Comparison of Ethnic Czech and Roma Adolescents

Author(s): Vazsonyi (Alexander T.), University of Kentucky, United States

Abstract:
Purpose: The current study tested routine activities theory (Cohen & Felson, 1979; Osgood et al., 1996) in understanding deviance in Czech Roma versus ethnic Czech adolescents. Routine activities included family-, peer-, solitary-, and community-activities. The study tested for mean differences as well as the predictive utility across groups. Methods: Cross-sectional self-report data were collected from Czech Roma (n = 239, 47.5% female, Mage = 14.02) and ethnic Czech (n=153, 47.7% female, Mage=14.71) adolescents. Results: Few mean level differences were found; Roma youth reported fewer solitary activities as compared to ethnic Czech adolescents. Female youth were significantly more involved in family activities, but less in solitary and community activities. Ethnicity was unrelated to deviance. Routine activities explained 6.5% unique variance in deviance (model variance: 21.4%), controlling for adolescent's sex, age, ethnicity, socio-economic status, family structure, and low self-control. Only family and peer activities were significant; higher involvement in family activities was associated with less deviance, whereas peer activities were positively associated with deviance. Conclusion: Routine activities theory provides an important explanatory framework for understanding deviance in both ethnic minority and majority youth, where peer and the family activities appear particularly salient. Importantly, ethnicity did not uniquely account of variance in deviance.

Panel number: 6.22 - Presentation 6.22.2
Bias-motivated harassment and violence against Roma in nine EU Member States

Author(s): Nevala (Sami), European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, Vienna, Austria

Abstract:
The survey findings of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) of some 8,000 Roma across nine EU Member States show that Roma face some of the highest rates of bias motivated harassment and violence, compared with other groups in the EU-MIDIS II survey. The interviews in Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Greece, Hungary, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Spain included questions concerning experience of harassment and violence among other topics. In addition to charting the prevalence of violence, the results document the context where these incidents take place as well as responses taken to affirm one's rights and experiences with being in contact with the police. The presentation will discuss the survey results, placing them in the context of efforts to improve recording of hate crime in the EU, as well as the global context of UN Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development

Goals (SDG), as Roma are at risk of being left behind on SDG indicators, including indicators related to harassment and violence.

Panel number: 6.22 - Presentation 6.22.3
The victimisation and delinquency of young Romanian Roma in Switzerland. An ethno-criminological study.

Author(s): Molnar (Lorena), University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Abstract:
This ongoing research is focused on the victimisation and delinquency of young Romanian Roma (age group 12 to 25 years) in the two Swiss cities Lausanne and Geneva. A mixed design approach based on participant observation and a specially developed survey for self-reported delinquency and victimisation is conducted. The survey was adapted to Roma's lifestyle and conducted in Romanian language. We used the Computed Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) technique to collect data through the platform LimeSurvey. So far, we interviewed 27 persons, mostly homeless living in a semi-nomad situation. We present research outcomes regarding the lifestyle of Roma in Switzerland, their rates of victimisation and delinquency, their contact with the police and their wishes for improving their lives.

Panel number: 6.23 - Pre-arranged panel
TWGJJ Panel 7 - Diversion in Juvenile Justice

Author(s): Put (Johan), KU Leuven University, Leuven, Belgium

Abstract:
From the point of view of children's rights, there is a strong call for 'diversion' in juvenile justice systems. However crucial that may be, the concept itself remains rather vague and has very different applications. Diversion refers to handling juvenile delinquency outside the judicial system, but also to alternative forms of handling within the system (e.g. community sanctions instead of detention). More experimental forms of treatment, or reactions adapted to particular target groups, are also included in the concept of diversion. This panel discusses both the concept of diversion, and the existence and impact of its various practical applications.

Panel number: 6.23 - Presentation 6.23.1
Diversion for children in conflict with the law: conceptual challenges and controversial features

Author(s): Randazzo (Silvia), KU Leuven University, Leuven, Belgium/>Independent consultant Child justice

Abstract:
Over the last decades, diversion has been globally practiced with children in conflict with the law as a means for an expeditious exit from (or a non-entry into) the formal proceeding. Despite its proliferation, a universal consensus about its forms and contents has not been reached yet, and a large variety is captured under this umbrella term. The prominence of diversion for children – stressed by international instruments and by consolidated research – is thus jeopardized by the significant heterogeneity that diversion practices experience across countries and the lack of analytical scrutiny of the challenges and risks that come with it. Diversion has for too long been valued as beneficial per se, with scarce critical engagement. This paper is part of a research that aims at systematically exploring the gaps between the normative 'description' of diversion and its reality in practice, shedding a light on what diversion is, as opposed to what it should be. It will set the conceptual frame of diversion, laying down the debate around its definitions, theoretical challenges and the controversial aspects identified so far but not systematically explored: net widening, discrimination, and the risks of overlooking fair trial principles, i.e. presumption of innocence and proportionality.

Panel number: 6.23 - Presentation 6.23.2
The Reality of Diversion, Neoliberal Statecraft and Transformative Youth Justice

Author(s): Gray (Patricia), University of Plymouth

Abstract:
The neoliberal socio-economic and political project has had a significant impact on youth justice in Europe. In England and Wales it has been a key factor in the recent restructuring of youth justice services out of which diversion has emerged to hold an increasingly dominant position. The exercise of diversion defines the way young people who offend are understood and so active decision making both reflects and is constitutive of penal ideology. Our research tries to contextualise this assumption in relation to contemporary manifestations of diversion in England and Wales where we have identified a 'typology' of models of practice in youth justice, which are more or less exemplified in the forms of diversion currently delivered. Diversion in action represents the playing out of recurrent tensions, debates and contradictions in youth justice, and the ongoing project of maintaining a framework for 'governing' youth. In reflecting on this process, we specifically focus on how the neoliberal project undermines the move, supported by Council of Europe guidelines, to implement more 'child-friendly', 'children-first' welfarist approaches to diversion. We conclude by considering the possibilities for developing more transformative models of youth justice, for example, in forms of rights orientated, integrative diversion.

Panel number: 6.23 - Presentation 6.23.3
Innovations in diversionary procedures in the New Zealand youth justice system

Author(s): Lynch (Nessa), Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

Abstract:
Diversion has an expansive definition in the New Zealand youth justice system, encompassing more traditional forms of diversion such as police-administered processes and pre-charge conferencing. In the wider sense of diversion, the Youth Court aims to 'divert' young persons from potentially harmful parts of the court process, delegating matters such as proof of the offence and consideration of bail and sentencing options to the family group conference. Almost half of court cases result in an absolute discharge, continuing 'diversion' into the post-sentence phase. Culturally specific processes are also in use, with the Youth Court having special sittings and supervision processes for Maori and Pacific peoples. This paper will explore some conceptual tensions in these innovations such as the pull between the desire for discretion, flexibility and speed of resolution versus transparency, predictability and fairness. In particular, there is a question as to whether such processes should be on a statutory footing, rather than arising from innovations by decision-makers. The due process rights of young persons must also be protected.

Panel number: 6.23 - Presentation 6.23.4
The positive project in the Flemish juvenile justice

Author(s): Coeck (Ibe), KU Leuven University, Leuven, Belgium

Abstract:
Since the Child Protection Act of 1912, numerous debates about the adequate response to juvenile delinquency have been held in Belgium. As a result of the sixth state reform (2014) in Belgium, all competences with regard to juvenile delinquency are devolved to the communities. In 2019, this has led to an new legislation for the Flemish Community. Some new elements have been introduced, such as the so-called 'positive project'. The goal of this reaction is to offer young offenders the opportunity to take responsibility for their acts by providing a constructive response themselves. The legislator has provided the possibility of a positive project in all stages of the judicial proceedings but, as a priority, at the level of the public prosecutor's office. In addition, the 'services for restorative and constructive settlements' are given an important role, because they are responsible for supporting the young offender in executing

this. This paper is part of an action research that aims to provide insight into the development and application of the positive project, including the way in which the concept of responsibility takes shape. It will discuss, inter alia, whether the positive project is a measure of diversion.

Panel number: 6.24 - Presentation 6.24.1

Policing Vulnerable Communities: The Pre-Trial Position of Crime Victims with Intellectual Disabilities in Ireland

Author(s): Cusack (Alan), University of Limerick

Abstract:
For too long Irish academic literature on the treatment of vulnerable crime victims has focused on the formalities of the trial. As a consequence, there has been insufficient acknowledgment of the influence which a victim's pre-trial interactions exert over proceedings. With this in mind, this paper considers the preliminary interactions which shape a vulnerable crime victim's early encounter with the Irish criminal justice process. It will be shown that a politics of neglect, conceived at a legislative level in Ireland, has permeated both professional attitudes and procedural practices alike. Consequently, in dealing with vulnerable crime victims, members of Ireland's police service, An Garda Síochána, fail to consistently follow appropriate interview techniques and Irish prosecutors have been shown to entertain dismissive competency assumptions in responding to allegations of disablist victimisation. The result of this politics of neglect has been to concretise the invisible status of crime victims with intellectual disabilities in Ireland who are, at once, disempowered and disincentivised from reporting incidents of victimisation owing to a justified scepticism about what the criminal process will entail.

Panel number: 6.24 - Presentation 6.24.2

Comparing the relationship between the victim and the prosecution in common law jurisdictions

Author(s): Manikis (Marie), McGill

Abstract:
The victim's role in the criminal justice process has considerably evolved across history in common law jurisdictions. Although stemming from a similar tradition, the victim's role has been imagined in different ways. This can, in part, explain the differences between victims' rights and remedies within the criminal justice context in common law. This presentation compares the ways that the victim's conception and participation has evolved beyond one of witness in the process in England and Wales and the United States. It also provides reflections about the way that the victim's conception can provide greater legitimacy for victims as well as public prosecutors, and can advance public accountability in the criminal process.

Panel number: 6.24 - Presentation 6.24.3

The role of victim lawyers in supporting victims' rights in criminal proceedings

Author(s): Elbers (Nieke), NSCR, Amsterdam, Netherlands
Meijer (Sonja), VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands / Becx (Iris) / Schijns (Arlette) / Akkermans (Arno)

Abstract:
Following the EU directive 2012/29/EU on minimum standards for victim of crime, Dutch crime victims now have the right to be informed, to access the case file, to add documents to the file, to speak in court, and to claim compensation. In addition, Dutch victims of severe crimes have the right to access a state-funded victim lawyer. The goal of the current study was to investigate what role these victim lawyers play in supporting victims of severe crimes in the Netherlands. A questionnaire study was conducted among victim lawyers (n=148) and interviews were conducted with stakeholders (n=17), being police officers, Victim Support, prosecutors and case coordinators from the prosecuting office, and

judges. According to the participants, victim lawyers' most important task is to assist the victim in lodging a claim for compensation. Victim lawyers are also needed in order to get access to the case file. Furthermore, the presence of victim lawyers in the courtroom is considered psychologically important to victims, as it helps victims to feel taken seriously and to establish equality of arms. It is concluded that the support of victim lawyers in the criminal procedure is an important development in victim participation.

Panel number: 6.25 - Presentation 6.25.1

What constitutes burglary space-time interaction? A critical reflection of the near repeat phenomenon

Author(s): Hauber (Judith), State Bureau of Criminal Investigation Hamburg, Germany
Kosbü (Marco)

Abstract:
Near Repeat Victimisation describes the explanatory approach that a crime, often a burglary, is followed by near repeats (prompt repeats of that crime at nearby locations) due to a contagion-like process. It is not a criminological theory, but rather a heuristic explanation derived from the empirical observation that burglary crimes often cluster in time and space. The empirical evidence of space-time interaction therefore constitutes an evidential explanation that burglaries in fact cluster in time in space, but not explanatory knowledge about why this clustering occurs. Yet, this descriptive knowledge is often used to predict future burglary risks in predictive policing software, functioning as the independent variable within the predictive algorithm. A closer examination of the space-time interaction of burglaries in Hamburg via the popular Knox-test suggests that the clustering effect only appears within a very narrow time-frame and that the test is susceptible to exogenous risk differences. The results call into question - the predictive capacity of the near repeat model for predictive policing software - the aptitude of the Knox-test to measure and model near repeat victimisation - the heuristic reasoning to explain burglary space-time interaction analogously to the epidemiological contagion process.

Panel number: 6.25 - Presentation 6.25.2

Schools as a site of delinquency

Author(s): Erbay (Ayhan), Ministry of Justice, Istanbul, Turkey
Toprak (Ziya), Ministry of National Education, Istanbul, Turkey

Abstract:
School is an important habitus in the criminology literature. Criminal approaches centralize schools in their investigations by focusing on students' commitment, attachment, involvement, and beliefs. What happens to students who fail to commit or attach or involve or believe in school? Which students do manage to develop expected outcomes and which ones do fail? What role do the habitus of students and the pedagogic device play in preventing them from and causing them being involved in criminal behavior? Following Bernstein's code theory, we ask whether the students exposed to restricted code are confined to delinquent subculture. The aim of this study is to understand the true nature of the relationship between student and school and to test whether there is a spatial and chronological connection between school and crime. We retrospectively derive data from the juvenile criminal court files between 2005-2018 from six different districts of Istanbul, Turkey to provide possible explanations to research questions. We locate the cases on Google map geographically and chronically to compare the location of schools developed in a separate layer, and their surrounding cultural space. In this respect, we also get the chance to compare of geography of crimes committed by students and non-students.

Panel number: 6.25 - Presentation 6.25.3

The Nexus Between Contexts of Crime Risk and Socioeconomic Disadvantage on the Rates of Violent Crime Victimization in the City of Chicago

Author(s): Gimenez Santana (Alejandro), Rutgers University
Kennedy (Leslie), Rutgers University / Caplan (Joel), Rutgers University / Drawve (Grant), University of Arkansas

Abstract:
This study presents a novel approach to the study of neighborhood effects on crime. In this sense, it tests the varying influences that unique contexts of crime risk and socioeconomic disadvantage present on the spatial distribution of violent crime victimization rates across neighborhoods in the city of Chicago. This analysis utilizes both micro and neighborhood-level social and physical variables to study the spatial association between unique contexts of relative deprivation and crime risk with an increase in neighborhood level violent crime rates. The presence of risky environments across neighborhoods is measured with ANROC and calculated using the Risk Terrain Modeling (RTM) technique. The second independent variable is based on neighborhood-level index data for socioeconomic disadvantage. The association between the two predictors is tested using different multivariate OLS regression models. As per the results of this research, unique contexts of socioeconomic disadvantage and environmental risk are positively associated with an increase in neighborhood-level rates of violent crime victimization. The policy implications of this research study support the need for scientific evidence in the development of community-based strategies to improve risk management efforts to prevent and reduce violent crime.

Panel number: 6.26 - Presentation 6.26.1
Quo non ascendet? Extended confiscation from a human rights perspective

Author(s): Bollens (Sven), KU Leuven
Van Daele (Dirk), KU Leuven

Abstract:
Confiscation of the proceeds of crime is rightly considered to be one of the most important instruments in the prevention of and fight against organized c.q. serious crime. Depriving criminals of their ill-gotten gains may, however, prove difficult if this is only possible insofar a causal relation is established between the criminal assets and the underlying offence. This problem rises a fortiori when criminals use counter-strategies to obscure the origin of property. To counter such evidential problems, legal systems may opt for the use of extended powers of confiscation, which allow authorities to confiscate assets based on the presumption that they are derived from criminal activities. Extended confiscation, which has gained the attention of both the EU and the Member States, raises a number of questions in relation to human rights, such as the presumption of innocence. This paper aims to discuss this confiscation measure in light of the case law of the European Court of Human Rights.

Panel number: 6.26 - Presentation 6.26.2
Ethics in EU funded project and beyond

Author(s): Ciotti (Silvia), EuroCrime - Research, Training & Consulting Think Tank, San Cawsciano in Val di Pesa (Florence), Italy

Abstract:
Ethics compliance is fundamental in all aspects of our life. Its relevance in the field of research is paramount; however, too often Ethics issues are undervalued, or addressed superficially and in an incorrect way. This is particularly relevant when applying for research and innovation funds through one of the EU funding programmes as Horizon2020, the upcoming Horizon Europe, and other ones as the Marie Sklodowska Curie Action, where a non-adequate Ethics approach can seriously hinder the final approval of the proposal or the successful conclusion of the funded project. This presentation is focused

on how to approach Ethics issues in EU and other kind of funded projects starting from the beginning, the drafting of the proposal, and in particular from the Ethics self-assessment. Ethics issues relating to the different research domains will be considered, including privacy and data management and protection according to the new GDPR EU regulation. A special focus will be provided on the so-called "Ethics Dumping", as main concern for the researches carried out outside the EU.

Panel number: 6.26 - Presentation 6.26.3

Enlist and Desist? The Recruitment of Child Soldiers in to the British Army

Author(s): Phipps (Jen), Aberystwyth University, Aberystwyth, United Kingdom

Abstract:
The UK is the only state in the EU and the only United Nations Security Council Permanent Member state to recruit from age 16 into the Armed Forces, the joint lowest legal age in the western world. The British Army continues to target youth from lower socio-economic backgrounds and draw non-officer recruits from young people with low educational attainment and limited career opportunities. Research has suggested that military service is an attractive option to those with some degree of delinquency (Teachman and Tedrow, 2014), by providing enlistees with an opportunity to "knife off" their past (Sampson and Laub, 1996). Whilst others argue that some recruits enlist 'as a last resort' because of limited life opportunities available (MoD, 2005). With child rights advocates campaigning to have the minimum age of enlistment raised to 18 years, this paper considers whether the often-romanticised recruitment of these vulnerable groups is appropriate. Drawing on criminological discourse, it explores whether enlistment at 16 could be beneficial in deviating some young people away from the criminal justice system. It considers the age-graded nature of criminality and nature of military recruitment by applying developmental and life course criminology, particularly Moffitt's taxonomy theory, to the life course of child soldiers.

Panel number: 6.26 - Presentation 6.26.4

A CCTV-based analysis of situational factors influencing third-party aggressiveness in interpersonal conflicts

Author(s): Ejbye-Ernst (Peter), Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
Lindegaard (Marie), The Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, Amsterdam, Netherlands / Bernasco (Wim), Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), Netherlands

Abstract:
Previous research on third-party behavior has shown that variables such as gender and the social relations to the antagonists influence whether a third-party will intervene aggressively or non-aggressively into an interpersonal conflict. These studies, however, build on the assumption that third-parties intervene in a consistent manner throughout the conflict and thus do not take into account that individuals might change their behavior as the situation unfolds. This paper analyses CCTV footage of interpersonal conflicts to address this gap in the literature. The study finds, in line with the assumption of the previous research, that third-parties are more likely to intervene at a consistent level of aggressiveness: The preceding behavior of a third-party is a strong predictor for the level of aggressiveness of the subsequent behavior. But the study furthermore finds that the level of aggressiveness of a third-party intervention is shaped by the development of the situation: Changes in the behavior of the antagonists influences the aggressiveness of the intervention behavior. The results emphasize the necessity of taking the development of the situation into account when investigating the role that third-parties play in interpersonal conflicts.

Panel number: 6.27 - Pre-arranged panel

Medical misinformation and social harm in non-science-based health practices

Author(s): Lavorgna (Anita), University of Southampton

Abstract:
This panel brings together a selection of authors who contributed to the forthcoming book "Medical Misinformation and Social Harm in Non-Science Based Health Practices: A Multidisciplinary Perspective" (Routledge). Medical approaches and treatments developed outside science-based medicine are often the object of highly polarised debates. While some forms of alternative medicines might be beneficial to individuals' physical, psychological and spiritual needs, many types of non-science-based treatments and approaches can be dangerous and greatly harmful to people's health, especially when they take the form of frauds or cult-like quackeries. Criminology as a discipline should be very concerned with the study of non-science-based health practices and their regulation, and be at the forefront of the interdisciplinary scientific debate, as some of these approaches are leading to great social harms, with serious repercussions both on the health of people and on their confidence in the medical profession and the scientific method. While the book adopts a multi- and inter-disciplinary approach, the presentations in this panel will all focus on criminological and socio-legal approaches.

Panel number: 6.27 - Presentation 6.27.1
Medical misinformation and social harm in non-science-based health practices through criminological lenses

Author(s): Lavorgna (Anita), University of Southampton

Abstract:
This presentation introduces the book we edited "Medical Misinformation and Social Harm in Non-Science Based Health Practices: A Multidisciplinary Perspective" (Routledge). By adopting a multi- and inter-disciplinary approach, this edited book brings together contributions of international academics from critical criminology, digital sociology, health psychology, law, physics, and journalism to provide a critical analysis of non-science-based health approaches. In the presentation, we will provide an overview of the main themes addressed in the book, which include: public misunderstanding of science; offenders and their characteristics; the role of social media in spreading fraudulent health-related information; the demand of potentially dangerous pseudoscientific treatments and the institutional contexts allowing these practices to thrive; and legal and social responses to non-science-based approaches. A special emphasis will be placed on the role that criminology (among other social sciences) should play in informing the debates on the social harms caused by non-science-based health practices.

Panel number: 6.27 - Presentation 6.27.2
Towards a better understanding of harmful alternative health practices: a provider typology

Author(s): Lavorgna (Anita), University of Southampton
Horsburgh (Heather), University of Southampton

Abstract:
This presentation discusses the opportunity to differentiate providers of harmful non-science-based health practices into different criminological types by drawing on a subset of case studies identified in the United Kingdom through media, judicial documents, and grey literature. We propose a multi-dimensional typology addressing motivations, individual characteristics, behavioural patterns, criminal trajectories, and organisational structures. The typology presented furthers our understanding of harmful health practitioners and could serve as a framework to filter the different experiences of similar dangerous practices in other countries, thus facilitating comparative research.

Panel number: 6.27 - Presentation 6.27.3
Traditional herbal medicine and the challenges of pharmacovigilance

Author(s): Urquiza Haas (Nayeli), University of Kent

Abstract:
Concerned about the popularity of unlicensed herbal medicines that are potentially adulterated or of poor quality, EU regulations have tightened and adjusted to ensure herbal medicines adhere to quality, safety and efficacy standards, and identify potential risks through pharmacovigilance systems rooted in biomedical logics. However, one of the effects of increasing regulations is that it becomes more difficult for (genuine) traditional therapeutic practices to exist, and many practices and their products are pushed to the edge of il/legality. The scientific exigencies of the process of legitimation forces traditional medicines to undergo a translation process which "up-roots" these therapeutic objects from their epistemological and social contexts. In this chapter, we explore these tensions, and the difficulties the law faces when disentangling "real" from "fake" therapeutic practices based on traditional herbal medicine, including the assumptions underpinning pharmacovigilance. We also argue that regulations continue to be entangled in persisting epistemological imbalances grounded in hierarchical positioning of science over traditional medicines, and the limited possibilities for various actors to contribute to shared definitions of what constitutes legitimate or illegitimate alternatives in medicine.

Panel number: 6.28 - Presentation 6.28.2

A comparison of lineup fairness in human and computer-made photo arrays of different ethnicities

Author(s): Trojanová (Hana), Charles University, Faculty of Arts, Prague, Czech Republic, Prague, Czech Republic
Peška (Ladislav), Charles University, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Prague, Czech Republic / Boukalová (Hedvika), Charles University, Faculty of Arts, Prague, Czech Republic, Prague, Czech Republic

Abstract:
Creating a lineup of a perpetrator of another ethnicity is a challenging task. It is often impossible to compile such live lineups with a sufficient number of fillers where no person stands out. Therefore, a photo array is likely to be picked over a live lineup, but still may face challenges due to a lack of available resources and time constraints. To simplify the administrative burden on police officers, we created a prototype application which uses an inter-person similarity metric based on both a structured description of persons and visual descriptors received from a deep convolutional neural network. The outcomes of this program were compared to police lineups in our research on lineup fairness using mock-witnesses (i.e. participants who have not seen the perpetrator, just obtained his description). A total of 864 identifications were made. Both the police and computer-made lineups had similar results towards a Caucasian ethnicity suspect. The computer had a slightly worse outcome for the Asian suspect, but it completed the task nearly instantaneously. Therefore, we see a great potential in "human-in-the-loop" solutions, where suggestions from computer methods are being confirmed by police technicians. This work was supported by the Czech grant GAUK-232217.

Panel number: 6.28 - Presentation 6.28.3

Social integration in Greece: the refugee perspective

Author(s): Tsiganou (Ioanna), National Centre for Social Research, Athens, Greece
Chalkia (Anastasia), National Kapodistrian University of Athens (NKUA) / Lempesi (Martha), Crime Study Centre, Athens, Greece

Abstract:
An unprecedented number of refugees and migrants have entered the European South since 2015. Greece is among the member states of the EU South that have received a great influx of people who left their country of origin for reasons such as extreme poverty, civil and ethnic armed conflicts, political instability, and, as a result, the abolition or absence of the rule of law. These 'newcomers', either by being recognized as refugees or as legal immigrants, shall become part of the Greek society. Therefore, crucial integration issues are raised concerning social justice, cohesion, and public peace. In this context, findings of a qualitative research in Syrian refugees are presented. The research raises the following questions: how do they experience the transition from one society to another? How do they evaluate their current status and how do they project their life in future? What are their perceptions of what is

defined as permissible or not, legal or illegal? The above are part of a stake at national and local level: the achievement of refugee / immigrant participation in the major institutional social structures and the regulation of the daily social life.

Panel number: 6.29 - Presentation 6.29.1

BALANCING "THE INTERNATIONAL" AND "THE DOMESTIC": SANCTIONS UNDER THE ICC PRINCIPLE OF COMPLEMENTARITY

Author(s): Mayans Hermida (Beatriz), Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Abstract:
As the 'cornerstone' of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the principle of complementarity provides that States have the primary responsibility to investigate and prosecute international crimes, and only when they are unwilling to genuinely carry out proceedings the ICC may exercise its jurisdiction. The relevance and importance of sanctions, their severity and modalities, in the ICC complementarity assessment, however, is still ambiguous. The existing gap, both in theory and in practice, may stall or complicate peace processes in post-conflict, post-atrocity situations in countries under the jurisdiction of the ICC, where alternative sanctions can be the only viable way to reach an agreement between the warring parties and end atrocities. Some scholars argue for sentences to play a role in the complementarity assessment but do not elaborate on what an 'inadequate sanction for international crimes' is and how it can justify the ICC pre-empting a national prosecution. Others mainly focus on pardons or blanket amnesties, without addressing more complex sanctioning practices developed in the framework of peace negotiations. This paper focuses on the role that sanctions can play in the ICC complementarity assessment, and analyses how alternative sanctions designed during peace negotiations, in particular, can play out in such assessments.

Panel number: 6.29 - Presentation 6.29.2

WHERE NO RULES APPLY: JUDICIAL DEFERENCE TO DOMESTIC PRECEDENT FOR WITNESS ASSESSMENTS AT INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURTS AND TRIBUNALS

Author(s): Chlevickaite (Gabriele), Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)

Abstract:
Accurate assessment of witnesses, the major source of evidence in criminal proceedings, is a veritable challenge long recognized in a variety of contexts. While domestic practitioners can draw upon a long history of evidentiary rules and jurisprudence, the procedural frameworks of the international criminal courts and tribunals (ICCTs) offer little guidance in this respect. The international judges are thus free to select their methods without deference to precedent or domestic practice. However, they do not adjudicate in a vacuum: in this systematic review of the criteria used in the assessments of witness testimonies at the ICCTs, we uncover several key areas of interaction with domestic practice and precedent. This influence of the expertise amassed outside of international criminal adjudication is most pronounced in the early years of the modern ICCTs, particularly in reference to assessing culture, trauma, or identifications. Conversely, in more recent years we observe a general disdain towards domestic practice or scientific knowledge, and a strong reliance on common sense indicators. This examination reveals the ad hoc and often inconsistent nature of international witness assessments, and proposes a systematic approach, drawing on domestic and international precedent, as well as state of the art scientific recommendations.

Panel number: 6.29 - Presentation 6.29.3

MANY "FACES" OF JUSTICE AFTER ATROCITIES: COMPARING PUNISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMES COMMITTED IN BOSNIA AND RWANDA

Author(s): Hola (Barbora), Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) & Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Abstract:
International criminal justice system operates in a pluralistic enforcement environment with various courts, be it domestic or international, implementing their own version of "justice" after atrocities. Based on comparative analysis of prosecutions of international crimes committed in Rwanda and Bosnia in the 1990s, this paper compares and contrasts post-atrocity 'justice' delivered internationally and domestically. It does so by focusing on punishment, its meaning and modalities. The paper argues that international punishment represents principally reactive, 'static' and symbolic form of justice, delivered in the name of an ambiguous 'international community' and 'humanity'. In contrast, punishment after atrocities at the domestic level is highly dynamic, conditional and instrumental. It is context-dependent and morphs with evolution of broader political and societal goals of the transitioning societies, which condition how punishment is designed, implemented, and enforced. Based on comparative empirical analysis of punishment laws, policies and practices in post-genocide Rwanda and post-conflict Bosnia, this paper demonstrates that punishment of atrocity crimes in domestic contexts needs to be understood as a 'real' means to a 'realistic' end and needs to be studied as such: as highly dynamic, instrumental and conditional 'justice in transition'.

Panel number: 6.29 - Presentation 6.29.4

UNIVERSALITY WITHOUT UNIFORMITY? - UNIVERSAL JURISDICTION TRIALS AND THE APPLICABLE LEGAL STANDARDS

Author(s): Lachezar (Yanev), Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Abstract:
The civil wars in Syria, Iraq and the broader region have prompted many witnesses, victims and sometimes also perpetrators of atrocity crimes to seek refuge in, among others, western European states. In turn, the local authorities in some of these states, including Germany, Sweden, Austria, Finland etc., have come to increasingly exercise universal jurisdiction to investigate and prosecute asylum seekers suspected of committing such crimes. Aside from the many practical challenges, these trials also raise complex legal questions, some of which are yet to be critically assessed and settled in state practice. One such question concerns the applicable legal standards in such trials. When exercising universal jurisdiction to prosecute core international crimes, to what extent are domestic courts required to apply the legal definitions and standards established in international criminal law? This question raises issues cutting across the fields of public international, criminal, jurisdictional and human rights law, which will be unpacked here by looking at a recent case from the Netherlands in which the accused – a former Ethiopian asylum seeker – was convicted of war crimes committed in Ethiopia during the late 1970s.

Panel number: 6.30 - Presentation 6.30.1

Between severity and the effectiveness of reaction to offences of avoiding payment of maintenance support (non-alimony)

Author(s): Ostaszewski (Pawel), Uniwersity of Warsaw and Institute of Justice, Warsaw, Poland

Abstract:
How to make person obliged to pay alimony to fulfill this obligation? What is a sufficient and just reaction to avoiding payment? In Poland non-alimony is a crime, due to one of last amendment in Penal Code of March 23, 2017 treated very seriously and relatively severe. Paper presents the results of the survey and statistical analysis on the issue of severity and the effectiveness of punishment. It was carried out on one specific type of crime (of avoiding payment of maintenance support) which offers very interesting analytical perspective. After announcement of the amendment we observe a huge increase in number of these offences and convicts also often sentenced to imprisonment. All this raises the questions about the possibility of counteracting this phenomenon, the purpose of prison for debt and public support for more severe punishment (punitiveness).

Panel number: 6.30 - Presentation 6.30.2
Punitivity, Trust in and Knowledge about the Criminal Justice System in Germany: Results from a Student Survey in Greifswald

Author(s): Ivanova (Daria), University of Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany
Harrendorf (Stefan), University of Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany / ,

Abstract:
A survey on punitivity, trust in and knowledge about the criminal justice system in Germany was carried out at Greifswald University, where about 200 first-year law students without prior knowledge about criminology and criminal law filled in the questionnaire. Assuming that the attitudes of the German public towards criminal offences are not consistently punitive, but depend strongly on the offence type, the questionnaire required the students to assess 17 different case examples. The students had to rate the adequacy of the expected criminal justice reaction and the severity of the offence, and were also asked for the sentence they would impose. In addition, about 50 students of higher semesters, specialized in criminal law and criminology, were surveyed. It was expected that respondents with no specific knowledge, depending much stronger on media reports about crime and criminal justice, would react more punitive than respondents who have better knowledge about the system, its aims and performance. The paper gives an overview over the results of the study and some insights into correlates of punitivity. The results are compared to other such surveys. Finally, the relevance of severity assessments of crimes by the public for criminal law and justice is discussed.

Panel number: 6.30 - Presentation 6.30.3
Criminal Trial and Justice Delivery System in Nigeria

Author(s): Ojo, SAN (Olalekan),

Abstract:
Nigeria's criminal justice system is laden with prolonged processes that adversely affects the self esteem and dignity of an accused in a criminal proceeding. There are instances where an accused stand trial for 10 or 15 years in respect of an alleged crime from High court to Supreme court without a right to bail and eventually discharge and acquitted with no compensation to assuage his plight for the long process of standing trial. In some other instances, an accused is convicted or his conviction affirmed without the court reckoning the years spent in custody or the length of trial in sentencing. Invariably the accused and his counsel is devastated with the justice system that is harsh and insensitive to the provisions of human rights protection in the Nigerian Constitution.

Panel number: 6.31 - Presentation 6.31.1
Inmates' and Correctional Officers' Lived Experience of the Inmate Code:

Author(s): Ifeonu (Prof-Collins), University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada
Bucerius (Sandra), University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada / Haggerty (Kevin), University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada

Abstract:
This study explores the extent to which inmates in Canadian penitentiaries play-out one of the "inmate codes" elucidated by Sykes and Messinger – deterrence from the exploitation of others. Whilst a considerable number of studies have highlighted the fluidity of the "inmate code", in other words, how the content of this unwritten rulebook may vary depending on the context under examination, the Canadian literature on this matter is sparse. Drawing on data collected from 587 semi-structured interviews with inmates in 4 correctional facilities, we find support for the existence of a code notably prohibiting stealing, amongst other illicit activities. Offering support to Sykes and Messinger's point, the abhorrence of pilfering is an accepted code which unites inmates against a common enemy. Interestingly, our participants also provide insights into the complicity of correctional officers in fishing out pilferers –

somewhat showcasing their acceptance of this particular code. Guards express their complicity by non-interference when threats are publicly made to uncaught pilferers, co-organizing cell searches and occasionally "taking a blind eye" when pilferers are rough handled.

Panel number: 6.31 - Presentation 6.31.2
Exploring the experience of imprisonment through the lens of the everyday and ordinary

Author(s): Marti (Irene), Bern, Bern, Switzerland

Abstract:
In academia, the experience of imprisonment is generally explored by characterising the prison as a "bad" or "dehumanising" place, in which prisoners face a wide range of "pains" and "deprivations" and have to find strategies in order to "survive" this "extreme" situation. Without disregarding these understandings of the prison, this paper proposes an analytical shift, which suggests looking at the experience of being-in-prison using a different lens, primarily a lens that focuses on the everyday and ordinary. Based on ethnographic data generated within the scope of PhD project, which focused on the experience of indefinite incarceration in two Swiss secure prisons, this paper aims at presenting benefits and limitations as well as methodological consequences of using this everyday lens. My reflections will be based on the assumption that the analytical shift from the extraordinary to the ordinary allows to capture the unnoticed, apparently banal activities, habits, routines, and interactions of everyday prison life, and enables to encounter the prisoners detached from presuppositions and predefined concepts of what the prison is and what it does.

Panel number: 6.31 - Presentation 6.31.3
The Emergence of Adversarial Formalism Behind Bars. Law in Everyday Communications between Prisoners and Staff

Author(s): Durand (Corentin), Ecole des hautes études en sciences sociales, Paris, France

Abstract:
Starting in the early 1970's, and even more since the late 1990's, France has experienced the introduction of new norms regulating prison life and the emergence of new actors to enforce them. This introduction of law behind bars has been widely described as a major blow to the traditional distribution of power. Yet, drawing from two ethnographies in the French prison system combining observation, in-depth interviews and in situ document analysis, I argue that specific legislation and court decisions have had less impact on prison life than the emergence of new modes of communication between prisoners and prison staff. Indeed, even if legal references and legal actions are rare in prison daily life, the hypothetical threat of legal action, along with the influence of new public management has changed the very form of prison social relations. Through the bureaucratic logic of traceability, the form of the law has crawled into the very formats of everyday communications between prisoners and staff. In doing so, they have shifted away from the interpersonal moral economy of favor-asking and personal benevolence, which relied primarily on face-to-face verbal communications, to an adversarial moral economy rooted in distant written communications.

Panel number: 6.31 - 6.31.4
Circumstances and Causes of Death Among Prisoners in France: The Preponderance of Violent Deaths

Author(s): Desesquelles (Aline), INED
Kensey (Annie), Ministère de la Justice/CESDIP / ,

Abstract:
This study provides a full table of the mortality of prisoners in France. It is based on the 246 files archived at the French Ministry of Justice for individuals who died in 2011. Seven out of ten deaths were violent, primarily suicides and drug overdoses or medicinal poisonings. The analysis confirms excess

mortality from suicide among male prisoners compared with the general population, as well as excess mortality due to other violent causes. Conversely, natural-cause mortality is lower among male prisoners than for males in the general population. The use of suspensions of sentence for medical reasons partly explains this result. For a given age group, the perpetrators of serious offences present a higher risk of death, whether due to violence or natural causes, than the perpetrators of less serious offences. The risk of violent death is also higher among pretrial detainees than among convicts. The description of the circumstances of death highlights the need for better alert systems and improved management of health incidents, especially at night.

Panel number: 6.32 - Presentation 6.32.1

Pornography Consumption and Sexual Victimization amongst a Sample of U.S. Women

Author(s): de Heer (Brooke), Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, United States

Abstract:
There is a body of literature devoted to the wide-range of effects of pornography consumption, offering both the prosocial and antisocial arguments affiliated with it. Most of this research has been focused on males and the various attitudes or behaviors associated with pornography usage. The current study investigated pornography consumption amongst college females (N= 483) and the relationship it has with sexual victimization. Logistic regression analyses indicated that women who consumed more pornography and more alcohol were more likely to be victimized. Results will be discussed in the context of U.S. college campus culture and socialization and the feminist perspective of female degradation within the pornography industry.

Panel number: 6.32 - Presentation 6.32.2

Penal decision-making in domestic violence cases in Poland. Tracing attrition rates.

Author(s): Grzyb (Magdalena), Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland

Abstract:
Conviction rates in Poland for domestic abuse are low. Though the attrition rates are high. Roughly, every year for 75 thousand registered cases of domestic violence, there are 10 thousand convictions. Most of the prison sentences is conditionally suspended. Protective orders or other punitive measures are seldom adjudicated. There is a visible reluctance on the part of criminal justice system to punish and correct domestic abusers. In my brief presentation, I'd like to discuss the construction and jurisprudence of crime described in the article 207 of Polish Penal Code (so-called actus rea and mens rea). Particularly, the question of culpability raises many problems when it comes to prosecution. It'd need to compare the article 207 with the definition of "family violence" specified in Counteracting Family Violence Act and Istanbul Convention. Next, I'd like to explain how such understanding and interpretation of article 207 translates into the dynamics of sentencing and penal decision-making and high attrition rates.

Panel number: 6.32 - Presentation 6.32.3

Picturing Image-Based Sexual Abuse: a visual analysis of digitally pornified bodies

Author(s): Harder (Sidsel), University of Copenhagen

Abstract:
Through visual analysis, this article explores how non-consensual exchange of sexual images online mixes pornography into pictures shared on social media. Where previous research has focused on the prevalence and/or experiences of digital sexual image-sharing, the data for this paper consists of images gathered as evidence in Danish police cases. The paper analyses how bodies are pornified in image-

based sexual abuse, in which offenders distribute, merge and manipulate digital images. The analysis suggests that by being portrayed as explicit, identifiable and exposed the bodies in image-based sexual abuse are re-made as pornographic, when images of them are shared non-consensually online. The visual analysis contributes to the growing literature on image-based sexual abuse as sexual violence by demonstrating how abusers re-make women's bodies in digital media. The article argues, that visual engagement with the actual images shared non-consensually is important to understand how non-consensual sharing draws on pornographic iconography to produce authenticity. Offenders of image-based sexual abuse use non-consensually shared images to produce explicit and identifyable visualizations of 'real' sexual bodies. By supplementing the images with narrated stories, offenders create an online sociality and cause harm in image-based sexual abuse.

Panel number: 6.33 - Presentation 6.33.1
Wrongful Convictions and Loss

Author(s): Asquith (Linda), Leeds Beckett University, Leeds, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Public and wider knowledge around miscarriages of justice has increased recently, particularly as a result of the popularity of the Netflix documentary 'Making a Murderer'. Despite this, there is a lack of understanding of the impact of wrongful convictions. Those who are wrongfully convicted encounter a number of losses as a result of their experience, some more evident than others. Some, like the loss of physical or mental health, are tangible, embodied losses; that is, they are visual and observable. Others, such as the loss of time or agency are invisible and hence are disembodied, often representing a loss of something that has not yet been gained, such as a career, or family, for example. This paper uses data from both autobiographical sources and interviews with the wrongfully convicted to examine both the embodied and disembodied losses that they face, highlighting the impact of such losses on the individual. In particular, the paper focuses on how disembodied losses can create or exacerbate embodied loss. In concluding, this paper makes recommendations for both preventing and minimising the losses caused by wrongful convictions.

Panel number: 6.33 - Presentation 6.33.2
An invisible reality or an ignored minority?
Victimization and poly-victimization experiences among people with mental illness in Spain

Author(s): Bartolomé Valenzuela (Marina), University of Barcelona, El Masnou, Spain
Codina (Marta), 0 / Pereda (Noemí), 0 / Guilera (Georgina), 0

Abstract:
Mental illness has often been related to violence and aggressive behaviour. However, contrary to conventional thought, many studies have pointed out that there is a stronger association between mental illness and victimization than between mental illness violent behaviour. In Spain there is hardly any research done around this topic. Therefore, this research that explores the association between different forms of victimization and poly-victimization during the lifetime of a sample of 70 people diagnosed with mental illness. The results show a high prevalence in all types of victimization studied, specially during childhood, as well as a high prevalence of poly-victims within the group of people with mental disorders when comparing to similar investigations done in community samples. This study opens the door to further research in the field of victimization and disability and seeks to change the stigma of the mental illness in order to show a reality that is often unknown or ignored.

Panel number: 6.33 - Presentation 6.33.3
Exploring Evidence of Unequal Access to Justice for Older Victims of Crime

Author(s): Brown (Kevin), Queen's University Belfast, Belfast, United Kingdom

Abstract:

This paper provides the first comprehensive examination of the phenomenon of unequal access to procedural justice for older victims of crime. It analyses quantitative and qualitative data exploring the interactions of older people with the criminal justice system of Northern Ireland. It identifies that older victims of crime are less likely to have a successful crime outcome (known as 'detection' or 'clear-up' in other jurisdictions) to their case when compared to other adults. The results provide evidence of a system failing to adequately take into account additional vulnerabilities that disproportionately impact on older victims' ability to engage with the justice process. There is an analysis of the relationships between vulnerability, resilience and access to justice. The current conceptual understanding of vulnerability as applied to older people within the justice system is challenged. The findings are relevant for researchers and policy-makers in the United Kingdom, Ireland and further afield concerned with the treatment of older and vulnerable victims by the justice system.

Panel number: 6.33 - Presentation 6.33.4
What Works in victimization of the Eldery in Spain and Argentina

Author(s): MARCO-FRANCIA (MARIA-PILAR), Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Toledo, Spain
Vallet (Hilda-Eleonora), Universidad de Buenos Aires, Ciencias Sociales, Buenos Aires, Argentina / ,

Abstract:
Ill-treatment in the Elderly it is a big issue in contemporary Criminology due to the big prevalence of Eldery people in our societies and its high vulnerability.. The analysis of the crimes where they are victims, does not pose problems in first place. However, from the statistical study of the victimization of older adults in Spain and Argentina, it is difficult to extract accurate data, probably due to the scant quantification of the crimes committed against older adults, especially if we compare with other analyzes, such as crime targeting women or children. Therefore, It is necessary to make a determined approach to the visibility of the phenomenon of violence against senior citizens. Such a perception will result in a reduction of one of its biggest vulnerabilities, their invisibility. The purpose of this oral presentation is providing statistical data about the phenomenon in Spain and Argentina, how we adress the problem in their different shapes, and from a critical point of vue, supplying instruments to clarify the implementation of solutions from Criminology and Criminal Law in countries as different as Argentina and Spain.

Panel number: 7.1 - Pre-arranged panel
SWaPOL: Social Work and Policing - Joint Education and Training?

Author(s): Stummvoll (Günter), European Centre for Welfare Policy and Research, Vienna, Austria

Abstract:
SWaPOL is funded by the EU-programme "ERASMUS+ Strategic Partnerships for Vocational Education and Training" to develop a joint training package for social workers and crime prevention officers in the police in several European countries. A handbook for trainers will be developed and a pilot course (3+2 days) will be tested before it can be integrated in existing vocational training schedules at schools of social work and in the police force. SWaPOL will support exchange and cooperation in crime prevention and foster understanding and mutual trust between the professions of public order management. A good balance of social welfare and law enforcement policies helps social inclusion of marginalised people in public space. Training activities draw on recent developments in high school didactics (student-centred learning, constructive alignment) and apply creative exercises and tasks for student involvement. The panel is composed of three presentations to introduce the SWaPOL training modules.

Panel number: 7.1 - Presentation 7.1.1
Public Order Management - Cooperation between Social Work and Police

Author(s): Stummvoll (Günter), European Centre for Welfare Policy and Research, Vienna, Austria
Reischl (Christiane), FH Joanneum - University of Applied Science, Social Work, Graz, Austria

Abstract:
Module 1 in the SWaPOL training focuses on general questions of collaboration between social work and police. We will critically reflect the "habitus" of the professions and discuss the potential for cooperation in prevention and public order management. One of the learning objectives in Module 1 is to understand cultural differences in occupations, especially organisational structures, professional activities, professional socialisation in terms of attitudes, opinions, habits etc. Another objective is to change attitudes, values and feelings about "the other" profession in a positive direction. At the end of the module, students will better understand reasons for potential conflicts between social workers and police officers. Several learning activities will be applied to help students identify cultural differences and communalities in work ethics and to develop an agreement about the division of labour in prevention work between police crime prevention officers and social workers.

Panel number: 7.1 - Presentation 7.1.2
Homelessness and Migration

Author(s): Saraiva (Miguel), Faculty of Arts of the University of Porto, CEGOT Research Center, Porto, Portugal
Diniz (Monica), Lisbon Police, Lisbon, Portugal / Cruz (Tiago), Câmara Municipal de Lisboa - Lisbon City Council, Lisbon, Portugal / Guerra (Paula), Universidade de Porto, Department of Sociology, Porto, Portugal

Abstract:
Module 3 in the SWaPOL project is concerned with homelessness and migration and introduces practices that link social welfare policies and community policing in urban areas. Recent data available in Europe show that homelessness levels have increased recently, also as a consequence of the crisis in 2010. It is estimated that in Europe 410.000 people sleep in the streets every night with an absolute number of up to 4 million homeless people, in many cases off the radar of social welfare systems (FEANTSA 2019). In this module we consider homelessness as both rooflessness and houselessness, and address the changing profiles of the homeless population, namely youngsters, migrants and other minorities. Following the European Commission guidelines, we address the need to incorporate professional interventions of social workers and police. The module aims to explore the multidimensional processes of exclusion and marginalization in public space and introduces students to integrated place-based prevention strategies. The main focus is on "selective prevention" for vulnerable groups; risk factors for homelessness and social isolation include housing conditions, gentrification, displacement from downtowns, alcoholism and drug consumption, and mental illness. Domains, skills and contexts of action will be contested in terms of professional ethics for cooperation.

Panel number: 7.1 - Presentation 7.1.3
Prevention of Addiction and Delinquency - Young People in Night-time Economies

Author(s): Reynaert (Didier), HO Gent, Expert Group of Social Work, Ghent, Belgium

Abstract:
Module 2 of the SWaPOL project is concerned with prevention of addiction and delinquency by young people in night-time economies. In this module we deal with three main topics. First, a general theoretical framework of prevention will be introduced, focussing on the distinction between universal, selective and indicated prevention. Secondly, the training focuses on prevalence and and incidence of substance use disorders. Both police officers and social workers shall learn to recognise stages in the continuum between recreational use and problematic use. A third theme within this module is concerned with situations that occur in night-life: Why do people use substances in night-life and what are the positive and negative side-effects? One of the learning objectives for the students in this module of the SWaPOL training is to get an insight into 'youth cultures' and obtain competences in professional cooperation to cope with problems arising in the streets particularly at night. Different policing strategies against drug use such as 'zero tolerance' versus active de-escalation will be evaluated and professional norms will be discussed. Additionally, students in the module participate in a field visit to experience what promotes and obstructs collaboration between police and social work in the context of night-life.

Panel number: 7.2 - Pre-arranged panel
Perspectives on Police Professionalisation

Author(s): Cockcroft (Tom), Leeds Beckett University, Leeds, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This panel brings together academics from two countries, Scotland and England, to present on an array of subjects pertaining to recent developments in police professionalisation agendas. In particular, four key themes will be identified. First, the different forms of knowledge that inform policework, the informal and the formal, and the particular role that these, and the tension between them, play in police professionalization debates. Second, the way in which police professionalism gets re-cast at different times to emphasise certain occupational characteristics, and that these demand new forms of critical appraisal by police scholars. Third, the introduction of direct entry schemes and the impact that they have on police practitioners through a lens of procedural fairness. Fourth, and finally, the growing synergies between Higher Education and policing will be explored by making a critical appraisal of the readiness of police organisations to support graduate entrants.

Panel number: 7.2 - Presentation 7.2.1
Graduates in Policing: Are police organisations ready, willing and able?

Author(s): Williams (Emma), Canterbury Christ Church University, School of Law, Criminal Justice & Policing, Canterbury, United Kingdom

Abstract:
The entry routes for policing in England and Wales are changing. From 2020 all new officers will need to have either obtained a degree qualification or will enter policing through a police constable degree apprenticeship which transforms police training into a level six academic degree programme. Research has highlighted, both in the UK and in the international context (see, Kalyal, 2019; Williams et al, 2019), that implementing schemes aimed at embedding new knowledge, under the brand of professionalising policing, is complex and inconsistent between and within constabularies. One area that current graduates within the police have identified as problematic is the key role of their supervisor in allowing them to apply this 'codified knowledge'. This paper will draw on empirical data from a research study aimed at exploring both the perceptions of front line supervisors and learning and development representatives in five police constabularies. It will discuss current organisational readiness to support new graduate entrants in both their personal learning and the application of this knowledge and will consider the challenges to this in practice. Moreover, the implications of these challenges to personal professionalism will be explored.

Panel number: 7.2 - Presentation 7.2.2
The Role of Cultural and Tacit Knowledge in Police Education and Training

Author(s): Cockcroft (Tom), Leeds Beckett University, Leeds, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Police scholars have consistently drawn attention to the importance of informal or cultural knowledge in influencing the professional practice of police officers (see, e.g. Chan, 1997). Recent years, however, have seen many police organisations embark upon programmes of professionalization, often based upon collaboration with Higher Education providers and aimed at limiting the scope for inappropriate or unprofessional practice. Simultaneously, the Evidence Based Policing agenda (see, for example, Sherman, 2013) has provided further impetus for more formalised modes of police knowledge. This paper will draw on empirical data drawn from two research studies to explore the tensions in policing between cultural knowledge and that which is more formal (or 'codified' according to Eraut, 2000). In doing so, it will identify some of the challenges of embedding formal police knowledge within police structures.

Furthermore, it will seek to highlight some of the implications, for both practice and professionalization, that might arise from such challenges.

Panel number: 7.2 - Presentation 7.2.3
Direct Entry: Fairness, resilience and the impact on regular cops

Author(s): Norman (Jenny), Canterbury Christ Church University, School of Law, Criminal Justice & Policing, Canterbury, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Direct Entry into the police force in England and Wales is now an established process. The implementation of such schemes have been met with much controversy and concerns about operational experience, time in the 'job' and a reliance on classroom based learning are commonplace. Drawing on qualitative data acquired in the Police Federation Pay and Morale Survey which sought to explore serving officers' perceptions of College of Policing initiatives, this paper provides an evidence based overview of the viewpoints and experiences frontline police officers have of the direct entry programme at both inspector and superintendent level. It is argued that an initial lack of communication about the aim and purpose of the scheme and, further, the impact of its implementation on current officers has had a negative impact on both the scheme itself and the professional identity of those that work alongside the direct entrants. By applying organisational justice literature (Bradford and Myhill, 2013) to examine issues of procedural fairness, morale and perceptions of the scheme the authors conclude that unless officers are further engaged with about the scheme, negative perceptions will prevail.

Panel number: 7.3 - Pre-arranged panel
The Abstract Police: a debate

Author(s): Terpstra (Jan), University of Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands

Abstract:
Pre-arranged Panel Session about "The Abstract Police" ESC-conference 2019, Ghent (Belgium) Organizers: Jan Terpstra, Renze Salet & Nick R. Fyfe   This panel session is aimed to start a debate among criminologists and police scientists about a new concept "The Abstract Police". This concept (introduced in 2019 in a paper published in the Police Journal) tries to contribute to our understanding of changes in police organizations. It refers to a fundamental shift of the relations of the police, both internally and externally. The relations of the police have become more impersonal, more at a distance, and also more de-contextualized, especially from local contexts. Abstract police organizations have also become less dependent on the traditional personal knowledge of officer(s). This is increasingly being replaced by 'system knowledge', dependent on computer data systems. After a brief introduction of some of the main elements of the "Abstract Police", their backgrounds and consequences by the authors of the paper, three researchers from different countries and different perspectives will each give their critical view on the (ir)relevance of the concept. The panel session will give much room for debate among the participants and visitors.

Panel number: 7.3 - Presentation 7.3.1
The Abstract Police: introduction

Author(s): Terpstra (Jan), University of Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands
Salet (Renze), University of Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands / Fyfe (Nick R.), University of Dundee, Dundee, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Jan Terpstra, Renze Salet & Nick Fyfe The Abstract Police: introduction Over the past years the police have made a shift towards a fundamentally different kind of organization, a change with far-

reaching consequences, but which have remained unnoticed until now. To understand this process and its consequences, we introduce a new concept, Abstract Police. The concept refers to a shift of the relations of the police, both internally and externally. These relations have become more at a distance, more impersonal and formal, less direct, and more de-contextualized, especially from the once taken-for-granted local context. The abstract police have become less dependent on personal knowledge of officer(s), as this is increasingly being replaced by 'system knowledge', framed within the 'logic' and categorizations of computer data systems. The rise of abstract police is an unintended outcome of long-term developments. Police reforms such as in Scotland and the Netherlands with their considerable organizational scale enlargement and the introduction of centralized national forces, have contributed to this increasing abstractness. However, we assume that increasingly abstract police forces can also be found in other Western European countries, perhaps as yet in more modest and rudimentary forms.

Panel number: 7.3 - Presentation 7.3.2
Abstract police: global perspective and countervailing processes

Author(s): de Maillard (Jacgues), CESDIP, Versailles, France

Abstract:
Jacques de Maillard (UVSQ-CESDIP) Abstract police: global perspective and countervailing processes With the concept of Abstract police, Terpstra, Fyfe and Salet imply that the police have become more at a distance, more impersonal and formal, less direct, and more decontextualised. Being more abstract, the police depend less on personal knowledge of officer(s) and more on system knowledge. I consider that this is a path-breaking conceptualisation of the contemporary transformations of policing. It draws attention to crucial issues: the diffusion of performance indicators, the industrial growth of information system, the standardisation of police activity. It also has the immense advantage of offering a global perspective in a scattered field of research. By taking examples from recent personal research (in France and England), I will mobilise evidence from investigation departments that supports their thesis, by stressing the processes of monitoring, internal accountability and reporting, that could easily be interpreted within the "abstract police" characterisation. I will also try to refine it (by identifying the drivers of this process and its possible variants) and qualify it (by identifying the countervailing processes; e.g. organisational learning within organisations and varying political orientations).

Panel number: 7.3 - Presentation 7.3.3
Abstract Police from a Belgian perspective

Author(s): De Kimpe (Sofie), Free University of Brussels, Brussels, Belgium

Abstract:
Sofie De Kimpe (Vrije Universiteit Brussel) Abstract Police from a Belgian perspective Belgium is a politically very complex country, and as a result has a very complex police organisation. In the meantime, this organisation is almost 20 years old. Belgium has undergone many structural reforms but few cultural. The concept of community-oriented policing was enshrined in the law but soon got a managerial translation to the concept of 'excellent policing'. In information sharing, technology is winning from interpersonal relations between police officers themselves, and between citizens and police officers. In this paper I will argue that this trend towards abstraction of the police also has sneaked in the Belgium police system. Furthermore, I want to focus on the role of the political authorities as possible drivers of this process. In this we should be warned for further dehumanisation of the police, which I consider a stronger concept than decontextualization. In Belgium, it seems that this trend towards police dehumanisation was deployed by the presence of a dominant right-wing political discourse conducted by a centre-right government, dominated by a right-wing nationalist party.

Panel number: 7.4 - Pre-arranged panel
ESC Prison Working Group: Prisoners' health and health care

Author(s): Dirkzwager (Anja), Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), Amsterdam, Netherlands

Abstract:
Individuals with health problems are largely over-represented in prisons. On the one hand, it has been argued that prisons may negatively affect individuals' health. On the other hand, prisons may also provide a health improving opportunity by addressing the health of a vulnerable and hard-to-reach population. This pre-arranged panel of the ESC Prison Working Group deals with imprisonment and health-related outcomes in four different countries: Belgium, the US, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. More specifically, four presentations will present and discuss findings on the prevalence of prisoners' mental and physical health problems; factors associated with prisoners' mental health problems; health literacy in a young adult prison population; and the longitudinal relationship between health care insurance and re-incarceration.

Panel number: 7.4 - Presentation 7.4.1
Mental health and suicidal behaviour in prisoners

Author(s): Favril (Louis), Ghent University, Faculty of Law and Criminology, Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP), Ghent, Belgium

Abstract:
A well-established body of evidence suggests that the prevalence of mental health problems in prisoner populations far exceeds that of non-incarcerated people in the surrounding community. Poor mental health in prisoners is associated with multiple adverse outcomes, including suicide. This presentation provides an overview of recent research pertaining to mental health and suicidal behaviour in prisoners, with special emphasis on a recent study of Belgian prisoners. Specifically, participants in this study were 1.326 adult offenders (1.203 men; Mage = 37.7 years) randomly selected from 15 correctional facilities, representing 14% of the national prison population in Belgium. The relationship between mental disorders/distress and different aspects of the suicidal process (suicidal thoughts and behaviour) are discussed, as well as associations with individual-level and prison-specific risk factors. Evidence-based interventions for mental health care and suicide prevention are outlined.

Panel number: 7.4 - Presentation 7.4.2
Health care and recidivism: Evidence from the Pathways to Desistance study

Author(s): Baggio (Stéphanie), University of Bern, Department of Forensic Psychiatry, Institute of Forensic Medicine, Bern, Switzerland/>Geneva University Hospitals and University of Geneva, Division of Prison Health, Geneva, Switzerland

Abstract:
Justice-involved youths bear a heavy burden of diseases compared to the general population. These health disparities are worsened by a lack of access to adequate health care, including lack of health insurance. Few studies have investigated associations of health insurance coverage with a crucial outcome for prison research, namely recidivism. These studies displayed inconsistent results. Thus, this study aimed to better understand the relationship between healthcare and incarceration trajectories. It used data collected in the US Pathways to Desistance study among justice-involved youths (n=1,215). Data on health insurance coverage and re-incarceration were analyzed using cross-lagged panel models. Half of the participants had no health insurance. Being uninsured at 20 predicted re-incarceration at 23 (b=-.052, p=.014), but incarceration at age 20 did not predict insurance status at 23 (b=.009, p=.792), controlling for a large range of socio-demographics and health variables. This study confirmed that US justice-involved youths faced major barriers to health care. They were at increased risk of not being insured and it increased their odds of recidivism. Effective in and out detention coordination mechanisms are needed to ensure health insurance coverage, health care access, and continuity of care. Such efforts would increase health equity for these vulnerable young people.

Panel number: 7.4 - Presentation 7.4.3

Health literacy in a young adult prison population; accessing, understanding and using information and services to promote and maintain good health whilst in prison

Author(s): Mehay (Anita), University College London, London, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Prisons have been heralded as an important public health strategy to access a vulnerable and hard-to-reach population who present with a range of complex health and social needs. Notably, the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Health in Prisons Project suggests there should be opportunities for supporting and enhancing health in prison. However, the concept and practice of health promotion is still contested and underdeveloped. Using a health literacy framework, this paper examines the extent to which young adult men in a young offenders' institution in England have the motivation and ability to gain access to, understand and use information and services in ways which promote and maintain good health whilst in prison. 104 Young men completed a schedule of questionnaires including an adapted version of a well-established measure of health literacy as well as other health outcomes. The findings establish the high levels of limited health literacy and the association with poorer health outcomes. Furthermore, the findings established a set of key profiles of young men based on health literacy and outcomes within this prison population, which have implications for developing health practices and policy.

Panel number: 7.4 - Presentation 7.4.4

Prisoners' health and health care use before and after their imprisonment

Author(s): Dirkzwager (Anja), Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), Amsterdam, Netherlands

Abstract:
Individuals with health problems are largely over-represented in the criminal justice system and this over-representation is particularly pronounced in prisons, showing an excess of health problems behind bars. Since most studies on prisoners' health have cross-sectional designs and focus on prisoners' health in prison, less is known about the potential impact of imprisonment on health-related outcomes. The aim of this longitudinal study is to examine prisoners' health problems and their health care use in the year before and the year after imprisonment. To do so, administrative data on detention periods are linked to administrative data on health problems presented to general practitioners. First, national data are used to identify all persons who were detained in 2014 and/or 2015. Second, these data are linked to the NIVEL Primary Care Database, which uses routinely recorded data from health care providers to monitor health and health care use in a representative sample of the Dutch population. In this way, the prevalence of health problems presented to the GP, medication use, and contacts with the GP before and after imprisonment are examined. In addition, the morbidity of prisoners is compared to that of a matched control group that had not been imprisoned.

Panel number: 7.5 - Pre-arranged panel

What does carceral geography bring to carceral studies? (1/2)

Author(s): Mincke (Christophe), NICC / Université Saint-Louis Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium

Abstract:
The term 'carceral geography' (Moran et al 2011) describes a vibrant field of geographical and space-centred research into practices and institutions of incarceration, ranging from prisons to migrant detention facilities and beyond. Although rapid, its development is far outpaced by the expansion, diversification and proliferation of those strategies of spatial control and coercion towards which it is attuned. Carceral geography is in close dialogue with longer- standing academic engagements with the carceral, most notably criminology and prison sociology. Dialogue initially comprised learning and borrowing from criminology, but within a more general criminological engagement with spaces and

landscapes, recent years have seen criminologists increasingly considering and adopting perspectives from carceral geography. In this session we want to continue this dialogue and critically engage with questions around what a spatial focus can bring to carceral studies. How do spatial approaches help to: • understand the new challenges the prison is confronted with? • define the carceral within or outside walls? • better understand the functioning of carceral institutions? • raise new questions for the century-old prison?

Panel number: 7.5 - Presentation 7.5.1
Are prison and space what we think they are? Reconsidering space and prison through their relationships

Author(s): Mincke (Christophe), National Institute for forensic sciences and criminology (NICC), Criminology department, Brussels, Belgium, Université Saint-Louis, CASPER, Brussels, Belgium

Abstract:
Criminologists pay little attention to carceral spaces, and, when they do, they usually do not consider the actual space itself. Likewise, only a few geographers have paid attention to prison, and, when they did, the carceral system was little more than a global context. Although obviously there are exceptions, the possibilities of a spatial approach to prison are far from being fully covered. Carceral geography is an attempt to make criminology and geography initiate a dialogue on 'the carceral", one that includes all forms of detention. I shall try to show how space can confront prison, even in its basic principles of a closed and immobilising institution… and how prison can help us to challenge our mere definition of space as a material dimension. On the basis of the parliamentary documents for the Belgian penitentiary law, I shall show that the representation of prison as intricated spaces (material, social, relational, etc.) helps us understand a contemporary discourse on prison and its legitimacy as an attempt to represent the prison as an open and mobilising institution. I will also show the potential of a spatial approach to the carceral… on the condition of accepting that space is not just a material dimension.

Panel number: 7.5 - Presentation 7.5.2
An anthropological approach of prison spaces

Author(s): Vieira Antunes (Sara), University of São Paulo, Brazil, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Abstract:
For an anthropological approach of prison spaces it is necessary to go through an anthropology in prison spaces. In other words, choosing prison architecture as an anthropological problem implies looking at the production of this space in its various intersections. The architectural composition of walls, bars, and cells, persists and is continually produced by the circulation and habitation of human and non-human beings, of materials, and of what Deleuze and Guatarri (2002) call "individuations without subject": the passage of time, flows of temperature, odors, and sounds that make prison a living social body. In this sense, the proposal of this work is to discuss an anthropological approach of the prison space; attentive to the sensorial and phenomenological aspects, in order to understand prison beyond its supposed limitation inside and outside walls; looking to what crosses, moves, and overflows them.

Panel number: 7.5 - Presentation 7.5.3
Accumulating bodies, facing spatial contradictions

Author(s): Milhaud (Olivier), Sorbonne Université, Paris, France

Abstract:
This paper deals with the spatial contradictions faced by the French prison system. A rising number of inmates goes hand in hand with a diversification of their criminal profile. How to deal with this diversification of criminal profiles with the renewed fear of building a school for criminals, understand terrorists? The traditional spatial solutions (extending the carceral beyond the walls through alternatives

of incarceration or building new facilities) no longer offer satisfactory answers. Inmates want to distinguish themselves from one another through spatial tactics. If the effects of the labelling theory are not new in criminal studies, their geographical dimension has been left unexplored. How to be distinguished from your fellow inmates when all the spatial dispositif of the prison works to ascribe one and single identity? Prison works as an unsatisfactory spatial solution. The temptation is high to build prisons with specific architectures and a lot of electronic surveillance devices to separate groups of inmates along one identity and, more importantly, to avoid recruiting new guards. This investment in passive safety leads to a neglect of intelligence, dynamic security. The paradox is that the prison becomes less a site of knowledge production and more a site of ignorance production.

Panel number: 7.6 - Pre-arranged panel
CRIMINOLOGICAL VIOLENCE RESEARCH - Session 2: Methodology & Empirical Aspects

Author(s): Livazović (Goran), University of Osijek, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Osijek, Croatia

Abstract:
Violence research may well be characterised as highly fragmentary and (sub)specialised, since it predominantly focuses on specific (sub)types of violence, certain groups of perpetrators, or targeted groups of victims. A significant part of violence research is also devoted to specific violence discourses and justifications as well as partial etiological explanations of violence. With the Violence Research Lab (www.violence-lab.eu) and the ESC Working Group "European Violence Monitor" we take a more holistic approach towards violence, based on the premise that the study of certain (sub)types of violence, offenders, victims, discourses, settings, etc., without empirical data on the overall violent context leads to fragmentary, and potentially distorted understandings of the (sub)types in question. Therefore, this panel will address different methodological and empirical aspects of criminological violence research.

Panel number: 7.6 - Presentation 7.6.1
The Nature vs. Nurture Dilemma in Aetiology of Violence?

Author(s): Livazović (Goran), University of Osijek, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Osijek, Croatia

Abstract:
The longstanding debate on the importance of nature or nurture in the aetiology of violence has become even more complex. Recent studies emphasize the role of genes and the biological basis of violent behaviour, as well as the significance of family, parents, school, peers, media or leisure time, indicating a multitude of risk and protective factors in violent behaviour development. Contemporary theories describe violent behaviour through biological and personal factors; the quality of close relationships (family and friends); the community context risk levels or the absence of a social network support; and finally the broad societal factors that help to create a climate in which violence is encouraged or inhibited: the responsiveness of the criminal justice system, social and cultural norms regarding gender roles or parent-child relationships, income inequality, the strength of the social welfare system, the social acceptability of violence, the availability of weapons, the exposure to violence in mass media, and political instability, among others. This paper analyses early life and childhood risk factors in relation to violent behaviour aetiology with special regard to the nurture-nature dilemma.

Panel number: 7.6 - Presentation 7.6.2
Measuring Violence: An Empirical Approach to Capture the Phenomenology and Nature of Violence

Author(s): Woessner (Gunda), Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg, Germany

Abstract:

This paper provides an overview of the empirical challenges and considerations associated with violence research. Moreover, the empirical operationalisation of the subject and scope of the Violence Research Lab will be presented, with a particular focus given to its applied research techniques and underlying considerations. The Violence Research Lab encompasses both a quantitative approach (a case file analysis) and a qualitative approach (to investigate unreported violence). These methods are used to obtain a comprehensive picture of what violence looks like when its normative corset is removed, of how it can be explained and of how different levels of severity impact perpetrators and victims. This necessarily incorporates analyses of contextual, social and psychosocial features. In addition, it is essential to develop parameters that allow for the measuring of the intensity and severity of violence. Results from the pilot phase of the data collection process will be presented.

Panel number: 7.6 - Presentation 7.6.3

Violence in Croatia: Crime Statistics and their Implications on Violence Research

Author(s): Gacal (Hana), University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia
Getoš Kalac (Anna-Maria), University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

Abstract:
The aim of the Violence Research Lab is to gain a comprehensive picture of violence in Croatian society. This means that violence research should not restrain itself by focusing on only some selected phenomena of violence. Rather, violence should be inspected more broadly, ranging from the least severe forms of bodily injury through to homicide. However, if one starts to analyse violence on this basis, the number of cases that need to be investigated is immense. We will therefore introduce the approach the Violence Research Lab used to structure officially reported data on violence into three main categories. In addition, findings on the phenomenology of violence in Croatia for a three-year period (2015-2017) are presented. Implications from these findings for the Violence Research Lab will be discussed.

Panel number: 7.6 - Presentation 7.6.4

Challenges in Violence Research: Victimisation Study

Author(s): Mrakovcic (Marko), University of Rijeka, Faculty of Law,, Rijeka, Croatia

Abstract:
Discussion about crime and violence within the framework of sociology of deviance, often imposes question about sources of information that one should use in order to study crime and violence. Many researchers suggest that official statistics data is often incomplete and that it might potentially distort a realistic picture while answering the question to which extent different types of violence occur in social life. Therefore, sociologists generally propose that the scope of different types of crime should be studied with additional methods such as crime surveys, victimisation studies and self-reported delinquency surveys. Despite their limitations, these methods can certainly help scholars and practitioners to further illuminate the scope of various types of crime that official statistics did not reveal and to accomplish additional comprehension of main causes of crime and violence in a certain society. Within this presentation, the author will present a survey of student self-reports regarding their experiences related to different types of violence. The survey was conducted within the University of Rijeka.

Panel number: 7.7 - Pre-arranged panel

The Nexus: Bridging the gap between Criminal Law and Empirical Evidences

Author(s): Miró (Fernando), Miguel Hernández University, Elche, Spain

Abstract:
This panel addresses the challenge of incorporating empirical evidence into legislative policy decision-making in the field of criminal justice. To this end, four studies are presented that seek to connect

criminal law and decision making regarding the criminalization process with empirical evidence. With this objective, an experimental study is presented on the measurement of public opinion on life imprisonment punishment in Spain; a study on spanish judicial sentences to analyze whether social demands on sexual crimes have been taken into account in judicial decisions; a paper that presents the factors that have led to an ever-increasing criminal law-making policies aimed at maximizing voting in Hungary from 2009 onwards; and, finally, a study on legislative science in the European Union context. All the works presented in this panel focuses in how law-making decisions should be based on science research and try to bridge the gap between criminal law and empirical evidences.

Panel number: 7.7 - Presentation 7.7.1

The 'no means no' in the context of sexual offences in Spain. Do the Courts of Justice support the population's demands for a 'heavy hand'?: An analysis from a study of judicial sentences from 2014 to 2018

Author(s): Cano-Paños (Miguel Ángel), Granada University, Granada, Spain

Abstract:
Sexual offences in Spain have once again taken on a prominent role as a result of the events that took place in Pamplona in 2016 during the festivity of the San Fermines ("La Manada" case), where an 18-year-old girl was the victim of a sexual offence committed by a group of five individuals. Since then, police statistics indicate a significant increase in this type of crime, which could be due to a real increase in these behaviors, or an increase in their reporting. What is unquestionable is that the Spanish population has changed its perception regarding to sexual crimes, showing alarming levels of punitivism, and this regardless of the seriousness of the offending conduct against sexual freedom. The objective of this research is to analyze the Spanish judicial response to sexual offenses, before and after the case "La Manada". To this end, a sample of sentences handed down in Spain between 2014 and 2018 will be analysed, in which the conduct being prosecuted was a crime of sexual aggression, sexual abuse or sexual harassment. This will allow us to discern whether the criminal response established in the judicial headquarters coincides with the punitive demands shown by the population in recent dates.

Panel number: 7.7 - Presentation 7.7.2

The effects of context and type of crime on preferences for punishment: the case of support for life imprisonment in Spain

Author(s): Gómez-Bellvís (Ana B., Miguel Hernández University, Elche, Spain
Bautista-Ortuño (Rebeca), Miguel Hernández University, Elche, Spain

Abstract:
In 2015, life imprisonment was reincorporated into the Spanish Criminal Code and was politically justified in order to satisfy a strong social demand in favor of this criminal policy. In fact, some opinion studies showed that about 80% of Spanish respondents support life imprisonment for the most serious crimes. However, the context and methodologies used raise some concerns about the real social support to this policy. In two experimental studies the context of the survey was manipulated by changing the way information was presented (first vs. third person) and the type of crime to be judged. The first study (N= 1118) showed that information written in third person increased the preference for life sentence in the case of multiple murder. Second study (N= 761) showed that this effect was weakened when rape crimes were considered. Both studies point out to the idea that even with the more serious crimes, punitive preferences are complex and likely sensitive to context.

Panel number: 7.7 - Presentation 7.7.3

Rational Criminal Law-Making Policy and Criminal Law-Making Policy for Maximizing Voting in Elections: the Features in Hungary

Author(s): Lévay (Miklós), Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE), Budapest, Hungary

Abstract:

From a professional point of view, criminal law-making policy can be considered rational if the results of science and the experince of legal practice are present in addition to governmental or legislative efforts. However, from the point of view of political rationality, there is criminal law-making policy whose basic objective is to maximize voting in elections. The latter policy neglects aspects of professional rationality, especially the results of criminology. The paper presents the factors that have led to an ever-increasing criminal law-making policies aimed at maximizing voting in Hungary from 2009 onwards. The paper discusses that criminal law-making policy tendency by introducing the following legislative developments: introduction of mandatory life imprisonments, lowering the minimum age of criminal responsibility for the most serious violent crimes, criminalization of certain migration connected acts and criminalization of homelessness. Criminal policy features of making new Criminal Code (2012) and new Criminal Procedure Code (2017) will be outlined The limitation of constitutional control of criminal law-making policy in Hungary. will also be discussed.

Panel number: 7.7 - Presentation 7.7.4
Lights and shadows of the use of scientific evidence in the European Union Criminal Law-making

Author(s): Corral-Maraver (Noelia), Málaga University, Málaga, Spain

Abstract:
For some time now, academics have become increasingly interested in the study of the science of legislation. This is due to the need to build a more rational criminal policy and to address the growing punitivism in Western World. For this, it is necessary to develop norms that are not based only on subjective legal positions or on the so-called social "common sense", but that take into account data, studies and expert opinions. However, this academic interest is not always shared equally by the legislator in the different States. At the level of the European Union, the situation is somewhat different. It can be said that there is a greater interest on the side of EU institutions, especially the Commission and the Parliament, in making a more rational approach to the Law-making, both in Criminal Law and in other branches of the Law. Therefore, it is common now that the EU try to introduce empirical evidence throughout the various phases of the ordinary legislative procedure. The assessment of the current situation is positive, but, in spite of this, it must still be subject to improvement.

Panel number: 7.8 - Pre-arranged panel
Risk, Populism and Politics

Author(s): Annison (Harry), Southampton University, Southampton, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This panel examines specific developments in Australia, New Zealand, and England and Wales in order to consider substantive developments regarding risk and populism in penal policy, and their theoretical implications for our understanding of penal change.

Panel number: 7.8 - Presentation 7.8.1
Reflections on current constructions and practices of risk in Australian community corrections

Author(s): Brown (David), University of New South Wales, Law School, Sydney, Australia

Abstract:
Risk mentalities, technologies and practices have permeated both prison regimes and community sanctions in many countries and jurisdictions, under the banner of discourses of 'what works', and 'evidence based policy'. In practice the use of risk instruments such as the LSI-R and the 'risk-needs-responsivity' framework have been harnessed primarily to the political imperative of reducing recidivism rates. This paper, based on a collective project investigating community sanctions in three Australian

states, will examine this dominant construction and implementation of risk and some of its effects in the practice of community corrections, as experienced and recounted by community service workers.

Panel number: 7.8 - Presentation 7.8.2
Risk and Blame in Parole Controversies

Author(s): Annison (Harry), Southampton University, Southampton, United Kingdom

Abstract:
The decision by the Parole Board for England and Wales to release the prolific sex offender John Worboys in January 2018 led to a public furore with significant effects, including a judicial review of the decision (which saw the decision to release halted and a new parole hearing convened); the forced resignation of the chair of the Parole Board for England and Wales; and ongoing review and revision of the Parole Board's rules, processes and structures. This paper considers the lessons this high profile parole controversy might provide for our understanding of dominant conceptions of 'risk' and 'populism' in the sociology of punishment. Richard Sparks' (2000) earlier examination of risk and blame in a series of scandals facing English prisons in the mid-1990s is utilized as a point of comparison and a methodological sensitizing device: the former in that this provides us with a means by which to consider the similarities and differences between the dynamics of these controversies separated by two decades; the latter in that I seek, as Sparks did, to examine what insights these 'sorry stories' might provide for penal theory and specifically the conception of 'risk' and 'populism'.

Panel number: 7.9 - Presentation 7.9.1
Intergroup bias in credibility judgment: Examining the effects of suspect ethnicity and evidence direction

Author(s): Rozmann (Nir), Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel, Israel
Nahari (Galit), Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel, Israel / ,

Abstract:
Two experiments were conducted in order to investigate the effect of intergroup bias on credibility judgment. In experiment 1, Israeli-Jewish and Israeli-Arab participants were randomly exposed to alibi statement provided by either an Israeli-Jewish or an Israeli-Arab suspect and requested to judge the suspect's alibi credibility. In experiment 2, Israeli-Jewish participants were exposed to the same alibi statement from experiment 1, accompanied by an eyewitness identification of the suspect that either matches suspect's appearance (incriminating direction) or does not match suspect's appearance (exculpatory direction). In both experiments, we found evidence to group biases. In experiment 1, Israeli-Jewish and Israeli-Arab participants believed the alibi more when it was provided by in-group suspect rather than by out-group suspect. In experiment 2, we found that only in case of in-group suspect (Israeli-Jewish), the credibility judgment was depended on the evidence direction (incriminating or exculpatory), whereas in case of out-group suspect (Israeli-Arab) judgment was depends mainly on the ethnic variable. Together, results highlight the influence of intergroup bias in shaping credibility judgment of alibi statements.

Panel number: 7.9 - Presentation 7.9.2
Hate speech: offence, harm(s) and changing sensibilities

Author(s): Persak (Nina), University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Law, Slovenia

Abstract:
Criminal law and justice take emotions into account in a variety of ways, for example through specific criminal defences and mitigating factors. The paper will focus on another specific example of inclusion of emotion into criminal law, that is, the criminalisation of causing negative emotional states in others, focussing in particular on hate speech – a phenomenon observed to be on the rise. We will first briefly examine the issue of causality or the problem of attributing the 'causation' of an emotion to others.

Drawing on the contemporary criminalisation theory, differentiation between 'offence' and 'harm' will then be presented and its implication for the justifiability or legitimacy of criminalisation. Hate speech as potentially a 'hard case' that lies between the offence and harm will be discussed next, arguing that it may be closer to a harm-based criminal offence than to an offence-based one. Various harms of hate speech will be presented in support of this thesis. The paper will conclude by addressing the question of changing sensibilities across time and repercussions thereof for the criminal law and justice.

Panel number: 7.9 - Presentation 7.9.3
Hate speech in Iceland

Author(s): Eyþórsdóttir (Eyrún), University of Akureyri, Iceland

Abstract:
In an era when negative sentiments towards some minority groups are intensifying, hate crimes statistics are rising, and populism is becoming more visible, the Icelandic minister of justice has proposed a bill to change article 233a in the Icelandic penal code. This article states that "Anyone who publicly mocks, defames, denigrates or threatens a person or group of persons by comments or expressions of another nature, for example by means of pictures or symbols, for their nationality, color, race, religion, sexual orientation or gender identity, or disseminates such materials, shall be fined or imprisoned for up to 2 years". In short, the article refers to hate speech. Said bill proposes narrowing the article by stipulating that the speech must be intended to incite violence in order to be considered hate speech. Many human rights advocates argue passing this bill runs the risk of further amplifying hate speech in Iceland, thereby further marginalizing various minority groups. In this paper, I present preliminary data on hate speech in public domains in Iceland. I discuss where hate speech is put forward publicly, against what groups it is directed and furthermore demonstrate that speech with negative sentiments has been normalized to a certain extent.

Panel number: 7.9 - Presentation 7.9.4
A BEHAVIORAL MODEL OF FOREIGN JIHADIST FIGHTERS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Author(s): Póczik (Szilveszter), NIC – National institute of Criminology, Hungary, Budapest, Hungary

Abstract:
The phenomenon of foreign fighters is not new in history. That is why the presence of foreign citizens on the battlefields of the ISIS or other terrorist organizations is not surprising. The most complicated problem is how to model the attitudes and behavioral features of fighters stemming from Europe. The most of them are children of former immigrants, educated in European schools. Still, they keep their Muslim roots and solidarity to their ancestor's homelands. This presentation shows a coherent model of their civilization-based and socially determined motivations based on various anxieties and compunctions interlinked with confessional elements and former deviant lifestyle. The participation in the foundation of a new Islam state as ISIS announced itself to be, promised to restart their lives and the chance to become a good Muslim who is struggling under the flag of the Prophet for the world domination of Islam as well as the social upheaval unimaginable in their European homelands which had offered a relatively low social status to these young men with high carrier expectations.

Panel number: 7.10 - Presentation 7.10.1
Between the Devil and the Deep Blue Sea: preliminary findings for an exploration of trafficking, organised crime and security ploys in seaports

Author(s): Sergi (Anna), University of Essex
Storti (Luca), University of Turin / ,

Abstract:

Ports are unique environments; they are universes of processes and meanings. Ports are border zones, liminal areas across different juridical systems and morphologically they are in flux, both places of arrival and places of transit, in between economic processes and political decisions. Departing from considerations on the evolution of port security to counter criminal activities, including but not limited to illicit trafficking, this research project involves comparative qualitative research conducted with authorities in different ports. This particular paper will present preliminary findings of research conducted in the ports of Genoa, Melbourne, New York, Montreal and Liverpool. The main aim of this comparative research project is to enhance policy understanding of how the complex relationships within seaports act as conduits or facilitators in how criminal networks operate in the territory of ports and their hinterland. Among studies on policing, on organised crime and urban sociology, this work will specifically focus on a) the different types of illicit activities detected in the port; b) how different criminal groups make use of the port; c) security and crime prevention in the port through environmental design (under critical lenses); and d) the challenges and the shortcomings of current arrangements.

Panel number: 7.10 - Presentation 7.10.2

Money Laundering or Money just Flowing Through? An empirically founded gravity simulation model to estimate money laundering

Author(s): Ferwerda (Joras), Utrecht University School of Economics, Utrecht, Netherlands
van Saase (Alexander), Utrecht University School of Economics, Utrecht, Netherlands / Unger (Brigitte), Utrecht University School of Economics, Utrecht, Netherlands / Getzner (Michael), TU Wien, Institute of Spatial Planning, Vienna, Austria

Abstract:
Money laundering can only be estimated, not measured, since the whole purpose of money laundering is to disguise criminal money from being detected by the authorities. Money laundering has been estimated by means of a gravity model. This procedure has been criticized both by scientists owing to the lack of empirical foundations and by policy-makers because of problems in distinguishing between criminal money laundered in a country and money flowing through the country. This paper tries to tackle both issues by combining a gravity model with simulations on total through-flows of criminal money. Thanks to a new data set of Suspicious Transactions (STR) provided by the Dutch Institute of Criminal and Unexplained Wealth (iCOV), we are able to estimate the coefficients of the gravity model and to use these empirical results to simulate money laundering flows around the world. Furthermore, the simulation is able to distinguish money laundered in each country from money just flowing through.

Panel number: 7.10 - Presentation 7.10.3

The Norwegian Model against 'Work-related Crime': an analysis of the convergence of wicked problems in the labour market.

Author(s): Jahnsen (Synnøve), Norce - Norwegian Research Centre, Bergen, Norway

Abstract:
In 2017, the Norwegian Prime Minister Erna Solberg sent a letter to the President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker, promoting a joint effort to protect existing social structures and fair market competition against what was framed as a new form of organised and economic crime. Because no English translation of the Norwegian concept 'Arbeidslivskriminalitet' exists, the Norwegian government uses the term 'Work-related Crime' interchangeably with 'undeclared work' and 'fair working conditions'. The Norwegian Model against work related crime is premised on increased collaboration between control, intelligence and police agencies, and, more importantly, towards a joint European strategy that improves secure identity and identity management, aligning it within existing efforts to strengthen border control. This paper considers the exploitation of migrant workers as a 'wicked' problem that spans across several sectors, organisations and jurisdictions, and highlights the development of novel coordination mechanisms in Norway. The core argument is that while intra-agency cooperation might present itself as highly effective, as it provides the opportunity to combine various forms of administrative and penal responses, it also carries a number of practical, legal and ethical dilemmas.

Panel number: 7.11 - Presentation 7.11.1
Attraction for Political and Religious Radical Attitudes and Opinions among the French Youth : Results of a School Survey

Author(s): Muxel (Anne), Centre national de la recherche scientifique, France

Abstract:
A more demanding and protest-based political culture has led to greater familiarity with a protest-based repertoire of opinions and/or actions, and an enhanced tendency towards extremism and radicalization, particularly among younger generations. This paper presents the results of a French school survey of 6800 14-16 years old students conducted at the end of 2016, and founded by the French Center of National Scientific Research, in the context of the terrorist attacks that France experienced in 2015 and beyond. It examines different types and fields of radicalism, specifically religious and political ones, and shows their attraction among young people. It explores the impact of different social backgrounds, in particular family and school trajectories. It shows the role of deviant and extremist attitudes on radical tendencies.

Panel number: 7.11 - Presentation 7.11.2
Radicalisation in Germany - Results of a school survey

Author(s): Goede (Laura-Romina), Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Hannover, Germany
Schröder (Carl Philipp), Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Hannover, Germany / ,

Abstract:
Radicalisation processes and extremism are a major challenge faced by societies all over the world and have even increased in recent years. There is a lack of empirical research as regards the question of what factors promote or discourage radicalisation processes leading to extremist attitudes. This paper presents results of a German school survey of 6,700 students that was conducted as part of the research alliance "Radicalisation within the digital age – risks, processes and strategies for prevention" founded by the German Ministry of Education and Research. Since many experts in the field of radicalisation assume experienced discrimination and delinquency as relevant factors of radicalisation processes, this paper will show the results of the impact of those and other risk factors on Islamist, right-wing and left-wing radicalisation processes in Germany.

Panel number: 7.11 - Presentation 7.11.3
Radicalisation in Switzerland - Results of a school survey

Author(s): Manzoni (Patrick), ZHAW School of Social Work, Institute of Delinquency and Crime Prevention, Switzerland
Kamenowski (Maria), ZHAW School of Social Work, Institute of Delinquency and Crime Prevention, Switzerland / Baier (Dirk), ZHAW School of Social Work, Institute of Delinquency and Crime Prevention, Switzerland

Abstract:
This paper presents the results of a Swiss youth survey among more than 8,000 young people (approx. 17 years old). In the study, extremist attitudes and behaviours of right-wing, left-wing and Islamist extremism in selected cantons of all language regions of Switzerland were surveyed in school classes using a standardised online questionnaire. Furthermore, a rich set of risk and protective factors for the respective extremisms were collected. This paper addresses the question of whether experiences of discrimination and victimisation are related to the three types of extremist attitudes and how these factors are related to other pertinent predictors from different theoretical domains. Further, interactions will also be examined to test whether experiences of discrimination and victimisation may be relevant to specific groups of young people.

Panel number: 7.11 - Presentation 7.11.4
Changes in extremist attitudes in Switzerland - Results of a longitudinal survey

Author(s): Weerman (Frank), Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), Netherlands/>Erasmus University, Netherlands
Nivette (Amy), Utrecht University, Netherlands/>Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), Netherlands / Echelmeyer (Lea), Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), Netherlands

Abstract:
Radicalisation and acceptance of violence to reach political goals develop during adolescence. Several theories about radicalisation predict that experiences of discrimination, adverse conditions and 'trigger events' may add to the radicalisation of young people. These are factors that may also be common among deviant adolescents, who may also develop radical attitudes and behavior to get a sense of belonging or significance. This paper presents results from two waves of the Z-Proso study, a longitudinal survey among 1180 Swiss adolescents between 17 and 20 year old. These two waves contain measures of radical attitudes and condoning violence to reach political goals. The study offers rich information about family background, childhood circumstances, social bonds, experiences and events, deviant behavior and perceived discrimination. These data will be analysed to disentangle risk factors and trigger events related to changes in radical thought among adolescents.

Panel number: 7.12 - Presentation 7.12.1
Violent victimization, fear of crime and experiences of criminal justice processes among security personnel in Finland – evidence from survey data

Author(s): Paasonen (Jyri), University of Eastern Finland, Finland

Abstract:
Security personnel are among the occupation groups with the highest risk of workplace violence, but the latest Finnish estimates on the prevalence of violence are based on data collected 15 years ago, after which the branch and its regulation have evolved considerably. The aim of this article is to present results from a recent survey of security personnel conducted in early 2018. In addition to presenting new estimates on the 12-month prevalence of violent victimization and fear of crime, we asked the respondents about their experience of criminal justice processes. The results show high rates of victimization among security personnel, with a particularly high risk among doormen and guards working in hospitals and healthcare centres. More than half of the respondents have appeared in court as witnesses. We discuss these results in light of recent legal reforms and research evidence based on administrative data.

Panel number: 7.12 - Presentation 7.12.2
Youths' motivation to comply with private security guards

Author(s): Moreira (Samuel), University of Porto, Faculty of Law, School of Criminology, Porto, Portugal
Cardoso (Carla), School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal / ,

Abstract:
Under the current context of plural policing, private security guards hold control over policing in important spaces of youths' socialization, mostly in "mass private properties". In governing these places, they implement a social order and enforce norms, not just to control crime but also to defend commercial interests, that often go beyond legal norms. However, little is known about youths' acceptance of private security guards' authority and about what may motivate that. Drawing on a survey using hypothetical scenarios, this paper examines youths' compliance with different types of private security guards' requests and the importance of instrumental and normative motives for youths to obey. Findings from a

sample of 631 high school students from the Metropolitan Areas of Lisbon and Porto (Portugal) suggest that youths typically obey private security guards' requests and that normative motives are important in influencing youths' compliance. However, there are variations according to the nature of the request made by private security guards. Youths motivation to comply is more normative-based when the security guards' requests represent more shared moral positions and is more instrumental-based when those requests are more distant from these standards, namely based on commercial interests.

Panel number: 7.12 - Presentation 7.12.3

The development of the private security industry in Belgium (1907-1990): A historical-criminological perspective on contemporary changes in crime control

Author(s): Leloup (Pieter), Ghent University, Department Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, Belgium

Abstract:
Although the expansion of the private security industry formed a key aspect of historical changes in the Belgian security landscape, it was only very recently that innovative criminological research explored this long-term development. This paper describes and explains the evolution of the Belgian private security industry throughout the 20th century, not only within the contextual framework of Belgium's former political, socio-economic and cultural transformations, but also in relation to the broader field of historical and, even more important, contemporary changes in security and crime control. The empirical research draws on a wide array of historical documents, retrieved from the archives of private security companies, local police forces and the former judicial police forces, the General State Police, the Belgian parliament, and other official institutions which controlled the private security sector. Together these results provide important insights into the historical processes and events which led to the emergence of the modern Belgian private security industry. Five successive phases, each combining previously unexplored historical tendencies in private security, could be discerned in its 20th-century trajectory. The findings of this study provide new criminological insights in current changes in security in general and crime control and policing in particular.

Panel number: 7.12 - Presentation 7.12.4

When seeing is disbelieving: how an unjustified police presence within overpoliced communities reduces trust in the police

Author(s): Ellis (Justin), University of Newcastle, Australia

Abstract:
Much has been written about waves of new police visibility through periodic technological evolutions that facilitate the ability to watch from below through amateur video and social media sousveillance, and more recently through the surveilling capacities of Body Worn Video. This presentation examines public perceptions of police visibility online and in-person and the impact that this visibility has on public confidence in the police. The presentation draws on a purposive sample of almost 100 respondents to an online quantitative and qualitative survey from some of those within the LGBTIQA+ community in Sydney who have close but ambivalent relationships with police. The presentation also draws on data that compares general population perspectives on police measures of trust, honesty and professionalism of police officers with that of a queer minority community. The research finds variance in these two groups' confidence in the police, that an unexplained, large volume of beat police within such communities can represent disorder, and challenges the notion an of increase in beat police as reassuring.

Panel number: 7.13 - Pre-arranged panel

Geographical and Temporal Variation in the Social and Demographic Profiles of White-Collar Offenders

Author(s): Benson (Michael), University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, United States

Abstract:
The three papers in this panel present research on persons convicted of various white-collar crimes in the United States, the Netherlands, Norway, England, and Wales. Drawing from the life course perspective, comparisons focusing on how the social and demographic profiles of the offenders vary geographically across countries and temporally will be drawn. The papers are relevant to both white-collar crime studies and life course criminology in that they explore a fundamental principle of the life course perspective. Human development and behavior at any given stage of the life course are influenced by social and historical conditions and changes. The research presented in this panel explores this theme in regard to white-collar crime.

Panel number: 7.13 - Presentation 7.13.1

Social Change and the Evolution of the Race and Ethnic Composition of White-Collar Offenders in the U.S. Federal Judicial System

Author(s): Benson (Michael), University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, United States

Abstract:
One of the guiding principles of the life course perspective is that human development is multi-determined and influenced by social and historical conditions and changes. Social changes in the United States since the 1960s that were sparked by the civil rights movement represent a potentially intriguing illustration of this principle with respect to white-collar crime. Since the mid-1970s, the percentage of non-white people convicted of white-collar type crimes in the U. S. Federal judicial system has been steadily growing. In 2015, non-whites accounted for over half of all convictions for certain white-collar type crimes, but the increase in non-white participation has not occurred evenly across all race and ethnic groups. Asians and Hispanics in particular have increased their participation in white-collar crime more so than Blacks. Drawing from opportunity theory and using data from the United States Sentencing Commission, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and the U. S. Census, I investigate whether the differential increase among race and ethnic groups in white-collar type crimes can be explained by their differential increase in middle class occupations.

Panel number: 7.13 - Presentation 7.13.2

White-Collar Crime and the Life Course Perspective: An Assessment of Social Bonds

Author(s): van Onna (Joost), Openbarr Ministerie, Functioneel Parket, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Abstract:
In explaining the causes of white-collar crime, the significance of social bonds is highly debated and little empirically researched. This paper provides a review of literature on informal social controls and white-collar crime and it presents findings from a study on 644 white-collar offenders in the Netherlands. Using longitudinal data on residential and marital stability and offending from age 12 onwards, this study investigates the relationship between weakened informal social control and white-collar (or general) offending over the life course. These findings will be used to discuss implications for white-collar and life-course criminology.

Panel number: 7.13 - Presentation 7.13.3

The 'New' Private Security Industry', the Private Policing of Cyberspace and the Regulatory Questions

Author(s): Button (Mark), University of Portsmouth, Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, Portsmouth, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper explores the growth of the 'new' private security industry and private policing arrangements, policing cyberspace. It argues there has been a significant change in policing which is equivalent to the 'quite revolution' associated with private policing that Shearing and Stenning observed in the 1970s and

1980s, marking a 'second quiet revolution'. The paper then explores some of the regulatory questions that arise from these changes, which have been largely ignored, to date, by scholars of policing and policy-makers.

Panel number: 7.13 - Presentation 7.13.4
The Profile and Detection of Bribery in Norway and England and Wales: A Comparative Study

Author(s): Button (Mark), University of Portsmouth, Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, Portsmouth, United Kingdom
Andresen (Mari), The National Authority for Investigation and prosecution of Economic and Envirmental Crime, Norway, Anti-Corruption Team, Oslo, Norway

Abstract:
This paper provides the first significant profile of offenders convicted of bribery in England and Wales (E&W) and Norway, based upon a sample of 75 cases from E&W, and 46 from Norway, which were collected through searches of the media and other relevant sources between 2003 and 2015. The paper provides a profile of bribe payers and takers: illustrating that in both E&W and Norway they are predominantly male and middle aged, involved in a median bribe of between £20k to £30k, with the sector experiencing the most bribes paid: public administration and defence and the sector paying the most bribes, construction. In both countries from the start of the crime to conviction the period was around 6 years. The paper also notes some significant differences between the two countries. In Norway there was a larger percentage of higher grade professionals involved in bribery and in E&W detection by law enforcement was more common, suggesting greater interest by such bodies. The average sentence received by offenders was also slightly higher in E&W. The paper also offers many other insights on the characteristics of bribery in the two countries in a rarely researched area.

Panel number: 7.14 - Pre-arranged panel
ESC Working Group on Gender, Crime and Justice: Gender and Punishment

Author(s): Burman (Michele), University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This panel session has been put together by the ESC Working Group on Gender, Crime and Justice in collaboration with the British Society of Criminology Women, Crime and Criminal Justice Network. It draws together a set of papers which take a broad and critical lens to the ways in which women are criminalised and punished within and beyond the prison and detention centres and the longer term impact that criminal justice 'solutions' have on women's lives.

Panel number: 7.14 - Presentation 7.14.1
Solving her problems? Beyond the seductive appeal of problem-solving justice for women offenders in England and Wales

Author(s): Birkett (Gemma), City, University of London, Sociology, London, United Kingdom

Abstract:
At the nexus of the social and penal policy fields, problem-solving justice promises to punish offenders while working to address the complex issues that drive their law-breaking behaviour. Appealing to the left and right because of its dual focus on pragmatism and welfarism, the concept has floated in and out of political fashion for the past two decades. Recent years have heralded a renewed political interest in the approach, closely aligned to the Conservative government's commitment to 'transforming justice'. With a focus on empowerment and collaboration, the problem-solving model has much to offer women offenders in particular. Drawing on data collected from 145 sentencers, probation officers and front-line advocates working with women offenders, this presentation exposes a plurality of views ranging from pragmatic support to moral unease. Such views are complicated further by bureaucratic administrative

constraints and legislative hurdles presented by the flagship 'rehabilitation revolution'. Problem-solving justice should be explored by the government as part of its Female Offender Strategy if it can empower offending women to turn their lives around and keep 'cusp' cases out of custody. Yet if uncertainties remain around effectiveness (other than potential), then its utility should be questioned, however seductive its promise.

Panel number: 7.14 - Presentation 7.14.2
What works with women offenders in the criminal justice system?'

Author(s): Gelsthorpe (Loraine), Cambridge University, Institute of Criminology, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Abstract:
The question of 'what works' with women offenders is often neglected. Indeed, there has been claim that women are 'correctional afterthoughts' (Ross and Fabiano, 1986). However, there have been recent attempts to focus more directly on what we know about women offenders' crime-related needs. This paper focuses on UK developments over the past few years and outlines something of what we think we know from research, what women themselves say, and what the possibilities might be for the future, bearing in mind the context of austerity and the unlikely prospect of huge increases in resources. The paper draws on research relating to the establishment of a range of community centres and services specifically for women.

Panel number: 7.14 - Presentation 7.14.3
Gender, migration and the detention of foreign-national women.

Author(s): Matos (Raquel), Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Research Centre for Human Development,, Porto, Portugal

Abstract:
In recent years, new migration patterns emerged in Europe and border control operations became more complex and broader, resulting in an increasing number of foreign nationals detained for migration-related reasons. Drawing on life stories of migrant women, this paper aims to explore how gender, migration and border control intersect in the lives of women detained for not having permission to remain in Portugal. Several visits were made to a Temporary Installation Centre, where ten female detainees were interviewed. Our findings challenge assumptions about the relation between gender, migration and the detention of illegalised foreign-national women. They reveal how gender plays a crucial role in women's mobility and how lack of citizenship itself can be used as a control device within the context of relationships. The way crossing borders impacts the lives of these women, reinforcing their gendered vulnerabilities, is also given due attention.

Panel number: 7.14 - Presentation 7.14.4
Misconduct among female inmates: enforcing gender?

Author(s): Manonelles Batlle (Ares), Pompeu Fabra University, Law, Barcelona, Spain

Abstract:
The disciplinary regime, aimed at regulating the orderly coexistence in prisons, is one of the key elements of prisons' social order. Some studies show differences between females and males in prevalence and types of misconduct and rule breaking. Extensive studies have shown that women's prisons have their own characteristics and it is necessary to study them specifically. Therefore, it is relevant to study differences in rule-breaking and the application of disciplinary regimes. Descriptive analysis of data on misconduct and sanctions from the Catalan prison population shows a greater proportion of disciplinary proceedings intuited to women, both in ratio per 100 inmates and in ratio per person. Correlation analysis test for significant differences in types of misconduct and sanctions received for female and male inmates, and regression models are used to assess the effect of gender in disciplinary infractions in prison when controlling for the other relevant explanatory factors of misconduct. To conclude, two

hypotheses are considered to explain gender differences: a) in the unique characteristic of female incarceration and the female prison population we find factors that contribute to higher levels of misconduct; b) gender roles attributed to female offenders leads to a rule-enforcement in greater proportion of minor behaviours.

Panel number: 7.15 - Presen+R:R[23]tation 7.15.1
Qualitative methodology: what methods should be used in studying refugee women?

Author(s): Mesquita Borges (Gabriela), Faculty of Law of University of Porto, Porto, Portugal

Abstract:
Qualitative methodologies allow the researcher to submerge in the subject under study and to develop concepts of sensitization that improve the understanding and explanation of the reality and of the phenomena being studied. Qualitative research gives a "voice" to the participants in the research, which becomes essential when the sample being studied is composed of marginalized persons or victims of crimes, as is the case of my doctoral project "Violence Towards Refugee Women – Human Rights, Practices and Narratives". Qualitative research, particularly studies involving the conduct of interviews, rely on input from participants in conjunction with the researcher to develop new knowledge. With this idea in mind, this presentation aims to expose the methodology and methods chosen for the realization of my doctoral project, namely grounded theory, In-depth semi-structured interviews, life-course and biographical narrative approach. The objectives are, on one hand, to receive the inputs of those who will attend the conference and, on the other hand, to achieve a more informed and concise methodological framework.

Panel number: 7.15 - Presentation 7.15.2
Hidden vs. uninterested populations: methodological insights and unresolved issues from the study of Cannabis Social Clubs

Author(s): Pardal (Mafalda), Ghent University, Institute for Social Drug Research, Department of Criminology, Penal Law and Social Law, Ghent, Belgium
Álvarez (Eliana), Universidad Católica del Uruguay, Departamento de Ciencias Sociales y Políticas, Montevideo, Uruguay / Bone (Melissa), University of Leicester, Leicester Law School, Leicester, United Kingdom / Decorte (Tom), Ghent University, Institute for Social Drug Research, Department of Criminology, Penal Law and Social Law, Ghent, Belgium / Johansson (Julia), Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium / Parés (Óscar), International Center for Ethnobotanical Education Research & Service, Barcelona, Spain / Queirolo (Rosario), Universidad Católica del Uruguay, Departamento de Ciencias Sociales y Políticas, Montevideo, Uruguay

Abstract:
Cannabis Social Clubs (CSCs) are typically non-profit associations established by adult users of cannabis, which produce and distribute cannabis among their members. Such associations can be found in several European countries and beyond, but with exception of Uruguay, they remain operating at the margins of the applicable legislation, at risk for law enforcement detection. We have conducted many individual and collaborative studies into CSCs and their key actors (e,g, CSC leaders, users affiliated as members, cannabis growers, other stakeholders), primarily drawing on qualitative methods (e.g. ethnographic fieldwork, interviews, qualitative media analyses) but also employing a quantitative approach (e.g., online surveys). In this presentation, we reflect on the research experiences of the authors in studying CSCs, providing insights for future research in this area and within criminology and socio-legal studies. In particular, we aim to examine our approach(es) with regards to the recruitment of participants and research design, identifying good practices, but also discussing what were the less successful strategies. We draw on research conducted since 2014 in different countries and legal frameworks, which provides an opportunity for a comparative and more in-depth critical consideration of what might be helpful ways of reaching and researching hard-to-reach populations.

Panel number: 7.15 - Presentation 7.15.3

Studying Harms of the Powerful: Themes and issues of the inverted ethnographic gaze

Author(s): Simpson (Alex), Macquarie University, Australia

Abstract:
How do you do an ethnography of a closed, elite social space when no one lets you in? Moreover, how do you do an ethnography of a closed, elite social space when the 'coercive harmony' of power and control actively contrives to keep you, and the wider critical gaze of social science, out? The simple and shortest answer might be to not do it. However, there are grave repercussions of leaving the interests of power and privilege beyond the critical ethnographic gaze. This paper draws on experiences of conducting an ethnographic study of harm and deviance in the City of London's financial services industry to reflect on the strategies, opportunities and limitations of ethnographic methodologies in examining cultural sites of power. Too often, criminological studies of powerful groups resort to structural level of analysis, which both veils cultures of power in a shroud of opacity and serves to 're-elite the elite' (Stich and Colyar, 2015: 744). This paper, therefore, brings together the literatures on what Nader (1972) calls 'studying up' and develops a methodological toolset to shed light on the normalised and reproductive cultural practices of harm that are otherwise rooted in bounded sites of power and privilege.

Panel number: 7.16 - Pre-arranged panel
Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs in Europe

Author(s): Zietlow (Bettina), Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany

Abstract:
In recent years, the number of international and national outlaw motorcycle clubs in Europe has increased. Many clubs have been associated with organized crime such as drug-, weapon- and human-trafficking, as well as violent and economic offences. Despite the negative image of outlaw bikers that exists in the media, the ideal of a brotherhood of motorcycle enthusiasts still seems to have a certain appeal to men of all ages. Outlaw bikers remain a highly visible, romanticized and targeted group in our society. The presentation in this session will give insights into findings of a german research project regarding the phenomenon Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs.

Panel number: 7.16 - Presentation 7.16.1
Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMCGs) - International Criminals ?!

Author(s): Zietlow (Bettina), Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany

Abstract:
Motorcycle clubs such as the Hells Angels Motorcycle Club (MC) and the Bandidos MC are an international phenomena. Having their origin in the US, 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 OMCGs are criminal organizations or if they simply (also) attract members with a high affinity to violence. Comprehensive, reliable data examining the phenomenon 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 OMCGs. The focus is on motorcycle clubs, the victims of criminality and the difficulties in national and international prosecution. The contributed presentation will focus on research findings of the interviews with experts and members of OMCGs and an analysis of 200 criminal court files and will grant insight on the international Biker Scene. The following questions will be answered: OMCGs - Organized crime or harmless motorcycle friends? What are the difficulties in international prosecution?

Panel number: 7.16 - Presentation 7.16.2
OMCG related crime in Germany: Individual cases or organized crime groups?

Author(s): Müller (Philipp), Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany

Abstract:
As portrayed by the media and police, OMCGs are understood as highly organized criminal gangs and their members are often linked with the involvement in organized crime. Howev-er, their perception differs between motorcycle loving clubs who celebrate their freedom and highly criminal organizations whose members incidentally ride motorcycles. In Germa-ny, the politically determined criminalization strategy regarding OMCGs is based on the as-sumption that all OMCGs are criminal. This includes the prohibition of biker jackets and clubs as approaches to prevention. During a research project at the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN) we conducted several interviews with experts of this topic, including representatives from national and international law enforcement agencies. This presentation gives further insight to the findings from these expert interviews regarding their general valuation of the situation regarding OMCG related crime in Germany and the experts' perception of OMCGs. Based on our interviews, it will highlight how the criminality differs between the particular federal states and where potential crime hotspots are located. Assuming that OMCG related crime is primarily a political issue, the main question is whether the thesis that all OMCGs are criminal can be confirmed by the findings of our in-terviews.

Panel number: 7.16 - Presentation 7.16.3

Estimating the impact of the Dutch whole-of-government approach on the officially registered crime of outlaw bikers using interrupted time series analysis

Author(s): Blokland (Arjan), NSCR / Leiden University

Abstract:
Confronted with growing public concerns about serious crime and violence associated with outlaw motorcycle clubs the Dutch government launched a whole-of-government approach to discourage their membership and to raise barriers intended to prevent OMCG members from committing (organized) crime. Part of the whole-of-government approach was a zero tolerance policy toward crimes committed by outlaw bikers, and increased investigative attention from the police and the public prosecutor's office. In this study we estimate the effects of the introduction of the whole-of-government approach in terms of changes in the level of officially registered crime across the Dutch biker population. We do so by applying the quasi-experimental technique of interrupted time series analysis to the conviction data available for 1617 Dutch OMCG members and 473 support club members.

Panel number: 7.17 - Presentation 7.17.1
No one is immune: Trafficking of the elderly

Author(s): Winterdyk (John), Mount Royal University, Calgary, Canada

Abstract:
The volume of scholarly work on trafficking in persons (TIP) is growing rapidly and it scope of coverage is expanding precipitously beyond the conventional forms (primarily the (sexual) exploitation of women and children) to include virtually all its types, as well as different groups of trafficked persons. Until recently, one category of TIP that has remained relatively unknown and comparatively under-researched is trafficking of the elderly. This presentation presents results of a review of the available information about this (new) phenomenon. Although limited, the existing evidence suggests that trafficking of the elderly is a complex and widespread enigma as it happens all over the world and takes on a variety of often intersecting forms, including trafficking for the purposes of begging, forced criminal activity, forced labor/servitude, financial exploitation, sexual exploitation, and ransom extortion. The presentation will conclude by offering a rationale for the development of an operational definition of trafficking of the elderly as a distinct TIP category.

Panel number: 7.17 - Presentation 7.17.2
Human trafficking in Europe and in the US – looking for common pathways

Author(s): LASOCIK (Zbigniew), University of Warsaw, Human Trafficking Studies Center, Warsaw, Poland

Abstract:
Although trafficking in human beings is a universal phenomenon, there are still major differences in the approach to this crime in Europe and in the United States. Differences arise from several issues, among which the legacy of American slavery seems to be one of the most important. On the other hand, Europe and the United States have created different cultures of law enforcement, which turns out to be important. One of the key forms of human trafficking in the world is the use of victims in sex business, i.e. forced prostitution. While in Europe many countries do not penalize prostitution, in the United States the absolute exception is where prostitution is legal. This in turn strongly affects the perception of victims of this crime. The similarities rely mainly on the fact that trafficking in human beings is synonymous with migration, both in Europe and in the United States. And on both these continents there is a strong, neurotic, fear of migrants. In the analysis that will be presented, the perspective of human rights will also have a significant meaning. This dimension of the crime of trafficking in human beings is much more present in Europe than in the United States.

Panel number: 7.17 - Presentation 7.17.3
Borders and Security: Researching Law Enforcement Response to Drug-Trafficking in a Low Trust Environment

Author(s): Scott (Alexandra), The University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Based on my research project on the complex multi-agency security cooperation along the drug-trafficking route in Central Asia, this paper reflects on an air of distrust between those who govern the heroin trade in the region. In the literature on transgovernmental cooperation, there is a dilemma of the unwillingness of member states to give up sovereignty in such a secretive and sensitive area such as intelligence sharing, even though they have similar security concerns and have a strong interest in sharing intelligence. Looking at the Central Asian region through a prism of this dilemma, I argue that such strong institutional and political resistance among law enforcement officials has hindered effective law-enforcement cooperation in the region. Security cooperation in Central Asia mirrors the situation known as the 'classic buffer state' model (Fawn, 2003) – when a country tries to balance its interests in relation to all of the powerful actors involved in geopolitical cooperation. It also supports the assumption that Central Asian countries are very careful, if not suspicious of initiatives supported by the Western powers, particularly those that aim to facilitate political transitions.

Panel number: 7.17 - Presentation 7.17.4
Child Trafficking for Adoption Purposes: The Criminogenic Factors of the German and Dutch Intercountry Adoption Systems

Author(s): Loibl (Elvira), Maastricht University

Abstract:
The last half-century has witnessed the emergence of a transnational market in adoptable children. Numerous cases have been uncovered whereby children from the Global South were obtained illegally to meet the high demand for adoption among couples and individuals in the Global North. Children were purchased from their impoverished families or abducted from their homes, the streets or from orphanages. Birth mothers were fooled into thinking that their new-born children were stillborn or died shortly after birth, while in reality the babies were being abducted from the hospitals. Vulnerable birth parents were coerced or provided with misleading information on the consequences of an adoption in order to obtain their consent for an adoption. After the children have been obtained illegally, they were being 'laundered' through the adoption system: their birth certificates and other documents necessary for an adoption were falsified or fabricated in order to hide the illicit means whereby they were obtained and to identify them as legitimately available for international adoption. This paper addresses some major

weaknesses within the German and Dutch adoption system that encourage and facilitate the trafficking in children for the purposes of adoption.

Panel number: 7.18 - Presentation 7.18.1
How can we understand the decline in youth crime? A statistical analysis of potential explanatory factors

Author(s): Svensson (Robert), Malmö University, Department of Criminology
Oberwittler (Dietrich), Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg, Germany

Abstract:
Youth crime has been found to decrease in several countries. How can we explain and understand this decrease? Different explanations have been discussed. In this study we examine the Swedish crime trend among young people between 1995-2017. We also examine whether several potential explanatory factors, such as daily routines, attitudes toward crime, attitudes toward school have changed over time in relation to crime. This study is based on the National Council for Crime Prevention's nationally representative school survey of year nine youth, i.e. 15 years of age. We will be using data from the surveys conducted between 1999 and 2017. Our analysis could be of interest in a wider debate on the crime drop.

Panel number: 7.18 - Presentation 7.18.2
Arab Youth Involvement in Delinquent Behaviors: Exploring the relevance of Hirschi's Social Bond Theory in a Traditional Culture and from a Qualitative Perspective

Author(s): Khoury-Kassabry (Mona), Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel
Ajzenstadt (Mimi), The Open University, Raanana, Israel / ,

Abstract:
Hirschi's (1969) social bond theory is one of the most widely examined and influential perspectives used to explain the involvement of youth in delinquency. Most studies of social bond theory have been conducted in Western countries and employing quantitative research. However, social bond theory's ability to explain youth involvement in delinquency in non-western countries, especially traditional cultures, have not been widely examined. The current study aims to fill this gap by exploring Arab Palestinian youth involvement in delinquency using qualitative research in Israel. In-depth, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 15 Muslims Arab youth who had committed minor crimes. The findings are anchored around the four main elements of social bond theory: attachment, commitment, involvement and belief. The findings showed that bond elements can be better predictors of youth violence while taking into consideration the socioeconomic, cultural, and political context of the adolescents. The study's findings reinforce the uniqueness of the situation in which Israeli Arab adolescents live and that seems to have an impact on their involvement in antisocial behavior and delinquent activity. We suggest contextualizing Hirschi's theory to enrich the observation of the theory's four elements in diverse social, political, and economic conditions.

Panel number: 7.18 - Presentation 7.18.3
Studying criminal decision making in context: Conceptual and methodological challenges.

Author(s): De Buck (Ann), Ghent University, Gent, Belgium

Abstract:
Currently a revival of criminal decision making can be observed in contemporary studies of crime causation. These studies are inherently interdisciplinary drawing on both conceptual and empirical resources of criminology, moral psychology, social psychology, behavioural ethics, game theory and neurosciences. Action theories such as Situational Action Theory and the Model of Frame Selection take a dual-process perspective and conceive of actor's decisions to become involved in rule breaking as the

direct result of a perception-choice process initiated by the convergence of an individual and the environment in which she resides. So far criminological research has been promising but further in-depth research is needed. The main objective of this presentation is to give an overview of good practices, shortcomings, challenges with respect to conceptual and methodological issues. We aim to answer ongoing discussions on the conceptualization and measurement of central concepts such as morality and self-control. We deal with ongoing discussions on research designs that have been used so far. The ultimate goal is to make suggestions for empirically testing (competing) claims in studies of decision making relating to rule breaking.

Panel number: 7.19 - Presentation 7.19.1

FloraGuard: understanding and supporting law enforcement needs and challenges to tackle the online illegal trade in endangered plants

Author(s): Lavorgna (Anita), University of Southampton

Abstract:
Illegal commerce in wild plants and their derivatives threatens and destroys numerous species and important natural resources. This illegal trade has been boosted by the commercialisation of the internet. There is consensus that the policing of such criminal activity is still limited and poorly resourced, and that law enforcement agencies lack awareness and technical capacity in investigation and prosecution services tackling the illegal trade in plants. Wildlife crimes have low priority on the law enforcement agenda, and as a result investigations are generally sparse. This presentation will focus on the preliminary results of FloraGuard, a project which combines innovative and cross-disciplinary ways of analysing online marketplaces for the illegal trade in endangered plants and analyses of existing policing practices to assist law enforcement in the detection and investigation of wild plant crimes. Based on semi-structured interviews with law enforcement officers and other relevant experts, the presentation will focus particularly on the analysis of current law enforcement practices, and on the identification of the challenges to be addressed to better assist law enforcement.

Panel number: 7.19 - Presentation 7.19.2

Coffee, forests and green justice: Exploring access to criminal justice as part of a participatory forest management scheme in Ethiopia

Author(s): Flynn (Melanie), University of Huddersfield, HUddersfield, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Forests are an important part of the Ethiopian landscape, providing habitat for wildlife as well as containing important species of wild plants, including wild coffee, spices and honey. They also act as a carbon sink. Therefore protection of forests and forest land is important locally and globally. One scheme operating in Ethiopia involves granting forest land tenure to local communities. Each community is entitled to access 'their' forest and sustainably harvest the wild resources, in return for monitoring, caring for and protecting the area. However, what happens when there is an illegal incursion? For such schemes to be effective, communities need to have access to a justice system that works to protect their rights and the forests. This presentation discusses the early findings of research, carried out with communities and officials in Ethiopia, which seeks to explore and map out the process(es) of justice and real-world barriers that those seeking to access it might face.

Panel number: 7.19 - Presentation 7.19.3

Restorative justice and environmental crime: the case of the Minamata disease in Japan in 1970

Author(s): Komatsubara (Orika), Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan

Abstract:
Restorative justice (RJ) is an approach to conflict resolution that is community-based. Few RJ studies focus on cases of environmental crime, despite the severe damage to local communities such crimes can

inflict. However, this presentation describes a restorative practice case taken from the history of environmental movements in Japan. The purpose of this study was to determine how RJ can help repair the harm caused by environmental crimes. I examined the case of Chisso-Minamata disease through research on materials including documents, hand-written letters, and movies. Industrial liquid waste that includes mercury released by the Chisso Co., Ltd. (hereinafter, Chisso) factory caused the Chisso-Minamata disease, creating a serious health hazard and killing 47 victims. I focus on the general meeting of Chisso's stockholders in 1970, because this was when a typical restorative process was put into practice. The victims who had a share of Chisso forcibly entered the meeting and expressed their anger and grief in front of the president, who was shocked and upset and sincerely apologized to them. From the perspective of RJ, through this dialogue, the offender was able to be transformed and the victims could express their feelings.

Panel number: 7.19 - Presentation 7.19.4

ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: THE SCALE, SCOPE AND CONTEXT OF PHENOMENA

Author(s): Kobajica (Sandra), Faculty for Criminal Justice, Criminology and Security Studies, University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Abstract:
Understanding and addressing environmental crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina [BiH] nowadays is undoubtedly a challenging task. Given the gap in green criminological literature in BiH, little is known about the nature and extent of environmental crime in general, and in particular, knowledge concerning this crime is lacking at different levels of governance in the country. The study examines the phenomena of environmental crime in BiH, emphasising its scale and scope. Therefore, in order to assess forms, extent and distribution of registered environmental crime in BiH, official criminal justice statistics were used. The study findings indicated that environmental crime does exist in BiH. The most frequent registered form is forest theft, followed by illegal hunting and fishing, torture and killing of animals and devastation of forests. It is widely assumed that there is a considerable number of cases that are not recorded in this field. Thus, development and implementation of criminal justice policies crucial for successful response to environmental crimes should consider the mentioned findings.

Panel number: 7.20 - Presentation 7.20.1

Restorative Justice and Trauma: The crossroads of competing models of crime and justice

Author(s): Wood (William), Griffith University, Southport, Australia

Abstract:
Restorative justice (RJ) represents an "accountability-based" model of justice for offenders, with focus on offenders taking responsibility for harms, making amends to victims, and successfully reintegrating following completion of their agreements. RJ stresses dialogue-driven interactions between offenders and victims with the assumption this may lead to enhanced offender accountability to victims, elicit offender empathy, and possibly reduce reoffending. On the other hand, research on trauma suggests appeals to normative moral or behavioral frameworks often miss underlying causal factors related to serious offending. In this paper, I examine the lack of focus or recognition of offender trauma within RJ. I suggest appeals to normative moral or behavioral frameworks may present problems in the success or outcomes of RJ interventions for offenders with histories of trauma. I also argue that inattention to trauma in the lives of serious and/or repeat offenders presents a problem for RJ claims of increasing compliance or reducing recidivism without a well-developed etiology of crime.

Panel number: 7.20 - Presentation 7.20.2

Identity, Transitions and Support: Processes of Desistance Among Ex-Military Personnel in Custody

Author(s): Haddow (Christine), Edinburgh Napier University, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Abstract:
While precise figures in Scotland remain unknown, 9% of respondents in recent prisoner surveys self-identified as ex-military (Scottish Prison Service, 2016). Existing research cites exposure to violence and trauma, problematic transitions from military life, alcohol misuse and mental health as factors in veteran offending. However, little is known about the lived experiences of veterans in prison, particularly their pathways to custody and available support. Within Scottish criminal justice the desistance paradigm has gained prominence and has been deemed 'essential' in SPS policy (SPS, 2013). This framework conceptualises the cessation of offending as a journey of identity change, and in practice highlights the role of families, communities and other supportive factors as 'assets' in the process (Farrall, 2002; Maruna, 2001; McNeill, 2012). This paper will explore the desistance process for veterans in light of their transition experiences between military, civilian and criminal justice realms. Drawing on data from ex-military personnel in custody in the Scottish Prison Service across two qualitative projects, it will discuss themes of identity, transitions and support. It will build on the central role of 'hope' in desistance research by proposing that military identity can be capitalised on as a means of overcoming shame and reinstating lost pride.

Panel number: 7.20 - Presentation 7.20.3
The Drug Treatment Court as Facilitator of both Desistance and Recovery: Theory and Reality

Author(s): Belenko (Steven), Temple University, Philadelphia, United States

Abstract:
Criminal behavior and substance abuse are inter-connected and many offenders have substance use disorders and related problems. Reducing drug-related crime requires attention to the determinants and processes of both recovery from substance use disorders and desistance from crime, and the provision of individual and social services that can promote and facilitate both recovery and desistance. Traditional criminal justice system models do not generally focus on both substance use and criminal behavior, nor do they address the individual and social factors that can affect desistance and recovery. In contrast, drug treatment courts are a therapeutic model of justice that have become popular in many countries over the past two decades. This presentation argues that the drug court has the potential to promote both desistance from criminal behavior and recovery from drug use. The drug court model incorporates and implements many of the processes and interventions that are theoretically associated with desistance and recovery. Despite some limitations and the need for additional research, drug courts have the potential to address many of the factors associated with reductions in both drug use and criminal behavior. Challenges for maximizing these impacts among drug court clients are discussed.

Panel number: 7.20 - Presentation 7.20.4
Desistance from politically and religiously motivated crime

Author(s): Nagel (Christoph), Technische Universität Berlin, ntrum Technik und Gesellschaft, Berlin, Germany

Abstract:
Still there is a lack of empirical studies in Germany on the topic of the exit from politically and religiously motivated crime, if we exclude studies on right-wing extremism. Taking a look at the literature, it seems as if there are many theoretical assumptions and considerations about distancing oneself from radical groups, but little data collected on the case. In order to better understand this phenomenon, we want to study the exits from radical Islamic groups. Part of our research project is to conduct interviews with people who are in the process of leaving or who have already left such a group. Our interview partners are not only, but primarily people who are supported by so-called (state) counselling centres. We put a special theoretical focus on the study of desistance from crime. How does a desistance work for those radicals? How is the decision made to leave, which difficulties have to be overcome and what role does "making good" (in reference to Shadd Maruna) play? What is the significance of the counselling centre,

the voluntariness of leaving, the alternatives, as well as individual and structural factors? We want to present and discuss first results from the research project.

Panel number: 7.21 - Pre-arranged panel
WG-PLACE: Police movement and spatiotemporal crime patterns

Author(s): Adepeju (Monsuru), Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This panel presents papers looking into the extent to which certain police activities, such as daily patrols and focussed interventions, have deterred criminals or caused crime displacement across space. Leveraging the availability of police (GPS) movement and offender datasets, these papers aim to unravel distinct spatial and temporal interactions between the police and offenders. The papers discuss the policy implications of these interaction in real practical environments.

Panel number: 7.21 - Presentation 7.21.1
What Police Patrol Routing Strategies Can Learn from Routing and Optimization Strategies Used by Road Assistance Services and Other Economic Models

Author(s): Dewinter (Maite), Ghent University, Belgium
Vandeviver (Christophe), Ghent University, Belgium / Braeckman (Eva), Ghent University, Belgium / Vander Beken (Tom), Ghent University, Institute for Social Drug Research, Department of Criminology, Penal Law and Social Law, Ghent, Belgium / Witlox (Frank), Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

Abstract:
Police patrol is a complex process and while on patrol, police officers must balance many intersecting responsibilities. Most notably, police must proactively patrol and prevent offenders from committing crime but must also reactively respond to real-time incidents and enforce the law. Since police resources are scarce and the response time for emergency calls has to be minimized, the efficiency of the patrol strategies used, is essential. Many of the existing articles on this topic are either incomplete - they do not cover all the intersecting responsibilities - or oversimplified. The objective of this paper is to systematically review scientific articles on routing and optimization strategies and algorithms. On the one hand, this includes in particular the criminological literature on police patrol. On the other hand, routing and optimization algorithms also occur in research that enhances the response time performance of other emergency responders, as well as in economic models, for example road assistance services and meal delivery services. Commonly used algorithms are genetic algorithms, ant colony algorithms, queuing algorithms, location-allocation algorithms and multi-agent patrolling models. This results in a general strategy or algorithm encompassing all the intersecting responsibilities, applicable to an urban area, apart from some context-specific adjustments.

Panel number: 7.21 - Presentation 7.21.2
Understanding Policing Demands and Deployment across space and time

Author(s): haleem (Muhammad Salman), Crime & Well-Being Big Data Centre, Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Over the last ten years, police forces in England and Wales have had to cope with significant budget cuts. Whilst crime and disorder has fallen, police forces report but are unable to quantify and qualify, increasing and changing demand for service. Making use of incident data and real-time police deployment (Tagged GPS) data from a large metropolitan police force, this paper not only probes the scale and nature of policing demands, but also their (overlapping) spatial and temporal character. It qualifies incident groups based on the national standard for incident recording (NSIR) covering administration, transport, anti-social behaviour, public safety and welfare together with crime. A series of simple visualization techniques are utilised to demonstrate: the changing scale and nature of demand by

incident type; that incidents typically comprise multiple incident groups; that incidents possess qualities associated with personal and area vulnerability; and, that policing deployment is significantly impacted by resource availability in relation to the spatial and temporal patterning of policing demands. The findings illustrate the potential of novel, yet existing, data to inform a closer appreciation of policing demands and deployment across space and time.

Panel number: 7.21 - Presentation 7.21.3
Police Journeys after Crime

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

Abstract:
Police are rarely present when crime is committed; instead, shortly after a crime is reported to the emergency services, they are often dispatched to respond to the incident. Because most crimes unfold in only a few minutes – after which the offender generally leaves the scene –and it usually takes police longer to arrive at the scene, the opportunity to apprehend an offender has typically passed. From the perspective of catching offenders, therefore, concentrating police resources at the crime scene might not be the most effective strategy. Nevertheless, many police forces strive for low response times and often multiple police vehicles rush to the scene. Although some research on police response times exists, little is known about how police actually get to the scene: the routes they take, the extent to which they converge, and their consequent absence elsewhere. This study combines two years (2013-2014) of police vehicle GPS-tracking data from police district Kennemerland, Netherlands, with crime registration data. After map-matching the GPS-tracking data to OpenStreetMap street segments, we relate police vehicle movement data to the topology of the street network. We analyze vehicle tracks around the times serious crimes get reported, characterizing response behaviour and contrasting it with routine movement.

Panel number: 7.22 - Pre-arranged panel
Penal Culture in France and Germany

Author(s): Drenkhahn (Kirstin), Freie Universitaet Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Abstract:
The session provides the opportunity to discuss findings from the French-German project "Penal Cultures on the Continent". The project uses methods from comparative law and social sciences to take a closer look at German and French criminal justice, opinions about crime and punishment in the population, reporting about crime and security in the media, and the role that criminal law plays in politics. In this session, we will talk about the two criminal justice systems, the development of legislation in criminal matters since the 1990s and about aspects that influence how media report about crime and security.

Panel number: 7.22 - Presentation 7.22.1
The French and German system of penal sanctions in theory and practice

Author(s): Drenkhahn (Kirstin), Freie Universitaet Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Abstract:
The presentation provides an overview of the French and the Germany system of penal sanctions. In a first step, key features of these systems are discussed as laid out in the main codifications in domestic criminal law. While the new French Criminal Code of 1992 aimed at individualizing the process of sentencing according to principles of the New Social Defense, criminal law in Germany traditionally focusses on retribution and thus does not leave a lot of room for individualization. In a second step, the practice of these two systems will be compared using official criminal justice statistics.

Panel number: 7.22 - Presentation 7.22.2
Rising punitivity? A Comparison of French and German Penal Legislation

Author(s): Nickels (Johanna), Freie Universitaet Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Abstract:
Apart from surveys focusing on individual punitivity, the common indicator in comparative Punishment & Society research for a country's level of punitiveness has for long been imprisonment rates. This presentation aims to contribute to a more refined perspective by shifting the focus to the legislative level. As legal provisions can be understood as the outcome of the political process and as the scope of action of the criminal justice system, it seems vital to get a better and systematic understanding of penal legislation and its evolution throughout time. This presentation will give insight into the development of an innovative tool for coding legislative changes in German and French criminal law. Methodological problems of integrating comparative legal and social science concepts and possible solutions on how to overcome these challenges will be discussed and preliminary results presented.

Panel number: 7.22 - Presentation 7.22.3
Criminal refugees, a powerless state and concerned citizens? German media reporting on crime and security

Author(s): Zum-Bruch (Elena), Ruhr-Universitaet Bochum, Faculty of Law, Bochum, Germany

Abstract:
The media have a particularly important responsibility in reporting about crime and security. They play a central role in the constitution of penal cultures, since their reporting not only influences the public's perception of crime, but also provides the legitimatization for the implementation of criminal policy proposals. But which factors influence crime and security reporting? By analyzing 20 expert interviews with crime reporters, department and studio heads of leading German media, various factors were identified that influence their reporting. How these shape the German penal culture will be discussed in the presentation.

Panel number: 7.23 - Pre-arranged panel
TWGJJ PANEL 8 – Penal Detention and Child Imprisonment

Author(s): Randazzo (Silvia), KU Leuven University, Belgium

Abstract:
In spite of the global trend towards a decrease in rates of crime and particularly of youth offending, there is an increasing global recognition that penal detention is over-used in the administration of justice, including in Europe. Discrimination in the justice system is widespread, violence continues to be endemic at all stages of deprivation of liberty in the administration of justice, whereas children in detention are overly exposed to various forms of violence, including in the form of discipline measures, such as corporal punishment and other violent means of discipline, excessive use of restraint measures and the use of indefinite solitary confinement. In response to that and to an increasing awareness worldwide, various prevention practices are discussed and proposed. This panel will discuss the phenomenon of children in penal detention, ranging from a global to a local perspective, emphasising the risks and challenges, but also proposing ways forward and offering prevention perspectives.

Panel number: 7.23 - Presentation 7.23.1
Children in Penal Detention: A Global Perspective

Author(s): Goldson (Barry), Randazzo (Silvia),

Abstract:
In October 2016, the United Nations Secretary General announced the appointment of Professor Manfred Nowak to lead the United Nations Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty. The Study is being supported by a United Nations Interagency Taskforce and an Expert Advisory Board and it is focusing on children deprived of liberty in six key domains: in the administration of justice; in places of detention with

their parents; in immigration reception/detention facilities; in institutions for their care and protection; in contexts of armed conflict and of national security. The final report on the Study will be presented to the United Nations General Assembly in New York in October 2019. This paper will outline some of the key findings pertaining to children deprived of liberty in the administration of justice and it will consider the implications of the same findings for juvenile justice law, policy and practice in Europe and beyond.

Panel number: 7.23 - Presentation 7.23.2
The use of solitary confinement as a form of punishment: a study on disciplinary regimes in Catalan juvenile prisons

Author(s): Ruiz Cabello (Úrsula),

Abstract:
Spanish juvenile penitentiary law provides a disciplinary regime with the main goal of maintaining order and control of the prisoners. Despite being a crucial issue in terms of fundamental rights and legitimacy of the institution, disciplinary regimes in juvenile facilities are under-researched in Spanish criminology. More research is needed to determine their forms and to understand their applications. The current presentation is part of an ongoing study about the application of disciplinary regimes in Catalan juvenile facilities, and it is divided in three parts. Firstly, the legislation about disciplinary regimes is presented. Secondly, longitudinal data about the imposed sanctions are analyzed, disaggregated by sex, nationality and age. Finally, some questions about the negative effects of punishing in a juvenile confinement situation are raised, concerning legal analysis and statistical data. Preliminary findings show wide use of solitary confinement as the most imposed sanction. Regarding nationality, preliminary research shows how foreign children in detention are more likely to be subject to sanctions and, in terms of population, they are overrepresented.

Panel number: 7.23 - Presentation 7.23.3
Global perspectives on prevention of violence against children in the criminal justice system, including in the context of penal detention

Author(s): Foussard (Cedric),

Abstract:
Children who come into conflict with the law are more likely to have experienced violence or adversity than their non-offending peers. Exacerbating the deleterious effects of this childhood trauma, children's contact with the juvenile justice system poses undue risks of physical, sexual, and psychological violence. Contrary to the international legal requirement that the primary purpose of the penal system is to rehabilitate and reintegrate, children face these deeply harmful risks of violence at all stages of criminal justice involvement. This presentation will focus on the violence that children experience through their contact with the juvenile justice system, and in particular in the context of deprivation of liberty. More specifically, global perspectives in terms of prevention of violence against children will be offered, outlining some of key contributions from the soon-to-be-published book, co-edited by the presenter, and titled "Violence Against Children in the Criminal Justice System: Global Perspectives on Prevention". The argument will be based on different international instruments (such as the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children) and linked to global initiatives such as the UN Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty.

Panel number: 7.24 - Presentation 7.24.1
Post-genocide Society, Criminology, and Pedagogy of Lifelong Learning: An Analysis of the Empirical Example of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Author(s): Basic (Goran), Linnaeus University, Växjö, Sweden
Delić (Zlatan), University of Tuzla, Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Abstract:

The war in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1992–1995) is the historic background of this paper, as produced in the reports of the United Nations and documents presented during international and national trials concerning war crimes committed during period. A literature review forms the analytical basis and contains various studies from the domains of war sociology, social epistemology, pedagogy of emancipation and lifelong learning, and sociology of knowledge. The aim of the paper is to analyse: 1) the negative/dark sides of social capital in the Bosnian–Herzegovinian post-genocide society that emerged because of decades of symbolic and real war and post-war violence against the people in Bosnia and Herzegovina; and 2) the possibility of social development in the direction of a positive/lighter side of social capital, in the sense of legitimising progressive politics of social development based on the following foundations: a) learning peace, coexistence, and reconciliation; b) acknowledgment that genocide was carried out during the war and actively denied after the war; c) condemnation of genocide (both during the war and the post-war period); and d) active work to recognise the status of and obtain compensation for the victims of the genocide (at the social, organisational/institutional, and individual levels).

Panel number: 7.24 - Presentation 7.24.2

Education and Boko Haram insurgency in north eastern Nigeria: the shrinking space in adamawa and borno state

Author(s): Umar (Mohammed), federal university of kashere gombe state, Nigeria, Gombe, Nigeria

Abstract:
Abstract Northern Eastern Nigeria for almost a decade has been contending with problems associated with Boko Haram insurgency. The region is comparatively lagging behind in access to qualitative education. The activities of Boko Haram and its strong disdain for western education at all levels made schools to be one of the primary targets of the insurgents. These resulted in setting schools ablaze, kidnapping and displacements of students, forceful closure and relocation of students, thus rendering a large pool of students to be out of school. These has exacerbated the challenges of education and security in the region. The paper employs the use of both primary and secondary data to evaluate the impact of insurgency on education in the North East. It adopts human development approach as framework for analysis. The study reveals that insurgency has negatively affected education and constituting a threat to national security. It also discovers that government's effort aimed at returning out of school children back to school is grossly inadequate and ineffective. The paper recommends that Governors in the region should declare a state of emergency on education to increase school enrolment most especially targeting the reabsorption of the out of school children.

Panel number: 7.24 - Presentation 7.24.3

Post-sentencing restorative justice approaches and terrorism victims: a paradox?

Author(s): Robalo (Teresa), University of Macau, Macau, Macao

Abstract:
Restorative Justice may take the form of victim-offender mediation, circle sentencing or family group conferencing and it aims to restore the bonds broken by the crime. Particularly, it might produce remorse and shame in the offender, lessening recidivism. However, crime victims might not wish even to face the offender. At times, they simply prefer to write him a letter or to encounter other offenders who have committed similar crimes. Research shows that solutions as the latter are effective and may have positive effects in both victims and offenders. Being a matter of fact that the likelihood to find alive the offender of a terrorist attack is not high, but also that in some cases hate crimes towards certain population groups might occur, legislators shall find a way to deal with the aftermath of this specific crime for the sake of the victim but having also in mind other potential victims who belong to the same ethnic or religious group as the offender. In this presentation, I will focus on the advantages of Restorative Justice approaches, namely post-sentencing solutions and their applicability in cases of terrorism, answering to this question: are we facing a paradox or an interesting paradigm?

Panel number: 7.24 - Presentation 7.24.4

The Influence of Procedural Justice Practices on Intimate Partner Violence Victimization

Author(s): Maxwell (Christopher), Michigan State University, School of Criminal Justice
Moore (Angela), U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute for Justice, Washington, D.C., United States

Abstract:
For more than a decade, American and European procedural justice theorists have dominated discussion regarding the nature of police reforms. The majority of this research has focused on testing whether police officers' procedurally just treatment of citizens alter the citizen's views of law enforcement as well as gains their immediate cooperation and compliance. Research generally shows that there is a contemporaneous association between more just treatment and key outcomes, but what researchers have not yet clearly established is whether this positive association is sustainable beyond the encounter. This paper will address this gap by examining whether the perception of procedural and distributive justice delivered by police officers is related to long-term compliance among males arrested for assaulting their female partners. Using interview data gathered from both the arrestees and their victims, this paper will test in several ways whether a procedural justice index is associated with outcomes involving the same and any victim up to 12 months after the arrest. If the effect of procedural justice on intimate partner violence is sustainable then there are significant implications for how police respond to reduce subsequent violence particularly in jurisdictions where arrest is the preferred or required outcome of the encounter.

Panel number: 7.25 - Presentation 7.25.1

Concentration or Dispersion? Conditions and Contradictions of Local Drug Policies in German Train Station Districts

Author(s): Lukas (Tim), University of Wuppertal, Institute for Public Safety and Emergency Management, Wuppertal, Germany
Haverkamp (Rita), University of Tübingen, Endowed Professorship of Crime Prevention and Risk Management, Tübingen, Germany

Abstract:
The life history of German drug addict Christiane F. showed exemplary how in the 1970s a drug scene developed around the Berlin "Bahnhof Zoo". Now, as then, public spaces near train stations are used for drug consumption and dealing. However, whereas no drug counselling services were available at the time, a variety of services now concentrates in many station districts. Residents, travellers and other user groups therefore complain about crime and disorder and about feeling not being safe and secure. Their concerns as well as broad urban transformation processes initiated on-going controversies on how to deal with marginalised groups. Police and municipal public order authorities aim to "keep the scene moving" in order to displace drug users into their own neighbourhoods. A supply close to home is also supported by parts of the addiction help system, but the displacement practices hinder their work with some clients who hardly dare to venture into the vicinity of the drug service facilities. Based on a broad variety of interviews with experts, the presentation focuses on the contextual conditions and contradictions of local drug policies in Düsseldorf and Munich. The results are part of the research project "Safety in Train Station Districts (SiBa)".

Panel number: 7.25 - Presentation 7.25.2

Hot, Hotter, Hottest? A comparative analysis of Hot Spot analyses and Hot streets analysis of different crime types.

Author(s): van der Kemp (Jasper), Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Ernst (Anne), Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands / Kruijer (Marco), Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands / Besselink (Luca), Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Abstract:
Hot spot analysis is hot. Analysing where crimes cluster is both in the academic world and daily police practice quite common. Criminological research has an established stream of studies into the existence and persistence of hot spots, and aims to understand why hot spot exist. Police practice has adopted hot spot policing as policing strategy and is based on – usually one type of – hot spot analysis. Recently in criminological studies analysing clustering at the street level is becoming hotter than hot spot analysis. As most criminal phenomena occur at a specific location – and on street level – rather than in a vaguely defined area using street level analysis seems most promising for explaining geographical crime distribution. In this paper we will address the influence of the level of analysis as follow from using hot spot or hot street analysis. We will use a number of different hot spot analysis techniques (i.e. varying kernel density models and nearest neighbour hierarchical clustering) and hot street analysis with different crime types for comparing the outcomes. We will present analysis of burglaries and car arsons as examples and discuss the methodological aspects to determine which clustering technique is hottest.

Panel number: 7.25 - Presentation 7.25.3
Mapping insecurity at the municipality of Moschato-Tavros

Author(s): Zarafonitou (Christina), Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Department of Economic and Regional Development, Athens, Greece
Kalamaras (Dimitrios), Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Department of Economic and Regional Development, Athens, Greece

Abstract:
The aim of this study is to examine the insecurity of citizens connected with crime in Moschato-Tavros municipality and investigate the social perception regarding the type of policing required in order to prevent and confront the resulting problems. In that respect a survey was conducted from April 2017-February 2019 in the form of personal interviews with permanent citizens of the municipality by using a structured questionnaire. Based on census, the spatial level of analysis was chosen the block level and so a stratified sampling was created, resulting in a sample size of 474 questionnaires, covering the whole area of study. The dataset was analyzed twofold, by using descriptive statistics and cartographically. The main problems reported were firstly property crimes (burglaries, robberies) and secondly desertion of areas resulting in drug abuse and lack of light among others. The citizens feel secure in the area close to the city hall and insecure in the areas close to the train stations and the road connecting them. This insecurity is based mostly on incidents of burglary, robbery, drug abuse and physical assault. Victimization occurs in blocks near the police station and the train station and mostly were reported to the police.

Panel number: 7.25 - Presentation 7.25.4
Graffiti as art or a sign of neighbourhood degradation?

Author(s): Zarafonitou (Christina), Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Athens-Attica, Greece
Kontopoulou (Eleni), Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Athens-Attica, Greece / ,

Abstract:
Graffiti constitute interventions in public space that depending on their kind and content are considered to be either as street art or as vandalism or as political protest or as expression of symbolic messages. The graffiti are classified as urban phenomena and are often associated with the degradation of a region and the insecurity of residents and passers-by. In Greece, recent social changes are mainly related to the financial crisis and their impact is obvious in the city of Athens. The result of these changes is the degradation of many areas mainly in the center of the city. Our previous survey on the ghettoisation of certain central areas had already recorded signs of greater degradation. This research focuses on the association between, on the one hand, the environmental and social degradation and, on the other hand,

the victimization and insecurity of inhabitants and workers in these areas. In this context, emphasis is placed on the study of the type and quantity of graffiti in central areas of Athens and in consideration of any connection with the other characteristics of their deterioration, such as abandoned houses, closed shops, garbage in the streets, public drug use, illegal sex working and illegal trade.

Panel number: 7.26 - Presentation 7.26.1
Prisoners' Experiences of Bereavement Prior to and/or During Custody

Author(s): Simanovic (Tia), University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This presentation will discuss some preliminary findings of an emerging PhD study on bereavement and imprisonment through criminology and social work lens. Processing of grief might be more difficult while detached from one's natural support systems and bereavement rituals, which could be additionally hindered by prison culture and norms. Scarce research already indicated the distressing reality of being bereaved behind bars (e.g., Masterton, 2014), which this study examined further. Through qualitative research methods (interviews), conducted in two Scottish prisons at one point in time, it examined prisoners' experiences of bereavement prior to and/or during custody, as well as the coping mechanisms employed. In addition, it explored institutional impacts, effects, and responses to grieving in prison. This presentation will focus on a small, yet diverse sample of male and female prisoners included in this study, and examine some of the emergent themes regarding the (lack of) support available in prison for grieving prisoners, prisoner-officer and prisoner-prisoner dynamics that potentially shape bereavement experiences, challenges around prisoners' funeral attendance, and the overall role and impact of prison in the context of bereavement.

Panel number: 7.26 - Presentation 7.26.2
A prison governor's perspective: Results from an explorative study of the Swiss prison system

Author(s): Isenhardt (Anna), University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland
Hostettler (Ueli), University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland / Mangold (Conor), University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

Abstract:
As part of a more extensive study, which primarily focused on prison staff and inmates, prison governors were asked how they experience their work and the potential challenges they face. This study made use of an online questionnaire, addressing 83 prison governors and received responses from 45 governors. Based on the received answers, we explore the satisfaction of the governors, concerning different dimensions of the penal system, such as structural, legal, and staffing. This exploration focuses on different aspects of the governor's work, including leadership, security and order, prison labour, offender therapy, and staffing. Furthermore, this study also analyses how satisfied governors are with the collaboration between different actors within the prison system, their attitudes towards inmates, and what actions they feel need to be taken in the future.

Panel number: 7.26 - Presentation 7.26.3
There Goes the Neighborhood? Crime, Blight and Parolee Integration

Author(s): ten Bensel (Tusty), University of Arkansas at Little Rock, Little Rock, United States
Craw (Mike), University of Arkansas at Little Rock, Little Rock, United States / ,

Abstract:
Scholars have begun to explore the role of environmental context on recidivism. Some have suggested that impoverished and socially isolated neighborhoods are likely to high rates of crime and disorder, unemployment, poor health access, and high mortality rates. For ex-offenders, who are likely to return to the same neighborhoods where they initially committed their crimes, this could increase criminal opportunities, limit social support services, and attenuate support networks. Thus, it is reasonable to

argue that neighborhood contextual factors may have an impact on recidivism. For this study, we examined the relationship between recidivism and neighborhood conditions among ex-offenders released from the Arkansas Department of Corrections and returned to Little Rock, AR between 2008-2015. In addition, we geocoded code violations, renovation and building permits, and crime incidents from the City of Little Rock Housing and Neighborhood Program, Planning Department, and Police Department. We conducted a survival analysis to understand the time span from prison release to return, while controlling for individual and neighborhood-level factors. We found that indicators of blight significantly affected the hazard of recidivism, but not indicators of crime.

Panel number: 7.26 - Presentation 7.26.4

The primary goods of the Good Lives Model of offender rehabilitation as determinants for well-being in adolescents: results of a large school-survey in Belgium

Author(s): Serie (Colinda), KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium
Pleysier (Stefaan), Leuven Institute of Criminology KU Leuven, Belgium / Put (Johan), Institute for Social Law & Leuven Institute of Criminology

Abstract:
Current correctional and rehabilitation interventions for adolescent offenders tend to be problem- and risk-focused. Partly as a critique to this risk-focus, 'the Good Lives Model (GLM) of offender rehabilitation' was developed. The GLM argues that in order to sustainably prevent recidivism, interventions should not only aim to reduce, avoid or eliminate offender's (criminogenic) risks and problems/deficits, but also focus on their (non-criminogenic) human needs, values, and strengths to improve their well-being. This idea is based on two main assumptions. The first assumption holds that all human beings strive to obtain a universal set of life goals/human needs in order to achieve well-being, called 'primary goods'. The second assumption states that a failure in pro-socially obtaining these primary goods (due to personal limitations and/or environmental disadvantages) can result in offending behaviour, as an alternative, anti-social attempt to pursue the valued goods. Although a vast number of studies report on what contributes to well-being in adolescents, a single study on specifically the GLM primary goods and their relation to well-being (in adolescents) seems to be lacking. This study therefore examined whether these GLM primary goods are related to adolescent well-being.

Panel number: 7.27 - Pre-arranged panel 7.27.1

The impact of technology in crime trends: hypotheses for the crime drop

Author(s): Miró-Llinares (Fernando), Miguel Hernández University

Abstract:
Much has been written in recent years to try to resolve, or at least give a convincing answer to, one of the fundamental criminological questions of our time: the general decline in crime rates in most Western countries, also known as Crime Drop. Most researchers who have worked on this subject from one perspective or another have reached some consensus on a number of the key issues that define this phenomenon, asserting that it admits decreases in crime rates at different times and places and that, moreover, these may be of different intensity for different forms of crime. However, there has been ample scope for discussion of what the causes are, what factors have influenced the decline, whether it is actually widespread or even whether it is actually a decline. In a deep debate, many authors have tried to explain this decline by developing different macro approaches such as firearms regulation, migration flows, policing strategies, processes of civilization and modernization, or improvements in security, among others. However, with a few exceptions, few theses have surpassed the academia's criticisms.

Panel number: 7.27 - Presentation 7.27.2

Crime Drop or Police Recording Flop? On the Relationship between the Decrease of Offline Crime and the Increase of Online and Hybrid Crimes

Author(s): Caneppele (Stefano), University of Lausanne

Abstract:
In a paper published recently, the authors of this presentation consider that the rise of online and hybrid crimes have contributed to the drop of offline crimes. This is a consequence of the development of the Internet, which changed the lifestyle and routine activities of the population, and opened a breach in traditional police-based crime prevention strategies. This new scenario helped consolidating the private security market and, indirectly, led the companies involved to hold a strategic data collection, which could be used to study cybercrime. This line of reasoning casts doubts about the universality of the so-called crime drop and the typical explanations of it. This presentation provides further evidence of the relevance of including cyber-related offences when trying to explain crime trends since the 1990s.

Panel number: 7.27 - Presentation 7.27.3
Crime trends, Information Technologies, and crime opportunities: two hypotheses to help explain the crime drop

Author(s): Miró-Llinares (Fernando), Miguel Hernández University
Moneva (Asier), Miguel Hernández University

Abstract:
In this paper we propose two non-exclusive alternative hypotheses that help explain the crime drop. The first hypothesis refers to the penetration of Information Technologies in the dynamics of online leisure and is related to the decrease in juvenile delinquency. The main reasoning is that, by spending less time on the street and more time at home, young people have fewer opportunities to commit certain crimes that require physical convergence between people or people and things, and this will be reflected in crime rates. The second hypothesis concerns the shift of criminal opportunities from the physical to the virtual environment, associated with the widespread relocation of people's daily activities into cyberspace. As more time is spent in cyberspace, convergence between people and things is more likely in there and less likely in physical space, resulting in more opportunities to commit crimes in the former environment. Consequently, physical crime decreases while crime committed in cyberspace increases. To support these assumptions, panel data from UCR and CSEW have been analysed and compared with data collected from other sources, such as the UK Statistical Office or the UK Financial Office.

Panel number: 7.27 - Presentation 7.27.4
Cyber fraud and the Internet-era property crime rise

Author(s): Kemp (Steven), University of Girona

Abstract:
While the Spanish National Police applaud the recent crime drop in their official statistics and attribute this reduction to increased police efficiency, international literature postulates that there is a large dark figure of cyber fraud. With the aim of exploring cyber fraud underreporting in Spain and Europe and its implications for prevention strategies, the present study analyses crime trends in Spanish police statistics, fraud data from the Bank of Spain and the European Central Bank as well as the results of national victimisation surveys from a number of European countries. The study finds that although offline fraud levels appear relatively stable, cyber fraud is extremely prevalent, rising rapidly and likely to continue increasing. Underreporting appears to be considerably higher than for other property crimes, thus, the real crime rate is likely much greater than the official and public police forces appear underprepared to deal with widespread cyber fraud. The findings highlight the need for evidence-based fraud prevention strategies which are designed and implemented through cooperation between the police, academia, the public administration and, importantly, the private sector.

Panel number: 7.28 - Presentation 7.28.1
The ethics of migration research: old problems, new challenges

Author(s): Soliman (Francesca), University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Abstract:
As contemporary forms of social control evolve, criminology continues to embrace new fields of enquiry, such as crimmigration and migration control. However, there are methodological and ethical challenges facing criminologists who join migration studies. My research looks at the social harms caused by EU-level migration control on migrants and border communities, and this presentation is based on my ethnographic fieldwork on the Italian island of Lampedusa, the closest EU territory to Libya and a key point of entry for irregular migrants. While my fieldwork sought to examine the social harm caused by border control systems, I was surprised to find considerable harm caused by decades of persistent political, media, and academic attention. I observed examples of unethical research and academic exploitation, in turn exacerbating research fatigue and contributing to increased social tensions and decreased security. These hidden vulnerabilities may bring scholars to underestimate the harmful consequences of iterative research. As we join an already prolific research field, we must be wary of following blindly down well-trodden paths, especially when funders guide research priorities towards high salience issues. By heeding the lessons of critical and radical criminology we can ensure we provide a unique and ethical contribution to migration research.

Panel number: 7.28 - Presentation 7.28.2
Assessing the victimization risk of migrants in Germany: Findings of the German Victimization Survey 2012 and 2017

Author(s): Church (Daniel), Federal Criminal Police Office Germany, Wiesbaden, Germany

Abstract:
In contrast to many other European countries, a periodic crime survey on the national level has not been established in Germany yet. Furthermore, only two large-scale and nationwide surveys with a sample size over 30.000 were implemented since the 1990s – one in 2012, and its replication in 2017. These two CATI-mode conducted victimization surveys offer the opportunity to study recent changes in victimization risk, fear of crime, trust in the police and other attitudes related to the criminal justice system in Germany. With about 11.500 first- and second-generation migrants, the pooled sample provides a good data base to focus on migrants' life circumstances and changes between 2012 and 2017. The presented findings show that it is necessary to distinguish between various types of offences, different migrant groups, and the generation of the migrants to capture the differences in victimization risk compared to non-migrants. This holds true even if well-known determinants like age, sex, education level or the level of urbanity are taken into consideration. In addition to the findings, some possible explanations for observed differences are explored.

Panel number: 7.28 - Presentation 7.28.3
Document frauds as a method of facilitating the unlawful stay of foreigners in Poland

Author(s): Szulecka (Monika), Institute of Law Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences

Abstract:
The very broad wording of the provision concerning facilitating or enabling unlawful stay of a foreigner in Poland (article 264a introduced to the Polish Penal Code in 2004) became an inspiration to investigate what kind of behaviours are identified by the law enforcement and the courts as forms of this offence. This also encouraged to ask the question who are people identified as offenders under this provision and what kind of bonds connected them with foreigners benefiting from their help. The recent study covering the analysis of 243 cases of court verdicts issued between 2004 and 2017 referring to this offence revealed that 75% of these cases involved document frauds, particularly obtaining an attestation of the untruth under the false pretences. This result is not surprising unless the broader context is taken into account. The aim of the proposed paper, based on the mentioned study, is to address the identified controversies by answering, among others, the following questions: 1/ what were the circumstances of document frauds perceived as the form of facilitating illegal stay on the territory of Poland; 2/ was the

document fraud accompanied by another form of facilitating unlawful stay, such as offering accommodation or marriage of convenience.

Panel number: 7.29 - Pre-arranged panel
Corporations and atrocity crimes

Author(s): Huisman (Wim), Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Abstract:
The role of corporations and business in the commission of atrocity crimes is increasingly acknowledged. The papers in the panel are based on the analysis of a database of over 120 cases in which corporations have been accused of involvement in atrocity crimes. Quantitative analysis and qualitative analysis of these cases allow answering criminological research questions about this understudied form of corporate crime. The papers presented are based on a collaborative research project of Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam and Griffith University, Brisbane.

Panel number: 7.29 - Presentation 7.29.1
The Involvement of Corporations in Atrocity Crimes: crime scripts and contexts

Author(s): Huisman (Wim), Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands
Karstedt (Susanne), Griffith University, Criminology, Brisbane, Australia / Boldis (Eszter), Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Abstract:
Atrocity crimes qualify as gross human rights violations under humanitarian law and as the core crimes of international criminal law: genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. While political and military leaders are generally seen as most responsible perpetrators, corporations often also have an important role to play in the commission of these crimes. This is not a new finding. As leaders of large German corporations stood trial for their involvement in and complicity to the crimes of the Nazi regime during World War II, the Nuremberg trials are seen as the starting point of judicial and academic interest in corporate involvement in atrocity crimes. Since then, from Apartheid South-Africa, Latin-American military juntas, to African armed conflicts, corporations have been accused of enabling, exacerbating or facilitating the atrocities committed in these historical contexts. This paper presents the first results of analyzing over 120 cases – spanning decades and continents – of alleged involvement of corporations in atrocity crimes. This paper will analyze what kind of companies get involved in what ways in what kind of crimes, looking at the industries, the crime scripts, the relations with perpetrators and the violent contexts in which business facilitates atrocities.

Panel number: 7.29 - Presentation 7.29.2
Opportunity structures for corporate involvement in international crime

Author(s): Kruckenberg (Clara), Griffith University, Criminology, Brisbane, Australia

Abstract:
Corporate involvement in International Crimes is a complex, yet socio-political highly relevant issue. Involvement of transnational companies in human rights violations more generally differs according, economic sector, nature of involvement and organisational characteristics. What are the specific patterns of involvement in atrocity crimes, i.e. war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity? For a better understanding of corporate involvements in international crime, it is essential to identify contexts and patterns associated with these offenses. Analysing a dataset of 120 cases of corporate criminal involvements, we aim at identifying recurring settings that facilitate, instigate and motivate corporate involvement in atrocity crimes. Using Routine Activity Theory, this contribution is taking a closer look at the relationship between offenders and victims, types of involvement, presence of guardians, and

motivating targets, trying to establish a link between these factors and the emergence of corporate crime. What patterns of concurrences and causal relationships can be identified, what are amplifying and regulative effects?

Panel number: 7.29 - Presentation 7.29.3
Corruption and corporate involvement in atrocity crimes

Author(s): Groen (Suzanne), Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Abstract:
In various cases, corporations in the global north have been accused of being involved in harms in the global south, including both human rights abuses and corruption. Considering that these accusations often take place in roughly the same context, it is interesting that, to date, little research has been carried out to investigate the relationship between corporate corruption and the commission of international crimes. How do corporations become complicit in gross human rights violations through corruption? And what types of corruption do we observe in different cases? By providing a systematic overview of various types of corruption in relation to different types of gross human rights violations, this paper aims to reveal how corruption manifests itself and, how corporations subsequently become involved in international crimes. Such an overview is particularly valuable as it sheds light on the potential risks of particular forms of corruption and demonstrates its further implications.

Panel number: 7.29 - Presentation 7.29.4
Neutralization techniques of corporate involvement in international crime

Author(s): van de Vorst (Maaike), Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Abstract:
Neutralization techniques for white collar crime exist in five different types: 1.) denial of harm, 2.) denial of victims, 3.) condemning the condemners, 4.) appeals to a higher goal and 5.) denial or transfer of responsibility. There are multiple articles applying this theory to white collar crime. However, this typology has never been applied to corporate involvement in international crimes. Application of this theory might lead to two important findings. Firstly, it might highlight new neutralization techniques that are unique to corporate involvement in international crimes. Secondly, examining the relationships between neutralization techniques and case-specific information can shed light on the rationalization used by companies for their involvement, and a possible pattern of these neutralization techniques. For example the relation between the type of crime committed and the neutralization used, or between the type of industry and the neutralization can both give valuable information.

Panel number: 7.30 - Presentation 7.30.1
Big Data as a new way to prevent and combat crime - views of security professionals in the EU

Author(s): Neiva (Laura), University of Minho, Braga, Portugal
Machado (Helena), University of Minho, Braga, Portugal

Abstract:
Big Data is a challenge for criminology. Its definition involves the high volume of data, the speed at which data is processed, and the variety of data. In crime control, it is a preventive tool that guides police strategies and criminal justice decisions, and is considered a promising mechanism in the surveillance and prediction of risk in the fight of organized and cross-border crime. This paper focuses on the case of applications of Big Data in the field of criminal investigation. Our aim is to understand the security professional's views about the potential applications of Big Data, based on qualitative research including 48 interviews with professionals involved in the implementation and operation of the so-called Prüm network for the exchange of forensic DNA data in the EU. The results show different expectations about the role of Big as a tool to support the early phase of criminal investigation: recognizing the usefulness of the technique, providing examples of potential application in their work, considering

possible obstacles that may arise from the implementation of a new criminal investigation technique, and arguing for the need to continue to resort to traditional means of combating crime. In general, support the expansion of Big Data.

Panel number: 7.30 - Presentation 7.30.2
Relationships between Police Officers and Residents and Its Effect on Community Policing in Slovenia

Author(s): Meško (Gorazd), University of Maribor, Ljubljana, Slovenia
Erčulj (Vanja Ida), University of Maribor, Ljubljana, Slovenia / Hacin (Rok), University of Maribor, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Abstract:
The focus of the study was to compare police officers' and residents' perceptions of mutual respect, quality of relations, and willingness to cooperate with the police. The sample comprised 520 police officers and 1,266 residents from 24 Slovenian municipalities and police stations, who were surveyed in the spring months in 2017. Results of statistical analyses showed that statistically significant differences exist between police officers' and residents' perceptions of quality of relations and willingness to cooperate with police in the fundamental police activities and community policing. Moreover, quality of relations, willingness to cooperate with police officers in performing fundamental tasks, gender, personal income and size of the municipality revealed as factors that correlate with residents' willingness to cooperate with the police in community policing. On the other hand, quality of relations and perception of residents' willingness to cooperate with police officers in performing fundamental tasks correlate with police officers' perception of residents' willingness to cooperate with the police in community policing.

Panel number: 7.30 - Presentation 7.30.3
Risks and potential benefits of using alert systems to identify missing children

Author(s): Brantl (Isabelle), Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences, Frankfurt, Germany
Klein (Barbara), Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences, Frankfurt, Germany

Abstract:
According to Missing Children Europe (MCE), 250,000 children are reported missing in the EU every year. While most cases are resolved quickly, the emotional distress for parents of missing children is to be taken seriously, since missing children are more vulnerable to a variety of crimes, including homicide. In order to resolve cases of missing children more quickly, alert systems such as the AMBER alert for missing children have spread more widely since the 1990s. However, while there are some benefits to these systems, the connected risks or disadvantages of the prevalent systems should also be considered. These range from the possibility of warning the abductor through the alerts to the ineffectiveness of photo-based systems and also include putting the future of runaways at risk by making their status known. The EU-funded research project ChildRescue (HORIZON 2020 Grant Agreement Nr. 780938) that is currently being conducted in four EU countries (Belgium, Cyprus, Germany, Greece) aims at improving the currently used systems through an interdisciplinary research approach including both recent criminological findings as well as technological advances to create an alert system with reduced risks.

Panel number: 7.30 - Presentation 7.30.4
Domestic Violence Trought the Eyes of the Court - An analysis of high court decisions in Portugal

Author(s): Moreira (Sara), University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal

Abstract:
Domestic Violence was (is) perceived as a normal scenario which enabled the pater familias to keep the order within the family. However, due to a broader understanding of its effects and the rights of those involved, Portuguese society and, therefore, the legislative and judicial systems, took into their hands to

change that scenario - shifting from an encouraged to a condoned behaviour and finally to an unaccepted reaction to domestic disputes. Regarless of the fact that domestic abuse was criminalized over thirty five years ago (1982), Portuguese society is still struggling with this phenomenon. In the past couple of years the spotlight has been set upon court decisions which depreciate the victims and the severity of this crime. Domestic violence is a high profile topic and to us it is paramount that we look into the decisions from the Portuguese Courts of Appeal, to understand the perception of the judicial system and figure out what still needs to be done to prevent recidivism and impunity. In order to come to a conclusion, we have analysed decisions from the years of 2016 through 2018, from the Coimbra, Lisbon and Porto Courts of Appeals, and also the works of portuguese and international authors.

Panel number: 7.31 - Presentation 7.31.1

Subjective and Institutional Consequences of Reduced Criminal Responsibility

Author(s): Törölä (Miisa), University of Eastern Finland, Kuopio, Finland

Abstract:
This pioneer study produces information on the well-being of offenders with mental disorders, and increases the sociological understanding of reduced criminal responsibility in prison settings applicable in Scandinavian context. The main motivation for conducting this research rests upon the fact that there is no knowledge on the everyday life of prisoners whom have been evaluated as having reduced criminal responsibility at the time of their conviction. The main object of this multidisciplinary study is to explore the social consequences of diminished criminal responsibility relative to prisoner him/herself, and the function and duties of the prison service. The research combines forensic psychiatric and sociological approaches. By combining multidisciplinary resources and knowledge, a broader and more comprehensive theoretical understanding of the research themes is gained, discussing of the interrelationship between the punitive and therapeutic penal practices in prisons, and the social consequences of the evaluation; on the stigma related to the category, and on the special status of prisoners with this particular evaluation. The study applies both quantitative and qualitative methodologies. The research produce information on the legal, medical and social position of offenders with mental problems, and supporting the ongoing discussion about appropriate treatment of this particular group.

Panel number: 7.31 - Presentation 7.31.2

A design approach to transforming prison: top-down, middle-out, bottom-up

Author(s): Karthaus (Roland), University of East London, London, United Kingdom
O'Brien (Rachel), University of East London, London, United Kingdom / ,

Abstract:
Over the past decade, the authors have undertaken applied research aimed at improving conditions and outcomes for those living, working and visiting in prisons in the UK. Top-down governmental policies to transform the prison service have mainly been ineffectual and in some cases counter-productive. The service is characterized by hierarchical organization and the research has applied design thinking at multiple levels to challenge and precipitate change within both the commissioning and operational areas: System Design (top-down): working at the national policy level to advance the rehabilitative purpose of prison. Place-based Design (middle-out): working with individual prison establishments in different places and contexts to explore what this means on the ground. Everyday Design (bottom-up): working with individuals in the system to reveal their capacity to enable and support change. Whilst the characteristics of the UK prison system are unique, the methodological approach is internationally applicable.

Panel number: 7.31 - Presentation 7.31.3

'What Did I Do?': Exploring the Purpose of Accountability among Prison Managers

Author(s): Curristan (Sarah), Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

Rogan (Mary), Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

Abstract:
Prisons are home to a vulnerable population that is subject to a striking asymmetry of power. External oversight, monitoring, and accountability are vital avenues by which prison conditions are examined, prisoners' rights and entitlements are safeguarded, and power can be checked. They are also a means by which performance is evaluated by external bodies and therefore present a significant source of criticism for these organisations. Yet, little is known about how prison staff view accountability practices and the bodies that oversee their work. Drawing upon interviews with thirty-five members of the Irish Prison Service, this paper establishes a typology of accountability functions that captures the variety of ways in which the demand for account is interpreted, framed, and experienced by prison management. It outlines the prominence of accountability as a vector for blame, as well as positive interpretations in which accountability is viewed as a catalyst for improvement. Further research on how oversight and accountability are experienced by prison staff is required, and particularly an examination of how receptiveness to these external bodies is shaped by these interpretations. The lived experience of prison managers in Ireland is considered as a starting point for such research.

Panel number: 7.31 - Presentation 7.31.4
Promotion of democracy in prison and probation

Author(s): Jukschat (Nadine), Deutsches Jugendinstitut e. V., Halle, Germany
Jakob (Maria), Deutsches Jugendinstitut e. V., Halle, Germany / Herding (Maruta), Deutsches Jugendinstitut e. V., Halle, Germany

Abstract:
In 2017, 16 pilot projects financed by the German Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth within the federal program "Demokratie leben!" (Live democracy!) took up their work in the German penal and probation system aiming to prevent radicalization and initiate and support deradicalization processes. The presentation gives insight into selected findings of the scientific monitoring of these projects, which are empirically based on qualitative interviews with project performers and prison staff as well as participant observations of project activities. The presentation in particular focuses on the question to what extent prevention of radicalization can or even needs to be promotion of democracy and critically discusses the radicalization paradigm. Building on that, special challenges promotion of democracy faces in the context of an institution characterized by hierarchical structures and compulsion: for example, how can democratic principles and values such as participation, diversity and tolerance be conveyed and taught, although inmates in everyday life hardly can apply to them through to the institutional context. Drawing on experiences of the pilot projects opportunities and challenges of pedagogical and structural promotion of democracy within the penal system are discussed.

Panel number: 7.32 - Presentation 7.32.1
Gender beliefs and intimate partner violence among young people

Author(s): Hohendorf (Ines), Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany

Abstract:
In studies on intimate partner violence (IPV) victimization and perpetration are attributed to the social character of the sexes. Therefore, international studies explicitly analyze gender beliefs and gender roles to explain IPV. Unlike these studies, German criminological research on IPV uses the sex of a person in place of gender. Following the international approach, the present German study measures the gender of a person to examine the link between social character and victimization resp. perpetration. A sample of 14 to 25 years old teenagers and young adolescents (n=1,276) build the empirical basis for the quantitative analysis. Selected results from this online survey will be presented based on role and action theory. The presentation addresses to what extent gender stereotypes occur and how it effects the likelihood of victimization resp. perpetration.

Panel number: 7.32 - Presentation 7.32.2

Examining the effects of IPV vignette conditions and perceiver attitudes on intentions to help heterosexual and same-sex IPV victims among college students with prior interpersonal violence education experience

Author(s): Jin (Helen), University of Houston-Clear Lake

Abstract:
Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a pervasive social problem that affects millions of women and men each year in United States and across the globe. In response, IPV education and training policies and programs have been implemented and have demonstrated promising results in raising awareness of IPV, targeting individual violence-tolerant attitudes, and effectively preventing, stopping, and responding to IPV. Despite these empirical and policy advances in the IPV literature, victimization experiences among sexual minorities continue to be overlooked, which is problematic noting that the prevalence estimates of same-sex IPV are equal to or higher than estimates of heterosexual IPV. Similarly, scholars have underscored the need for IPV education programs to include discussions on the unique dynamics of same-sex relationships in order to enhance willingness to help and to provide tailored resources for sexual minority IPV survivors. The current study addresses these gaps in the IPV literature using 429 survey questionnaires from undergraduate students enrolled at a mid-sized public university in the South U.S. to assess the effects of IPV vignette conditions, in which sexual orientations were manipulated, and participant adverse attitudes, such as sexism, homophobia, and victim credibility on intentions to help.

Panel number: 7.32 - Presentation 7.32.3
Criminal policy against perpetrators of homicide based on gender identity

Author(s): Hodo (Amra), Fakultet za kriminalistiku, kriminologiju i sigurnosne studije, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Abstract:
Women in prisons in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina face numerous problems, starting with geographical issues – there is only one facility in FB&H that is exclusively made to imprison women; then sanitary, hygiene and accommodation issues, all the way to the topic of this research – prosecution and sentencing issues. In 2017, there were 47 women in Tuzla prison, out of which 17 of them were imprisoned for hoimcide. The rest of them were mostly sentenced for theft, robbery, embezzlement, economic crimes and other. This research aims to prove that Courts in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina don't take into consideration social and/or criminal history of women who committed homicide while sentencing them, in order to reduce their sentence, as much as they do in cases of male offenders. Methodology that will be used in this research is based on accusation records and verdicts for women and men, that are serving those sentences at the moment in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Panel number: 7.33 - Presentation 7.33.1
Criminology and principal forms of normalized, ignored, neutralized, or ignored forms of human harm

Author(s): Kanduč (Zoran), University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Abstract:
The presentation deals with massive, routine, almost everyday types of victimization occurring not as single events but as ongoing processes, e.g. alienating work (blackmailing workers, depriving employed people of far too much time, energy or other precious goods being indispensable for autonomous, meaningful, or pleasurable activities, and, moreover, generating grotesquely unjust inequalities), advertising (i.e. permanent economic propaganda worshiping private richness), market competition (as the key mechanism of perpetuating capitalist objective, quasi-natural "laws" that govern and restrict the human/social ones), and legal rules (backed by state violence) that guarantee the distribution and accumulation of chief resources. It highlights the relationship between criminology and that sort of

"normal violence" (including various forms of its political, ideological and cultural justification), and tries to explain why it has been mostly neglected so far. also, particular attention is focused upon the huge increase of the victimization in question in Slovenian (post)transitional, post-"socialist" society. Besides, it is accounted for the reasons of the deep-rooted tolerance (or, in so many cases, even eager acceptance or promotion) of that kind of structurally based humiliation, exploitation, oppression, and nearly totalitarian control (over both work and more and more reduced "free" time).

Panel number: 7.33 - Presentation 7.33.2
Ticket Inspectors in Action: Body-Worn Camera Analysis of Aggressive and Non-Aggressive Passenger Encounters

Author(s): Friis (Camilla Bank), University of Copenhagen, Sociology, Copenhagen, Denmark Liebst (Lasse Suonperä), University of Copenhagen, Sociology, Copenhagen, Denmark / Philpot (Richard), University of Lanchaster, Psychology, Lanchaster, United Kingdom / Lindegaard (Marie Rosenkrantz), NSCR, Criminology, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Abstract:
While research on workplace aggression has mainly focused on individual and institutional level risk factors, comparatively little is known about how employee victimization unfold. To address this gab, we offer a micro-situational analysis of how ticket inspector actions in fining events are associated with risks of passenger aggression. Data were a video sample of real-life ticket fining events, recorded with occupational body-worn cameras during public bus service in and outside Copenhagen, Den-mark. Estimated with a logistic regression model, results show that inspector display of physical dominance and verbal authority actions are positively associated with passenger aggression. By contrast, being accommodating towards the passenger is negatively associated with victimization. These findings are in line with situational studies of conflict encounters emphasizing that victims may play a role in shaping aggressive outcomes. We discuss the implications of these findings for the study of workplace aggression and victimization preventive strategies in public employee settings.

Panel number: 7.33 - Presentation 7.33.3
Attitudes of students in Serbia towards punitiveness: The impact of gender and victimization experience

Author(s): Copic (Sanja), Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research, Belgrade, Serbia Nikolic-Ristanovic (Vesna), Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia / Stevkovic (Ljiljana), University of Belgrade, Faculty for special education and rehabilitation, Belgrade, Serbia

Abstract:
In 2018 Serbia took part in the Comparative Study of Student Attitudes towards Punitiveness and Gay and Lesbian Issues that encompasses ten European and non-European countries. The data is collected with the use of a standardized questionnaire, while respondents are students who could work in the criminal justice system. In Serbia, the survey was conducted on a sample of 188 students of the third and fourth year of the undergraduate studies at one state and one private university in Belgrade, including three faculties: Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, Faculty of Philosophy-Department of Psychology, and Faculty of Law. Along with other questions, the questionnaire consisted of three scales of attitudes: towards lesbians and gay men, crime, and criminal sanctions. The paper aims at presenting a part of the survey findings concerning students' penal attitudes. The paper will start with a brief overview of the research methodology. This will be followed with presenting findings of students' penal attitudes and contributing factors, particularly focusing on gender and victimization experience. Additionally, we will analyse if more punitive attitudes are accompanied with more negative attitudes towards lesbians and gay men. In the final part, we will point out to main conclusions and recommendations.

Panel number: 7.33 - Presentation 7.33.4
On the victimological use of shame

Author(s): Pemberton (Antony),

Abstract:
Victimological perspectives on justice processes involve understanding the difference between countering injustice and doing justice (Pemberton, 2019). Justice concerns the relationship between people while the experience of injustice involves an "ontological assault" on victims' sense of self, which with reference to Susan Brison's phenomenology can be clarified as damage/ diminishment/ destruction of the victim's embodied, narrative and autonomous self. Countering injustice therefore also involves consideration of the identity issues the ontological assault poses to victims. The paper will develop the ethical relevance of this and the manner in which it differs from the way justice is conceptualized through reference to the work of philosopher Bernard Williams: in particular his "Shame and necessity". Williams argues that the centrality of guilt in our conceptions of morality has unnecessarily limited our view in the aftermath of wrongdoing to the "what happened here"-questions guilt poses. The conception of shame Williams traces to the ancient Greeks instead also involves questions concerning the identity of those involved: the "who am I" questions. The paper will argue that this conception of shame offers new inroads to understanding countering injustice, thereby further illuminating a victimological perspective on justice processes.

Panel number: 8.1 - Pre-arranged panel
Traditional Organized Crime and Gangs: asymmetric trends?

Author(s): Savona (Ernesto), Università Cattolica Milan, milan, Italy

Abstract:
This panel draws upon research into street gangs in East London (England) and organized crime groups in Italy in the last decade. The research suggests that the structures activities and modus operandi of each of these groupings is changing but also that, in some respects they are also converging. Thus while traditional Organised Crime Groups in Italy are becoming more flexible with a flatter, more diffuse, structure, in London street gangs appear to be becoming more hierarchical and better organized. Some established, 'second generation' street gangs appear to be evolving into what the UK National Crime Agency describes as Criminal Business Organisations, while in Italy, organized crime groups (such as Camorra) are leaving room to gangs with 'street presence'. In London changes in street gangs appear to be a product of changing drug markets and a shift from a demand to a supply-led enterprise in which the extension of market share has supplanted the defence of territory or 'turf' as the primary role of the gang

Panel number: 8.1 - Presentation 8.1.1
Presentation 1

Author(s): Savona (Ernesto), Università Cattolica Milan, milan, Italy

Abstract:
Ernesto Savona (Transcrime-Università Cattolica, Milan) shows how traditional Organized Crime in Italy as in many other countries is moving toward less violence and more infiltration in the legitimate economy. Entrepreneurs have replaced In Italy old bosses when accountants and lawyers are the skeleton of traditional criminal organizations. The business model is changing: less illegal activities, more investments in the legitimate economy, less violence. In some areas, such the city of Naples juvenile gangs are replacing old camorra organizations. They have more flexible organizations and different business model with more violence, immediate illegal money and no investments. It seems that traditional criminal organizations are moving toward more flexibility and fragmentation. Processes due also to the impact of control policies requesting also more preventative policies as project PROTON recommends for reducing their recruitment.

Panel number: 8.1 - Presentation 8.1.2
Presentation 2

Author(s): Pitts (John), University of Bedfordshire / Andell (Paul), University of Suffolk, United Kingdom

Abstract:
John Pitts (University of Bedfordshire) with Paul Andell (University of Suffolk) John Pitts has recently completed a study of the impact the County Lines model of illicit drug distribution on socially disadvantaged children and young people in the target destination (The End of the Line, 2018). His first piece of research in this field (Reluctant Gangsters, 2008), undertaken between 2006 and 2007, investigated the emergence of violent, drug-dealing, street gangs in North East and South London. He explored the connections between, worsening social disadvantage, the globalisation of the illicit drugs trade and the various forms of violence and drug dealing that emerged in these two locations. His study focussed in part upon the impact of the Jamaican gangs that relocated in major UK cities in the late 1990s. Ten years later Andrew Whittaker revisited the North East London research site and analysed developments in street gangs, gang crime and drug dealing in the intervening period. John Pitts will outline the findings from his initial research, how these findings were received by criminologists and criminal justice professionals and the ensuing debates. He will also reflect upon the significance of Andrew Whittaker's research and its implications for policy makers, academics and criminal justice professionals.

Panel number: 8.1 - Presentation 8.1.3
Presentation n. 3

Author(s): Whittaker (Andrew), School of Health and Social Care | London South Bank University

Abstract:
Andrew Whittaker (London South Bank University, UK) has recently completed a study of gangs in London that examined how gangs are developing a new operating model that is more organized and business-like. The study undertook interviews with young people involved in gangs and practitioners working on gang-related issues. Using data from the study, the presentation will explore the extent to which youth gangs in London are becoming more organised and resemble organised criminal groups. Traditionally, gangs were seen as expressive and organised crime groups as instrumental. A classic study of gangs, Reluctant Gangsters, was completed in the same area of London ten years previously (Pitts, 2008) and found that gang members described an emotional connection with their postcode and expressed their identity through wearing gang 'colours' and other insignia. The current study found that this had changed significantly and the new operating model rejects visible signs of gang membership as 'bad for business' because they attracted unwanted attention from law enforcement agencies. Rather than a postcode area to be defended, territory is increasingly regarded as a marketplace to be protected.

Panel number: 8.1 - Presentation 8.1.4
Presentation n. 4

Author(s): Paoli (Letizia), KU Leuven

Abstract:
Letizia Paoli (KU Leuven) and Peter Reuter (University of Maryland) The term organized crime has two distinct meanings: a set of criminalized profit-making activities and a characteristic of organizations. The paper starts with the observation that organized crime activities (such as drug dealing and human trafficking) are found in many, if not most, jurisdictions, whereas the kinds of organizations that can be designated as organized crime are found only in a few. The paper also analyzes and categorizes the different forms of criminal organizations, distinguishing between those that have their roots in pre-modern times and those that do not (mafia-type v. modern criminal organizations). On the basis of an extensive literature review, the paper then explores the determinants of both forms of organized crime and, in particular, it assesses the role of state bodies in enabling or preventing the consolidation of large-scale, both mafia-type and modern, criminal organizations

Panel number: 8.2 - Pre-arranged panel
Police Deviance in Germany

Author(s): Zum-Bruch (Elena), Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany

Abstract:
Current research at the Ruhr-University Bochum focussing on Police and deviant behaviour inside the instituion will be presented. First, there is the project "Police use of excessive force in Germany" founded by the German Research Foundation, which combines a quantitative victims survey with qualitative expert interviews about police violence in Germany. We will introduce first general findings as well as results regarding protest and demonstrations. Besides, there will be some insight into pro-organizational deviant behaviour collected during a participating observation within the German police.

Panel number: 8.2 - Presentation 8.2.1
Police pro-organizational deviance – A Typology

Author(s): Zum-Bruch (Elena), Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany

Abstract:
Because of their position of power, police officers are expected to behave in a law-abiding manner. Police violence, corruption or extremism are accordingly discussed and treated as dysfunctional behavior by the public, civil society organizations, governmental authorities and the media. But does police deviance always have to be dysfunctional? Or are there also apparently functional norm violations with which police officers want to contribute to the achievement of the organization's goals? By conducting a participating observation in the German police, five different types of police pro-organizational deviance were identified. With them police officers wanted to remain effective, compensate the supposedly unjust law, contribute to the achievement of target agreements, support colleagues and follow instructions.

Panel number: 8.3 - Pre-arranged panel
Reflections on police legitimacy in Belgium

Author(s): Feys (Yinthe), Ghent University, Gent, Belgium

Abstract:
Police legitimacy has been studied to a great extent. In this panel, we combine insights of some Belgian studies related to this topic. These studies did not primarily focus on police legitimacy, but by presenting a diversity of topics related to this subject, we hope to give some indications as to how police legitimacy can be enhanced. Carrol and Sybille will focus on internal evaluators of local security and prevention policies and analysts working as civilians. They will reflect on how their evaluations contribute to the legitimation of the evaluated practices. Sarah and Carrol will reflect on police legitimacy in regard to problematic police selectivity. They will include and discuss analyses by first-line police officers themselves. Yinthe will focus on moral dilemmas faced by police officers and the way in which police officers handle these situations. She will reflect on the impact moral dilemmas can have on police legitimacy. Antoinette will discuss the impact of evolutions within policing practice on legitimacy. As new challenges in technology and phenomena confront police with new questions and dilemmas, it is important to keep track of these challenges and to have a view on the impact they may have on the level of legitimacy.

Panel number: 8.3 - Presentation 8.3.1
The hazards of working as operators in the evaluation of safety and prevention activities

Author(s): Tange (Carrol), National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology, Department of Justice, Belgium

Abstract:
Various empirical studies led at the Centre de recherche. Pénalité, sécurité et déviances (Université Libre de Bruxelles) and the National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology (Department of Justice, Belgium) analyse two functions: internal evaluators of local security and prevention policies and analysts working as civilians within Belgian local police forces. This presentation focusses on their practices and the challenges faced during their production of knowledge. That analysis is an excellent vantage point to understand how their evaluation also contributes to the legitimation of the evaluated practices. The internal evaluators and analysts occupy a central place in the planning and evaluation of local safety and prevention policies. By doing so they also legitimatize the necessity and orientation of those policies. Indeed, the generated knowledge aids the policy-making and the allocation of public resources, by prioritizing the local needs. This way, these actors are inherently caught up in the turmoil of power stakes. Their function or their work might even be used in bargaining with different audiences and interlocutors that have an interest in the evaluated local policies or in the evaluation process.

Panel number: 8.3 - Presentation 8.3.2
Police legitimacy under construction: Talking with patrollers and encouraging certain practices

Author(s): Van Praet (Sarah), National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology, Department of Justice, Belgium

Abstract:
A recent research project on problematic police selectivity was completed. The main objective of this action research was to identify practices of problematic police selectivity and their mechanisms, but also to work on ways to deal with it with police officers. This research took place at the demand of a police force that has been working for 20 years on community policing and specifically on the relationship between police officers and the various communities living in the area. After a series of observations to access the problems regarding police selectivity, meetings based loosely on InterVision methods were constructed and tested with police patrollers. The aim was not only to analyse what the problems were through an analysis made by solely the researcher, but also to include and discuss analysis by the first-line police officers themselves of the problems and their coping mechanisms. Questions around the sense of police and police legitimacy appeared to be central in the analysis conducted with the first-line officers. This presentation will focus on the actions, on the processes put into place by the research to trigger this issue, to the difficulties, the potentialities, and will reflect on the results of the tested action.

Panel number: 8.3 - Presentation 8.3.3
Moral dilemmas within the police: Legitimacy under pressure?

Author(s): Feys (Yinthe), Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP), Ghent University, Belgium

Abstract:
In the course of a doctoral research project on police officers' ethical decision-making processes, police officers were asked about the moral dilemmas they experience and their decision-making process when faced with such a dilemma. Afterwards, these dilemmas and processes were tested in a largescale online survey that was sent out to all Dutch-speaking and French-speaking police zones in Belgium. In this presentation, some findings of these two approaches (exploratory interviews and online survey) will be presented and discussed. We will specifically reflect on the impact moral dilemmas (and the way they are handled) can have on police officers' legitimacy and ways to enhance this legitimacy. We will also reflect on the practical implications of these results.

Panel number: 8.3 - Presentation 8.3.4
Evolutions in policing and the impact on legitimacy

Author(s): Verhage (Antoinette), Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP), Ghent University, Belgium

Abstract:
Evolutions within policing practice, both on a technological and on a practical level, may both support and challenge police legitimacy. For example, the use of bodycams is seen as a way to enhance legitimacy, though international research findings also suggest that there may be an adverse effect of this new technology in policing. In this presentation, these new challenges for policing and the potential impact they may have on legitimacy will be discussed, both from a literature point of view and from the point of view of recent research results based on recent survey results in the domain of police integrity and integrity policy (Feys & Verhage, 2019). In these studies, police zones and police employees were asked to give insight into their integrity policies and how they feel about using new methods in policing practice. We will go into how both technology and integrity issues confront police practice with new questions and dilemmas. By contemplating these challenges we might get a view on the impact they may have on the level of legitimacy.

Panel number: 8.4 - Pre-arranged panel
Prison leave across Europe

Author(s): Robert (Luc), Ghent University (& NICC), Ghent, Belgium

Abstract:
Early release has received much attention in the last decades (e.g. release in European countries, Dünkel et al., 2010). Debates about early release are usually focused on parole or conditional release, at the moment prisoners re-enter society, and on how they fare upon release. In contrast, prison leave has remained mostly under the scientific radar, although there are very good reasons why separate scientific attention is warranted. Prison leave represents a first important step for prisoners towards their reintegration into society, and in many occasions it is a required first step before being eligible for early release. Furthermore, prison leave may be helpful in countering or limiting negative effects of imprisonment, including social isolation and estrangement from one's family. On a normative level, European institutions have subscribed prison leave (Recommendation by the Committee of Ministers, the ECtHR).. Yet, little is known about prison leave and whether and how it exists across Europe. In this thematic panel, we zoom in on aspects of prison leave in four different countries: Belgium, Finland, France and Spain. The goal is to bring to the scientific arena descriptions, scientific evidence and reports about the use and practices of prison leave in these countries.

Panel number: 8.4 - Presentation 8.4.1
A better fit between decision-makers. Reflecting on recent changes in deciding over prison leave in Belgium

Author(s): Robert (Luc), Ghent University, IRCP, Ghent, Belgium/NICC, Brussels, Belgium
Mine (Benjamin), NICC, Brussels, Belgium / Jonckheere (Alexia), NICC, Brussels, Belgium / Maes (Eric), NICC, Brussels, Belgium

Abstract:
In this presentation, we sketch the role and place of two actors involved in decision-making: the prison director and the Service for the Management of Imprisonment (SMI). After a prisoner applies for a type of prison leave, the prison director provides a formal advice to the SMI, and the SMI takes the final decision. Research conducted in 2012 had laid bare differences in decision-making by prison directors and the SMI, resulting in a poor degree of agreement in decisions on prison leave (e.g. for an extended type of prison leave, in less than 50% of the cases in which prison directors gave a positive advice, the SMI decided to grant the leave). Since then, internal changes in decision-making by the SMI have led to a shift in the relationship between prison directors and the SMI, resulting in a better fit between both decision-makers. After reiterating these changes, we reflect on what is to happen next. Improving upon the criteria to decide of prison leave have not been followed by substantially higher levels of granting

leave. In light of the very low level of absconding and recidivism, further steps can be taken in improving decision-making.

Panel number: 8.4 - Presentation 8.4.2
Prison leave in Finland - experiences from the past 50 years

Author(s): Kilpeläinen (Mia), University of Eastern Finland, Law School, Finland

Abstract:
The aim of this presentation is two-fold: to describe the prison leave system as applied in Finland and to elaborate on the main findings of the study concerning prison leave. In addition, recent development in prison leave will be discussed. According to the Finnish Imprisonment Act, the purpose of prison leave is to support the prisoner in maintaining prisoners´ positive outside contacts, to advance prisoners' placement in society and to reduce the harmful effects caused by imprisonment. There are three different kinds of prison leave used in Finnish system: leave based on sentence length, leave for an important reason or for a particularly important reason. Statistical analysis of the prison leave data revealed that there are positive and negative factors influencing the granting of prison leave. Positive factors were age, first prison term, sex (woman) and marital status (married). Negative factors included the type of crime (DUI-offenders), inability to work, the amount of disciplinary punishments and foreign nationality. During the years, the amount of prisoners has decreased, but the number of prison leave has increased. The amount of breaching prison leave conditions has also decreased. One reason for these positive results might be an enhancement in electronic monitoring techniques.

Panel number: 8.4 - Presentation 8.4.3
French prison day leave and the rationale behind it: Resocialisation or prison management?

Author(s): Evans (Martine), University of Reims, Law Faculty, France

Abstract:
In France, prison leave (permission) is awarded to prisoners by the reentry judge (in the context of a multi-agency commission, which takes place in prison and comprises the governor, some guards, probation officers and the prosecutor. The allocation of permission raise two series of issues. The first issue pertains to the lack of due process principles governing the decision-making. Prisoners are not present at the commission's meeting, and cannot be represented by an attorney. Additionally, recent law allocates the power to grant permissions to prison governors. Other than further reduce legitimacy of justice, this will negatively impact the conditions attached to permissions. So far, the rationale for permissions has mostly been about ensuring that prisoners' reentry process is prepared (e.g. with job centre plus, hospitals, and so on), and that they can keep qualitative contacts with their support system outside the prison walls. Additionally, permissions have become a form of test that JAP use to ensure prisoners can be trusted in the outside world. In other words, permissions are about rehabilitation. Since the main interest of governors is to keep good order, one can expect that they will shift from this reentry-rehabilitation focus to a safety-discipline one.

Panel number: 8.4 - Presentation 8.4.4
Prison leave and legitimacy in Spain

Author(s): Larrauri (Elena), Pompeu Fabra University, Department of Law, Spain

Abstract:
This paper explains the institution of prison leave in Spain. Firstly, I will briefly describe the regulations governing prison leave and provide data on its use in Spain. I will point out that although half the prison population benefits from a prison leave, a main problem is that it is granted at a very late stage of the sentence, and that immigrants have a very low probability of obtaing it. Secondly, I will explain the criteria used in order to determine if a leave is granted, the wide discretion that psychologists in particular enjoy, and why this procedure might be experienced by the prisoner as unfair. Thirdly, I will

describe the mixed system that allows both Prison Boards and Judges to make decisions about leave and how this often produces confusing results for prisoners. For instance, a positive prison report being followed by a negative judicial response due to the wide discretion that judicial authorities also enjoy. Finally, I draw some tentative conclusions about how a lack of clear criteria and procedure in relation to prison leave might also affect legitimacy in prison.

Panel number: 8.4 - Presentation 8.4.5
Prison leave as a matter of access to justice – Denmark as example

Author(s): Storgaard (Anette), Aarhus Universitet, Denmark

Abstract:
On a broad conceptual level, Access to Justice can be delineated into two distinct thesis: 1) The practical thesis, which entails a focus on the practical means through which people can achieve access to courts and legal counselling/legal aid etc. 2) The democratic theses, which concerns broader questions regarding participation, and ultimately the means to affect justice as an end in itself. To put it more directly: Is justice always just ? Or can all legal acts and decisions made by legal authorities always be justified? Prison leave will be discussed in the light of the democratic thesis. Prison leave is legally regulated but not as a general right for all prisoners. The prisoners' chances to estimate or foresee the chances of being allowed a prison leave are minimal due to a complicated formal process before a prison leave can be granted. The development in legal regulation and number of prison leaves will be presented.

Panel number: 8.5 - Pre-arranged panel
What does carceral geography bring to carceral studies? (2/2)

Author(s): Mincke (Christophe), NICC / Université Saint-Louis Bruxelles, Brussels, Belgium

Abstract:
The term 'carceral geography' (Moran et al 2011) describes a vibrant field of geographical and space-centred research into practices and institutions of incarceration, ranging from prisons to migrant detention facilities and beyond. Although rapid, its development is far outpaced by the expansion, diversification and proliferation of those strategies of spatial control and coercion towards which it is attuned. Carceral geography is in close dialogue with longer- standing academic engagements with the carceral, most notably criminology and prison sociology. Dialogue initially comprised learning and borrowing from criminology, but within a more general criminological engagement with spaces and landscapes, recent years have seen criminologists increasingly considering and adopting perspectives from carceral geography. In this session we want to continue this dialogue and critically engage with questions around what a spatial focus can bring to carceral studies. How do spatial approaches help to: • understand the new challenges the prison is confronted with? • define the carceral within or outside walls? • better understand the functioning of carceral institutions? • raise new questions for the century-old prison?

Panel number: 8.5 - Presentation 8.5.1
Carcerality, Carceral Mobility, Interfaces and the Justice Journey

Author(s): Moran (Dominique), University of Birmingham, School of Geography, Earth and Environmental Sciences, Birmingham, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper argues that prior carceral research has tended to focus on understanding experiences within just one 'stage' of the criminal justice system – and particularly the prison. However, individuals experience the justice system as a continuous process, and this paper argues that analysing it in discrete stages, (and particularly prioritising the prison), means we know very little about how these stages and their constituent spaces are experienced in sequence and relative to each other. The paper envisages the

justice journey as a series of carceral spaces through which people pass, sequentially, and perhaps repetitively and cyclically, under the (direct or indirect) care and supervision of a range of state- and non-state actors. It further considers 'carceral interfaces' to be the handover points between carceral spaces, (such as prison reception, or court transfer) enabling transition between them. This notion of 'carceral interfaces' extends current conceptualisations of the nature and location of the 'carceral' and carceral mobilities; and furthers thinking about the ways in which techniques and technologies of control permeate everyday, lived, and domestic spaces and experiences; and the often convoluted and meandering carceral 'circuits' experienced as justice journeys sequentially, circuitously and/or repetitively navigate spaces and providers.

Panel number: 8.5 - Presentation 8.5.2
In the interstices of institution : sociology of free places in prison

Author(s): Belle (Grégoire), Université Lyon 2, Centre Max Weber, Lyon, France

Abstract:
This research represents a straight continuation of my previous work (master's de- gree), which consisted in an ethnographic study of a prison's library. In order to conduct this research I worked as a librarian in the Maison d'arrêt of Lyon-Corbas. I describe the library as a interstcial space : a place of minor surveillance, that inmates can invest with a relative auto- nomy. Prisonners do not go to the library only to read, but also to smoke, eat, listen to music or play cards. This brings out the differences between primary adjustments and secondary adjustments (Goffman, 1961). In my thesis, I am exploring other intersticial spaces that also exist in prison : not only the library, but also the gym, the football field, the classroom, the work places, the infirmary... My work's purpose is to understand the particularity of the library compared to other free places – from one prison to another – and more broadly, how the prison's underlife finds its spaces. My methodolgy consists of interviewing different in- mates and prison's employees and in participant observation as a prison librarian in two french jails (Maison d'arrêt Lyon-Corbas and Maison d'arrêt Fleury-Mérogis).

Panel number: 8.5 - Presentation 8.5.3
Reconceptualising carceral spaces: The impact of prison visit room design on culture and community

Author(s): Herrity (Kate), University of Leicester, Leicester, United Kingdom/>`De Montfort University, Leicester, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper draws on data collected to evaluate and build on pioneering work at De Montfort University (Leicester, UK). Ongoing work at De Montfort, within the faculty of arts, design and humanities, under the leadership of Rosemarie Fitton, delivers innovative student design solutions to re-imagine prison visits spaces. I briefly introduce the project, before going on to draw from interviews and observations with students, prisoners and prison staff to consider the impact of this ongoing work. These groups were worked with as a means of gaining insight in to their experience of both the working process and, where applicable (these projects are ongoing at some sites), the spaces themselves. We sought to understand what impact this work had on the visits experience, relationships within and between communities and whether any impact on the wider prison culture could be discerned. I draw these insights together in conjunction with existing research to reflect on: What this tells us about how carceral space can be manipulated to alter its function and meaning? What this might say about carceral spaces more generally?

Panel number: 8.6 - Pre-arranged panel
Institutional Perspectives and Experiences of Sexual Assault Victims in Turkey

Author(s): Ünal (İrem), Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey

Abstract:
This panel aims to evaluate a perspective in the topics of rape myths, the perception of the victims' needs and system's response to these needs, institutional secondary traumatization, what to be corrected in the Institutional process in aspects of the professionals and the victims, from three main actors of the sexual assault in the system. The panel consists of qualitative studies conducted with the professionals and the victims who have sought remedy in Istanbul in 2019. In the first of these studies, the perceptions and attitudes of the victims regarding the institutions were measured through the experiences of the victims in the legal system and hospitals. In the other two studies which are conducted with the professionals from the institutions examines their perceptions and attitudes about the subject as a result of their professional experiences. It is a better way to illustrate with data from different actors how the Institutional process responds to sexual assault victimization. The lack of studies on sexual crimes and not to use the triangulation method in the literature in Turkey are the advantage of these studies which will be presented at this panel.

Panel number: 8.6 - Presentation 8.6.1

The Attitude of the Police to the Victims of Sexual Assault and Institutional Experience of Sexual Assault Victims in Turkey

Author(s): Ünal (İrem), Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey

Abstract:
Sexual assault is a profound violation of the privacy of the person. The phenomenon of psychological trauma is that frequently encountered after the sexual attack. Sexuality is still a taboo in Turkey; in addition, the sexual dimension of the events can be more attached important than victimization of sexual assault. Police centers are one of the places where victims of sexual assault have applied for victimization. The dark numbers are high all over the world whether one of the reasons why not being a complainant for the victimization is the attitudes of the people in the judicial system. This study aims to analyze the police perception and attitudes towards sexual assault victims, and the process of sexual assault victims experienced at the police station. The study is a qualitative research. Purposeful sampling technique is used, and face to face in-depth interview with eight police officers who work in Ä°stanbul is chosen as a method of data collection and to obtain data semi-structured interview form is used. The gathered data have been analyzed under the themes of sexual assault perception of police, awareness about trauma, beliefs about myths and institutional traumatization against the victim.

Panel number: 8.6 - Presentation 8.6.2

The Approaches and Attitudes of Healthcare Professionals Towards Victims of Sexual Assault

Author(s): Seyidoğlu (Hülya),

Abstract:
Sexual assault is an issue that should be examined because of mental and physical traumas on victims. Sexuality is still a taboo in Turkey, and this situation might lead to secondary victimization of victims because of approaches and attitudes to sexual assault victims. Hospitals are one of the places where sexual assault victims appeal for help. Health professionals are expected to be more objective about sexual assault cases due to their education. Because of the few studies on this subject in Turkey, we do not have enough knowledge. This study aims to evaluate the approaches and attitudes of healthcare professionals towards victims of sexual assault in hospitals. The study was conducted in Istanbul. In this study, qualitative research method was determined and phenomenological research design was used. The study participants were selected using the purposive sampling strategy. The interview was chosen as a method of data collection, and the data were collected by face to face interviews with a semi-structured interview form. The gathered data have been analyzed under the themes of describing the victim, providing convenience, empathizing, awareness and information about trauma.

Panel number: 8.6 - Presentation 8.6.3
Sexual Assault Victims' Perception of and Attitude Toward the Assault-Related Institutions in Turkey

Author(s): Altay (Yağmur),

Abstract:
Sexual assault is a phenomenon that might create feelings such as shame, guilt, alienation. These feelings may also cause several traumas on victims. Post-traumatic stress disorder is a common condition after traumatic experiences and shows its effects in both personal and social areas. It is vital for the post-traumatic period how the victims are treated in the process of seeking help. This study aims to reveal the attitudes of the survivors toward their experiences in the institutions (e.g., police station, health center, court, prosecution office) and their perceptions of these institutions. Furthermore, the gathered data gives a chance to introduce new policies in order to turn the institutions into victim-friendly ones. The study is qualitative research, and it uses a purposeful sampling technique. It has carried out in Ä°stanbul. Face to face in-depth interview is chosen as a method of data collection, to obtain data it uses semi-structured interview form. The study focuses on four central aspects: how the victim defines the assault; their experiences in the aftermath of the attack, their perceptions of the institutions, the problems that they are faced within the process.

Panel number: 8.7 - Pre-arranged panel
Re-entry and Resettlement

Author(s): Durnescu (Ioan), University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania

Abstract:
This panel will present research on re-entry and resettlement in different European countries.

Panel number: 8.7 - Presentation 8.7.1
Five stages of reentry. Policy and practice implications

Author(s): Durnescu (Ioan), University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania

Abstract:
This paper is based on an ethnographic study involving 58 Roma and Romanian participants who were released from Jilava Prison in Romania between January and July 2015. The aim of the research was to describe the reentry process as the participants experienced it. The methodology involved interviews, observation, questionnaires and PhotoVoice. The findings seem to suggest that most of the factors associated with desistance and reentry in the literature are relevant to the ex-prisoner's experiences. The main contribution of this paper is the observation that these factors come into play at different times and in different stages of the reentry process. Five reentry stages were identified in this study: pre-release-anticipation, recovery and reunion, activation, consolidation and relapse. Different pains of release seem to be associated to different stages of reentry. Policy and practice implications are discussed.

Panel number: 8.7 - Presentation 8.7.2
Electronic monitoring: a tool for successful (re)settlement?

Author(s): Hucklesby (Anthea), University of Leeds, School of Law, Leeds, United Kingdom

Abstract:
The challenges of coming out of prison and successfully (re)settling are well-documented. The period immediately after release is particularly risky when there is a higher risk of harm to individuals through substance misuse etc. and a high risk of reoffending. These challenges are likely to be all the more daunting for individuals who have spent significant periods of time in custody, particularly if they have

not benefited from open conditions and temporary release. At the same time, research on electronic monitoring (EM) suggests that it can provide structure to wearers' lives, providing them with excuses to keep away from people and places which are linked to their offending and may also assist with (re)building relationships, improving employment prospects and controlling substance misuse (Hucklesby, 2008). Conversely, using EM technologies may simply exacerbate problems which often result in individuals being recalled. This paper examines the extent to which EM technologies may assist with the transition from custody to the community , with particular reference to Home Detention Curfews in England and Wales. It suggests that greater use of EM technologies whilst prisoners are in custody and immediately after release may improve the prospects for successful (re)settlement.

Panel number: 8.7 - Presentation 8.7.3
Is mentoring effective for successful reentry? Firsts results of an experimental project

Author(s): Cid (Jos´e), Autonomous University of Barcelona, Department of Political Science, Public and Penal Law, Barcelona, Spain
Encarnación (Esther), Autonomous University of Barcelona, Department of Political Science, Public and Penal Law, Barcelona, Spain / Aina)[1], Nguyen (Thuy), Autonomous University of Barcelona, Department of Political Science, Public and Penal Law, Barcelona, Spain

Abstract:
Mentoring is a promising way of promoting desistance and reentry but there is scarce experimental research to test its effectiveness with adult populations. Taking into account the reality that in Spain some inmates are released from prison after serving their whole sentence and without supervision, in 2015, several NGOs, the Catalan Department of Justice and two academic research teams, planned an action research-project called "From prison to community" to assess whether providing inmates with a mentor for a year (four months in prison and eight months in the community) might reduce recidivism and increase community bonds. 245 inmates agreed to participate and were randomly assigned to the group with mentor or to the control group. For several reasons, the experiment could only be conducted with 86 participants with a mentor and 119 participants without a mentor. Self-reported data from participants that have been taking part in the follow-up and reincarceration data of the whole sample, has been analyzed to test whether participants with mentors are more successful in reentry than participants without a mentor. Although differences between the two groups are in general not significant, some results suggest that the mentoring experience may have been positive in particular for low-risk offenders.

Panel number: 8.7 - Presentation 8.7.4
Probation and the Third Sector: What Kind of Relationship?

Author(s): Maguire (Mike), University of South Wales, Faculty of Business and Society, United Kingdom

Abstract:
The paper will explore changing relationships between Probation and the Third Sector in the UK, with some reference to other European countries. It will argue that charities have always made a significant contribution to probation services' rehabilitative work with convicted offenders, but that – despite government rhetoric emphasising their innovative approaches and their skills in engaging service users - a variety of policy changes and reductions in available funding have threatened the scale and effectiveness of their contribution. Key issues to be explored include the increased use of competitive commissioning of services (with tightly specified conditions) rather than looser grants; an increasing focus by policy-makers and commissioners on risk management, reduction of re-offending and stricter compliance with licence conditions, rather than broader and longer term welfare goals; a trend to contracts covering wide geographical areas, making it difficult to involve smaller charities and to maintain local partnerships and community links; and attempts to change the organisational cultures and traditional working practices of charities in the name of greater 'efficiency' and cost-effectiveness. However, examples will also be given of efforts to create closer and more effective collaborations between probation and third sector staff, including co-location and co-supervision.

Panel number: 8.8 - Pre-arranged panel
Homicide in Europe: New Trends and Patterns

Author(s): Liem (Marieke), Leiden University, Netherlands

Abstract:
Homicides in the European countries constitute a crime type with a relatively small dark figure. This makes them particularly suitable for international comparisons and a relatively good indicator of the development in violent crime in general. This panel focuses on recent trends and developments in homicide in Europe.

Panel number: 8.8 - Presentation 8.8.1
The rise and fall of the young violent man

Author(s): Aarten (Pauline), Leiden University, Netherlands

Abstract:
Since the turn of the century a steady decline in lethal violence in the Netherlands can be observed. This homicide drop is mainly due to a decline in young male-to-male violence. Yet these deadly demographics only tell half the story. The remainder of the story is found in the ideographic approach to studying homicide. Examining homicide on a disaggregated level allows us to unravel the complexities surrounding homicide whilst giving us more insight into the question 'Why are young males the reason behind the homicide drop'? In this presentation we will focus specifically on young males involved in homicide in the Netherlands since 2000. Using data from the Dutch Homicide Monitor we explore how the overall decline in homicide can be attributed to changes in the backgrounds of young male homicide over time.

Panel number: 8.8 - Presentation 8.8.2
Homicide Drop in the Northern Europe: General or Specific across Countries and Crime Types?

Author(s): Suonpää (Karoliina), University of Helsinki
Kivivuori (Janne), University of Helsinki

Abstract:
This study examines homicide trends in seven European countries: Denmark, Estonia, Finland, the Netherlands, Scotland, Sweden, and Switzerland, which all manifested a substantial drop in homicide mortality starting between 1990 and 1998. We explore the generality versus specificity of the changes in lethal mortality between 1990–2016 by examining the changes in the demographic structure of the victims. Furthermore, we disaggregate homicides by different subtypes of lethal incidents such as domestic homicides and homicides occurring in criminal milieu. We also study if homicide rates have continued to decrease in the 2010s or whether the drop has levelled or reversed to an increase. The data have been collected and standardized using the coding classifications of the European Homicide Monitor (EHM) manual, which enables international comparisons. Criminological theories explaining the fluctuation on lethal violence will be discussed.

Panel number: 8.8 - Presentation 8.8.3
Changes in trends and patterns of homicide across three decades

Author(s): Killias (Martin), University of St Gallen
Walser (Simone), University of St Gallen / Markwalder (Nora), University of St Gallen

Abstract:
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 2014. The presentation will analyse homicide trends in Switzerland and aims to explain these trends by looking at changes in homicide

patterns across time. For that purpose and in order 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.

Panel number: 8.8 - Presentation 8.8.4
Homicide in Croatia - Findings from the Balkan Homicide Study

Author(s): Getos-Kalac (Anna Maria), University of Zagreb

Abstract:
The presentation will provide for basic facts and figures on homicide in Croatia, particularly focusing on incidence, prevalence, trends and types of homicide. These facts and figures are based on a thorough analysis of official crime statistics (from police and statistical office) as well as original empirical data from prosecutorial and court case analysis conducted within the framework of the Balkan Homicide Study (full national sample covering 5 years, 2010-2015, 563 homicide cases analysed, out of which 202 completed). The analysis primarily focuses on the phenomenology of homicide as such and the perpetrators, but also looks at victims. The presentation's ultimate goal is to identify not only criminogenic, but also victimogenic factors, and discuss them in the context of Croatia's sociological, cultural and historical particularities.

Panel number: 8.9 - Presentation 8.9.1
The occupational experiences of Black and Asian police officers as victims of bias, prejudice and 'hate' in the UK

Author(s): Zempi (Irene), Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Since the Macpherson Report, there has been pressure on the police to increase diversity of police staff in the UK. Although British police have recently recruited greater numbers of Black and Asian police officers, they still remain vastly outnumbered by their white counterparts. Drawing on qualitative data from 30 individual and 5 focus group interviews based in a force in the UK coupled with an ethnographic approach, this paper examines participants' experiences of bias, prejudice and 'hate'. Drawing on intersectionality, this research aims to gain an understanding of the issues experienced by Black and Asian police officers and staff as victims of racist hate crime, both 'externally' (from members of the public, suspects and offenders) and 'internally' within the force (from work colleagues and supervisors).

Panel number: 8.9 - Presentation 8.9.2
The social prerequisites for tackling hate crimes effectively, with a special focus on European standards

Author(s): Bard (Petra), Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE) Faculty of Law, Budapest, Hungary

Abstract:
Hate crimes are "criminal offences committed with a bias motive". (OSCE, Ministerial Council, Decision No. 9/09 Combating Hate Crimes) Since the victims of hate crimes are often targeted for an immutable, unchangeable characteristic, the impact of the crime may be especially grave. The act has a severe effect on the wider community, the targeted group as well. It may well reinforce social tensions, and trigger retaliation that results in a vicious circle of violence and counter-violence. The European Court of Human Rights obliges contracting states to show special vigilance when tackling hate crimes. The European Union also passed legislation targeting hates crimes. But, as official statistical data show, an extremely low number of bias crime cases is addressed by European justice systems. The discrepancy between the data and the reality can be explained by a number of factors. First we argue that in societies that are experiencing radicalization hate crime laws may either remain unused or even backfire. Second, we will prove that it is not the lack of transposition or implementation of Council of Europe and EU laws, but the

application of domestic legislation at the national level, which indirectly hampers the effectiveness of the fight against bias crime.

Panel number: 8.9 - Presentation 8.9.3
The Identitarian Movement is dangerous. Is it?

Author(s): Pospisil (Bettina), Danube University Krems, Krems, Austria
Paur (Bettina), University of Vienna / Backfried (Gerhard), SAIL LABS Technology GmbH / Huber (Edith), Danube University Krems, Krems, Austria

Abstract:
Currently, Europe is facing the challenge of how to deal with a growing number of hate postings and the spread of radical convictions through online networks. While nations try to face this challenge with new legal obligations, the problem of online radicalization will not be easily contained by such measures. An association that is becoming more and more popular is the right-wing community "Identitarian Movement". They are of special interest regarding their international network and their mechanisms usually being on the verge of crime. The aim of this contribution is to gain deeper insights into their mechanisms of online communication. In doing so, it is necessary to combine the knowledge of social and technical science in an inter-disciplinary approach. Therefore, different automated and manual methods of analysis have been conducted to investigate, to what extent the "Identitarian Movement" is dangerous in a physical sense for special groups of persons and in a structural sense for an existing democratic system. The results of the study show, how the different kinds of danger manifest themselves, for example through networking across national borders as well as communication mechanisms of hate speech, call to crime, inciting and a totalitarian assertion of truth.

Panel number: 8.9 - Presentation 8.9.4
The role of a conspiracy mentality in relation to right-wing extremist attitudes and behaviours

Author(s): Krieg (Yvonne), Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Hannover, Germany

Abstract:
In conspiracy theories, certain individuals or groups are identified as solely responsible for important social processes. These theories contradict common explanations by claiming that certain events are caused by secret actions of groups of powerful individuals. However, individuals differ not only in the extent to which they believe in certain conspiracy theories, but also in their general susceptibility to explanations based on such theories, i.e. their conspiracy mentality. Many of the widespread conspiracy theories can be assigned to the right-wing extremist spectrum. This study will therefore examine whether the very existence of a conspiracy mentality can be a first indicator for the development of right-wing extremism. Data from 2,824 students from northern Germany will be used to investigate the connection between the conspiracy mentality and the development of right-wing attitudes and the execution of prejudice-led crimes. First results indicate that young people with a conspiracy mentality are also more likely to show at least one discriminatory behaviour and to share right-wing attitudes including anti-Semitism, xenophobia, advocacy of a right-wing authoritarian dictatorship, chauvinism, social Darwinism and the trivialization of National Socialism.

Panel number: 8.10 - Presentation 8.10.1
Corruption risk indicators in public procurement: A profile of Italian suppliers

Author(s): Milani (Riccardo), Université de Lausanne - Ecole des sciences criminelles
Lisciandra (Maurizio), Universita' degli Studi di Messina, Department of Economics / Millemaci (Emanuele), 0

Abstract:
This study estimates the correlation between the profile of contract suppliers and an original corruption risk indicator in public procurement. The corruption risk indicator relies on a residual approach in which

the unexplained part of an inefficiency equation provides the estimates of the potential risk of corruption. The results from an updated Italian procurement database are regressed on suppliers' financial and ownership data to identify patterns among firms winning risky contracts. Suppliers associated with high levels of corruption risk in public contracting are more profit-seeking, hold low levels of debts and need on average more days to pay their customers. Finally, suppliers involved in public work contracts at high risk of corruption are more likely to have legal and/or financial connections with opaque jurisdictions.

Panel number: 8.10 - Presentation 8.10.2

The influence of corporate culture and compliance measures on corruption risks

Author(s): Oelrich (Sebastian), Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Halle, Germany
Bussmann (Kai-D), Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Halle, Germany / Schroth (Andreas), Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Halle, Germany / Selzer (Nicole), Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Halle, Germany

Abstract:
Internationally operating companies are exposed to corruption, fostered by certain national cultures and structures. In our study we examine how companies can protect themselves against corruption risks through compliance management systems (CMS) and an integrity-promoting corporate culture. We interviewed almost 2,000 Chinese, Indian, Russian and German employees in the respective countries on aspects of corporate and national culture, the implementation of CMS and whistleblower systems, anti-corruption programs, formal and informal social control and how corruption is dealt with in companies themselves. Country comparisons show significant differences in the establishment and acceptance of CMS and corporate cultures depending on the level of corruption in each country. Countries with lower levels of corruption show significantly more compliance measures and more positive corporate cultures. Based on structural equation modeling, we see that a CMS promotes rejection of corruption, although this depends on the respective corporate culture. The study confirms the hypothesis of previous studies that a mere implementation of formal CMS measures is not sufficient. Rather, values conveyed must be lived in a corporate culture that promotes integrity - a finding applicable to all examined country cultures. The interaction of CMS with corresponding lived values has an immunizing effect against corruption in everyday business.

Panel number: 8.10 - Presentation 8.10.3

On the diffusion effect of corporate cultures on rejection of corruption in country contexts

Author(s): Selzer (Nicole), Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Halle, Germany
Oelrich (Sebastian), Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Halle, Germany / Schroth (Andreas), Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Halle, Germany / Bussmann (Kai-D), Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Halle, Germany

Abstract:
Entering new markets, companies are exposed to risks of corruption. They are treated as being influenced by national structures and cultures only. Our study draws attention to the opposite: the central hypothesis is that companies, through their own integrity-promoting culture and corresponding anti-corruption measures, have an integrity-promoting effect on the behavior and attitudes of employees in everyday situations outside their company, and that they are to be given a social role in the fight against corruption. Almost 2,000 Chinese, Indian, Russian and German employees were asked not only about the implementation of a CMS, corporate culture and internal norms in their respective companies, but also about their behavior, attitudes and social control of corruption outside the corporate context. Using a structural model, we demonstrate the diffusion effect of corporate cultures on attitudes to corruption in everyday contexts. Employees are far less likely to accept corrupt situations if they work in a company with an integrity promoting corporate culture, a positive whistleblowing culture and certain internal norms. According to the results of the study, companies can make an important contribution to cultural

change. For this reason, corruption is not only a challenge to globalization, but globalization appears to challenge corruption.

Panel number: 8.10 - Presentation 8.10.4
The notification of a concentration can be handle as new cartel cases

Author(s): Bezsenyi (Tamás), Eotvos Lorand University, Faculty of Law, Department of Criminology, Budapest, Hungary

Abstract:
Misleading of consumers an existing problem in Hungary, thus appropriate impacts on consumers still questionable. The National Authority for Consumer Protection eliminated in the end of 2016. The successor Ministry unfortunately not had the same right as the predecessor. Due to legal regulations, the Hungarian police can investigate the misleading of consumers in a narrow segment. Therefore the Hungarian Competition Authority (HCA) has a much greater role in recent years, however, their legal competence not changed since the end of 1990's. Various investigations emerged from the late 1990's until the present day. Based on these cases in the practice of the Hungarian Competition Authority (HCA), I would like to highlight that Misleading consumers in different economic segments involves knowledge and specific information that is not fully understood by members of HCA, nor by the involved manufacturing companies. In order to successfully investigate cases, HCA must select a wide range of experts from several platforms, which have had repercussions on the authority own competence. In this presentation I would like to prove that the authority should not only use these expert knowledge, but also the authority should have to reflect on its own role during these investigations.

Panel number: 8.11 - Presentation 8.11.1
Near-School Shooting Victimizations in a Major American City

Author(s): Kane (Robert), Drexel University, Philadelphia, United States

Abstract:
Since 2012 the United States has experienced at least 16 mass shootings in schools that have killed or injured over 400 people. In 2018 alone, however, the City of Philadelphia experienced 238 shooting victimizations within one block of its 48 public high schools. While mass school shooting events are devastating in their own right, the daily shootings around schools in American cities claim far more lives, while attracting virtually no national or international attention. The present study examines near-school shooting victimizations using Philadelphia as a case study. It conceptualizes schools as routine activity nodes that may attract shooting events in higher densities than in other public locations due to the potential confluence of motivated offenders and suitable targets. The study also integrates code of the street theorizing by comparing shooting densities around schools located in high-violence/high-disadvantage communities to those located in low-violence/low-disadvantage communities. The study finds that shooting densities within a one-block radius of schools in high-high communities are 4.55 times higher than across the high-high communities more generally, and that the shooting densities decay markedly at two and three blocks out, respectively. The study reports additional comparisons and discusses theoretical, policy, and practice implications of the research.

Panel number: 8.11 - Presentation 8.11.2
Do the terrorist groups IRA, ETA and FLNC adapt their attacks during electoral periods?

Author(s): Augusto Da Silva (Amandine), University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland

Abstract:
This study aims to test if there is a link between electoral periods and terrorist attacks of IRA, ETA, FLNC. Those are major separatist terrorist groups who attacked for decades in Europe. Scholars has shown until now that terrorist groups use different strategies of attack: such as increasing attacks during electoral periods or avoid killing civilians. To test if those three groups use those strategies during electoral

periods, we use data from the Global Terrorist Database from 1977 until 2016. Hypothesis are tested with ARIMA models and piecewise regressions. What our results showed is that IRA, ETA and FLNC use some strategies of attack by selecting some electoral periods where they increase or decrease the number of attacks and also by avoiding killing civilians during electoral periods.

Panel number: 8.12 - Presentation 8.12.1
So different and so equal. Perceptions of civil and military police officers in São Paulo.

Author(s): Cubas (Viviane O.), University of São Paulo, São Paulo – SP, Brazil
Alves (Renato A.), University of São Paulo, São Paulo – SP, Brazil / Oliveira (André R.), University of São Paulo, São Paulo – SP, Brazil

Abstract:
Research on police self-legitimacy indicates that how these agents perceive the fairness of procedures within their institutions has impact on how these officers understand their work and authority. In Brazil, two police forces divide the police activities: the Civil Police and the Military Police whose relationship is historically marked by competition and mutual criticism. This paper presents an analysis of a survey of military and civil police officers conducted in 2016 in São Paulo, comparing the perceptions of officers from these two institutions. Based on bivariate and multivariate statistical analyses we investigate how important institutional aspects to police legitimacy are perceived by the members of each police force. The results show a tendency of convergence between the perceptions of the civil and military police officers about their institutions; when there are differences they do not represent opposing opinions, but are variations in degrees of agreement in relation to specific aspects of each institution. Among the indicators with a slight difference, "relationship with superiors" is the only indicator in which civil police officers are more positive than military police officers. The implications of these findings are discussed.

Panel number: 8.12 - Presentation 8.12.2
Contact and Changes in Confidence and Legitimacy: Untangling the Relationship Between Police-citizen Encounters and Attitudes Towards the Police

Author(s): Oliveira (Thiago R.), London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)

Abstract:
Do public encounters with the police impact citizens' attitudes towards legal authorities? This paper revisits a common topic in criminological research through the lens of procedural justice theory using longitudinal data. Most previous research on contact and confidence rely upon cross-sectional data, but panel data are necessary to account for 'priors' people bring and to estimate the impact of contact on attitudinal changes. Additionally, literature shows that while poorly-handled interactions might damage people's views of the police, well-handled encounters make no difference – but mostly assessing encounters based on single measures of satisfaction. Drawing on data from a two-wave panel survey representative of Australians, two empirically distinctive dimensions of contact perception are found: perceived procedural fairness and outcome-oriented satisfaction. A cross-lagged panel model demonstrates that while previous attitudes impact both perceived fairness and outcome-satisfaction, the former is only associated with changes in procedural justice and legitimacy whereas the latter is only associated with changes in trust in police effectiveness. Furthermore, including latent moderation shows how the impact of perceived fairness is particularly high among respondents with lower previous values of procedural justice. Overall, I find empirical support for the thesis that appropriate police behavior enhances authority recognition. Policy implications are discussed.

Panel number: 8.12 - Presentation 8.12.3
Policing racism in Sweden: a procedural justice perspective

Author(s): ATAK (KIVANC), Stockholm University

Abstract:
Much research on the policing of hate crimes accentuates the symbolic values of law enforcement as the protective arm of the state. While problems with bias-identification, police (shortage of) knowledge and under-prioritization are often acknowledged, benefits for minority communities, members of which are the most likely targets of bigotry, are somewhat hastily taken for granted. Critics, on the other hand, raise doubts about the substantial outcomes of police work, let alone the criminalization of hate 'motives', arguably in defense of freedom of speech and thought, yet at the expense of the particular harms caused by various manifestations of hatred. Challenging both perspectives, this study departs from the procedural justice framework to examine closely how policing of hate crimes is experienced by the receiving end of the question. More specifically, I focus on racial hatred in contemporary Sweden – a country with growing ethnic diversity and a concomitant rise of the extreme-right on its political scene. Drawing on semi-structured interviews with people who have a diversity of personal or vicarious experiences of racist victimization, I qualitatively discuss police effectivity and legitimacy, two central concepts within the procedural justice literature, from the vantage point of racialized individuals.

Panel number: 8.12 - Presentation 8.12.4
Police pro-organizational deviance – A Typology

Author(s): Zum-Bruch (Elena), Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany

Abstract:
Because of their position of power, police officers are expected to behave in a law-abiding manner. Police violence, corruption or extremism are accordingly discussed and treated as dysfunctional behavior by the public, civil society organizations, governmental authorities and the media. But does police deviance always have to be dysfunctional? Or are there also apparently functional norm violations with which police officers want to contribute to the achievement of the organization's goals? By conducting a participating observation in the German police, five different types of police pro-organizational deviance were identified. With them police officers wanted to remain effective, compensate the supposedly unjust law, contribute to the achievement of target agreements, support colleagues and follow instructions.

Panel number: 8.13 - Pre-arranged panel
Offending over the life-course

Author(s): van der Geest (Victor), VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Abstract:
Life-course criminology offers different explanations for persistent offending. The presentations in this panel take different perspectives in explaining adult offending. They do so by discussing Moffitt's typology of life-course persistent offenders, the long-lasting effects of physical abuse and the facilitating role of employment in offending.

Panel number: 8.13 - Presentation 8.13.1
How Long is Life-Course Persistent?

Author(s): Boers (Klaus), University of Muenster, Department of Criminology, Muenster, Germany

Abstract:
Terry Moffit's assumption of a life course persistent pathway is the most challenging one from her frequently cited developmental taxonomy. While there is no argument about a remarkable amount of intensive offenders remaining active during adolescence, the alternative assumption states that almost all of these offenders will start to desist from offending latest with beginning adulthood. The desistance hypothesis gained remarkable evidence from trajectory analyses and became the predominant paradigm in life-course criminology. However, in a recently published Nature article, Terry Moffitt presumes that

there is evidence from some long-lasting studies in support of a life-course persistent group, i.e. still offending beyond age 50. The empirical evidence provided by these studies as well as the evidence for two other offender groups (early declining intensive offenders and late starting offenders) will be discussed.

Panel number: 8.13 - Presentation 8.13.2
Physical Abuse and Its Consequences for the Later Life Course

Author(s): Bentrup (Christina), University of Muenster, Department of Criminology, Muenster, Germany

Abstract:
In the literature, physical violence experiences by the own parents during childhood and adolescence are discussed as a cause for delinquency and later abuse of one's own children. The presentation will focus on related consequences. Therefore, a control group design is used to examine whether adolescents with experienced violent parenting practices compared to adolescents without this experience (a) are characterized by a higher level of violence acceptance in general, (b) are more delinquent, (c) have an increased risk of further victimisation, (d) have an increased risk of using drugs (e) have more problems regarding school and job involvement, and (f) are more likely to practice violence against their own children. The current study uses data from the German longitudinal prospective panel study "Crime in the Modern City" (CrimoC). The findings are discussed in the light of current research and possible interventions.

Panel number: 8.13 - Presentation 8.13.3
No happy endings? Encounters with death in desistance and desistance research

Author(s): Anderson (Sarah), University of the West of Scotland
Schinkel (Marguerite), University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper explores how the spectre of and encounter with death shapes the experience of adults trying to move away from crime – and the researcher bearing witness to this. This paper draws on two qualitative research projects with people who had been repeatedly criminalised: the first with men who were predominantly in their forties and fifties across the UK; the second involved men and women in their thirties and forties from across Scotland. This paper looks at how serious illness, bereavement and perceptions of the end of life affected factors involved in desistance: hope (Burnett and Maruna, 2004); the feared future self (Paternoster and Bushway, 2009); ability to envision a positive identity to move towards (King, 2013; Healy, 2014); the maintenance of this identity; and on the relational context of desistance (Weaver, 2016). These experiences are situated within the socio-economic context in which many of these people were trying to desist. In attending to the experience of older age groups, this contributes to understandings of age and desistance. The paper concludes with reflections on the emotional labour of qualitative research (Dickson-Swift et al., 2009) in this context.

Panel number: 8.13 - Presentation 8.13.4
Employment and crime: self-employment among organized crime offenders

Author(s): van der Geest (Victor), VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Abstract:
In life-course criminology, employment is considered one of the most effective means for offenders to refrain from their criminal behaviour. However, in the organized crime literature, employment is often seen as a way to facilitate organized crime activities. This presentation will focus on the role of employment in the criminal careers of organized crime offenders. What is the association between different types of employment, such as being self-employed, and different types of offending? To what extent is the relationship between employment and offending conditional on labour market sector and type of business? The sample consists of offenders in the WODC Dutch Organized Crime Monitor. We use

judicial records from the OBJD database combined with longitudinal individual-level information on employment from Statistics Netherlands to analyse the association between employment and offending between 2003-2015. Results also provide an overview of the types of employment and the business sectors these offenders were employed in. Findings show that the majority of offenders in the Organized Crime Monitor were employed at least once, and a substantial proportion was self-employed during the observation. However the association between being self-employed and types of offending is very weak.

Panel number: 8.14 - Pre-arranged panel
Finding Convergence in Policing of the Internet: Pan European approaches to surveillance and security in the digital age.

Author(s): Humphrey (Amy), University of Dundee, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This panel brings together new findings from two ongoing interdisciplinary European projects funded via the Nordforsk Consortiums 'Societal Security' call. Building on work directly with key stakeholders, the contributions focus on boundary spanning opportunities in law, policy and practice in the policing of online spaces. By pursuing deeper understanding of both the inherent tension and consensus in these complex systems of investigation and governance, new routes to cooperation and collaboration emerge. These are explored here in relation to policing of the Dark Web (Gemma Davies), Issues of jurisdiction in international police cooperation (Chrisje Brants), legislation setting in Finland (Anna Leppanen and Jarmo Houtsonen), and building inter-stakeholder legitimacy (Amy Humphrey & Megan O'Neill).

Panel number: 8.14 - Presentation 8.14.1
Policing of Dark Web Marketplaces: A UK perspective

Author(s): Davies (Gemma), Northumbria University, United Kingdom

Abstract:
A dark web market or cryptomarket is a website functioning as a black market, selling any number of illicit goods such as drugs, weapons, counterfeit currency, stolen credit card details, forged documents and unlicensed or counterfeit pharmaceuticals. Such cryptomarkets are characterised by their use of dark web anonymised access (typically Tor), bitcoin payment with escrow services, and eBay-like vendor feedback systems. Policing darkweb marketplaces presents unique challenges. The law is slow to catch up with technology and police often need to use legislation which was not designed with the available technology in mind. This paper will discuss insights into the field of covert policing and the regulation of investigatory powers in the context of dark web marketplaces based on research conducted as part of the funded project Police Detectives on the TOR-network (A Study on Tensions between Privacy and Crime Fighting). The project has allowed the research team to conduct interviews with key stakeholders and the paper considers the legal framework undercover police investigations on the dark web operate within in the UK and the extent to which this framework facilitates or hinders cross-border investigations.

Panel number: 8.14 - Presentation 8.14.2
Policing, Sovereignty and the Internet

Author(s): Brants (Chrisje), Northumbria University, United Kingdom

Abstract:
The internet is, by definition, international and borderless. This very fact means that it offers opportunities for criminals, in particular when they can make use of the sort of wall-to-wall encryption and thus secrecy offered by such tools as the onion browser (TOR), which allows users to hide their identity and offers access to illegal marketplaces and the vendors and buyers who operate on the so-called dark web. Such, literally, boundless and anonymous criminality, new in its scope and method though not in its essence, also poses new challenges for police. While in a national setting policing operations are almost always limited to the territory of their own nation state and governed by national rules, cybercrime will often require that police go beyond national borders. This raises questions of

sovereignty, jurisdiction and applicable rules and policing standards, and renders international police and judicial cooperation difficult. This paper addresses some of these questions and looks at possible solutions (and their drawbacks).

Panel number: 8.14 - Presentation 8.14.3
Key Stakeholders' Views on the Police and Intelligence Agencies' Online Surveillance Capabilities

Author(s): Leppänen (Anna), Police University College, Finland/>Tampere University, Finland
Houtsonen (Jarmo), Police University College, Finland

Abstract:
In this Q-methodological research study, we explore the views of the key stakeholders' on the police and intelligence agencies' online surveillance capabilities and the proposed new intelligence legislation in Finland. The research is based on theoretical framework of deliberative democracy and its main goal is to seek ways to enhance the policy debate related to online surveillance. According to deliberative democracy, informed, well-founded and inclusive public discussion during legislative process is the key to acceptable, accountable and legitimate legislation. Given the complexities of how online surveillance powers touch the very core of democracy, human rights and privacy, and the necessity to enact well-balanced legislation that is effective and legitimate in the yeas of the citizens is the utmost important. Data of this study were 25 stakeholder interviews conducted in summer 2018 as Q-sort interviews. The main findings suggest that there are three core viewpoints defining how online surveillance capabilities are perceived by the stakeholders. Furthermore, we were able to detect threshold, ambiguous and consensus questions – the conditions of acceptance – for each viewpoint. These conditions may be used for enhancing the policy debate on online surveillance in the future.

Panel number: 8.14 - Presentation 8.14.4
Collaborating Through a Culture of Secrecy: Finding compromise in UK stakeholder perspectives on online surveillance by authorities.

Author(s): Humphrey (Amy), University of Dundee, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Innovative responses from intelligence and law enforcement officers to continuing technological advances in how crime is committed or facilitated online, risk losing legitimacy and drifting further from public discourse due to the acknowledged, and often necessary, culture of secrecy under which these practices occur. This paper will argue for building deeper participatory approaches into current and future debates to capture a wider knowledge base & enhance trust with other stakeholders. Q method interviews with 25 UK stakeholders representing a wide cross section of sectors active in the online surveillance debate inform this stance. Findings indicate three distinct viewpoint groups, with their associated narratives reflecting a more nuanced and complex interaction of views than evident in current public debates of online state surveillance. Law enforcement participants gravitate towards a more pragmatic, 'current needs' approach, as opposed to the (oppositional) abstract, principle-based focus of the other two groups. This reflects findings from previous research on partnership working in policing (O'Neill and McCarthy 2014) but within the more complex context of online surveillance. Suggestions for building upon these divergent approaches within law enforcement to enhance legitimate state practice will be made, developing the work of Van den Hove (2006).

Panel number: 8.15 - Presentation 8.15.1
Interviewing professional fishermen on illegal fishing

Author(s): Faria (Rita), School of Criminology - Faculty of Law of the University of Porto, Portugal

Abstract:

The Peniche fishing port, in Portugal, houses professional fishing activities performed in a protected natural area due to the proximity with the Berlenga's island. Commissioned by a conservation NGO, the current research intends to explore a specific type of crime against the environment, as well as potential connections between seabird bycatch and illegal fishing. For that purpose, a series of interviews were conducted with professional fishermen, at the fishing port. Several challenges arose due to the sampling techniques used, physical features of the site, the fact that interviewees were being recruited during their working activities and being asked about illegal behaviors, as well as the technical and slang language used by them. This presentation presents, discusses and reflects upon these and other methodological challenges, on how to overcome them and produce high-quality analysis on a type of illegal behavior deeply intertwined with professional and licit activities of a particular fishing community.

Panel number: 8.15 - Presentation 8.15.2

The Concept and Actual Problems to Promote Employment for Ex-Offenders: Desistance and Employment Support in Japan (1)

Author(s): Tsushima (Risa),
Sagara (Sho), Saitama Prefecural University, Japan

Abstract:
Introduction The purpose of this presentation is to demonstrate the concept and actual problems among the employment support for ex-offenders in Japan. In 2016, Japan passed a new act to Promote Prevention of Recidivism. The act was designed preventing of recidivism by helping offenders to get a residence and a job. It was aimed to make the increase of structural times among offenders daily life. National data showed ex-offenders who engaged the job lower offenses than non-employment. Then, Ministry of Justice has made some employment systems. The ministry considered that offenders can get their "Good Lives" by finding the stable job and residence. Research Method We conducted semi-structured interviews with cooperative employers. We use our interview data and Organization for Cooperative Employer's survey data to recognize their actual support. Further, we use the national data of probationers and parolees to notice their rate of employment. Actual Conditions and Problems From the data, we found some actual problems. Some employers devoted themselves to keeping offender's good lives. But we recognized some biases in the system. For example, only 3% employers had hired ex-offenders (400/12,000). To notice more actual problems, we might be better to focus on employee-side (=offender) narratives.

Panel number: 8.15 - Presentation 8.15.3

How employment effects on desistance from crime and delinquency through qualitative studies in Japan: Desistance and Employment Support in Japan (2)

Author(s): SAGARA (Sho), Saitama Prefecural University, Koshigaya-City, Saitama, Japan
Tsushima (Risa)

Abstract:
Introduction Previous studies claim that employment has positive effects on desistance of ex-offenders and ex-delinquent boys. Actually, Japanese government strengthens employment support for probationers and parolees in recent years. However, some studies have shown that employment also has negative effects on desistance. In other words, it can be said that effects of employment on desistance are ambiguous. In addition, there are a few qualitative studies about effects of employment on desistance. Hence, the aim of this presentation is to discuss about how employment effects on desistance from crime and delinquency through qualitative studies in Japan. Methods We have conducted two surveys for this presentation. Firstly, we conducted semi-structured interviews with residents (n=6) of an Offenders Rehabilitation Facility. Secondly, we also conducted semi-structured interviews with employees (n=5) of companies (n=5) with criminal or delinquent experience. Interviews lasted between 60 and 90min and were transcript verbatim. Using these transcripts, narrative analysis was conducted to identify effects of employment on desistance. Results & Discussion Two mainly effects of employment on desistance were found through analysis; "employment as safety nets", "employment as encouragement".

On the other hand, we also found that employment sometimes hindered their desistance; "employment as obstacles".

Panel number: 8.16 - Presentation 8.16.1
Beyond the frontline: Understanding police approaches to domestic abuse risk management

Author(s): Miles (Caroline), University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom
Phillips (Ruth), University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom

Abstract:
In the UK, as in Europe, criminal-justice responses to domestic abuse have gained traction, but in the face of ever-decreasing budgets 'risk assessment' has emerged as a vital method to direct resources to those in greatest need. The Domestic Abuse Stalking and 'Honour'-based violence (DASH) risk identification checklist, a tool used by police and other agencies across England and Wales, is critical in determining the level of follow-up support offered to victims, yet its efficacy in terms of accurately predicting recidivism and harm has long been the focus of debate. Presented here are findings from an ESRC-funded project aimed at improving risk assessment in domestic abuse cases. This interdisciplinary project has incorporated quantitative methods to examine the predictive validity of DASH and develop a more reliable tool, as well as qualitative methods to gain an understanding of how varying levels of risk are managed, both strategically and in practice, and to identify the potential challenges of implementing a new tool. In this paper we draw upon qualitative interviews with over 30 police and related professionals, highlighting issues around resources, training, technology, professional judgement, and leadership in relation to the successful implementation of risk assessment tools and risk management processes.

Panel number: 8.16 - Presentation 8.16.2
Understanding police responses to repeated domestic violence: taking account of victim-offender oscillation

Author(s): Humphreys (Les), Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Understanding how the police respond to repeated domestic violence (DV) has important implications for policing and intervention. However, there is often a tendency in such research to polarise victims and offenders and this is likely to be reductive. Some studies address this by focusing on oscillation – the change in status of individuals as perpetrators or victims over different incidents (e.g. Muftić, 2015). Often, though, these studies overlook two important issues: the extent of repetition; whether the DV occurs in the same or different dyads. This presentation presents analysis of data on incidents of DV known to a police force in North West England between January 2016 and June 2017 (n=18,978). A distinction is made between four groups 1) victims; 2) victim-offenders (primarily victims, but who also 'offend'; 3) offenders; 4) offender-victims (primarily offenders, but who also 'victimised'. Analysis of these groupings takes into account changes in dyad context. Differences in police response and outcomes for these different groups are compared and the presentation will consider what these results tell us about police responses to repetition of DV.

Panel number: 8.16 - Presentation 8.16.3
It is a family affair: poling in nuclear and in extended families compared

Author(s): Janssen (Janine), Avans University of Applied Sciences, Breda, Netherlands

Abstract:
When people in the north of Europe refer to violence in the family, they usually are talking about violence in the nuclear family and between (ex-)partners. A lot of measures, like for example restraining orders,

were developed in order to deal with violence between a single offender and a single victim. But especially in migrant communities it has become clear that violence within the context of the family, is violence that takes place within the extended violence. That means that it is not a conflict between individuals, like for example stalking, but a group conflict. That analysis has consequences for the ways in which the police and law enforcement should deal with these forms of violence. In this contribution a systematic comparison is made between violence occurring in the nuclear and in the extended family. In order to highlight the differences, cases from Dutch police files are used. Next to that is discussed how the Dutch police deals with violence occurring within extended families. What are best practices and which dilemmas are the police confronted with?

Panel number: 8.16 - Presentation 8.16.4

New initiatives to identify and respond to high-risk domestic violence perpetrators

Author(s): Robinson (Amanda), Cardiff University, School of Social Sciences

Abstract:
Past research reinforces the importance of intensive multi-agency working on the highest risk domestic violence cases. This presentation draws upon the findings of a mixed methods process evaluation of three multi-agency domestic violence perpetrator focussed initiatives in the UK. Each pilot incorporated a new method, the Priority Perpetrator Identification Tool (PPIT), to systematically identify and respond to the most harmful perpetrators. Qualitative and quantitative data were collected to provide a description of the key elements of each pilot and to evaluate the new mechanisms implemented to manage perpetrators' offending. The use of newly established collaborative arrangements enabled a more systematic identification of priority perpetrators (e.g. perpetrators already known to agencies as well as those who had been 'under the radar'). A wide range of actions were undertaken to try to disrupt, manage and engage with these perpetrators with the aim of reducing their offending and increasing victims' safety. In conclusion, the development of these PPIT pilots represents an important step change in the way the most dangerous domestic violence perpetrators are identified and managed across statutory and non-statutory agencies.

Panel number: 8.17 - Presentation 8.17.1

Ten years of crime displacement in North Africa and in the Mediterranean Sea: Human Smuggling and Drug Trafficking

Author(s): AZIANI (ALBERTO), UNIVERSITA' CATTOLICA DEL SACRO CUORE AND TRANSCRIME, Milan, Italy

Abstract:
Human smugglers and drug traffickers, as other transnational criminals, exploit asymmetries in legislation, capabilities of law enforcement agencies, economic cycles, and vulnerabilities as corruption to set their paths and organize their flows. A consequence of the evolution of these asymmetries is crime displacement: the relocation of crime from one place, time, target, offense, or tactic to another. The displacement of crime allows perpetrators to maximize their gains and minimize their costs becoming more resilient to different forms of counteractions. Relying on the preliminary results of the Flows project, this paper proposes an interpretation of the main factors affecting the displacement of human smuggling and drug trafficking in the areas of North Africa and the Mediterranean Sea in the last ten years.

Panel number: 8.17 - Presentation 8.17.2

Trafficking in human beings and its financial management in Italy: results from the EU project FINOCA 2.0

Author(s): Terenghi (Fiamma), University of Trento - Faculty of Law, Trento, Italy
Di Nicola (Andrea), University of Trento - Faculty of Law, Trento, Italy

Abstract:

Trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation has been extensively studied in criminology, and more recently research has started to focus on labour exploitation as well. Great attention has thus been paid to the trafficking process, traffickers and victims with reference to typologies, modi operandi, forms and conditions of exploitation. This type of knowledge, although fundamental to understand the dynamics of this illegal market, has little to say on how the latter sustains and maintains itself also in the long run. Based on in-depth interviews with key experts delivered during the EU project FINOCA 2.0 and other data (i.e., media news, judicial cases), the study conducted in Italy allows to shed a light on the financial management of trafficking in human beings for sexual and labour exploitation. More in detail, the results reached not only add more insights into the sources of capital, settlement of payments, costs of doing business, profits and reinvestment but also suggest further hints for financial investigations.

Panel number: 8.18 - Presentation 8.18.1

Uncovering factors of desistance from crime among male delinquents in Hong Kong

Author(s): Au (Grace Wing Yan), Open University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Abstract:
Desistance from crime has become a fashionable topic in criminological research around the globe in recent two decades. Many studies have explored the experience of desistance for adult, but fewer studies have focused on the process among delinquent youth. Most of the studies on desistance are undertaken in developed Western countries. Theory and research for explaining desistance in non-Western societies are rare. Apparently, it is not known whether the knowledge generated from previous desistance studies are applicable to Chinese societies. Based on the self-reported data and the official criminal records collected from 30 male delinquents, this paper will discuss factors of desistance from crime in a Chinese society. It is found that the factors associated with desistance are a revival of reciprocal family bond (reciprocal filial piety), having a positive acquaintance with peer have a faith in Christianity. Reciprocal filial piety seems to be more inferential than all other variables as it could help young people to be free away from staying at the vicious cycle of labelling and regain a positive status from their illicit past.

Panel number: 8.18 - Presentation 8.18.2

SECONDARY SCHOOLS STUDENTS DELINQUENCY

Author(s): Wozniakowska-Fajst (Dagmara), University of Warsaw, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland

Abstract:
In the spring 2019 self-report studies of delinquency of pupils of secondary schools were conducted. During the research we asked about their criminal and anti-social behaviours and victimization. The research was conducted in Warsaw, the capital of Poland.

Panel number: 8.18 - Presentation 8.18.3

Longitudinal predictors of weapon-carrying in young people in England and Wales

Author(s): Brennan (Iain), University of Hull, Hull, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Preventing the use of weapons in violence can greatly reduce the overall burden of violent harm. Previous cross-sectional studies that have identified the correlates of carrying a weapon among young people include violent perpetration, violent victimisation, substance misuse, criminal peers and a lack of trust in the police. However, cross-sectional studies cannot determine a causal direction of the observed relationships: weapon-carrying could be a precursor to these risk factors or it could be a consequence. This paper will address this knowledge gap by using a longitudinal survey of 10 to 25 year olds in

England and Wales to identify factors that were likely to be present in the year before a respondent reported carrying a weapon. The results of the study will be interpreted alongside the existing literature to advance the understanding of weapon-carrying as a behaviour driven by overlapping and often contradictory influences from across the social-ecological spectrum. The paper will conclude with a discussion of what might work to reduce youth weapon-carrying, and with it, the burden of violent harm.

Panel number: 8.19 - Presentation 8.19.1
"Well they're not doing any harm, are they?" Problems Perceptions and Policing: Heritage Crime in England and Wales.

Author(s): Poyser (Bethan), Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Heritage crime is a marginalised, misunderstood, and under-researched area of crime in both England and Wales. Limited empirical research conducted in the area thus far has demonstrated that police officers often fail to understand the seriousness and impact of heritage crime, neglecting to follow up cases and leaving victims feeling frustrated and let down (Poyser and Poyser, 2018). To compound these issues further, if a heritage crime does enter the criminal justice system, specific legislation for the phenomenon is often not used to its' full effect by CPS, or not used at all. (Shelbourn, 2013). Through a series of 14 semi-structured interviews with police officers, 4 interviews with heritage professionals, and 14 interviews with victims of heritage crime across England and Wales, this research seeks to understand the similarities and differences in policing heritage crime in England and Wales, and how these impact upon the experiences of and provisions for victims of heritage crime.

Panel number: 8.19 - Presentation 8.19.2
Dealing with eco-trauma and eco-victimization

Author(s): Policek (Nicoletta), University of Cumbria, Carlisle, United Kingdom
Dr Ravagnani (Luisa), University of Brescia, Brescia, Italy / ,

Abstract:
The harmful effects of the wildlife trade are addressed in this contribution by highlighting the need to revisit the concepts of ecological justice, species justice, and environmental justice. We propose a discussion on the harmful effects of the illegal wildlife trade attempting to open a space to consider how, precisely, species justice relates to individual rights and individual justice. We query whether species justice can or should – in terms of species survival – be prioritised over the individual rights of those belonging to the species. Or, on the other hand, we ask whether species justice can only be accomplished if the individual members of a species are not mistreated, exploited, and killed. The concluding part of this contribution addresses the broad question whether environmental rights – understood as rights of the environment – are an extension of human rights and thus should be equally distributed to human and nonhuman species. Finally, a question remains: when rights are violated, are there mechanisms to deal with eco- trauma and eco-victimization?

Panel number: 8.20 - Presentation 8.20.1
Jewish spiritual criminology - the basic premises

Author(s): Ben Yair (Yitzhcak), Zefat Academic College, zefat, Israel

Abstract:
Jewish spiritual 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. In the course of the study, 39 participants were interviewed, some of whom endowed with a rich knowledge of Jewish sources, and some of whom, by virtue of their personal journeys, able to point to the criminological motifs of Judaism. The interviewees were divided into five groups: 5 were experts in the various fields of Judaism from

academe; 9 were rabbis engaged in rehabilitation in the community; 7 were working in religious rehabilitation; 10 were newly religious and 8 were ex-convicts who were also orthodox Jews since birth or early childhood. The main findings will be presented using a theoretical model developed during the study. Jewish spiritual criminology see the person's life as a spiritual journey described by the pyramid model. The pyramid is built on two axes describing man's desirable movement. One ranging from egocentricity (self-centeredness) to altrocentricity (Focus on others). The second axis ranging from the material to the spiritual. Criminality perceived as the result of man's egocentric and material consolidation.

Panel number: 8.20 - Presentation 8.20.2
The International Emergence of Rural Criminology: Implications for the Revision of Criminological theory for Rural Contexts

Author(s): Donnermeyer (Joseph), The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, United States

Abstract:
Two key events in the development of rural crime research research and theory occurred within the past 12 months: (1) the International Society for the Study of Rural Crime was founded to strengthen the network of scholars around the world who have an interest in crime and justice studies within a rural context. Second, the inaugural meeting of the Division of Rural Criminology was held in November, 2018 conference of the American Society of Criminology. Despite these developments, there is the challenge of sustaining rural crime scholarship in countries around the world. This paper argues that its sustainability requires a strong theory of place and crime, allowing for the development of comparative studies and the synthesis of existing research about rural crime. It rejects place-based theories derived from the Chicago School of Sociology and tosses into a waste bin filled with poor theorizing the idea that crime is correlated with social disorganization. It begins with the assumption that there is no such thing as social disorganization, and proceeds to rebuild a theory of place and crime based on the multiplicities of networks found in all places, both large and small, even though the focus is on rural crime.

Panel number: 8.20 - Presentation 8.20.3
The Process toward Violent Extremism: a Theory Knitting Approach

Author(s): De Pelecijn (Lana), Ghent University, Gent, Belgium
Decoene (Stef), Directoraat-Generaal Penitentiaire Inrichtingen, Belgium / Hardyns (Wim), University of Antwerp, Antwerp Research Group on Safety and Security (ARGoSS)

Abstract:
One of the key challenges within the radicalization research field is building a comprehensive understanding of the process toward violent extremism. As there are still several 'black boxes' apparent within integrated theoretical models, scholars have still not agreed on a general causal model of violent extremism causing disagreement among researchers on how to understand the phenomenon. Given this gap, the aim of this paper is to contribute to the development of a comprehensive understanding of the process toward violent extremism; not by developing a new model from a completely different angle, but by integrating the common features and unique contributions of already existing, empirically grounded theoretical models of violent extremism. The paper starts with describing three identified 'black boxes' within existing integrated theoretical frameworks of violent extremism. These black boxes are used as a basis for our scoping review. From the 3795 identified records, we selected 10 empirically grounded and/or supported theoretical models of violent extremism. These theoretical models were analysed using the 'theory knitting approach'. By incorporating the common analysed features and unique contributions of the theoretical models, we developed a meta-theoretical model that answers the 'why' and 'how' question of the process toward violent extremism.

Panel number: 8.20 - Presentation 8.20.4
Criminological context of entropy

Author(s): Vilks (Andrejs), Riga Stradins university, Riga, Latvia

Abstract:
The analysis of criminological processes is likely to become more productive through the theories and approaches of other sciences. The use of the entropy theory in social sciences is related to the study of the condition and functions of the object under study in the absence of necessary governance, uncertainty, continuous transformation. Entropy theory can also be used to study criminogenic processes. Criminogenic processes have a large and increasing influence on society. Studies, compilations of statistics, experts' opinions show that in modern circumstances: trafficking of human beings and their organs is increasing (new type of abuse is emerging); there is an expansion of the influence of terrorist structures with new forms of violence, more visible 'lone wolves' as elements of guided chaos; the size of the financial assets that are not criminal in size have an impact on political and social processes. Let us note that the 'shadow' economy plays a very significant part of the economy of many countries. The before-mentioned and other criminological entropy processes affect the value systems, change the paradigms of perception and thinking, transform the normative regulation and the models of governance of the society, including law enforcement institutions. However, is modern society ready for it?

Panel number: 8.21 - Pre-arranged panel 8.21.1

WG-PLACE: Routine activities theory revisited - examining the Impacts of criminogenic factors

Author(s): Adepeju (Monsuru), Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This panel presents papers examining the decision-making processes of offenders in relation to the spatial location of certain criminogenic factors, such as alcohol outlets and drug markets. Each paper discusses the wider policy significance of their findings within the context of their study area.

Panel number: 8.21 - Presentation 8.21.2

Coffee shops, Disorder and Crime: Empirical Evidence from Amsterdam

Author(s): Bernasco (Wim), Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), Netherlands, School of Business and Economics, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Netherlands

Abstract:
Empirical research has documented that the presence of bars and other alcohol outlets is associated with elevated levels of disorder and crime. The association has been attributed to the effect of alcohol consumption on offending and on victimization. Much less is known about analogous effects of cannabis outlets. In The Netherlands, cannabis can be bought legally in 'coffeeshops' for on-premise of off-premise usage. In the center of Amsterdam, dozens of coffeeshops sell cannabis to local users and tourists. The present study estimates the effects of bars and of coffeeshops on disorder and crime. Two sources of data are combined. Geo-referenced crime data are provided by the Amsterdam police, and include theft from/of vehicles, pickpocketing, street robbery, other property crime, threat, assault and vandalism. A systematic observation study was conducted to measure signs of disorder (graffiti, litter, broken windows) and economic activity (bars, coffeeshops and other retail businesses) in all 262 street segments in the center of Amsterdam. Focusing at the micro-geographical level of street segments, and taking into account potentially confounding variables, we estimate the local and spillover effects of the numbers of bars and coffeeshops on observed disorder and on various types of recorded crime.

Panel number: 8.21 - Presentation 8.21.3

Open drug markets, vulnerable neighborhoods and gun violence in two Swedish cities

Author(s): Gerell (Manne), Malmö University, Sweden/Police Authority, Department for National Operations, Stockholm Region, Sweden
Sturup (Joakim), Police Authority, Department for National Operations, Stockholm Region, Sweden / Magnusson (Mia-Maria), Malmö University, Sweden / Nilvall (Kim), Police Authority, Department for

National Operations, Stockholm Region, Sweden / Rostami (Amir), Institute for futures studies, Stockholm, Sweden

Abstract:
Gun violence tend to be associated with drug markets, and this relationship appear to sometimes be moderated by the socio economic status of the surrounding environment. This fits well with what the Swedish police have labeled as "vulnerable neighborhoods" – deprived neighborhoods where criminal networks have a large impact on local communities. Such neighborhoods tend to have open drug markets, and to have high levels of gun violence. In the present paper the association of open drug markets and vulnerable neighborhoods is explored. We consider two different data-sets over locations for open drug markets and how this intersects with vulnerable neighborhoods in associations with higher rates of gun violence in the city of Malmö and the country of Stockholm, Sweden. We also consider whether near repeat patterning of gun violence is moderated by these factors. Our findings suggest that gun violence is strongly concentrated to open drug markets in vulnerable neighborhoods, and that those locations in addition exhibit much higher near repeat patterning of gun violence which facilitates crime prediction. We propose that the police can use this knowledge to improve on practices to prevent or disrupt gun violence.

Panel number: 8.21 - Presentation 8.21.4

"Location, Location, Location": Effects of Neighborhood and House Attributes on Burglars' Target Selection

Author(s): Vandeviver (Christophe), Ghent University, Belgium/>Research Foundation – Flanders (FWO), Belgium
Bernasco (Wim), Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), Netherlands/>VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands

Abstract:
Objectives: To empirically test whether offenders consider environmental features at multiple spatial scales when selecting a target and examine the simultaneous effect of neighborhood-level and residence-level attributes on residential burglars' choice of residence to burglarize. Methods: We combine data on 638 burglaries committed between 2005 and 2014 with data on approximately 138,000 residences in 193 residential neighborhoods in Ghent, Belgium. Using a discrete spatial choice approach, we estimate the combined effect of neighborhood-level and residence-level attributes on burglars' target choice in a conditional logit model. Results: Burglars prefer burglarizing residences in neighborhoods with lower residential density. Burglars also favor burglarizing detached residences, residences in single-unit buildings, and renter-occupied residences. Furthermore, burglars are more likely to target residences in neighborhoods that they previously and recently targeted for burglary, and residences nearby their home. Conclusions: Both area-level and target-level attributes are found to affect burglars' target choices. Our results offer support for theoretical accounts of burglary target selection that characterize it as a hierarchical spatial decision-making process. This spatial decision-making model implies that environmental information at multiple and increasingly finer scales of spatial resolution informs crime site selection.

Panel number: 8.21 - Presentation 8.21.5

Indoors and outdoors: weather and the spatial displacement of crime

Author(s): Ashby (Matthew), Department of Sociology, Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper tests the routine activities approach to understanding spatial and temporal patterns of crime by exploring the relationships between variations in weather (e.g. rain and wind) and the relative frequency of crime indoors and outdoors. If patterns of crime are driven by patterns of routine activities, we might expect bad weather to partially displace crimes from outdoor locations to indoor locations. This hypothesised relationship is explored for multiple crime types using hourly crime and weather data for 12 large cities in the United States.

Panel number: 8.22 - Pre-arranged panel 8.22.1
States of Exception: Penality at the Periphery

Author(s): Brangan (Louise), University of Stirling

Abstract:
The panel members will explore the persistent divergences in contemporary punishment history and discuss the consequences for penal theory.

Panel number: 8.22 - Presentation 8.22.2
Exploring Exceptionalism: The nature of being a penal outlier

Author(s): Brangan (Louise), University of Stirling

Abstract:
This paper will explore the concept of penal exceptionalism. While the term exceptionalism remains pervasive in the penology and the comparative literature, it tends to be undertheorised. What does it mean to be exceptional in terms of penality? What are the limitations of the existing concept? By continuing to define certain nation's penal practices as exceptional do we reveal something more fundamental, but often unacknowledged, about the mental geography and post-colonial character of criminological theory, rather than something distinct about the country in question? Thus, does the declaration of exceptionalism still (albeit inadvertently) perpetuate and reify the dominance of Anglophone trends? But it may be possible that there are benefits of this sui generis definition. Is it an act of intellectual resistance against epistemic inequalities, showing the limits of some criminological theory? It could also be an optimistic act of policy learning, illuminating less punitive crime control and penal trends elsewhere? I explore these issues in relation to the Republic of Ireland, itself an understudied penal outlier and where the term Hibernian exceptionalism has gained traction in the literature in recent years.

Panel number: 8.22 - Presentation 8.22.3
Caledonia Dreaming? Testing the 'Penal Field' and 'Agonistic Framework' in Scotland

Author(s): Buchan (Jamie), Napier University, Edinburgh

Abstract:
The sociology of punishment increasingly goes beyond 'grand narratives' to consider middle-range complexities of penal practice, politics and policy-making. This includes the development of the Bourdieusian 'penal field' in Page's study of Californian prison labour relations, and Goodman et al.'s subsequent 'agonistic framework' which emphasises largely hidden conflict in the penal field, as a driver of penal change. Drawing on recent research on Scottish community justice restructuring, I argue the penal field has substantial explanatory value and 'travels' well. Its emphasis on porous boundaries and overlap, and ability to bridge structure and culture, make it especially helpful for the study of contested structural change to a mode of punishment which (in Scotland) sits at the intersection of many fields. However, the agonistic framework emphasises conflict too much to 'travel' well. It creates a risk of missing consensus (often hidden and discursively powerful). This emphasis also draws attention towards the most openly contested institutions and periods. Conversely, Scotland's long-term policy consensus about the need for decarceration belies very limited progress in this area over the past decade. This highlights not only the limitations of 'agonistic' approaches but also the importance of investigating consensus, to challenge complacency about punishment.

Panel number: 8.22 - Presentation 8.22.4
Gender, Punishment and Post-Coloniality

Author(s): Black (Lynsey), Maynooth University, Ireland

Abstract:
The use of religious institutions as sites of confinement for women in twentieth-century Ireland has been well established by the work of victim/survivors and advocacy groups. In 2013, the government investigation into the state involvement in Magdalen laundries gave the (conservative and highly contested) figure of just over 10,000 women who had spent time in these institutions from 1922. This paper considers the use of religious sites within perspectives drawn from scholarship on punishment. What were the conditions of existence which gave rise to these forms of penality for criminal (and many non-criminal) women in Ireland's post-independence years? The paper will consider the post-colonial context, discussing ways in which discursive and structural elements conspired to generate 'new'(ish) ways of imagining penality for women, ways which often involved eschewing 'law-on-the-books' for culturally common-sensical innovations (Magdalen laundries). The paper poses two questions. First, how should semi-penal religious sites be read? And, to what extent was Ireland's twentieth-century experience exceptional, a presumption which is inherent in much of the continuing commentary on Ireland's use of such institutions.

Panel number: 8.22 - Presentation 8.22.5
An Exceptional Exception: The case of Finland

Author(s): Kostiainen (Aura), University of Helsinki, Finland

Abstract:
The paper criticizes the "grand narrative" or dichotomy of punitive/exceptional crime policy by studying the concrete example of Finland as an outlier which does not fit this frame. While the criminal justice system was rather punitive until the 1960s, policymakers started gazing towards Sweden and other Nordic countries during the 1960s – both before and during the 1960s cultural revolution. While the "nothing works" critique of coercive treatment was influential in Finland as well, the problem in Finland was not the welfare model, for the welfare state was only emerging. In Finland, the coercive treatment was linked to a moralistic and punitive understanding of the offender, and the criticizers saw the criminal justice system as a tool for class oppression. Thus, welfare was the solution, not the problem. The proponents of new crime policy vouched for structural solutions such as social policy and welfare in order to prevent crime. There are several factors behind the changing Finnish crime policy trends, and one must study them empirically, striving to understand the nuances, dissonances, and particularities of each case. Theoretical generalisations must be grounded in careful and situated study, or else we face the risk of doing violence to the past.

Panel number: 8.23 - Presentation 8.23.1
Understanding is necessary but not sufficient, how can we work with delinquent adolescents and promote effective rehabilitation?

Author(s): Mathys (Cécile), Uliege, Liege, Belgium

Abstract:
In criminology, three different paradigms can be distinguished regarding the rehabilitation of individuals who have committed offences. The punitive and exclusionary paradigm (nothing works), the risk paradigm (what works) and, more recently the strength based paradigm (what helps). In this presentation, we will discuss these paradigms, especially the contributions and limitations of the risk paradigm for the understanding of juvenile delinquency and the associated interventions. This paradigm, drawn from evidence-based research, is focus on the evaluation of levels of risk and criminological needs with an underlying deterministic approach. We postulate that this paradigm not matched with the dynamic step of adolescence. In this view, we will examine the main characteristics of adolescent from scientific literature. In order to respect these characteristics, we will identify the significant components of interventions that need to be included in the work with adolescents (e.g., increasing responsiveness and avoiding moralistic attitudes, integrating the peer group to enhance the social valorization, and focusing on positive objectives). These components will be discussed in relation to the third paradigm of strength-based approach in the field of positive criminology. Finally, we will highlight implications for

research and curative prevention, and the BIdirectional linked between the both, concerning juvenile delinquency.

Panel number: 8.23 - Presentation 8.23.2

Concepts of cooperations within Houses of Youth Justice – Häuser des Jugendrechts - in Germany

Author(s): Schaefer (Katrin), Centre of criminological research, Wiesbaden (KrimZ), Wiesbaden, Germany

Abstract:
Since 1999 a form of special interdisciplinary cooperation in the field of juvenile delinquency has emerged - so called Häuser des Jugendrechts – Houses of Youth Justice. A child or youngster – orientated case-management with all the parties to the proceedings is supposed to prevent detention and criminal careering of youngsters and adolescents better than a proceeding without interdisciplinary case-orientated concepts. Those Houses are claimed to be success story - after first pilot studies around 2000 more Houses of Youth Justice have occurred in different federal states in Germany since, and it is still uprising concept. After an introduction about Houses of Youth Justice and its so far known limitations and advantages, we report about first steps to evaluating one House. Data base is two groups of cases compared with each other. It is all penal proceedings against adolescents of 2015 – one group is cases, that have been proceeded in jurisdiction of a House of Youth Justice, compared to the group, containing similar penal proceedings against adolescents without jurisdiction of a House of Youth Justice. We focus on a possible effect on legal probation later – by combining both groups with actual 2019-data out of Federal Central Criminal Register.

Panel number: 8.23 - Presentation 8.23.3

Familial and friendship ties and their term effect on young offenders pre- and post-release from youth detention – German perspectives

Author(s): Rieckhoff (Victoria), University of Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany

Abstract:
Youth delinquency is perceived as an important social problem. On 31 August 2018 3,520 persons were incarcerated in juvenile prisons. Adolescents sentenced with imprisonment are more likely to reoffend, but the existence and quality of familial and friendship ties has an important impact on the chances of a successful rehabilitation. This paper focuses on social relationships of young offenders, e.g. with their parents, partners or friends, and their impact on the attitude, expectations and behavior of the offenders pre- and post-release. Semi-structured interviews with 17 young offenders from age 16 to 25 and their closest reference persons were conducted several weeks before as well as four weeks after the release from youth detention. A third wave of interviews is planned to take place 12 months after release. At the time of presentation, the study is still ongoing. First findings of the study show that a supportive relationship has a positive impact and a deviant relationship has a negative impact on rehabilitation. Additionally, methodological challenges in data collection regarding interviews with vulnerable individuals and their closest contacts will be discussed.

Panel number: 8.24 - Presentation 8.24.1

I, the other and the others: understanding victims of crime's process of meaning making

Author(s): Bolívar (Daniela), Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile

Abstract:
Several research has been dedicated to study of meaning, meaning making and meaning made, in particular in the context of stressful events. This research offers empirical qualitative insights into victims of crime' processes of meaning making through the analysis of 30 interviews with victims of violent crimes in Santiago of Chile. The sample was recruited with the help of victim support services. Cases interviewed fulfilled two main criteria: (a) in terms of type of case, only violent crimes victims (sexual

violence, injuries and robbery) or co-victims of homicide were invited to take part of the study, and (b) judicial processes should be finished at the moment of the interview (sentence or acquittal). The role of the criminal justice system, significant others, victim support services and the relationship with the offender were explored. Results (obtained in a country with a strong punitive public discourse and with no offer of restorative justice) are discussed in the light of previous qualitative findings, in particular, of a study on victims that participated in victim-offender mediation in Cataluña and Basque Country.

Panel number: 8.24 - Presentation 8.24.2
Towards a taxonomy of victimisation: primary, secondary and tertiary harm

Author(s): Green (Simon), University of Hull, Hull, United Kingdom

Abstract:
The concepts of primary and secondary victimisation are well known by victimologists (e.g. Campbell and Raja 1999; Fattah 1997; Erez and Belnap 1998). This paper introduces a third category called tertiary victimisation. Tertiary victimisation is a form of institutional harm that makes conscious and unconscious judgements about deserving and undeserving victims and through this denies recognition and resources to some types of victims. The causes of tertiary victimisation are located in a combination of: 1) the social constructions of victimhood, 2) economic competition for government contracts, 3) moral competition over the most deserving cause, and 4) pathologizing the victims of crime. These four themes will be used to demonstrate the existence of tertiary victimisation and the effect it has on crime victims. All three categories of victimisation will then be placed in a taxonomy that categorises the level of harm in relation to context, impact and response. These institutional dynamics will be contrasted against the biographic dynamics of vulnerability and resilience. The purpose of this taxonomy is to create a framework for understanding institutional barriers to victim services and the conscious and unconscious bias that shapes how the victims of crime are treated.

Panel number: 8.24 - Presentation 8.24.3
Understanding children's resilience to an earlier experience of paternal imprisonment.

Author(s): Lanskey (Caroline), University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
Lösel (Friedrich), University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom / Markson (Lucy), University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom / Ellis (Sophie), University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom / Souza (Karen), University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom / Barton-Crosby (Jennifer), University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper presents new findings from the FAIR (Families and Imprisonment Research) Study on children's longer-term experiences of their father's imprisonment and release. This ESRC funded research project is the first prospective longitudinal study in Europe which has gathered multiple family perspectives on a father's imprisonment over a period of approximately eight years. Drawing on quantitative and qualitative data on 86 children in 39 families, we discuss the extent to which children's lives continued to be affected by their father's earlier imprisonment. The analyses builds on findings from previous waves of the study which demonstrated the relevance of a contextualised analysis for understanding children's varied experiences and the possibility of relatively successful coping in the face of hardship. It presents the voices of the children and their parents and offers original insights into how children develop resilience to this adverse life event over the longer-term.

Panel number: 8.24 - Presentation 8.24.4
'What does a good day look like?'…Exploring injustice and victim resilience

Author(s): O'Leary (Nicola), University of Hull, Hull, United Kingdom
Green (Simon), University of Hull, Hull, United Kingdom / Calverley (Adam), University of Hull, Hull, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper explores the preliminary findings of an ongoing two-year pilot study, which aims to give 'voice' to victims in order to better understand the dynamics of resilience, recovery and transformation following criminal victimisation. Using insights from in-depth interviews with the victims of serious violent crime, this paper explores how victims' manage self-identity after violent crime. Our position is that victims' voices are all-too-often silenced; unwitting hyper-anxious gatekeepers and university research ethics processes can limit attempts to engage with those institutionally defined as 'vulnerable'. This anxiety has the potential to compound the injustice experienced by crime victims, by pathologizing them as emotionally unstable and physically volatile 'risks', unable to exercise their own agency in terms of informed consent. Early findings suggest that victims can use this injustice of institutional paternalism to transform their sense of self-worth and self-identity. Exploring themes of formal and informal support, identity and agency, we conclude that there are some parallels between labelling, desistance and victimhood that hint at hitherto, underdeveloped forms of resistance, resilience and even outright rebellion against the stigmatized identities inferred upon crime victims by others.

Panel number: 8.25 - Presentation 8.25.1
Security awareness on tourists. A case study in four Portuguese urban areas.

Author(s): Ferreira (Jorge), Nova University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal
Inácio (André), Nova University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal / ,

Abstract:
Numerous studies have been carried out to analyse the impact of security awareness on tourists, mainly in highly pressured urban areas. Its methodologies are very diverse and cover a wide range of topics: public safety, environmental safety, health safety, transport safety and others. It is difficult to integrate them all into a single study as surveys cannot be extensive, due to the reduced pre-disposition of those who are on vacation or just passing by on brief tour during a cruise. Due to an increased concern of governments with the safety of their citizens but also with those who visit the country, this research topic has been growing in interest. Governments and public authorities must ensure safety but also give a perception of security which is a different phenomenon. Urban areas are always subjected to pressures. Crime and violence are always present, especially in recent years with terrorism and other forms of crime and violence. For this study, approximately 800 surveys were made in two time periods. At the end the results showed an optimistic and positive scenario about the feeling of security in a sample of four Portuguese' urban areas (Lisbon, Sintra, oPorto and Faro) with high touristic pressure.

Panel number: 8.25 - Presentation 8.25.2
SAFETY AND CRIME AT UK MUSIC FESTIVALS

Author(s): Bows (Hannah), Durham University, Durham, United Kingdom

Abstract:
There has been a boom in UK music festivals over the last few decades. Over that time, there has been a shift from the small informal music festival rooted in the hippie counter culture movement in the 1960s to major, commercial tourist events that now account for a significant proportion of the festival scene. Music festivals have been culturally constructed as liminal, carnivalesque spaces which are inherently risky, deviant and criminogenic. Despite the rapid growth of festivals internationally, there has been very little academic research on these spaces and none which has specifically examined crime and safety. This paper draws on a survey of 487 attendees at UK music festivals in 2018, which examined perceptions, experiences and responses to safety and crime. Despite the popular perception of festivals as risky spaces, our findings reveal that most people feel safe at festivals. Whilst the majority of people indicated they were concerned about crime, particularly physical violence, sexual harassment and sexual assault, relatively few people reported victimisation. These findings challenge the dominant cultural and medial constructions of festivals and highlight the need for a more nuanced understanding of festival spaces and how safety and crime are perceived and experienced in these spaces.

Panel number: 8.25 - Presentation 8.25.3

Crime in train station districts – Individual coping strategies and social trust

Author(s): Haverkamp (Rita), University of Tübingen, Endowed Professorship of Crime Prevention and Risk Management, Tübingen, Germany
Hohendorf (Ines), Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany

Abstract:
Train station districts are known for pickpocketing, drug consumption and dealing, prostitution, illicit work and violence. Typically, train station districts are classified as urban crime hotspots resulting from an accumulation of a high number of people in different life situations and conditions with different attitudes towards life and life experiences. Additionally, high anonymity and a lack of social control create many opportunities to commit crime. To deal with that potential risk of victimization is quite a challenge for all users of train station districts. Within the German research project "Safety in Train Station Districts (SiBa)" data about individual coping strategies and social trust was collected. The quantitative survey (n=26,921) took place in summer 2018 in the three German cities Düsseldorf, Leipzig und Munich. The responsive rate was 20%. The survey concentrates on examining quality of living and safety in urban cities, especially in train station districts. The presentation focuses on self-efficacy and exclusion as determinants for individual coping and social trust when it comes to crime.

Panel number: 8.26 - Presentation 8.26.1
The Variant Epistemes of Risk Assessments: The Devil and the Entrepreneur

Author(s): Mehozay (Yoav), University of Haifa
Blumkine (Ronit), University of Haifa / Fisher (Eran), The Open University of Israel, Department of Sociology, Political Science, and Communication

Abstract:
Predictive analytics, particularly risk assessment tools, have been commonly used in the financial sector and in the criminal justice system in the past several decades. Yet, while they share similar methodologies, do they share similar conceptions of risk? In this paper we argue that risk in the context of finance and risk in the context of law enforcement stem from two very different epistemes, meaning two very different conceptions of human nature and two distinct conditions for producing knowledge on risk. In the paper, we trace back the a priori assumption for each conception of risk and analytically distinguish between them. As we argue, while one is rooted in the Protestant ethics, referring to an 'entrepreneurial subject', the other dates back to a mystified notions of obsessive evil. We further argue that this difference between risk-as-necessity vs. risk-as-evil has had significant ramifications on the knowledge produced by these assessments and on policies in general. More specifically, this analytical distinction can contribute to our understanding of the more merciful attitude towards white-color and corporate (i.e., entrepreneurial) crime.

Panel number: 8.26 - Presentation 8.26.2
The concept of social rehabilitation in Community agencies

Author(s): Euvrard (Elsa), Laval University, Canada

Abstract:
Conditional sentence is a hybrid sentence which follows rehabilitative and punitive purposes, served by sentenced person in the community. The sentence is managed by supervisors, in charge of monitoring and assisting the offender's rehabilitation. Supervisor work in community agencies, who are independent agencies under contract with the Correctional Services. From a meso-analytical framework which suggests that the organizations are organized as social communities, connected but independent from the penal system (Eisenstein and al., 1988), this presentation aims at understanding how each community agency's own identity defines his role and mission in social rehabilitation and how these representations are disseminated within the agencies. Based on observations made within several community agencies, as well as interviews with supervisors, this presentation will be focusing on how agencies construct the concept of social rehabilitation. Finally, we will look at how agencies create a

organizational culture and how all of those factors affect the supervisors' decision making process, and ultimately the sentence management.

Panel number: 8.27 - Pre-arranged panel
New methodological approaches for measuring fear of crime

Author(s): Guedes (Inês), University of Porto, Porto, Portugal

Abstract:
During decades, the study of fear of crime was mainly undertaken through self-report measures. Recent contributions on fear of crime research focus on conceptualizing it as an emotional experience situation in a specific time and space. In this sense, new advances in technology for data collection have recently been applied such as Virtual Reality (VR), Eye-Tracking systems, apps or sensing methodologies (using skin conductance and heart rate measures). This panel, constituted by three studies, will present and discuss results concerning the possibility of using new approaches to measure fear of crime. While one of them assesses the feasibility of virtual environments for real-time research, the second assesses the feasibility of an app-based instrument to measure fear of crime in response to environmental cues. Lastly, the third study offers an alternative to self-report measures that joins criminological Big Data, real-time research and linguistic sentimental analysis in text-mediated communication. The implications of these new approaches to the understanding of fear of crime will be outlined and discussed.

Panel number: 8.27 - Presentation 8.27.1
Measuring fear of crime through app-based and sensing methodologies: an experimental study

Author(s): Guedes (Inês), University of Porto, Porto, Portugal
Solymosi (Reka), The University of Manchester, Centre for Criminology and Criminal Justice, Manchester, United Kingdom / Vozmediano (Laura), Universidad del País Vasco, Departamento de Psicología Social y Metodología de las Ciencias del Comportamiento, Spain

Abstract:
Recent contributions on fear of crime research focus on framing it as a situational experience. To measure it in this way, innovations in technology for data collection have recently been applied. This paper tests the feasibility of synchronizing current app-based measures with sensing methodologies to link subjective evaluation of worry about crime with physiological reactions. A laboratory experiment was run where participants were equipped with eye tracker, heart rate monitor, and a galvanic skin response measure. Then, they were asked to navigate a maze and watch a video of a urban scenario after dark while reporting in a mobile app if they would feel worried about their personal safety in the depicted situation. We will present preliminary results from this work and discuss future directions.

Panel number: 8.27 - Presentation 8.27.2
Virtual Reality and Simulation of Experiences of Fear of Crime

Author(s): Castro-Toledo (Francisco J.), Universidad Miguel Hernández, CRIMINA Research Center for the Study and Prevention of Crime, Spain
Koumaditis (Konstantinos), Aarhus University, Department of Business Development and Technology, Aarhus, Denmark / Perea-García (Juan O.), National University of Singapore, Department of Biological Science, Singapore

Abstract:
Since the 1960s, the scientific literature on Fear of Crime (FOC) has been based on delayed emotional research models. Our study's main objective is to assess the feasibility of virtual environments for real-time research of fear of crime. A virtual reality replication of a previous in-the-field fear of crime experiment based on the manipulation of environmental variables (street lighting) was conducted between November and December 2017 in Aarhus (Denmark). Our results suggest that 1) virtual simulation of absence of urban lighting elicits experiences of FOC and that 2) the simulation of

experiences of fear of crime in virtual reality is an adequate strategy of real-time analysis of this phenomenon. Thus, the use of standardized virtual environments is a promising alternative to more logistically demanding and ethically compromised paradigms, such as those conducted in-the-field. It can also circumvent inconvenients that are inherent to classic paradigms based on delayed emotional research.

Panel number: 8.27 - Presentation 8.27.3
"Fear in 280 characters". A new methodological approach for real-time evaluation of fear of crime on Twitter.

Author(s): Castro-Toledo (Francisco J.), Universidad Miguel Hernández, CRIMINA Research Center for the Study and Prevention of Crime, Spain
Moneva (Asier), Universidad Miguel Hernández, CRIMINA Research Center for the Study and Prevention of Crime, Spain

Abstract:
Online social networks are a digital mirror of citizens' fear of crime in physical spaces. The expressions of concern and insecurity published by thousands of users after the various terrorist attacks that took place in European territory are a good example. However, little use has been made of the assessment of fear of crime via Twitter. In this study, we use a sample of more than two million tweets collected after the attacks to Charlie Hebdo, Nice, and Barcelona between 2015 and 2017. The main objective was to analyze the evolution of emotivity in Tweets during the first 24 hours after each of the attacks across various dimensions of interest (written text and metadata). Accordingly, these textual-emotional variables and metadata were compared across different hashtags that appeared after the three attacks. The main results indicate that the emotional profile of Tweets after terrorist events changes as a function of elapsed time after the attack, hashtag, and the event in question. In short, this study follows the recent critical trend of traditional methodologies for approaching the phenomenon of fear of crime based on self-reported measures, offering an alternative that combines criminological Big Data, real-time research and linguistic sentiment analysis in text-mediated communication.

Panel number: 8.28 - Presentation 8.28.1
Anaconda, Jet Fuel, White Robes, and Miaow Miaow:The Argot of Women Prisoners

Author(s): Einat (Tomer), Bar-Ilan, Ramat-Gan, Israel

Abstract:
This qualitative study based on research conducted in a prison facility for women in Israel aims to establish the existence of an argot among women prisoners and to analyze how it reflects their subculture. This research found that the argot focuses on seven different aspects of prison life: same-sex sexual relations, loyalty, prisoner status, drugs, relations between mentally stable prisoners and mentally ill prisoners, attitudes toward the prison staff, and threats and violence. The argot concerning gender-oriented distresses was found the most common, and the authors concluded that this aspect is the most stressful and threatening in the prisoner subculture.

Panel number: 8.28 - Presentation 8.28.2
The Differential Effects of Criminal History on Recidivism in Prison-Based Education Programs: Evidence from Israel

Author(s): Haviv (Noam), The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel
Hasisi (Badi), The Institute of Criminology, Faculty of Law, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel / Weisburd (David), The Institute of Criminology, Faculty of Law, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel

Abstract:

Objectives: The purpose of the study was to examine whether the eight-years' education program, operating in the Israeli Prison Service (IPS), previously found to be effective in reducing recidivism rates, affects prisoners with or without criminal record equally. Method: Data on the prisoners were extracted from 'Tzohar,' the information system of the IPS. The data include various information about the prisoners, including sociodemographic data, criminal history, and data relating to the current prison term. Using logistic regression, we examined how the interaction between the criminal record and participation in the program effects recidivism. Results: Findings show statistically significant differences in recidivism between prisoners with and without criminal history in the eight-years' education program. Prisoners without criminal history gained more from the program (less recidivate) when compared with prisoners with a criminal record. Conclusion: The importance of this finding lays on the fact that unlike programs with a cognitive-behavioral component, in which high-risk prisoners benefit more, in the education program evaluated the opposite was found. As part of an evidence-based correction process, the different characteristics of the prisoners, including their criminal history must be addressed in order to integrate them in the program that best suits them.

Panel number: 8.28 - Presentation 8.28.3
Electronically monitored 'home detention' before trial. Some findings from the Belgian experience.

Author(s): Maes (Eric), National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology (NICC), Brussels, Belgium

Abstract:
In 1990 Belgium adopted new legislation on pre-trial detention. Besides procedural adaptations strengthening the rights of the defence, an important innovation concerned the introduction of the measure of 'release under conditions'. This alternative for issuing or prolonging an arrest warrant gave investigating judges/courts the opportunity to release suspects before trial if they agree to comply with one or more of specific conditions (prohibitions or obligations) during a fixed period. During the following decades, an alleged overuse of pre-trial detention and related problems of prison overcrowding resulted in numerous consecutive legal reforms. A recent major innovation is the introduction of electronic monitoring as a new form of pre-trial supervision, aimed at reducing the number of remand prisoners and saving on excessive costs of detention. In this paper, we discuss the emerge of electronic monitoring as a pre-trial execution modality of detention in Belgium and outline the current Belgian legislative framework. Next, we present some key (research) findings about the application of electronic monitoring in the pre-trial phase. In conclusion, we briefly compare with some other European countries where electronic monitoring has become a pre-trial detention alternative.

Panel number: 8.29 - Presentation 8.29.1
Pakistani Women Living in the UK, and Their 'Journeys' Out of Domestic Abuse

Author(s): Iqbal (Ruby), University of Cumbria, Accrington, Lancashire, United Kingdom

Abstract:
The honour tradition and the importance of kinship connection along with the patriarchy society, Pakistani women are vulnerable to particular forms of abuse which differ from the mainstream understandings of Domestic Abuse (DA); honour based abuse, kinship abuse, transnational marriage abandonment, dowry abuse and force marriage (Pragna and Sundari,2016). The purpose of this study is to redress the shortfall by identifying and documenting the particular vulnerabilities women are faced with throughout their journey of abuse and once leaving the abusive relationship. Underpinned by a postcolonial feminist perspective, my study recognises the need for knowledge constructed from the perspective of the marginalized females whose voices have been muted in the knowledge production process (Kirkham and Anderson, 2002:10). With a sample size of 14, a qualitative, interpretive approach has been employed to explore Pakistani women and their journey out of DA. The importance of this study is related to the fact that Pakistan women and their experience of abuse is still under-researched in Pakistan and in the UK. The finding will contribute towards the emerging literature on Pakistani women

and DA, raise awareness and contribute to the policy developments and practices concerning the problem of DA amongst Pakistani women in the UK.

Panel number: 8.29 - Presentation 8.29.2
Reoffending among convicted domestic violence offenders in the Netherlands

Author(s): Beijersbergen (Karin), Research and Documentation Centre of Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice, Den Haag, Netherlands
Blokdijk (Daphne), Research and Documentation Centre of Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice, Den Haag, Netherlands / Weijters (Gijs), Research and Documentation Centre of Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice, Den Haag, Netherlands

Abstract:
For the last 15 to 20 years the Dutch government has made efforts to reduce domestic violence through various policy programs. The current study examined recidivism among domestic violence offenders convicted between 2008 and 2015 in the Netherlands. Using judicial data and survival analysis, two-year reoffending rates among domestic violence offenders were examined, whereby reoffending refers to a new criminal case. Attention was paid to both general recidivism and domestic violence recidivism. To see how two-year recidivism rates among domestic violence offenders developed between 2008 and 2015, besides actual recidivism rates, adjusted recidivism rates were calculated, taking into account shifts in the background characteristics of offenders over time. Findings show that convicted domestic violence perpetrators do not limit their offending to domestic violence, but commit a variety of crimes and, in particular, violent crimes. Looking at the trends in reoffending, it appears that both the general as well as the domestic violence recidivism rate decreased slightly among domestic violence offenders between 2008 and 2015.

Panel number: 8.30 - Presentation 8.30.1
Victim-offender overlap : The Prostitution Case

Author(s): Borleteau (Lolita), Université de Liège
André (Sophie), Université de Liège

Abstract:
The relationship between offending and victimization is probably one of the less investigated phenomenon in the criminological literature. As some authors underlined it (Jennings and al, 2012), many researches have focused on the patterning and predictors of victimization or offending, without paying attention to the overlap between these two elements. This lack of knowledge on a general perspective, both empirical and theoretical, becomes even more striking when trying to investigate how this overlap occurs in a particular field, for instance prostitution. This research describes the "victim-offender overlap" by collecting, compiling and analysing the police data of 297 prostitutes from Liège, a Belgian city. Results highlight the impact of the type of prostitution (indoor/outdoor) on both the victimization and offending processes relating to prostitutes. They also underline some differences in terms of frequencies, type of victimizations experienced and offences committed. Results tend to point to an overlap between victimization and offending and lead us to question the appropriate sociological and criminological theories regarding the figure of victim versus offender, in particular in the prostitution field.

Panel number: 8.30 - Presentation 8.30.2
Group Intervention with Parents of Juvenile Sex Offenders

Author(s): Bustnay (Tali), Zefat Academic College, Yokneam Ilit, Israel

Abstract:
Researchers and therapists agree that the family contributes greatly to the perpetuation or discontinuation of sexually offensive behavior among juvenile sex offenders. The involvement of the family as early as the diagnostic stage of the sexually offensive behavior enables the identification of

diagnostic focal areas, necessary intervention, and the design of a relapse prevention program for continued implementation after treatment. This presentation will describe a short-term psycho-educational group therapy model of 14 biweekly 90-minute meetings with parents of male juvenile sex offenders. The program is used in the youth probation service in Israel, as part of a multi-systemic treatment program. The group was designed for parents whose children had been convicted of sex offenses in a juvenile court, and who had been referred to the youth probation service for court-ordered treatment. The group therapy was aimed at involving the parents in the therapeutic process, to promote the offenders' rehabilitation, and to maintain the improvement achieved through the treatment. The results show that the combination of emotional support, provision of information and knowledge, and parental guidance can empower the parents to be a supportive, directive authority in supervising their children, thereby helping to prevent their recidivism to sexually offensive behavior.

Panel number: 8.31 - Presentation 8.31.1
Prison as an informational network: example from the Czech Republic

Author(s): Dirga (Lukáš), University of West Bohemia, Pilsen, Czech Republic

Abstract:
There were many perspectives applied to analyse prison world in the Czech Republic, but despite this life behind prison walls and bars is still rather unexplored environment. In this context, author will provide presentation focused on analysis of Czech prisons as informational networks. Informational network perspective is based on author's ethnographic research inside Czech male prisons. The data for analysis was collected from qualitative interviews with selected participants of the prison environment, observations carried out inside the prisons and from documents related to the Czech prison service. The findings prove this perspective to be an original and beneficial contribution to (not only) Czech prison research.

Panel number: 8.31 - Presentation 8.31.2
Culture Contra Radicalization: Prisoner Subcultures, and Ideological Group Membership

Author(s): Haggerty (Kevin), University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada
Bucerius (Sandra), University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada

Abstract:
The paper asks why specific prisons seem more prone to producing radical inmates than others? Is the key variable in this equation the location (i.e., prison), or the larger cultural and social context in which prisons are situated? Based on semi-structured qualitative interviews with 683 incarcerated men and women, and 122 correctional officers from four provincial prisons in Western Canada we examine whether and how prison subcultures inhibit or foster prison radicalization. We outline several factors at play in making prisoners resilient to the prospect of radicalization including a) national cultural imaginaries, b) the racial profile of a prison, c) the operation of gangs, and d) the fact radicalization allowed prisoners and correctional officers to act outside the otherwise agreed upon subcultural rules. Our research findings stress the importance of looking at greater societal impacts when trying to understand whether prisons produce radicalization.

Panel number: 8.31 - Presentation 8.31.3
Deprivation of Liberty as Helplessness: A [New] Doctrinal Basis for Prisoners' Rights?

Author(s): Erel (Rachela), The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Mevazert Tzion, Israel
Sebba (Leslie), Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel

Abstract:
Are prisoners, together with other categories of persons deprived of liberty, protected under international human rights law by a doctrine of "deprivation of liberty as helplessness", thereby granting them positive

human rights? Such a doctrine could trigger a discourse in relation to a multidisciplinary paradigm applicable to prisoners, which would seek to conceptualize the accumulated knowledge and research relating to persons deprived of liberty, drawing upon and integrating legal, philosophical, penological, sociological and political analyses. The paper will define the relevant categories of persons whose autonomous will to exercise their freedoms and rights as human beings have been restricted to the point of helplessness. Our doctrine will then consider (a) situational limitations and a link with disability studies; (b) a victimological perspective as suggested by the unusual but neglected chapter in Israel's Penal Law focusing on "helpless victims"; and (c) functional helplessness, threatening the hard core of human dignity and the right against cruel, humiliating and inhuman punishment. These are three central, cumulative and overlapping characteristics of the population deprived of freedom. Our proposed doctrine will be examined from the perspective of social contract theory, penal philosophy and the norms of international human rights law.

Panel number: 8.31 - Presentation 8.31.4
Shame on me – moral emotions among prisoners in Croatia

Author(s): Sučić (Ines), Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Zagreb, Croatia
Wertag (Anja), Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Zagreb, Croatia / Glavak Tkalić (Renata), Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Zagreb, Croatia

Abstract:
Moral emotions have important implications for criminal and risky behaviour, and there is still ongoing debate about their role in adaptive functioning. General aim of this study was to examine dispositional as well as criminal offence' specific distress, shame and guilt among prisoners. The research was conducted on a convenience sample of 674 adult prisoners in the Republic of Croatia. Results showed differences among prisoners in their level of chronic distress and responsibility, as well as feeling of rejection regarding the type of their criminal offence, length and terms of their prison sentence and their history of previous imprisonment.

Panel number: 8.32 - Presentation 8.32.1
Inside the Penal Voluntary Sector: Perspectives on Helping Criminalized Women

Author(s): Quinn (Kaitlyn), University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada

Abstract:
Enduring government funding crises and the (near) global retrenchment of welfare state protections mean voluntary organizations are increasingly called upon to perform former state functions. Despite their contemporary importance and the fact that voluntary organizations have been helping criminalized women for hundreds of years, we know little about what happens inside these organizations. Accordingly, this paper uses interviews and ethnography to explore the penal voluntary sector in Canada. Specifically, how voluntary sector actors understand their roles in helping criminalized women, and how these perspectives vary for actors occupying different positions. This paper illuminates how different helper positions in the voluntary sector cultivate divergent understandings of and justifications for the help they provide. Bourdieu's field theory is used to demonstrate how variegated logics of helping co-exist, conflict, and ultimately shape the character of and practice within the penal voluntary sector.

Panel number: 8.32 - Presentation 8.32.2
Spatial Justice and Coercive Control - Negotiating safer spaces when help-seeking in later life

Author(s): Wydall (Sarah), Aberystwyth, Aberystwyth, United Kingdom
Williams (Melanie), Aberystwyth, Aberystwyth, United Kingdom

Abstract:

In response to a significant knowledge deficit, Dewis Choice project uses feminist praxis working with older people to develop and deliver a dedicated domestic abuse service in rural Wales. This pioneering project also adopts a prospective longitudinal study to capture the lived experiences of older victim-survivors during help seeking and learn more about decision-making in the context of coercive control. Utilising perspectives on human rights, participatory jurisprudence and intersectional feminism this paper will explore socio-spatial freedoms and constraints within the home and the community through the analysis of qualitative data drawn from 31 older women who engaged with the Dewis Choice service. The longitudinal data highlight how actors, often male, in women's lives use intersections of multiple identities including age and gender to constrain the freedoms of women, both within the individual, and on interactional and structural levels. In addition, the paper shows how in later life, justice is denied or experienced through physical and embodied spaces as services responses disrupt or expand 'space for action' when attempting to meet women's rights, needs and sense of entitlement in the context of coercive control.

Panel number: 8.32 - Presentation 8.32.3
Converging Sexualities: Women who pay for sexual services in the UK

Author(s): kingston (sarah), Lancaster University, morecambe, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper reports findings from the first empirical study in the United Kingdom on women who pay for sexual services. Using qualitative interviews, data was collected from 14 women who have paid for sexual services and 38 providers. By drawing on literature on male clients of commercial sex, I will show the considerable similarities between the reasons why both men and women pay for commercial sex, the ways they search for, book and the types of services they pay for. These similarities I argue demonstrate what I term 'converging sexualities'. Traditionally male and female sexuality has often been considered distinct and different, which some argue is fundamental to the institution of heterosexuality, and yet we see overlap in the data. I draw on queer theory and sexual scripts theory, as well as considering the wider socio-historical context in which these women are situated, to argue that women who pay for commercial sex become of a site of converging male and female sexuality. Women pay for sex in ways commonly understood as both masculine and feminine. Thus, I question essentialist binary-based understandings of sexuality and call for theoretical approaches to sexuality to consider behavioural convergence more broadly.

Panel number: 8.32 - Presentation 8.32.4
Private Places, Public Spaces: Exploring how Disabled Women Experience Physical Intrusions and Touching in Everyday Life

Author(s): Mason-Bish (Hannah), University of Sussex, Centre for Gender Studies, Brighton, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper aims to explore the way that disabled women experience physical touching by strangers when out in public spaces. It emerged from my research on gendered hate crime and increased government attention which has largely focussed on the ubiquity of street harassment, catcalling and sexual intrusions by strangers. However, much literature and research on this is not intersectional and instead focuses particularly on the experiences of non-disabled white women. What scant literature does exist around disabled women has generally focused on the absence of street harassment and been framed around the notion of the disabled body as sexless and devoid of sexual attention (Whaley, 2016). These ideas will be explored by discussing the forthcoming project of the author which involves life story interviews with disabled women. Specifically, the paper will explore the nature of non-consensual touching in public and how it might be intrusive, unwanted or violent. Furthermore, it will explore the ways in which this might impact on or limit the freedom of movement that disabled women have. The aim of this is to then begin to draw out the deeper phenomenological impacts that this has on them as disabled women and their identities.

Panel number: 8.33 - Presentation 8.33.1

Violent crime against children with disabilities: a nationwide prospective birth cohort-study

Author(s): Christoffersen (Mogens), VIVE, Copenhagen, Denmark

Abstract:
The study focuses on examining violent crime against children with disabilities and explaining minority differences in victimization, in order to provide a basis for national violence prevention policies and programs. The rate of violent victimization against children with disabilities is thought to be higher than the rate for children without disabilities. Data is based on a national study of victimization and violent offending behavior against children 7 to 18 years of age using total birth cohorts (N=678,000). The statistical analysis is a discrete time Cox-model. A list of potential risk factors was included in the analysis in order to adjust for confounding. Children with disabilities are more likely to be victimized of a reported violent crime than nondisabled children: ADHD odds ratio: 2.7 (2.6-2.8), mental retardation: 2.7 (2.6-2.7), autism 2.6 (2.5-2.7), loss of hearing 1.4 (1.2-1.5), brain injury: 1.8 (1.7-1.9), physical disabilities 1.4 (1.2-1.5), blindness 2.0 (1.4-2.8). Speech, or epilepsy, stuttering, and dyslexia were not associated with increased risk of violent victimization, when adjusted for confounding risk factors. Assessment of risk factors may permit professionals to facilitate prevention and treatment interventions, such as psychoeducation of family members, teachers, and school-mates in order to increase understanding of the disability conditions.

Panel number: 8.33 - Presentation 8.33.2

Young Victims Narrate Their Processing of Victimization

Author(s): Thunberg (Sara), Örebro University, Örebro, Sweden

Abstract:
Victimization early in life can result in both short and long-term consequences such as mental health problems or behavioral changes, leading to a need of support from, for example, social work professionals or family and friends. The aim of this study is to investigate, using 19 narrative interviews, what support means to young victims of crime. The results show that young victims want to be respected and understood in relation to their unique situation, and that they need information to understand what is happening around them, for example, in the judicial process. Using agency and communal bonds as theoretical concepts, it is clear that support cannot focus on just one type of need, as the needs often follow on each other. Support becomes a restoration of communal bonds that result in a possibility to exercise agency. For this reason, support need to be adapted to the individual in his or her social context to make sure that support is actually perceived as support.

Panel number: 8.33 - Presentation 8.33.3

The Victim-Offender Overlap – Young (delinquent) individuals in Germany and their experience with violence

Author(s): Willems (Diana), German Youth Institute, Munich, Germany

Abstract:
Criminological research shows that a part of the young individuals registered with delinquency also experienced victimization themselves. Based on a secondary analysis of qualitative interviews with delinquent juveniles as well as an analysis of empirical quantitative data from a nationwide survey of children, adolescents and their parents (AID:A II) conducted by the German Youth Institute (DJI), the presentation addresses the subject of victim-offender overlap. One of the focuses it takes is with different forms of violence, i.e. as a victim, offender or both. It thereby reveals individual and situational conditions during the time of growing up, which may increase the interdependency of delinquency and victimization. The analysis provides the means to identify specific and relevant risk constellations in childhood and adolescence and is effectively aiming to enable Child and Youth Services with designing crime prevention approaches.

Panel number: 8.33 - Presentation 8.33.4
Suicide of Children as a Social Problem in Japan: Focusing on bereaved families' "Claim Making Activities"

Author(s): Imai (Satoshi), Rikkyo University, Toshima-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Abstract:
In Japan, suicides of children have continued to be talked about as a social problem, especially since 1980's when the "suicide by bullying" news began to be reported. In this paper, we clarify the discourse on the suicides of children in Japanese society in 2000's and how the system for relief has changed. For this purpose, we take up several concrete cases and analyze them from the basic standpoint of "constructivism of social problems". By it, the aspect as a social phenomenon which prepares for the event of the suicide of the child is depicted. More specifically, let us look at the 2006 suicide case which was reported to have been caused by bullying and which generated a large social reaction through the media coverage. A distinctive feature of the 2006 incident was the "claim making activity" by the bereaved families over the provision of mutual relief benefits for disasters.What we would like to discuss in this paper is the changes in the categories of "under the control of the school" incidents and accidents that should be compensated for are analyzed from the activities of the bereaved families.

Panel number: 9.1 - Pre-arranged panel
Nordic Penal Cultures

Author(s): Abdel-Salam (Sami), West Chester University, United States

Abstract:
This panel focuses on aspects of Nordic prisons and the possibility of using penal values inherent within them as the starting point for developing penal policies and practices in other countries. The panel will begin by presenting findings of a study that explores the influence of egalitarian values in Nordic societies on the organization and social order of inmates housed within Norwegian prisons. The second paper presented within this panel involves the attitudes and perceptions of inmates at Halden towards the use of the physical space and environment as a source of motivation, well-being, and rehabilitation. Given the significant attention Nordic correctional systems have received worldwide, and the comparably low rates of recidivism, other countries may benefit from importing certain aspects inherent within the Nordic penal model within their own correctional systems. The third paper compares the built environment of Norwegian and American prisons with a focus on housing cells. The final paper presented within this thematic panel introduces a unique project in which prison administrators from the United States travel to and observe firsthand these practices in action. In doing so, we identify aspects within Nordic prisons that can feasibly be compared and implemented within the United States.

Panel number: 9.1 - Presentation 9.1.1
Egalitarianism from within: Exploring 'cultural permeability' in Norwegian prisons

Author(s): Mjåland (Kristian), University of Cambridge

Abstract:
According to John Pratt's historical analysis (2008), the presence of egalitarian values in Nordic societies has been crucial in building support for an inclusive and welfare-centred Nordic penal culture. Yet it remains to be explored how such values shape penal cultures within prisons. Based on ethnographic fieldwork in nine Norwegian prisons and qualitative interviews with approximately 200 Norwegian prisoners, this paper argues that prisoners describe the social worlds in which they live as, in general, relatively egalitarian. This egalitarianism manifests itself in different ways: a) prisoners often deny, or play down, the significance of social hierarchies in prisons; b) prisoners claim that virtues such as

likeability, social skills, politeness, respectfulness, and being 'hyggelig' are the most valued in prison; and c) prisoners often seem reluctant in the interview setting to talk about the kinds of prisoners they dislike or feel 'above'. Engaging with recent work on egalitarianism in the sociology of social class (Sakalind, Skarpenes og Hestholm, 2019; Vassenden og Jonvik, 2019), these findings lend support to the idea that prison walls are 'porous'. The paper concludes by suggesting that 'cultural permeability' is a useful concept for exploring the relationship between national and local penal cultures.

Panel number: 9.1 - Presentation 9.1.2
Redesigning incarceration: An exploratory study of the influence of prison architecture at Halden Prison

Author(s): Abdel-Salam (Sami), West Chester University
Andersen (Synøve), University of Oslo

Abstract:
In Norway, one of the primary goals of incarceration is rehabilitation. Beyond the loss of liberty, prisons are expected to be both humane and encourage a sense of normality (reflecting daily life outside prison). Halden prison, which opened in 2010, is Norway's second largest high-security detention facility. Halden's architectural design is what often makes it the subject of worldwide media attention. The architectural composition of this facility is meant to reflect the core values and mission of the Norwegian Correction Service (Høidal, 2018). Color schemes and generous use of natural lighting are intended to stimulate inmates, reduce feelings of tension and depression, and encourage attitudes conducive towards rehabilitation. In an effort to explore the relationship between architectural design and rehabilitation, the current qualitative study examined attitudes and perceptions of those incarcerated in Halden prison. Inmates were asked questions concerning the physical space and environment as a source of mental well-being, sense of normality, and a motivational influence on their rehabilitation. Findings from this study provide valuable insights into the lives of those housed in one of the most notable prisons in the world.

Panel number: 9.1 - Presentation 9.1.3
Developing a new penal culture: Experiences from a US-Norway prison exchange

Author(s): Andersen (Synøve), University of Oslo
Hyatt (Jordan), Drexel University / Chanenson (Steven), Villanova University

Abstract:
It is often said that prisons reflect the broader culture of the country in which they are situated, and that taking a bottoms-up approach to changing a prison's norms, values and practices will be challenging at best. In a unique collaboration between the Pennsylvania (USA) Department of Corrections and Scandinavian correctional services the normative aspect of this assumption is put to an empirical test. During the summer of 2019, a delegation comprising the full chain of command from a single Pennsylvania prison will visit Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and engage in informal conversations, lectures and on-the-job practical training to develop an in-depth understanding of how Scandinavian penal values and practices can – and eventually will – be implemented in an American prison environment. Based on qualitative data derived from multiple sources, the current paper explores the obstacles and opportunities that arise during this process.

Panel number: 9.2 - Presentation 9.2.2
Private Security's Accountabilities

Author(s): Berg (Julie), University of Glasgow, Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research, United Kingdom

Abstract:

This paper will reflect on the multiple ways in which private security can, and is, being held responsible and accountable to the public (and other security providers), in formalised, plural arrangements. Drawing on empirical research conducted on plural policing partnerships, the paper will show that private security is influenced by market forces, but that this is part of an interwoven, layered, formal-informal system of accountabilities – most of which are bottom-up and relational, rather than top-down and legislated. In fact, horizontal or circular forms of accountability (or accountabilities) play a large role in aligning the private sector to the public interest or common good within pluralised environments. The paper concludes with a reflection on the underlying principles which inform the development of these multiple accountabilities.

Panel number: 9.2 - Presentation 9.2.3
Between Anglo-American Neoliberalism and Continental European Statism: The Regulation of Private Security in Belgium and the United Kingdom

Author(s): Leloup (Pieter), Ghent University, Department Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, Belgium

Abstract:
It is widely acknowledged that much comparative scholarship on plural policing is Anglocentric in orientation. In an effort to counter this bias, a recent wave of revisionist scholarship has sought to emphasise the differences between Continental European statist and Anglo-American neoliberal models of plural policing. While this revisionist scholarship makes an important contribution to the field, in this paper we argue that it has a tendency to over-emphasise the differences between plural policing in these two regions. To substantiate this claim, we examine the similarities in plural policing arrangements between one key country from each grouping: Belgium and the United Kingdom. Focusing specifically on the regulation of private security – a central feature in the plural policing landscape – we illustrate how the UK is in fact more statist and Belgium more neoliberal than the revisionist scholarship suggests.

Panel number: 9.2 - Presentation 9.2.4
Occupational culture and plural policing: The value of storytelling for Police Community Support Officers in England

Author(s): O'Neill (Megan), Dundee University, Geography and Environmental Science, United Kingdom

Abstract:
The introduction of Police Community Support officers (PCSOs) into police forces in England and Wales in 2002 was not handled well and this mismanagement has left a legacy for these uniformed police staff. The research to be discussed here will demonstrate the effects of this legacy for PCSOs through their occupational cultural response and the role of storytelling within this. The data come from an ethnography of two police forces in England (350 hours of observation) and 35 interviews. This paper will argue that PCSOs demonstrate a separate occupational culture to that of police officers, but for both groups, storytelling is a core element of their cultural process. PCSOs showed varying ways of coping with their position in policing which reflected how well integrated particular groups were in their plural policing teams. This could result in different cultural 'artefacts' for these PCSO groups, but the underlying cultural process was the same across PCSO teams. The findings here suggest a development upon classic police culture texts.

Panel number: 9.3 - Pre-arranged panel
Violence and desistance studies: Qualitative methods for approaching processes and dynamics

Author(s): Glowacz (Fabienne), University of Liege, Liege, Belgium

Abstract:
This symposium focuses on desistance - exit of violence - in several areas: violent radicalization, domestic violence and juvenile delinquency. Desistance is defined as the process of exit from delinquency: this

research theme has been of growing interest for the last 20 years. Studies on desistance are no longer focused on motivations explaining the delinquent trajectory but try to understand why and especially how people get out of delinquency through different points of view (individual, social, and interactionist). This new scientific interest brings the shift from risk-focused work to focused work on human resources (Stoll & Jendly, 2018). Qualitative methods can approach the complexity of dynamics and processes of change mobilized in desistance. The three studies on desistance have two objectives: first, to understand the processes of desistance of subjects who engaged in violent conduct (domestic violence, juvenile delinquency and violent radicalization); and second, to present from these studies specific qualitative methods and to discuss their relevance and specificity in studies dedicated to desistance.

Panel number: 9.3 - Presentation 9.3.1
Juvenile offenders in transition to adulthood: which desistance trajectory?

Author(s): Puglia (Rosa), University of Liege, Liege, Belgium

Abstract:
This qualitative research investigates the trajectories of six juvenile offenders (crime against property and crime against persons). It uses a longitudinal methodology design (18 months). The aim was to analyze the evolution of life trajectory and delinquent trajectory in order to understand motivations and reasons explaining – according to the youths - the decreasing or end of delinquency. We conducted three interviews with every offender over a period of 18 months. We used a semi-structured interview. We built the interview guide around 4 concepts: identity, life events, future and delinquent trajectory. Desistance has not been addressed directly. Following the interview, young answered several questionnaires to obtain additional information on intrapsychic functioning. We analyzed the data with Interpretative phenomenological analysis method (IPA) (Smith, Flowers, & Larkin, 2009). This method uses a small sample size to favor idiographic analysis, and to explore in details the subjective experience from the point of view of the individuals (Smith & Osborn, 2003).

Panel number: 9.3 - Presentation 9.3.2
Desistance from domestic violence : narratives of trajectories as new lenses to analyze violence and disengagement

Author(s): Dziewa (Amandine), University of Liege, Liege, Belgium

Abstract:
Most of the research in the field of domestic violence - in psychology and criminology -focused on dynamics of violence, the impact of violence on victims and recidivism for perpetrators. The context of partner violence raises the question of desistance as a temporal and/or relational process. Time, experiences within the couple, motivations specific to the relationship but also to the individuals allow us to understand the cessation of violent behaviours. Through recent research, we will discuss the conceptualization of desistance in the context of domestic violence. Using a qualitative research conducted with male and female perpetrators and/or victims, we will apprehend processes and dynamics at stake in the phenomenon of intimate partner violence. (IPV-PRO&POL: Intimate Partner Violence: impact, processes, evolution and related public policies in Belgium- Belspo). Using a Life Course methodology consisting in a semi-structured interview in parallel with a qualitative Life History Calendar, we will approach trajectories of violence and disengagement while considering the impact of public policies on the issue.

Panel number: 9.3 - Presentation 9.3.3
Desistance in the field of violent radicalization: what do individuals labeled as radicalized tell us?

Author(s): Glowacz (Fabienne), University of Liege, Liege, Belgium

Abstract:
Studies on violent radicalization and terrorism have multiplied in recent years. Even though the concept

of "de-radicalization" is not clearly defined and is still debated, it emerged as a major and urgent issue for the interventions to be carried out. To date, there is no consensus on the definition of deradicalization: the term of disengagement from violence has been preferred by some authors considering that the objective of the intervention is at this level. Desistance is a concept that has been little mobilized in the field of radicalization. Yet, it is a process of exit from a trajectory of violent radicalization and/or the cessation of illegal conduct. The central questions are: how can a process of change and exit from these trajectories be engaged and supported, and what are the changes that support the desistance of an individual? This presentation focuses on a narrative approach and clinical analyses of the trajectories of juveniles tried for 'acts of participation in an activity of a terrorist group'. This approach made it possible to identify processes of desistance and factors that these young people themselves have identified as supporting the process of desistance.

Panel number: 9.4 - Pre-arranged panel
Prisoner Resettlement in Europe

Author(s): Duenkel (Frieder), University of Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany

Abstract:
Questions regarding how to improve the transitional phase from prison to life in society after release have gained major importance in criminal policy. All over the world, release preparation and resettlement practices are discussed with the aim to reduce negative effects of imprisonment and re-offending rates. Reforms aiming at the improvement of release processes and reintegration strategies have taken place in many European states. The workshop is based on a recent publication (Dünkel/Pruin/Storgaard/Weber, Prisoner Resettlement in Europe, Routledge 2019) with national reports of 20 European countries. The papers presented reveal important actors in resettlement processes as well as political decisions about the role of the communities in "taking prisoners back", or the use of early release as a strategy to motivate the released prisoner to enter into a future without crime. In addition, ethical, legal and practical challenges are discussed with a view on European developments, and theoretical frameworks of prisoner resettlement are used to develop comprehensive perspectives for the actual crime policy debates. Sustainable reforms need the will of and good cooperation between all responsible actors and organizations from the justice, social, health and welfare sectors, as well as from society as a whole.

Panel number: 9.4 - Presentation 9.4.1
Resettlement, reintegration and desistance in Europe

Author(s): Graham (Hannah), University of Stirling, Scotland, Stirling, United Kingdom

Abstract:
The paper will analyse the different aims and approaches of prisoner resettlement. Resettlement, rehabilitation, re-entry, social reintegration, or resocialization are often used synonymously, but they sometimes have slightly different meanings and implications and must be seen against the legal and cultural context of a country. An overview of European jurisdictions reveals differences in the type of agencies, the types of services offered and in whether resettlement prioritizes supervision or support. The criminological concept of desistance emphasizes the processes of giving up criminal behaviour and shifting to a law-abiding identity including developing a sense of belonging to a (moral) community. The paper describes how resettlement services may integrate desistance research. They may further social reintegration by providing positive incentives, support, encouragement, strengthening the capacity to govern one's life. Supportive structures in prison (preparation for release) and in the transition process (early release delivering hope for a future life), and finally aftercare services supporting positive developments may contribute for the often described "hook for change".

Panel number: 9.4 - Presentation 9.4.2

Preparation for release and early release: Legal framework and practice in Europe

Author(s): Duenkel (Frieder), University of Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany

Abstract:
Preparation for release and early release are core elements of a successful reintegration of prisoners into society. Preparation for release should start with the beginning of the execution of prison sentences by developing an overall individual plan about what activities, educational and vocational training measures etc. will be supportive for a future law-abiding life. Most European countries provide such preparation at least in the very last stage of serving a prison sentence, but often rather selective for the prisoners with good prognoses, whereas those who need them most, may fail to receive such measures. The experiences also with medium and high-risk offenders in granting relaxations of the prison regime and with a gradual return to society are good and deserve wider application. The advantage of early/conditional release schemes is that released prisoners may be assigned to different forms of support and control by the probation and aftercare services. Therefore, an automatic or at least regular early release is a preferable strategy. Good law regulation and practices can be seen in many countries (e.g. in Scandinavia, Austria, Germany, the Netherlands) in order to guarantee continuous and through care.

Panel number: 9.4 - Presentation 9.4.3

Prisons, probation and aftercare services: Actors, responsibilities and cooperation in resettlement processes

Author(s): Pruin (Ineke), University of Berne, Switzerland, Faculty of Law, Berne, Switzerland

Abstract:
The actors in the framework of prisoner resettlement are prisons, in particular the social services (social workers, psychologists, and other services organizing rehabilitative work), the probation and aftercare services of the so-called third sector, but also the communal services for providing accommodation, work employment and health care. The paper describes the different approaches in Europe and emphasizes good practices such as the Danish through and aftercares system with a strong emphasis on community guarantees and the "Integrated Offender Management" in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Germany. The perspective should be a legally binding system of cooperation and net-working of the different agencies. Resettlement of ex-prisoners must be seen as a challenge and responsibility of the whole society, not only of professional offender management services.

Panel number: 9.4 - Presentation 9.4.4

Comparable aims and different approaches of prisoner resettlement in Europe – a summarizing crime policy discussion based on European experiences

Author(s): Snacken (Sonja), Free University of Brussels, Brussels, Belgium

Abstract:
The paper discusses the crime policy of prisoner resettlement in Europe and emphasizes the structural and political obstacles to an effective resettlement policy. Neo-liberal populism is not interested in resettlement and social inclusion, but instead wants to downsize supportive measures facilitating the process of transition from prison to the outside society thus contributing to further exclusion. There is, however, a European consensus that resocialization/resettlement/rehabilitation are core elements of a human rights based penal policy. Empirical evidence reveals what kind and structure of services may facilitate the resettlement of offenders. The implementation in national jurisdictions is, however, often far behind such evidence.

Panel number: 9.5 - Presentation 9.5.1

White Collar crimes, High Private-Political Corruption, Political Struggle and Governance in Latin América

Author(s): Zysman-Quirós (Diego), Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Abstract:
Despite traditional views about the tolerance for, weak criminal prosecution of, and weak punishment of, white-collar crimes (in contrast to ordinary crime), there are indicators that certain forms of high political corruption and some other related offenses could be becoming a powerful goal of selective governance during political struggle. Remarkable among others, the Odebrecht case became the largest judicial case of corruption in the history of Latin America and the largest case of transnational bribery condemned by the United States' justice system. Odebrecht SA is the largest construction company in Latin America— investigated in the titanic judicial Brazilian case known as Lava Jato for local and transnational bribes involving millions of dollars, money laundering, and other corruption-related crimes. My aim here is to focus on the public perceptions, political struggle, and use of white-collar crime for governance in Latin America to discuss certain assumptions.

Panel number: 9.5 - Presentation 9.5.2
Preventing corruption and providing services: The Private Healthcare Insurance Sector

Author(s): Stiernstedt (Peter), University of West London, London, United Kingdom
Brooks (Graham), University of West London, London, United Kingdom

Abstract:
It is estimated that the NHS in England and Wales lose around £1.25 billion per annum to fraud and corruption. In contrast to the public healthcare sector, there is little information on how the private healthcare sector deals with fraud and corruption. Whilst the NHS is the major source of healthcare provision in England and Wales, the private healthcare sector has expanded too. At heart of this expansion are the private healthcare insurance providers. This paper will address the threats countenanced by the private healthcare insurance sector, rather than all of the private sector. It draws on original data obtained via an international private healthcare insurance survey. This article offers an in-depth analysis that highlights a mixed strategic anti-fraud and corruption approach towards preventing current and future threats to the private healthcare insurance sector and its provision of services to clients.

Panel number: 9.5 - Presentation 9.5.3
Infiltration in legal businesses: a case study in Spain

Author(s): Gimenez-Salinas (Andrea), Universidad Pontificia Comillas, Madrid, Spain
Jorda (Carmen), Camilo Jose Cela University, Spain

Abstract:
In recent years numerous studies have focused on the infiltration in legal business of organized crime, i.e. the connection between organized crime and legal businesses. We review this phenomenon and analyze different methods of infiltration in legal markets, focusing on the different enterprise management strategies, ownership structures, the economic sectors and business activities, the geographical distribution, etc. Also, we analyze the connections between the infiltration and the criminal activities, highlighting common modus-operandi, and its correlation with territorial socio-economic data, such as industry profitability. Confiscated companies are commonly used as a proxy for business infiltration. Since information is difficult to gather and the final confiscation of companies is still scarce. We have analyzed supreme court sentences about organized crime in Spain from the period 2009-2018. Based on the 40 sentences that reported the instrumental use of companies, we have analyzed the 79 cases of business infiltration, characterizing both the type of business and the criminal activity of the organization. Typically, small service businesses, mainly hospitality and real estate, have been found.

Therefore, the social consensus is not sought from the local population. Also, territorial or local economic sector control does not seem to be a motivation for the infiltration of legal business.

Panel number: 9.5 - Presentation 9.5.4
White collar crimes in the Slovak Republic

Author(s): Strémy (Tomáš), The Faculty of Law at Comenius University in Bratislava, Bratislava, Slovakia
Turay (Lukáš), The Faculty of Law at Comenius University in Bratislava, Bratislava, Slovakia / ,

Abstract:
The authors deal with the theme of white collar crimes. They focus on past, present and future of this term. They also introduce current crime statistics about white collar crimes in Slovak Republic. At the end of the article, the authors think about the future of the term of white collar crimes.

Panel number: 9.6 - Pre-arranged panel
Measures to prevent violent extremism - a comparative perspective

Author(s): Choquet (Sabine), Université Paris-Diderot, Paris, France

Abstract:
Measures to prevent violent extremism tend to be analysed without taking into account the political, social and cultural contexts in which they are developed. Yet they represent responses to phenomena of violence whose forms and determinants are part of a local context. It therefore seems essential to assess these differences by analyzing the diversity of approaches to this phenomenon through the experience of Belgium, France and Canada. Sabine Choquet (Paris-Diderot University), will present measures implemented in France. It will highlight the close relationship between policies to prevent radicalization and the diversity management. The emphasis on secularism and the religious dimension conduct to neglecting other forms of hate crime. Fabienne Glowacz, co-organizer of this symposium (Liege university) and Anton Vereschagin (Liege university), will focus on the individual processes leading people to approve radical actions. Through a survey in Belgium, it will highlight some of the determinants of violence and draw conclusions about prevention programs. Finally, Pablo Madriaza, General coordinator of the UNESCO -PREV, will present the results of a mapping of Canadian radicalization prevention programs leading to violence. The objective is to identify the different intervention models, the issues and challenges of these programs, particularly those related to primary and secondary prevention.

Panel number: 9.6 - Presentation 9.6.1
Canadian PVE programs : a mapping of existing resources

Author(s): Madriaza (Pablo), Canadian Practitioners Network for the Prevention of Radicalization and Extremist Violence (CPN-PREV), UQAM, Montreal, Canada/>UNESCO Chair for the Prevention of Radicalization and Violent Extremism, University of Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Canada

Abstract:
Intervention and prevention studies have historically been less numerous than the overall literature associated with violent extremism. Of all the scientific documents identified in a systematic review between 2005 and 2015, only 30% focused on intervention and the vast majority lacked empirical data (Madriaza et al., 2015). Other recent systematic reviews identified only 30 primary or secondary PVE programs and 14 tertiary prevention programs evaluated using empirical data (Hassan et al., 2018, 2019). While the success of understanding violent extremism demands more evidence-base studies, the need to obtain such data in relation to intervention and prevention practises is even more urgent. Since 2018, we have been mapping secondary and tertiary PVE programs in Canada through in-depth interviews with coordinators and practitioners, in order to identify existing resources, characteristics and models of intervention, as well as problems, challenges and models of local coordination of these programs. About thirty prevention programs have been identified. The goal of this presentation is to

describe the main results of this research and to provide some insight about the challenges that these types of programs face in Canada.

Panel number: 9.6 - Presentation 9.6.2
Measures to prevent radicalisation in France

Author(s): Choquet (Sabine), Université Paris-Diderot, Paris, France

Abstract:
The measures to prevent radicalisation implemented in France attach great importance to the religious dimension. In the field of prevention, "radicalisation" has become synonymous of jihadism. Other forms of extremism leading to violence are almost not considered. Prevention is closely linked to the learning of secularism and the values of the Republic, as if radicalization resulted from a lack of understanding of republic ideology. We will analyse several prevention programmes (primary, secondary and tertiary) and highlight the hypotheses and theory of change underlying the understanding of this phenomenon and its causes. We will show that policies to prevent radicalisation in the french nation-state are an extension of diversity management policies and reveal the state's normative expectations of the citizen. We will highlight the perverse effects of a policy that leads to the stigmatization of Muslims, reinforces the feeling of exclusion and injustice, while neglecting majority violence against minorities (the rise of xenophobia, anti-Semitism and the extreme right).

Panel number: 9.6 - Presentation 9.6.3
Understanding Factors Supporting Violent Extremism to Develop Prevention strategies

Author(s): Vereshchagin (Anton), University of Liege, Criminology, Liège, Belgium
Glowacz (Fabienne),

Abstract:
Anton Vereschagin and Fabienne Glowacz (University of Liège) will focus on the individual processes liable to lead people to approve of radical actions. 746 young people (48.5% of women, Mage = 17.27) attending schools in Belgium completed a survey evaluating political interest and engagement, as well as approval of violent methods. The results indicate that political interest and engagement are strongly correlated to violence legitimization. To measure this last variable the Radicalism Intention Scale (RIS) was used, a sub-scale of the Activism and Radicalism Intention Scales developed by Moskalenko and McCauley (2009). The violence legitimation is also positively and significantly associated to approbation to radicalization. Results will be discussed in terms of prevention implications.

Panel number: 9.7 - Pre-arranged panel
Meeting of the Community Sanctions and Measures Working Group

Author(s): Carr (Nicola), University of Nottingham, Nottingham, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Meeting of the Community Sanctions and Measures Working Group

Panel number: 9.7 - Presentation 9.7.1
Meeting of the Community Sanctions and Measures Working Group

Author(s): Carr (Nicola), University of Nottingham, Nottingham, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Meeting of the Community Sanctions and Measures Working Group

Panel number: 9.8 - Pre-arranged panel
Nordic Homicide from Past to Present: Historical and Comparative Perspective

Author(s): Kivivuori (Janne), University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

Abstract:
The panel explains the goals and methods of the project "Nordic Homicide from Past to Present" (NHPP), with preliminary substantial findings and their explanations from the point of view of criminological and historical theories and the challenges of long duration comparisons in criminology. The aim of the project is to describe continuity and change in long-term patterns of lethal violence. To achieve this, the project is creating the Historical Homicide Monitor (HHM) – a coding manual that can be used for analyzing lethal violence from deep historical times to modernity. Transcending the divide between nomothetic and idiographic approaches, the project brings together an interdisciplinary team of Nordic criminologists and historians. Homicide data has been collected from 17th century Denmark, Finland and Sweden and early 20th century Iceland to be juxtaposed with modern homicide profiles of the Nordic countries. The panel consists of a general overview of preliminary findings, two historical in-depth presentations and a paper comparing contemporary homicide in the Nordic countries. The panel is chaired by project director Janne Kivivuori. Opening words are given by Felipe Estrada, the Chair of the project funder, the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology.

Panel number: 9.8 - Presentation 9.8.1
First comparative results from the "Nordic Homicide from Past to Present" study

Author(s): Kivivuori (Janne), University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland
Rautelin (Mona), University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

Abstract:
This paper presents the goals of the Nordic Homicide from Past to Present study (NsfK). Preliminary findings on interpersonal lethal violence in Finland, Denmark and Sweden from the 17th century to contemporary times are presented and discussed. We focus in particular on similarities and differences in key variables such as gender, place of offence, victim-offender relationship, time cycles of the offending patterns, and time from violence to death. Methodological limitations and problems of long-term standard homicide analysis are also reflected upon. The paper concludes by discussing possible theoretical implications of the emerging empirical patterns.

Panel number: 9.8 - Presentation 9.8.2
Killing in self defense in 17th century Denmark

Author(s): Büchert Netterstrøm (Jeppe), University of Aarhus

Abstract:
This paper presents selected results of an investigation of 200 homicides from 17th century Denmark which have been coded using the Historical Homicide Monitor (development version 1.5). Of the many potentials yielded by this multifaceted analysis, this paper will focus on homicides in self defense in a social-historical perspective. It will evaluate claims of self defense in court cases in the intersection between state legislation, local court practice and negotiations between perpetrators and families of homicide victims. It will show how the state's attempt to criminalize homicide was opposed by strong social forces in local communities populated by traditionalist peasants who preferred settlement and compensation over punishment, and dominated by aristocratic landowners who sometimes worked against state policies. Concretely, parties in homicide cases often seem to have claimed self defense in order to dodge the prescribed death penalty for intentional homicide. This not only gives insight into state building processes at the local level as well as power relations in a manorial society, it also becomes

a methodological consideration which must be kept in mind when interpreting statistics derived from the emerging Historical Homicide Monitor.

Panel number: 9.8 - Presentation 9.8.3
Homicide in Sweden in the 17th century: main observations

Author(s): Lindström (Dag), University of Uppsala

Abstract:
This paper presents some of the main observations on homicide in 17th century Sweden. Particular attention will be paid to the variables identifying incidence patterns and victim-perpetrator relations. Those observations are important in relation to both long-term analyses and interpretations of the specific 17th century context. The coding of 17th century judicial records, based on the emerging HHM instrument, will be discussed with a focus on possibilities and limitations. Some observations on short-term change will also be touched upon. The paper concludes by discussing some of the possible historical interpretations of the results.

Panel number: 9.8 - Presentation 9.8.4
Modern patterns of homicide in Nordic countries

Author(s): Granath (Sven), University of Stockholm
Lehti (Martti), University of Helsinki, Finland / Okholm (Mikkel), Danish Ministry of Justice / Jónasson (Jónas), Reykjavik Metropolitan Police, Iceland / Engvold (Heidi), National Criminal Investigation Service (Kripos), Norway / Syversen (Vibeke), National Criminal Investigation Service (Kripos), Norway

Abstract:
Homicide rates have decreased in many developed countries in the recent decades, and the Nordic countries are no exception from that trend. Still, homicide is the most serious type of crime victimization and there are signs that the homicide drop may have levelled or even reversed in some of Nordic countries in last years. The aim of this paper and presentation is to compare patterns of homicide in the Nordic countries during 2007–2016. By the cross-national homicide data and research collaborations within the "Nordic Homicide from Past to Present" (NHPP / NSfK) project and the EHM network, it is now possible to examine and the describe homicide in the Nordic area in a comparative and standardized manner.

Panel number: 9.9 - Presentation
LGBTQ Hate Crimes in Miami: Improving Awareness, Crime Reporting, Collaboration, & Prosecution

Author(s): Kutateladze (Besiki), Florida International University, Miami, United States

Abstract:
Anti-LGBTQ hate crimes are vastly underreported, making official statistics of limited value, while current crime prevention strategies are hampered by a lack of a full understanding of barriers to reporting, and the characteristics and motivation of offenders. The goal of this study is to enhance public safety through effective identification, investigation and prosecution of anti-LGBTQ/GNC hate crimes in Miami. The project is carried out in partnership with Miami's LGBTQ rights organizations, State Attorney's Office and Police Department. Based on the analysis of quantitative and qualitative data from victim interviews, administrative records, prosecutorial case file reviews, and practitioner interviews, this presentation will focus on unfolding victimization experiences, offender characteristics and motivations, crime reporting and case processing nuances, and the criminal justice system's challenges and opportunities for reform. This ongoing research project is funded by the National Institute of Justice, the United States Department of Justice.

Panel number: 9.9 - Presentation 9.9.1
HATE SPEECH ON ONLINE PLATFORMS: A SAMPLE OF "SYRIAN REFUGEES"

Author(s): YAYAK (ASLI), Bursa Technical University, Turkey
Hamzaoğlu (Nurcan), Yeni Yüzyıl University / Türk (Burcu), Haliç University / Şenyuva (Gülçin), Np Brain Hospital

Abstract:
In our country especially in recent years; verbal abuses with hate is frequently seen on the streets, public transport, public places, television and online platforms. Hate speech is any form of expression that disseminates, promotes, advocates or justifies other forms of hate based on intolerance, including racial hatred, xenophobia, antisemitism, or aggressive nationalism that expresses intolerance. Hate speech is not only a discourse for the said person, but it also targets the group that the person belongs to. In this study; one of the most widely used online social media platforms in our country, in Ekşi Sözlük, the comments written under the title of "Syrian Refugees" were examined and examined. In this context, 798 entries between 04.01.2018 and 28.12.2018 were analyzed with the method of critical discourse analysis. Firstly, it was examined whether the comments included hate speech. Afterwards, the comments which were found to contain hate speech were evaluated based on hate categories a) Exaggeration / Loading / Distortion b) Blasphemy / Insult / Denigration c) Enmity / War Discourse d) Using the element of natural identity as an element of hate-humiliation / Symbolization included in the reports prepared by Hrant Dink Foundation regarding hate speech.

Panel number: 9.9 - Presentation 9.9.2
Punishing political dissent: the new function of urban safety laws in Italy and Spain.

Author(s): Selmini (Rossella), Department of Legal Sciences, Bologna, Bologna, Italy

Abstract:
This paper anticipates some results of a research on administrative orders and similar "legal hybrids" in Italy and Spain. Both countries share a long history of urban safety policies that shifted from a preventive to a more repressive approach in controlling urban problems. In both contexts, administrative orders issued by mayors or municipals councils combined with an increase in criminal sanctioning, and created a new infrastructure of control in the public space. For a long period, the targets of these regulations were marginal groups (mostly immigrants) surviving in the urban informal economies and "disturbing" young people. In recent years, however, new – or relatively new- administrative and criminal sanctions are often addressed to political dissent and aimed at transforming political action into a threat to urban safety. The paper discusses in what conditions both countries shifted the emphasis on control of urban marginality to control of political dissent and which are the common trends and the local peculiarities of this change. Preliminary data on the enforcement of local and national regulations in both contexts show that the main target is now represented by political opponents: in Spain, Catalan politicians and social activists, in Italy, other groups expressing political dissent.

Panel number: 9.9 - Presentation 9.9.3
"Here be dragons": The relationship between media influence, stereotypes and fear of foreign actor

Author(s): Polišenská (Veronika Anna), University of Finance and Administration, Prague, Czech Republic
Polišenský (Jan), University of Finance and Administration, Prague, Czech Republic

Abstract:
The presentation will concentrate on the relationship between media and formation of stereotypes of foreign nationals as well as foreign actors (countries) . It is well documented that media play a role in the perception of fear of crime and foreigners. In our research which encompasses more than 1000 repondents, we have concentrated on how people view or describe foreign nationals, how that transcribes into fear of crime and also into fear of the foreign actor. Moreover, we have also concentrated on how these perceptions and stereotypes influence people's behaviour.

Panel number: 9.10 - Presentation 9.10.1
The Bavarian Police Task Act (PAG) 2018

Author(s): von Rodbertus (Luise), Hochschule in der Akademie der Polizei Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany
Pfeffer (Kristin), Hochschule in der Akademie der Polizei Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany / ,

Abstract:
Policing in Germany is constitutionally the prerogative of each of the 16 regional states, with federal authorities, notably the federal police, focused on patrolling Germany's external borders, its airports, railway stations and train routes. The Bavarian Parliament approved a new police law, Bavarian Police Task Act (PAG), in May 2018 due to a new European Union Privacy Policy and a decision made by the Federal Constitutional Court. The new law extents the rights of the police and therefore led to a big public legal debate. The most controversial aspect of the law would allow police to take preventative action against an "impending danger," as opposed to the previous requirement of a "concrete danger." Critics say loose terminologies would hand Bavarian police extended powers to intervene even before an offense has taken place. Since the new law might become a blueprint for expanded police powers across Germany, the study examines the new law for their compatibility with the German Constitution.

Panel number: 9.10 - Presentation 9.10.2
Assessment of the public perceptions of prefered police models in Slovenia

Author(s): Lobnikar (Branko), University of Maribor, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Abstract:
The paper presents the result of a study conducted in 2018 about preferences of inhabitants (n = 249) of Slovenia regarding different approaches to the provision of policing. By using Paul Ponsaers' (2001) description of police models (military-bureaucratic model, lawful policing model, public-private policing, and community oriented policing), we developed a 32-item survey (Cronbach alpha 0,785) to measure the preferences of residents on how to perform police tasks in their local communities. The tendency to each policing model was analysed with eight content sets: the use of discretion, accountability, public relations, professionalization, legitimacy, prevention, and pro/reactiveness. For the measurement of perceptions, we used Likert-type five-point scale. For each model, we have summed values of the items in order to obtain a summary value (from a minimum of 8 points and a maximum of 40) for each model. Community oriented policing model was rated the highest (M = 31.95, S.D. = 4.29), followed by lawful policing model (M = 27.68; S.D. = 5.08), public-private divided policing model (M = 25.54; S.D. 5.51), and military-bureaucratic model (M = 23.16; S.D. = 5.40). The results show that community policing is the most preferred model and therefore strongly contributes to the perceived police legitimacy.

Panel number: 9.10 - Presentation 9.10.3
The comparative analysis of national police systems: A theoretical and methodological proposal for a political science research agenda.

Author(s): Calaresu (Marco), University of Sassari, Sassari, Italy
Tebaldi (Mauro), University of Sassari, Sassari, Italy

Abstract:
The analysis of national police systems is the core subject of several sociological and criminological scholarly papers. This analysis, however, especially when carried out comparatively has relatively been understudied in political science, leaving important questions unanswered. If law enforcement systems are at the very heart of a legitimate violence apparatus within modern States, which structural-political factors can determine the differences and the similarities between different national contexts? And how can they be explored? This paper aims to fill this gap, by developing a theoretical framework and a methodological proposal that facilitate the development of a political science research agenda. At the theoretical level, this paper seeks to investigate the long-term organizational features that have shaped

the "original models" of the organizational field underpinning the different national police systems (focusing in particular on the level of centralization of the system and orientation of policing), which have the ability to persistently affect the development of those police systems (in terms of structures, functions, legitimacy and costs). At the methodological level, this paper seeks to define a typological instrument that can determine the differences and the similarities between different national police systems in different national contexts, as well as their evolutionary features.

Panel number: 9.10 - Presentation 9.10.4
"Playing nicely together" - Inter-Force Police Collaborations as 'Complex Problems'

Author(s): L'Hoiry (Xavier), University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Collaborative working between police forces in England and Wales is increasingly being proclaimed as an area of untapped potential for the police in a contemporary age of austerity. Benefits of cross-force collaborative units are thought to centre around financial savings, shared expertise and greater capacity to respond to the myriad of new and emerging challenges in a changing policing landscape. But despite these widely acknowledged benefits, recent reports from HMIC, NPCC and others suggest that there remain many obstacles to effective collaborative endeavours between forces, with existing police collaborations receiving considerable criticism. This paper presents the findings of 17 in-depth interviews conducted with a diverse range of police officers and staff involved in different stages of collaborative working across seven police forces in England and Wales. The research's participants encompass a vast range of experiences, having been involved in the design, implementation and operational management of existing large and small inter-force collaborations. The paper reflects on the lessons learned by participants and explores the challenges of cross-force collaborative working as well as offering possible recommendations to overcome these 'complex' problems (where they exist).

Panel number: 9.11 - Presentation 9.11.1
Attitudes of students of social work towards people undergoing imprisonment and provided them assistance as a predictor of support in the process of social readaptation.

Author(s): Rajewska de Mezer (Joanna), Adam Mickiewicz University Poznan, Poznan, Poland

Abstract:
Staying in a prison entails a number of negative consequences (prizonization of the convict, isolation from the family environment, stigmatization). People leaving the prison face a huge challenge of living in an openenvironment. Their social readaptation depends on many different factors and requires external support. In the process of social reintegration, the social welfare system play an important role. Social assistance provides support as a postpenitentiary assistance. The attitude of the social worker providing assistance to the beneficiary, is important in the support process. Negative attitude towards the supported person, perception of him from the perspective of committed crime become a barrier in providing professional help and may affect the effects of the support process. The aim of the study is to examine the attitudes of students of social work towards people leaving penitentiaries. The author is looking for factors influencing the shaping of attitudes of students of Social Work towards people leaving the prison. The aim of the work is also to find an answer to the question about how to shape the attitudes of future social workers towards convicted people through academic education, so that the provided help could be effective in the process of social readaptation.

Panel number: 9.11 - Presentation 9.11.2
A wolf in sheep's skin – forensic awareness as a contribution to turn visible the fragilities of police work

Author(s): Costa (Susana), ISMAI, Maia and Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, Portugal

Abstract:
The use of technologies can provide a more robust and credible forensic character to the evidence. But it also depends on the sociocultural understandings and forensic knowledge of the actors who intervene at the crime scene. Understanding the forensic evidence in court implies a retreat to the practices of interpretation and assembly of evidence. This presentation is based in a qualitative analysis of a homicide case judged in Portugal whose main suspect was a police officer. I will analyze how the practices of interpretation and assembly of the evidence were mobilized by the police to charge her. On the one hand, the Public Attorney and the police constructed their narrative based on their confidence that Ana was the main and unique suspect of the murderer of the older woman, justifying some of the contours of the crime with her knowledge of how do not leave traces. On the other hand, Ana's defense used her inner knowledge as a police officer to turn visible the fragilities of the police activity, trying to dress the sheep skin and make the police in the wolf. Who is the wolf? Who is the sheep?

Panel number: 9.11 - Presentation 9.11.3

Municipal role in crime prevention: a challenge for municipalities in South Africa

Author(s): Mothibi (Kholofelo Annah), University of Venda, South Africa, Thohoyandou, South Africa

Abstract:
Several policy documents approved in the 1990s are explicit with respect to local government's role in ensuring the safety of people living in their jurisdictions. The national Crime Prevention Strategy (1996) and the White Paper on Safety and Security (1998) gave local government new responsibilities such as coordination and implementation of crime prevention programmes within their areas of jurisdiction. The White Paper on Local Government (1998) determined that municipalities should cooperate with the South African Police Service, other national and provincial departments, private sector, non-governmental and community based organisations in developing and implementing strategies aimed at reducing crime. This article evaluates the municipalities involvement in crime prevention and assesses to what extend it is involved in crime prevention. It further identifies policy implications hindering municipality's active involvement. Unstructured in-depth interviews were conducted with 30 safety officials across 5 districts in Limpopo Province. The research found that most safety officials are not familiar with the tenets of the proposed legislations mandating their involvement in crime prevention. Furthermore, there seem to be lack of political buy in across municipalities. Again, 90% of municipalities fail to develop and implement municipal safety plans as per request and mandate of the provincial Department of Community Safety.

Panel number: 9.12 - Presentation 9.12.1

The myth of Agromafie: involvements of mafia-type groups in the Italian food sector

Author(s): Rizzuti (Alice), University of Essex, Colchester, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Despite the increasing media attention, criminological research towards food crime - harmful and criminal activities perpetrated along the food supply chain - has so far been very little. In Italy, media, NGOs and business associations have labelled food crime as 'agromafie'. This term broadly refers to illicit phenomena and criminal associations, especially mafia-type, which are considered to be active in the food market. Based on official reports and documents from Italian public authorities and on fourteen in depth interviews with prosecutors, public officers and members of police forces, this paper seeks to dispel the myth of widespread mafia involvement in the Italian food supply chain. Instead, this paper argues that mafia groups are involved in indirect ways in order to facilitate other criminal activities such as the use of food containers for drug trafficking or the management of restaurants and food businesses to launder money.

Panel number: 9.12 - Presentation 9.12.2

Phenomenon of goods and medicinal products counterfeiting in Poland. Criminological findings based on the court's records analysis.

Author(s): Daśko (Natalia), Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, Toruń, Poland

Abstract:
The paper is based on provisional findings from the three-year research project on "Criminal law and criminological aspects of counterfeiting of goods and medical product" carried out at the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń and supported by the National Science Centre in Poland. Our research are quite innovative and pioneering. Mostly due to an extensive study of the court's records of finally decided criminal cases tried under Article 305 of the act on Industrial Property Law (goods counterfeiting) and Article 124 of the act on Pharmaceutical Law (illegal trade in medical products). To date we examined 1360 cases decided by 86 courts from all over the country. A rich empirical material which has been gathered allows us for various criminological observations we would like to share with the conference participants. These concern not only typical traits of the crimes, modus operandi and characteristics of the offenders and their treatment by the criminal justice system in terms of penal measures applied. In addition, we assessed the approach of the law enforcement authorities to the problem of goods and medicinal products counterfeiting.

Panel number: 9.12 - Presentation 9.12.3
Cannabis Trafficking Flows and Legalisation: A Thematic Analysis of Online Message Boards

Author(s): Cheekes (Erik), Cardiff University, Taunton, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper discusses the impacts of cannabis legalisation on illicit cannabis trafficking flows. An extensive amount of literature examines the effects of regulation on the demand and supply of drugs, the literature also discusses illicit drug trafficking flows. However, despite the increasing number of jurisdictions legalising a recreational cannabis industry, there exists little research on how this may affect illicit cannabis drug trafficking flows. This paper presents findings from a thematic analysis of forum conversations from the popular social media website Reddit.com, a source of data previously unused in illicit drug market research. Reddit users have created several forum threads asking Reddit users who partake (both on the demand and supply side) in the illicit cannabis market to describe how legalisation affects the illicit cannabis market. Preliminary findings indicate that the recreational cannabis industries' products and services become more competitive over time making it more difficult for illegal cannabis businesses to survive. However, some illicit cannabis suppliers and dealers take advantage of a legalised regime by diverting legally grown cannabis into nearby jurisdictions that prohibit cannabis. Lastly, this paper contributes to the literature on using computer-mediated communications for researching illicit drug markets.

Panel number: 9.13 - Pre-arranged panel
Understanding inequalities in childhood and its impact on offending and conviction

Author(s): McVie (Susan), University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Abstract:
It is well known from the developmental literature that a range of risk factors in early childhood can have an effect on offending behaviour and other negative outcomes in adolescence and beyond. An increasing body of research is focusing on the effects of 'adverse childhood experiences' (or ACEs) and how these manifest on poor health, wellbeing and behavioural outcomes in later life. However, there is a lack of critical analysis of the impact of ACEs in the context of wider structural and social inequalities and against a backdrop of negative justice system effects. Using three different longitudinal research studies, the papers in this panel – which are part of the UK-based Understanding Inequalities project - will examine the effect of different types of adversity in childhood on offending and criminal conviction. It will also take care to examine the differential impact of factors such as sex and ethnicity on these relationships.

Panel number: 9.13 - Presentation 9.13.1

How do early inequalities and adverse experiences impact on offending and criminal convictions over the life course?

Author(s): McVie (Susan), University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Within Scotland, there is an increasingly strong focus on dealing with offenders through a 'trauma informed' approach, particularly within policing and prisons. This recognises that many offenders have had a high number of adverse childhood experiences (or ACEs). However, the full extent of the relationship between ACEs and criminal justice contact is not entirely clear; and there are some concerns that a narrow focus on ACEs ignores the impact of wider factors, such as structural poverty or systemic effects themselves. Using data from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime, this paper will examine how inequalities in early adolescence shape patterns of both offending behaviour and criminal conviction amongst young people in late adolescence and early adulthood. It will seek to show how different aspects of inequality can impact on young people's offending pathways and, in turn, how this shapes the extent and nature of their involvement in the criminal justice system as they enter adulthood. In particular, it will take a gendered approach to understanding these relationships.

Panel number: 9.13 - Presentation 9.13.2

Poverty, problem behaviour and policy: conduct disorder among ten-year olds in Scotland

Author(s): Murray (Kath), University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper explores the impact of socio-economic inequality on the risk of conduct disorder among a cohort of children aged 10 years in Scotland. While there is an extensive literature on childhood conduct disorders, most research to date has focused on individual and family level factors, including child personality traits, family background and dysfunction, parenting styles and more recently, the impact of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs). This more individual and/or family lens is also evident in recent policy shifts in Scotland, notably in relation to ACEs, which have gained major policy traction within Scottish Government policy, and formed a key plank of the 2018/19 Programme for Government, with a particular emphasis on providing support for individual families. Taking a more structural approach, this paper examines the impact of socio-economic equality on children's behaviour and family life. Drawing on the Scotcen Growing Up in Scotland (GUS) longitudinal study, the analysis investigates whether child conduct disorders are exacerbated by growing up in poverty, when taking account of the risk factors cited above. The paper suggests that policy-makers in Scotland should put greater emphasis on the more stubborn structural factors.

Panel number: 9.13 - Presentation 9.13.3

The impact of early adversity and system contact on adult criminal conviction trajectories in Queensland, Australia

Author(s): Matthews (Ben), University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Abstract:
There are relatively few papers on the extent to which early adverse experiences impact on criminal justice outcomes. This presentation will examine the impact that contact with youth justice and child protection services during childhood has on later adult criminal justice pathways using the Queensland Linkage Project (QLP). The QLP contains data for three birth cohorts (born in 1983, 1984 and 1990) linked together from a wide range of sources, including birth, death and marriage records criminal justice, youth justice, police, health and social care services. We use this rich data source to examine the

association between early system contact with youth justice and child protection services and criminal convictions between ages 16 and 29. This paper also contributes to methodological developments in the use of linked datasets in DLC by comparing convictions trajectories for those who came to be included in the linked dataset through different 'source' datasets. Specifically, we compare convictions trajectories between those in QLP who were born in Queensland and those who are included in QLP from other data sources. This provides a way to assess possible biases, such as those induced by migration, into linked data sources with no underlying population register.

Panel number: 9.14 - Pre-arranged panel
Nordic collaboration on research integrity with register data

Author(s): Skardhamar (Torbjørn), University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

Abstract:
Register data from Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Finland are regularly published in the leading journals of criminology and sociology. Using these unique data sources to address mainstream questions has proven to be a useful way to establish foundations for Nordic Register Based Criminology (NRBC, henceforth). But there are changes in the expectations for what qualifies as high-integrity research in social and behavioral sciences. This panel presents a collaborative effort across the Nordic countries using established tools for openness and transparency, including pre-registration of studies. While the empirical works are in progress, the pre-registration of each are published. The panel presents the reasoning behind open science framework with cases from Finland, Sweden and Norway using register data for quasi-experimental designs. The work and panel is funded by the Scandinavian Research Council of Criminology (NSfK).

Panel number: 9.14 - Presentation 9.14.1
On the value of pre-registration and open science

Author(s): Skardhamar (Torbjørn), University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

Abstract:
In the past decade or so, methodological movements have started to change expectations for what qualifies as high-integrity research in social and behavioral sciences. The Open Science (OS) framework puts increased emphasis on transparency, reproducibility, and data access. While these goals reflect traditional norms of science (Merton 1942), the proponents of the OS movement have shown that these principles are frequently violated in the everyday practice of "publish or perish". The most visible manifestation of OS is the "replication crisis" in social science (Open Science Collaboration 2015). There are now several leading journals in economics, political science, and psychology promoting such OS principles as data sharing and research pre-registration, i.e., the idea that one should commit to a pre-determined research protocol prior to starting the data-analysis. Compared to these fields, criminology lags behind and criminological studies are rarely published in accordance with a formally pre-registered research plan. This introduction presents shared motivation and reasoning behind OS, and a Nordic collaborative effort made possible by funding from the NSfK. The following papers present pre-registered studies.

Panel number: 9.14 - Presentation 9.14.2
Does Punishment Severity Reduce Recidivism? A Replication Study of Drunk Driving

Author(s): Savolainen (Jukka), University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, Ann Arbor, United States
Suonpää (Karoliina), University of Helsinki, Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy, Helsinki, Finland / Tyni (Sasu), University of Helsinki, Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy, Helsinki, Finland / Aaltonen (Olli-Pekka)

Abstract:

Using a regression discontinuity design (RD), Benjamin Hansen found evidence of reduced recidivism among drivers sentenced to harsher penalties. Information about blood alcohol content (BAC) measured at traffic stops was used as the source for a quasi-experimental test. The basic idea is to compare individuals scoring slightly below and above the critical thresholds to introduce randomness in the treatment variable (punishment severity). Using this design, Hansen found support for the deterrent effect of punishment. We apply the same approach using equivalent data from Finland. In departure from the original study, our information about BAC is limited to those convicted of driving under the influence (DUI). Thus, our comparisons of punishment effects are limited to DUI vs. aggravated DUI offenders. We will examine whether individuals sentenced to a (suspended) prison sentence due to aggravated DUI conviction are less likely to recidivate than those who narrowly escaped that sentencing outcome.

Panel number: 9.14 - Presentation 9.14.3
The effect of increased sentence length on recidivism and employment: A reform study of violent offenders sentenced to prison

Author(s): Andersen (Synøve N.), Statistics Norway, Research Department, Oslo, Norway, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway
Holmboe (Morten), The Norwegian police univesity college, Research department, Oslo, Norway / Skardhamar (Torbjørn)

Abstract:
Questions of whether tougher sentences causally impact recidivism, and whether any effect of incarceration is driven by deterrence or changes in social control, remain central to sentencing policy and theory yet methodologically challenging to answer. This study provides new insight into these questions by relying on a natural experiment that affected both the sentence length and – unintentionally – the labour market protection of violent offenders in Norway. The relevant reform was implemented in June 2010, and increased the maximum sentence length for violent and aggravated assault by between 25 and 50 percent. However, subsequent changes in sentencing also meant that more offenders were incarcerated for so long that current labour market protection no longer applied to them. Thus, the reform presents a unique opportunity to explore the effect not only of increased sentence length on reoffending and labour market outcomes, but also of post-release employment on recidivism. As the reform happened quickly we use the exogenous increase in sentence length in a Regression Discontinuity design. All analyses rely on Norwegian register data, and we measure both recidivism and labour market attachment, as well as their interaction, for up to 3 years after release.

Panel number: 9.14 - Presentation 9.14.4
The causal effect of length of imprisonment on recidivism

Author(s): Sivertsson (Fredrik), University of Stockholm, Department of criminology, Stockholm, Sweden
Bäckman (Olof), University of Stockholm, Department of criminology, Stockholm, Sweden / Nilsson (Anders), University of Stockholm, Department of criminology, Stockholm, Sweden

Abstract:
The overarching aim of the study is to estimates the effect of length of imprisonment on recidivism. The study uses a quasi-experimental design created by three changes in the policies concerning time-served/early release of prison inmates. In 1983, the prevailing policy of requiring inmates to serve two-thirds of their sentence prior to being eligible for early release was changed to one-half of their sentence. In 1993, the policy was restored to the previous standard of two-thirds for sentences up to two years. In 1999 this standard was expanded also to longer sentences (excluding life-time). The policy of two-thirds still prevails. In practice we compare outcomes for the population of individuals sentenced to imprisonment for crimes committed over a period of one year after the introduction of the reform (post-reform) with outcomes for the population of individuals sentenced to imprisonment for crimes committed over a period of one year before the introduction of the reform (pre-reform). In addition we control for the downward trend of convictions during the study period and also for the possibility of a changed prison population during the study period with respect to age, number of prior convictions, crime type charged for, sentence length, and gender.

Panel number: 9.15 - Presentation 9.15.1
Life Sentences in U.S, District Courts: A Preliminary Analysis

Author(s): Spohn (Cassia), The University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji
Dinnen (Sinclair), Australia National University, Department of Pacific Affairs, Canberra, Australia / ,

Abstract:
There has been a dramatic increase in the number of offenders serving life sentences in the United States; many of these offenders are serving life sentences without the possibility of parole. To illustrate, one study of prison populations in 114 countries found that the number of offenders serving life sentences in the United States exceeded the combined total in the other 113 counties. However, there is very little research analyzing the factors that affect the imposition of life sentences. The purpose of this paper is to provide a preliminary analysis of the imposition of life sentences in U.S District Courts. Using recent data from the United States Sentencing Commission, I identify offenders who, under the United States sentencing guidelines, were eligible to receive life sentences. I then examine the factors that predict whether judges. imposed life sentences on those who were eligible to receive them.

Panel number: 9.15 - Presentation 9.15.2
A Comparative Analysis of Sentencing Law and Practice of Life Imprisonment in England and Wales and Turkey

Author(s): Celiksoy (Ergul), University of Nottingham, Nottingham, United Kingdom

Abstract:
England and Wales (hereinafter England) and Turkey together have more life prisoners than the rest of the Council of Europe member states combined. This paper focusses on these two countries and seeks to understand how two such very different systems have ended up with the same outcome. Clearly, neither England nor Turkey is restrained in its use of life imprisonment. However, this paper argues that formally Turkey does not rely on life imprisonment as much as England does. This is firstly because little or no importance is attached to public protection ground in imposing of life imprisonment in Turkey, whereas discretionary life sentences are imposed on offenders in England primarily for purposes of public protection. Secondly, life imprisonment is imposed for only a few classes of offence in Turkey, while a wider range of offences are punished by this penalty in England. Thirdly, life imprisonment is a mandatory sentence for murder in England whereas it is not necessarily a mandatory sentence for murder in Turkey. The large number of life prisoners in Turkey can be explained by substantive rather than formal arguments. This paper will consider comparative murder rates, recent prosecutions and general high rate of imprisonment in Turkey.

Panel number: 9.15 - Presentation 9.15.3
Intimate partner homicides and sentencing: What can be learnt through the Portuguese Supreme Court of Justice Decisions?

Author(s): Pontedeira (Catia), University Institute of Maia, Maia, Portugal

Abstract:
Sentencing intimate partner homicides is a challenge and a responsibility. Portuguese Supreme Court of Justice is the highest court of Appeal in Portugal and is responsible for the uniformity of the decisions and the best practice example. Therefore, it is important to analyse how this court is dealing with this type of crime, namely, what are the most common decisions, their justifications, most common arguments for aggravating and mitigating sentences and most common defence strategies. In this presentation, it is aimed to discuss preliminary results of a sentencing study on all the intimate partner homicides that reached the Portuguese Supreme Court of Justice between 1983 and 2017. These decisions will be analysed qualitatively and quantitatively, and the results will be discussed. To date the common themes emerging are jealousy, passion, provocation, premeditation vs hot blooded crimes, and these will be discussed.

Panel number: 9.15 - Presentation 9.15.4
Assessing "Evolving Standards of Decency": Capital Punishment for Defendants with Serious Mental Illness

Author(s): Pich (Michele), Rowan University, Glassboro, United States

Abstract:
In recent years, several landmark cases have excluded groups of offenders from capital punishment eligibility on the basis of diminished capacity and evolving standards of decency. The current study examined data from 203 university students to examine the evolving standards of decency regarding death penalty eligibility for individuals with mental health diagnoses. Participants were provided with one of four case vignettes, which varied only by mental health diagnosis, and asked to sentence the defendant in the vignette to death or to life in prison without the possibility of parole. Results revealed that sentencing decision differed by diagnosis; participants sentenced the defendant with Paranoid Schizophrenia less harshly than they did the defendants with Bipolar I Disorder without psychotic features, Generalized Anxiety Disorder, and no mental health diagnosis. Perceived level of responsibility for the crime did not significantly mediate the relationship between diagnosis and sentencing decision.

Panel number: 9.16 - Presentation 9.16.1
Trends in Urban Security Governance in Portugal

Author(s): Cardoso (Carla), School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal
Castro (Josefina), Lusiada University, Center for Juridical and Environmental Studies (CEJEA), Porto, Portugal

Abstract:
The framework of the present study is based on academic debates concerning the major transformations in urban security governance and policing in the last decades in Europe. Our presentation will focus on the sphere of urban security, community safety and policing in the Metropolitan Areas of Lisbon and Porto (Portugal). The main questions that guided our analysis are: What are the main axes of current plural policing configuration in Portugal? How does it relate to major trends in urban security governance and to the broader changes in the role of the State? An overview of the key elements of contemporary security governance in Portugal will be presented and discussed.

Panel number: 9.16 - Presentation 9.16.2
Governance of crime in the digital era: The Legitimacy of E-Policing

Author(s): Gurinskaya (Anna), St.Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation
Nalla (Mahesh K.), Michigan State University, School of Criminal Justice, East Lansing, Michigan, United States

Abstract:
Policing relies on various types of non-human forms of assistance through technology (e.g., biometrics, body-worn cameras, unmanned drones). These forms are non-coercive yet they use intrusive monitoring and surveillance in the name of security. However, not much is known about the extent to which citizens accept the use of new technologies and e-policing as legitimate forms of crime governance. In this paper, we examine if citizens' acceptance of e-policing is related to their views about the trade-off between privacy and security. Specifically, we look whether their approval of e-policing relates to their beliefs about police legitimacy and efficiency as well as their perceptions of the risks and benefits of the new e-policing tools. Implications for police legitimacy and citizen willingness to cooperate with police are discussed.

Panel number: 9.16 - Presentation 9.16.3
Global Developments in Policing Provision in the 21st Century

Author(s): Stenning (Philip), Griffith University, Queensland, Australia, Eccleshall, Stafford, United Kingdom

Abstract:
In this paper, we trace the development of conceptions of 'policing' from being thought about as 'what the police do' to conceptions of 'plural policing' provision in the last decade of the 20th Century through to the present day. We describe resistances to this redefinition of policing, and how the concept of plural policing provision has evolved over the last thirty years. We then discuss some key developments in the nature of plural policing provision, and the challenges it presents for governance, before speculating about how plural policing provision is likely to evolve in the future. We discuss three key developments that we think are likely to influence plural policing provision in the future: changes in who policing and security professionals are; changes in the nature and social impacts of terrestrial and cyber 'gating'; and developments of the spaces in which policing takes place, and the harms which policing is expected to address.

Panel number: 9.16 - Presentation 9.16.4

Concentrating on Quality: A National Randomized Controlled Trial Focusing Police on Quality of Life Hotspots

Author(s): Ariel (Barak), The Institute of Criminology, Faculty of Law, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel
Sutherland (Alex), RAND Europe, Cambridge, United Kingdom / Weisburd (David), University of Cambridge, Institute of Criminology, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Abstract:
There is substantial evidence that 'hotspots policing' reduces crime rates, but little attention has been paid to the efficacy of proactively policing non-crime behavior that otherwise concerns citizens. This study evaluates the first national experiment where hotspots of 'quality of life incidents' (QoL) were randomized to be more actively policed. Four hundred and eighty-eight hotspots were randomized. Time-series data comparing 12 months pre/post intervention show that treatment and control conditions followed a similar trend prior to the experiment starting, but diverge thereafter. Results show that there was a significant reduction in the number of QoL incidents in treatment versus control hotspots (incident rate ratio [IRR]= 0.890; SE = 0.039; p = .009; 95% CI 0.816-0.971). Overall harm was reduced (measured by the maximum number of imprisonable days for each QoL incident), but did not statistically differ between experimental and control conditions (IRR = 0.873; SE = 0.084; p = 0.156; 95% CI 0.723-1.053). In particular, increased deployment affected 'disturbing the peace' and illegal parking. We also noted suppression effects on excessive noise, obstructions and 'encroachment' incidents. We discuss implications for crime policy, and research methods, particularly the applicability of policing low-risk, high-volume QoL incidents.

Panel number: 9.17 - Presentation 9.17.1

Depolicing in the words of law enforcement: A critical discourse analysis

Author(s): Fallik (Seth), Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, Florida, United States
Deuchar (Ross), University of the West of Scotland, School of Media, Culture & Society, Paisley, United Kingdom / Crichlow (Vaughn), Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, Florida, United States

Abstract:
Scrutiny of law enforcement, through news and social media coverage, has grown in the wake of several controversial use-of-force incidents. In self-preservation, police appear to be withdrawing from public spaces and more questionable citizen encounters. Preliminary research suggests that law enforcement fear becoming the next star of a career-ending viral video. Unfortunately, these perceptual studies are often drawn from aggregate summations of quantitative analyses with a positivist slant. To give voice to officers on this issue, we engaged in a critical discourse analysis of ethnographic field notes and interviews with officers in a Southern American State. The results suggest that law enforcement harbor negative attitudes toward citizens, social institutions, and the criminal justice system. In many instances, their perceptions were based on misinformation, machismo, racism, and a punitive default to dealing with

difficult police-citizen encounters. Consequently, many held a bleak outlook for the future of policing. These findings are contextualized in the broader landscape of law enforcement legitimacy and we offer directions for future policy and research in international contexts.

Panel number: 9.17 - Presentation 9.17.2
Enhancing police legitimacy and cooperation among youth-at-risk: a comparison study between two groups of youth-at-risk

Author(s): Azmy (Ameen), Bar-Ilan University, Israel

Abstract:
Considerable policing research, typically conducted exclusively on adults, has consistently shown that more than instrumental considerations, normative considerations play a central role in shaping citizens' perceptions of police legitimacy and cooperation with the police. These studies have also shown that the perception of the police as legitimate serve as a key motivator to encourage adults to cooperate with the police. Unlike the richness of the literature regarding adults, these issues among different groups of youth-at-risk not been studied at all. This study included two groups of youth-at-risk, the first participated in a police intervention program (N=126) while the second participated in a non-police intervention program (N=167). The study examined among each group: The relative role of instrumental considerations versus normative considerations in predicting police legitimacy. The relative role of police legitimacy versus instrumental considerations and normative considerations in increasing cooperation with the police. The findings indicated that among both groups, instrumental consideration played a stronger role in predicting police legitimacy than normative considerations. Moreover, among youths in the police intervention program, police legitimacy played a primary role in predicting cooperation, while among at-risk youths in non-police intervention program instrumental considerations played a primary role in predicting cooperation with the police.

Panel number: 9.17 - Presentation 9.17.3
The Same Shade of Blue? A Comparison of Croatian and Serbian Police Officer Views about Police Integrity

Author(s): Prpic (Marko)
Cajner Mraovic (Irena), 0 / Borovec (Krunoslav), 0 / Bozovic (Vladimir), 0 / Kutnjak Ivkovich (Sanja), 0

Abstract:
This paper explores the contours of the code of silence among the police in Croatia and Serbia. During the last two years, we surveyed samples of police officers in Croatia (495 police officers) and Serbia (1,834 police officers). The respondents read five hypothetical vignettes describing police corruption. The follow-up questions inquired about their own willingness to report misconduct and tapped into the code of silence. The analyses showed that the same factors were critical for the respondents' willingness to report misconduct in both countries: how serious misconduct was evaluated, whether it violated official rules, and how harsh the expected discipline seemed to be. Supervisory status was the only statistically significant demographic factor.

Panel number: 9.17 - Presentation 9.17.4
UNINTENDED NEGATIVE OUTCOMES OF COUNTER-TERRORISM POLICING

Author(s): Tankebe (Justice), University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Research evidence on procedural justice shows that perceived fairness of police practices changes people's orientations towards the law, including the possibility of an increase in the likelihood of offending and refusals to cooperate with the police. However, with a few exceptions, this literature has not been extended to quantitative analyses of the effects of counter-terrorism policing practices. Moreover, studies applying procedural justice to counter-terrorism tend to rely on correlational designs, which limits the

scope for causal inferences. In this paper, we report and discuss findings from a randomized experiment, involving self-identified Muslims in the United Kingdom, testing the effects of procedural injustice on perceived risks of recruitment into terrorism.

Panel number: 9.18 - Presentation 9.18.1
Revisiting the Social Structure and Homicide Relationship: A Cross-National Longitudinal Study

Author(s): Pino (Nathan), Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas, United States
Clement (Matthew), Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas, United States / Blaustein (Jarrett), Monash University, School of Social Sciences, Melbourne, Australia

Abstract:
Over the past few decades criminologists have largely neglected the crime - socioeconomic development relationship. Most quantitative cross-national studies that do exist focus narrowly on the relationship between social structure (or economic and human development) and homicide rates, since the most valid and reliable cross-national crime data concern homicide. These quantitative studies have thus far suffered from serious limitations, including the downloading of data with little regard for data integrity, how the data were collected or what they represent, or the comparability of data collected from different sources for various purposes, using whatever data obtain the largest sample size. In addition, these studies tend to remain focused on dated modernization approaches to development and crime, neglecting recent changes in socioeconomic development theory and research. Utilizing longitudinal country-level data primarily sourced from the World Bank, we will run a series of panel models estimating the structural predictors of homicide. The selection of exogenous variables will be informed by current socio-economic development research and theorizing in an attempt to improve upon the conceptual, theoretical, and methodological flaws of previous studies.

Panel number: 9.18 - Presentation 9.18.2
What is Crime attached to: Crime, Mortality, and Property after removing per capita bias

Author(s): Hanley (Quentin), Nottingham Trent University, School of Science and Technology, Nottingham, United Kingdom
Sutton (Jack), Nottingham Trent University, School of Science and Technology, Nottingham, United Kingdom / Shahtahmassebi (Golnaz), School of Science and Technology, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, United Kingdom / Ribeiro (Haroldo), Universidade Estadual de Maringá, Physics, Maringá, Brazil

Abstract:
To better understand the context of crime, we considered 37 indicators of crime, mortality and property in England and Wales broken into 346 regions. After correcting for population density, correlations were investigated for inter-relationships between all indicators. The indicators clustered naturally into their categories (crime, mortality, and property), however, crime was more closely related to mortality than to property. The mortality indicators divided into two groups. One included suicide, diabetes, and cancers of the stomach, lung, liver, and oesophagus. These generally increased in areas with excess crime and lower property values with some of the strongest relationships between suicide and lung cancer and criminal damage and arson (CDA), violence, and anti-social behaviour (ASB). The other group included cancers of the skin, breast, prostate, and pancreas. These tended to decrease in areas with increased crime with the strongest anti-correlations observed for the acquisitive crimes: robbery, vehicle crime, burglary, and theft from the person. This confirms that crime exists in a broader context. The association of CDA, violence, and ASB with mortality from suicide, diabetes, and mortality linked to alcohol, smoking, and diet provides insight into crime and preventable death. We will present an overview, discuss possible confounding variables and future work.

Panel number: 9.19 - Presentation 9.19.1

Killing environmental campaigners

Author(s): Ruggiero (Vincenzo), Middlesex University, London, United Kingdom
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Abstract:
In 2018, at least two hundred land and environmental defenders were murdered, the deadliest year on record. This trend is growing but also spreading: killings were dispersed across twenty-four countries, compared to sixteen in 2015. With many killings unreported, and often uninvestigated, it is likely that the true number is far higher. The tide of violence is driven by intensified activity by companies which pursue profit in unexploited areas. This paper will give an account and classification of these killings, providing an analysis of the vast literature produced by environmental non-governmental organizations. The direct or indirect involvement of corporations in the killings will be examined against the background of categories such as: economic growth, dissent, state-corporate crime, crime by proxy and thanatos politics.

Panel number: 9.19 - Presentation 9.19.2
The sentencing of crimes against the environment in Portugal

Author(s): Sousa (Pedro), University of Porto, School of Criminology and Interdisciplinary Research Center on Crime, Justice and Security (CJS) , Faculty of Law, Porto, Portugal
Faria (Rita), School of Criminology - Faculty of Law of the University of Porto, Portugal / Cruz (José N.), Faculty of Law of the University of Porto / Quintas (Jorge), Universidade do Porto - University of Oporto, Porto, Portugal

Abstract:
In Portugal, and due to the transposition of European directives, the criminal code includes the crime of "harms against the environment" (art. 278º CP) for all activities of destruction and capture of protected species of fauna and flora, the destruction of protected habitats, as well as selling or owning protected species of fauna and flora. Commissioned by a conservation NGO, this research conducted a thorough analysis of the available official statistics on such crime, as well as a sentencing study on the legal and extralegal factors influencing the Portuguese courts' decision to acquit or to sentence, as well as, in this last case, the type and amount of punishment prescribed. The current research seems to be one of the first ones tackling crimes against the environment in Portugal from a criminological perspective and the relevance of continuing such studies will be highlighted, namely in order to provide more support to preventive and repressive strategies of the Portuguese criminal justice system.

Panel number: 9.19 - Presentation 9.19.3
Sanctioning Level and Forfeiture of Criminal Proceeds in Environmental Crime

Author(s): Suvantola (Leila), University of Eastern Finland, Joensuu, Finland

Abstract:
The introduced empirical study of sanctions in environmental criminal cases in Finland shows that imprisonment is rarely used even in serious environmental crimes and the average number of daily fines is meagre compared to other financial crimes. It is questionable whether the observed sanction level is a sufficient deterrent to actors seeking financial gains through illegal activities. Corporate criminal liability applies to crimes committed in the activities of a legal entity. However, prosecutors are not actively seeking corporate fines, courts are fairly reluctant to sentence legal entities and when sentenced, the level of corporate fines remains in the lower end of the legislated scale. These observations stress the importance of forfeiture of criminal proceeds as a preventative measure. The challenge is to identify criminal proceeds correctly while fairly. The different types of criminal proceeds in environmental crimes are introduced and the challenges relating to each type are identified. In countries with low sanctioning level, the likelihood and correctness of forfeiture of criminal proceeds may provide a significant tool to dissuade profit seeking actors from treading on the wrong side of environmental law.

Panel number: 9.19 - Presentation 9.19.4
The Harms of Dams: a Criminological Perspective

Author(s): Zaitch (Damián), Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands

Abstract:
Half of the large rivers in the world have been populated by more than 55.000 hydropower dams. Once believed to be a cheap solution for energy and water management, large dams, particularly those in poor countries, have huge negative economic, social and environmental effects. Many projects do not meet the minimum standards of human rights and environmental protection set for example by the World Commission on Dams or the EU (trade and investment guidelines). This presentation will first introduce the issue of dams as a criminological issue, will review the social and environmental harms produced by dams, and will discuss further research steps to map the role of European banks, businesses and institutions in the financing or construction of dams in the Global South.

Panel number: 9.20 - Presentation 9.20.1
What about children and youth?: A systematic review of public housing, poverty (de)concentration, and risk behaviors

Author(s): Kim (Bitna), Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Merlo (Alida), Indiana University of Pennsylvania / Park (Junhwi), Korean Institute of Criminology, Korea, Republic of / Hong (Young Oh), Korean Institute of Criminology, Korea, Republic of

Abstract:
In America, one of the most significant changes in federal and local strategies to impoverished neighborhoods in recent decades has been the demolition of many high-density public housing developments. A large body of existing evidence on health and social impact of public housing demolition and resettlement suggests potential adverse effects of relocation for children and youth. While in recent years, few researchers have systematically explored crime outcomes of public housing projects aimed at deconcentrating poverty, the repercussions of such housing policies for children and youth have received scant attention in the criminological literature. The aim of this literature review is to identify and critically assess the American evidence on the linkage between public housing programs and various risk behaviors among children and youth. We conducted a systematic search of the cross-discipline literature and summarized and discussed the studies' findings. This systematic review builds a comprehensive picture of available American evidence base to-date and sets out recommendation for future research and policy in the area of public housing and its effects on children and youth.

Panel number: 9.20 - Presentation 9.20.2
Linking self-control and executive functioning: Towards an integrated account for juvenile delinquency

Author(s): Coenen (Ena), University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

Abstract:
Both self-control (SC) and executive functioning (EF) have been researched in youth criminology. For both, meta-analyses showed a role in the explanation of juvenile delinquency (e.g. Ogilvie, Stewart, Chan, & Shum, 2011; Vazsonyi, Mikuška, & Kelley, 2017). Interestingly, SC and EF show some conceptual overlap, and a call to link these two concepts in a criminological model has been made before (Pratt, 2016). In addition, several psychological articles have suggested theoretical models to integrate EF in SC (e.g. Hofmann, Friese, & Strack, 2009; Kotabe & Hofmann, 2015), where EF are one of the underlying mechanisms of SC. However, the exact nature of the link between these two and how their combined effects might explain juveniles' deviant behavior remains largely understudied. In this presentation, an overview of the models linking EF and SC will be given, as well as the results of a study checking the relation between these two. Considerations for future research will be elaborated on, as well as the

importance of attention for additional processes in the use of SC and EF in explaining juvenile delinquency.

Panel number: 9.20 - Presentation 9.20.3

Lifestyles and juvenile antisocial behaviors: can partecipation in sports prevent juvenile delinquency? International Self-Report Delinquency Study 3 (ISRD-3) results in Italy

Author(s): Gualco (Barbara), University of Florence, Florence, Italy
Ruocco (Mario), 0 / Rensi (Regina), University of Florence, Florence, Italy

Abstract:
Sport is communely considered as a socialization activity that helps joung people to stay away from delinquency behavior. The study is aimed at improving knoledge about risk factors and protective factors connected to juvenile delinquency behavior, with particular reference to sports participation and the associated lifestyle. The data have been collected by a questionnaire ISRD-3 administered to an Italian sample of 3.508 students from 7th to 9th grade. The results show that most students who participate in sports are male, with a good relationship with their parents, emotionally supported by them and when they disappoint their parents feel guilty. Taking into consideration the free time variable, students who participate in sports most likely have a group of friends with whom to go out, participate in creative activities (music, theater, read books), do homework, go out to shops or commercial stores, stay away from the fighting. Participating in sports is a protective factor concerning the behaviors such as fightings, illegally downloading film and music, using and selling drugs. Partecipating in sports seems to prevent antisocial behavior. However, lifestyles and socio-demographic characteristics of young sportsmen let hypotesize the presence of others protective factors compared to juvenile delinquency.

Panel number: 9.20 - Presentation 9.20.4

Perceptions of a "complicated" law and its Applications: ⬚The case of the 2009 Belgian Law limiting selling and offering alcohol to minors

Author(s): Van Praet (Sarah), National Institute for Forensic Science and Criminology (INCC), Brussels, Belgium
Mathys (Cécile), Uliege, Liege, Belgium

Abstract:
Some of the research results of a recent evaluation of the Belgian 2009 alcohol law will be presented. The main objective will be to discuss the deviations and justifications of this law from the perceptions of French and Dutch sellers of alcohol and minors in Belgium. Two data sets were collected. Firstly, a survey of minors (n= 1154, x age = 16.34, SD=1.33, 61,1 % of girls) through a quantitative methodology permitting to identify drinking profiles based on their reported drinking habits. Secondly, qualitative interviews were used to evaluate the experience of a diversified panel of sellers (n=67) regarding their knowledge of the law and their practices of selling alcohol to young customers. The results showed that perceived (non)sense of (limiting) drinking behaviour accounted more than 'theoretical' knowledge to understand the compliance and application of this law. This presentation will discuss implications in terms of policymaking regarding the respect of the alcohol law.

Panel number: 9.21 - Pre-arranged panel
WG-PLACE: Urban geographies of policing and social control 1

Author(s): Melgaço (Lucas), Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Belgium

Abstract:
Policing, understood not only as the practices of police institutions but more broadly to include the role of other state and non-state agents in law enforcement, and social control are eminently spatial practices. However, it is not rare that criminologists either ignore the crucial importance of spaces of the city in

their analysis, or, when they address space, they limit it to mere container of social practices. Complex issues of spatiality and territoriality are often reduced to locations and spatial correlations. In this panel we intend to discuss how space matters to criminology, particularly when approaching issues of policing and social control.

Panel number: 9.21 - Presentation 9.21.1
"We can't stay until 1 am, that's impossible": the underlying values of informal social control

Author(s): De Backer (Mattias), KU Leuven, Criminology, Leuven, Belgium

Abstract:
In criminological theories in the ecological tradition of the Chicago School "all social problems turn out to be problems of social control." Indeed, social control, and particularly informal social control (ISC) are central in social disorganisation theory, defensible space, crime prevention through environmental design, broken windows theory and collective efficacy. What is remarkable, however, is that ISC is not only used in a descriptive sense, but also as a normative notion: in order to tackle crime, incivility and insecurity, ISC needs to be intense. It is an ideal socio-spatial condition. Several authors have criticised these basic tenets, arguing that neighbourhoods with high levels of ISC can be places which also exhibit high levels of crime and incivility. To our knowledge, however, not many studies have focused on the role of the underlying values of ISC as a normative notion and how these can lead to "undesirable" behaviour. Taking collective efficacy theory as the latest example of this ecological tradition, this paper will show how uncritically foregrounding ISC as an ideal socio-spatial condition for safe and vibrant neighbourhoods may bring about unsuspected outcomes, drawing from data collected in two research projects with young people in Brussels between 2012 and 2019.

Panel number: 9.21 - Presentation 9.21.2
Defensible space, defensive architecture and anti-social social control

Author(s): Peršak (Nina), University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Law, Ljubljana, Slovenia/>Institute for Criminal-Law Ethics and Criminology, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Abstract:
CPTED aims to prevent, or rather deter, crime through environmental design. Similarly, Situational Crime Prevention (SCP) encompasses measures designed to manage, design or manipulate the immediate environment in as systematic and permanent way in order to reduce the opportunities for crime (Clarke, 1983). The notion of 'defensible space' (Newman, 1973) is also regularly used in environmental design approaches, denoting a space where residents/community interact with physical elements to deter crime or anti-social behaviour. The paper will focus specifically on 'defensive architecture' as a type of a social control measures against incivilities. The latter are not only punitively regulated with penal and sub-penal measures throughout Europe but also one of the first targets of non-legal social control measures in the service of situational crime (and disorder) prevention. We shall inspect the spatial measures aimed at removing certain marginal groups, such as the homeless and youth, from urban space through this 'architectural policing of social boundaries' (Davis, 1990) and critically examine the underlying assumptions, intended and unintended consequences, as well as wider societal and normative implications of such (often anti-social) social control.

Panel number: 9.21 - Presentation 9.21.3
Designing out terrorism? The preventability of terrorism through environmental design

Author(s): Lomell (Heidi Mork), University of Oslo, Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, Oslo, Norway

Abstract:

Cities has always sought to provide defence against enemies and intruders, with constructions of physical barriers such as gates, walls and ditches as the historically most common features of urban defence. Today, we see new defensive features developed to protect against terrorist attacks in the city center. In my paper, I will show how recent terrorist attacks have made a lasting impact on the city center of Oslo, Norway; The attacks on New York and Washington on September 9 2001, the bombing of the governmental complex in Oslo on 22/7 2011 and the terrorist attacks in Nice (14/7 2016) and Stockholm (7/4 2017). Each attack has led to new fortification and surveillance devices being introduced in Oslo, altering the urban landscape. In my presentation, I will explore the ideas and theories of the preventability of terrorism that underlie the various measures, before turning to a more general discussion on the similarities and differences between designing out crime and designing out terrorism. Finally, some of the consequences of the measures will be addressed, in particular consequences on risk perception, fear of terror, freedom of movement, and last, but not least, the rise of new risks and vulnerabilities.

Panel number: 9.21 - Presentation 9.21.4
Police and the night: views and strategies

Author(s): Enhus (Els), Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Belgium

Abstract:
In criminological literature there is remarkably little attention for the night. An exception to this is the attention for the night time economy. The research focus on the problems caused by excessive drinking and drug use, noise nuisance, violence, and other disruptive activities and try to answer the questions on how to police the night by reacting through alcohol prohibitions, installing cameras, deploying special police units, cooperating with clubs, bouncers, etc. Latham (2003,110) rightly states that cities are more than places of consumption. The city is made by its residents, users, visitors and this not only as an economic center of consumption but is inhabited, created and lived. As Bell (2007, 3) emphasizes, merely studying the economic function is ignoring the night as a complex time space with activities and images, meanings, stories about the city, its various neighborhoods, times and rhythms. On the bases of ethnographic research and interviews we will focus on the way the police is organized, use strategies, definitions, priorities and images about how to deal with the phenomena, conflicts and problems that occur in the night as compared to the day.

Panel number: 9.22 - Presentation 9.22.1
The punishment in a situation of confinement: Disciplinary regime in Catalan juvenile prisons

Author(s): Ruiz Cabello (Ursula), Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain

Abstract:
Spanish juvenile penitentiary law provides a disciplinary regime with the goal of maintaining the order and the coexistence in the center and motivating the responsibility and the auto-control of the prisoners. Despite it is a relevant issue because it concerns fundamental rights and it is a key legitimacy aspect of the institution, disciplinary regime in juvenile prisons is an under-researched topic in Spanish criminology. For these reasons, it is needed more research to determine its extend and to understand its application. The current presentation is a part of an ongoing study about the application of the disciplinary regime in Catalan juvenile prison. This work is divided in three parts. First, I present the legislation about disciplinary regime. Secondly, I analyze disaggregated by sex, nationality and age longitudinal data about the imposed sanctions. Finally, regarding the legal analysis and the statistical data I raise some questions about the negative effects of punishing in a juvenile confinement situation Preliminary results show a wide use of solitary confinement. It is the most imposed sanction. Regarding nationality, It seems that foreigners prisoners have more sanctions, and they could be overrepresented.

Panel number: 9.22 - Presentation 9.22.2
Digital Legal Rights: Exploring Children's Understanding of their Legal Rights as Suspects

Author(s): Kemp (Vicky), University of Nottingham, Nottingham, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Research has consistently shown that many suspects do not understand their legal rights and that an adult-centred and punitive approach tends to be adopted when dealing with young suspects. In England and Wales, the minimum age of criminal responsibility is 10 years but the only concession as to age is the mandatory requirement for an appropriate adult to be involved in all juvenile cases (up to 17 years). This means that a one size fits all approach is adopted, despite obvious differences in maturation and cognitive ability. To explore this important issue further, 95 children and young people were interviewed and asked questions about their understanding of suspects' legal rights. Their responses unambiguously demonstrate the need for a child-friendly system of justice to be adopted. We are examining the potential for an app to be used to inform suspects of their legal rights and to test for understanding by using interactive videos. We are also exploring the potential to incorporate into the app a self-screening assessment of vulnerability, which would provide an early opportunity for such factors to influence decision-making in the pre-charge criminal process - encouraging diversion or otherwise to increase legal safeguards.

Panel number: 9.22 - Presentation 9.22.3
The Trial of Children for Serious Offences in Ireland

Author(s): Forde (Louise), University College Cork, Ireland

Abstract:
The commission of very serious offences by children poses challenges for States seeking to respond to offending by young people through specialised youth justice systems. Often, young people who commit crimes of a serious nature are transferred from these child-centred systems to be tried in adult courts. The trial of children in adult courts has posed challenges for youth justice systems internationally, and significant challenges exist in ensuring that the due process rights of child defendants are upheld effectively. This paper considers the trial of children for serious crimes – including homicide offences – in Ireland, using recent cases as an example, and examines how well the rights of child defendants have been protected. The trial of children for serious offences is relatively under-researched in Ireland. Few high profile cases involving serious crimes committed by children have been tried in Ireland since the introduction of the Children Act 2001; however, in recent years, this situation has been changing. In light of this changing situation, this paper aims to assess how well the statutory and Constitutional framework protect the rights of children being tried for these offences, and how these are being balanced with other considerations, including the rights of victims.

Panel number: 9.22 - Presentation 9.22.4
Assessing young people's fitness for interview in police custody

Author(s): Laver (Lesley), University of Antwerp, Faculty of Law

Abstract:
In the UK, custody officers at police stations are responsible for assessing each of their detainee's fitness for detention, interview and release. Despite this significant responsibility, there is little training or guidance for officers on how to conduct such an assessment. A young person's fitness for interview relates to a number of factors, including their physical health, mental health and specific communication difficulties (for example, those related to language, impulsivity, or autism). The potential impact of these difficulties on a young person's ability to understand their rights, engage with an interview and give accurate testimony are complex and require medical and psychological expertise to evaluate. Our cross disciplinary team of lawyers, criminologist, psychologists and medical professionals are working to develop an app that young people can use in police custody to learn about their rights and provide information on any difficulties that might affect their fitness for interview. By interacting with a child-friendly program, young people will be able to demonstrate their understanding of key concepts and language in a way that enables the app to assist officers with their assessments – ultimately improving the quality of evidence obtained from young suspects of crime.

Panel number: 9.23 - Presentation 9.23.1
Accounting for victimhood concerns and victimization when assessing transitional justice perceptions. Insights gained through population-based survey data research in Bosnia-Herzegovina (BiH).

Author(s): Rauschenbach (Mina), University of Lausanne, Switzerland
Parmentier (Stephan), University of Leuven, Belgium

Abstract:
This paper draws on experiences gained through the analysis of population-based survey data collected in 2006 across Bosnia-Herzegovina (BiH) on people's opinions and attitudes about transitional justice (TJ). It situates itself within debates about the importance of developing contextually-appropriate justice measures with consideration for unequal power relations and various justice stakeholders with divergent recognition needs and what they imply with regard to agency in TJ processes. It addresses especially the significance of experiences of victimization and victimhood concerns for understanding the complexity of justice needs and perceptions in post-war divided societies. This is particularly relevant in BiH, a complex TJ setting where various groups of justice stakeholders struggle for the recognition of competing understandings of the past. Conceptions of victimhood and justice in the aftermath of atrocity are likely to depend on social identifications and what they mean in terms of collectively relevant experiences of wartime violence as well as current concerns and claims. Finally, it discusses how insights gained through the 2006 survey research about the multi-layered and nuanced meanings which can be attached to justice and victimhood have informed the current development of the questionnaire for a new population-based data collection planned in BiH.

Panel number: 9.23 - Presentation 9.23.2
Efficiency vs. rule of law: some constitutional issues regarding control of new psychoactive substances in Poland

Author(s): Krajewski (Krzysztof), Jagiellonian University, Dept. of Criminology, Krakow, Poland

Abstract:
Legal definition of new psychoactive substances must fulfil certain standards, a.o. the principle nullum crimen sine lege. Since origins of international narcotics control standard way to define controlled psychoactive substances were schedules attached to drug laws. Problems emerged with the ascent of the so called new psychoactive substances, synthetic compounds created exclusively with the purpose of circumventing international and national control systems. Three new ways to define controlled substances emerged as a response: generic and analogue definitions, and the so called blanket ban. Some of them may evoke doubts of constitutional character. This may regard primarily analogue definition, which may violate prohibition to use analogy for the purpose of criminal law. Similar doubts may involve blanket bans. In Poland reform introduced in 2018 'downgraded' schedules to be attachments to the ministerial decree. The purpose of this solution was to make changing those schedules easier and quicker. However, this may pose a problem from the point of view of certain constitutional requirements, what illustrates well the dilemma often faced by drug legislation, namely between efficiency and the rule of law.

Panel number: 9.23 - Presentation 9.23.3
Senior victims of crimes: An approach from police records data in Catalonia

Author(s): Herrero (Santiago), Universitat Oberta de Catalunya

Abstract:
Catalonia's, Spain's, Europe's and the whole World's population is getting older. Therefore year by year there will be more senior/elderly people in most of our countries. What do we know about the crimes they are being victims of? Police records only show us a piece of reality, crimes reported by seniors are growing, but as the whole population is growing, the growth of their crime rates hardly increases. Most of

reported offences are related to property crimes: thefts, burglaries, frauds and robberies. However, we should focus on maltreatment, abuses and other violent crimes, which have lower figures in reported crime but higher dark figures as some surveys show. Although there are gaps and biases in the data obtained from police reports, they provide us with a first approach to the situation (at least, what crimes they report, who has suffered them and where and when had happened), to check what differences may exist with crimes suffered by victims of other age groups. Moreover, this analysis could be the basis of the first response policies, and a guide for develop surveys that assist us to learn about not reported crimes.

Panel number: 9.24 - Presentation 9.24.1
Small areas – big data

Author(s): Villund (Ole), European Commission, Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Abstract:
Official European crime statistics relies heavily on administrative data, given the scarcity of comparable crime surveys. Furthermore, only aggregate figures are available, as the individual crime records are well guarded by national authorities. However, European countries publish increasingly detailed administrative figures, for crime as well as great many related factors such as demographics, education, labour market, etc. In this presentation, we show some results for selected crime factors, using administrative figures from Finland. The method rests upon linking data at a detailed geographic level. Both crime data and auxiliary data are harmonised and available for a standardised set of geographic areas in Finland. This approach can perhaps be described as somewhere between (the very difficult) comparing whole countries, and (the ideal) comparing individuals. From comprehensive data for over 300 areas, the covariation between crime and group-level factors can be studied with some accuracy. The many differences between national criminal laws are famous for limiting European crime analyses. Exploring within-country analyses using small area data could then be one way forward.

Panel number: 9.24 - Presentation 9.24.2
Routine activities, mobility, and victimization patterns at metropolitan area of Barcelona

Author(s): Sobrino Garcés (Cristina), Insitut d'Estudis Regionals i Metropolitans de Barcelona (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)
González Murciano (Carlos), / Murrià Sangenís (Marta), Insitut d'Estudis Regionals i Metropolitans de Barcelona (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

Abstract:
From the environmental criminology, it is widely known that crimes are specially located in those areas where the spatial and social environment offers opportunities to the offenders. The routine activity approach suggests that in order for a crime to occur a motivated offender, a presence of suitable target, and absence of capable guardian must coincide in time and space (Cohen and Felson, 1979). As a consequence, the spatial distribution of crime is related to the convergence of victims and offenders in their daily activities (Brantingham and Brantingham, 1993; Felson and Clarke, 1998; Tseloni and Pease, 2015). Environmental criminologists have dedicated attention to the analysis of the locations of crimes reported to the police but less so on patterns identified in victimization surveys (Tseloni, Tilley and Farrell, 2018). In contrast to recorded crime, victimization surveys measure crime avoiding the biases related to reporting and recording practices. According to the data from the Victimization Survey of the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona (2018), this research shows how the spatial distribution of crime is related to the daily activities and mobility patterns of the victims. This work contributes to understand the association between patterns of daily mobility and victimization and to identify crime specific locations.

Panel number: 9.24 - Presentation 9.24.3
(In) Security and Crime in the Historic Center of Porto - The Importance of Physical Spaces

Author(s): Nunes (Laura), Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Porto, Portugal
Sani (Ana), Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Porto, Portugal

Abstract:
LookCrim Project, financed by Portuguese funds, develops a community analysis about crime and security at the Historic Center of Porto. This project involves a multidisciplinary team adopting a holistic approach to exam data from official statistical, self-report surveys, and physical spaces observation. This presentation shows the first results of a Local Security Diagnostic conducted through a questionnaire survey to 195 participants of both genders, aged between 18 and 87 years (M = 42.5; SD = 17.9). Additionally, we will present the first results from the spaces observation in the area aiming the cross-analysis of data. The results show there is a predominance of a sense of security of population and exposes that the most feared crime is not the most frequent crime. We concluded, as evidenced by theoretical approaches, that spaces characteristics plays a crucial role in the analysis of criminal occurrence and fear of crime. Practical implications are presented.

Panel number: 9.24 - Presentation 9.24.4

An Examination of Geographic Variability in Police Contact among Youth in the United States

Author(s): Wiley (Stephanie), Simon Fraser University, School of Criminology, Burnaby, Canada
Shen (Jen-Li), Simon Fraser University, School of Criminology, Burnaby, Canada / Esbensen (Finn-Aage), University of Missouri - St. Louis, Criminology and Criminal Justice, St. Louis, United States

Abstract:
Policing practices differ notably by geography, and as a result, youth's encounters with the police vary depending on location. Relying on self-report surveys of nearly 4000 youth in seven cities, in combination with data from the United States Census, we examine how variability in police contact is associated with individual-level as well as city- and neighborhood-level characteristics. First, we provide a descriptive account of geographic variability in police contact in its various forms (stopped and questioned, arrested). Then, we examine how place-based factors affect police contact and its consequences for youth's attitudes and behavior.

Panel number: 9.25 - Presentation 9.25.1

Colaboração Premiada: Brazil's battleground of Judiciary actors?

Author(s): Ferreira de Oliveira (André), University of Coimbra - Law School, Coimbra, Portugal

Abstract:
Colaboração Premiada is Brazil's most controversial criminal justice negotiated solution and Operação Lava Jato the case in which its judiciary application more critics has driven. The question concerning the division of power between the Public Prosecutor's Office and Federal Police, namely regarding the capacity to establish sentence agreements, although previously ruled by the Supreme Court, still subsist and reveals tensions involving those legal professions. We intend to understand if this dispute, combined with other (recent) powers gained by the Public Prosecutor's Office in recent years and its understandings of the Colaboração Premiada system, translates an affirmation movement inside the Judiciary system towards an hegemonic relevance. This work comes from the Case Study I undertook in Curitiba and Brasília, (Lava Jato continues in the Courts of these cities), from September to December 2018, and relates to my Ph.D. in Criminal Law - studying the viability to implement the Colaboração Premiada system in Portugal and the risks and challenges regarding the implementation of criminal justice negotiated solutions.

Panel number: 9.25 - Presentation 9.25.2

Crime, recidivism and social inequality: characterization of the prison(er) population of Cape Verde

Author(s): Dias (José Jorge), Universidade de Cabo Verde, Cabo Verde CP 379-A - Praia, Cape Verde

Abstract:
The objective of this study is to characterize the different criminal profiles of the prison(er) population in Cape Verde, to identify the criminal typologies, recidivism risk factors and intervention / prevention / action needs that contribute to reducing the level of criminal recidivism. The sample is made up of 402 prisoners, with a mean age of 31.16 (SD = 8.568) representing about 25% of the prison(er) population of Cape Verde. The results indicate as main types of crimes such as robbery (33.8%), followed by violent and serious crimes against people - homicide (21.9%) and rape (6.7%). The risk factors for recidivism that inmates present most are related to mental health, alcohol and drug problems, and low levels of education / employability - indicators of vulnerability and social inequality that make it difficult for them to become socially reintegrated. Thus, the need to intervene in these areas during incarceration is concluded as a means of preventing crime reduction and increasing social peace. Intervention measures aimed at effective reintegration of ex-prisoners in the community are the preferred strategy to prevent their recurrence.

Panel number: 9.25 - Presentation 9.25.3

Challenges and Achievements with Regard to Woman and Child Abuse Prevention by the South African Police Services

Author(s): Rotshidzwa (Judith), University of Venda, THOHOYANDOU, South Africa

Abstract:
Challenges and Achievements with Regard to Woman and Child Abuse Prevention by the South African Police Services. ROTSHIDZWA JUDITH MAFADZA Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Venda, South Africa E-mail: rotshidzwaj@gmail.com KEY WORDS: Domestic Violence. Victimization. Abuse. Sexual Offences. ABSTRACT The purpose of the paper is to explore the South African Police Services (SAPS) measures in fighting against woman and child abuse in South Africa since 1994. The challenges and successes within the campaigns against abuse are also highlighted. Police crime statistics released in September 2012 state that in 2011/2012 there were a total of 9 193 sexual offences reported to the SAPS in the Western Cape. The SAPS has recently re-introduced the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) units throughout the country to ensure that crimes against women and children are adequately addressed by the police. Legislation includes amongst: The Domestic Violence Act 116 of 1998, the Protection from Harassment Act 17 of 2011, and Children's Act No. 38 of 2005. The findings further revealed that the SAPS face challenges when fighting against abuse. Amongst the challenges are the unreported cases of abuse and victims withdrawing their cases because of financial dependency on the offender.

Panel number: 9.25 - Presentation 9.25.4

Authority and Rules in the Swiss Penal System: Results from a longitudinal study on how Swiss prison staff understand authority and enforce rules

Author(s): Mangold (Conor), University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland
Isenhardt (Anna), University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland / Hostettler (Ueli), University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

Abstract:
The penal system is closely connected with strict rules and ideas of authority, but how does prison staff understand their authority and enforce the given rules? As part of a more extensive study, which primarily focused on the working environment within the Swiss penal system, we asked staff members how they understand their authority and how they react to the transgressions of rules. Based on a study conducted in 2012 (N = 2045), a follow-up study was conducted in 2017 (N = 1667) to understand how prison staff experience their labour today and if these experiences have changed. This paper explores different kinds of authority that the staff uses, such as inherent authority, authority gained through respect, or authority gained through expert knowledge. Additionally, it explores how these ideas of

authority influence the enforcement of the given rules. Furthermore, it also aims at presenting how the ideas of authority and the enforcement of rules have changed in the five years between the two studies.

Panel number: 9.26 - Presentation 9.26.1
Expanding the focal concerns perspective to penal hospital orders in the Netherlands

Author(s): Van Spaendonck (Rozemarijn), Utrecht University

Abstract:
The focal concerns perspective of Steffensmeier, Kramer & Ulmer is traditionally used to understand sentencing decisions with regard to punitive determinate sentences. This theory states that both the decision to imprison and the length of the prison sentence are determined by three focal concerns: the blameworthiness of the offender, the dangerousness of the offender and practical consequences and constraints. This study applies this perspective to the Dutch 'TBS-measure'. This is a penal hospital order which aims to protect society by offering treatment to potentially dangerous offenders with mental disorders. Offenders are placed in forensic mental health facilities, or released under conditions such as obtaining psychiatric help. If the offender continues to pose a risk to society, the TBS-measure can be extended periodically by the criminal court. The specific characteristics of the TBS-measure shed new light on the concepts and dynamics of the various focal concerns. In particular, it raises the question of how the offender's best interests should be regarded in the light of the focal concerns perspective.

Panel number: 9.26 - Presentation 9.26.2
Parole: a means of selection rather than reintegration?

Author(s): Nederlandt (Olivia), Université Saint-Louis Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium

Abstract:
Since 2015, I have been undertaking PhD research regarding the Belgian prison law and the case-law of the Belgian Sentence Implementation Courts. I conducted an empirical research in order to analyse the criteria applied by these courts as a basis for granting parole or recalling offenders to prison. Belgian law has evolved to make parole a right, and no longer merely a privilege granted to offenders who are deemed to deserve it. After 18 months observing the work of these courts, I have found that parole continues to be regarded in practice as a privilege. Though the law provides that parole should be a means of reintegration, the courts only grant parole to offenders who "deserve" it: they are "good prisoners" and they can prove that they are already reintegrated (they have a home, a job, etc.). Reintegration has become a requirement to leave prison, and is very difficult to achieve for the socio-economically disadvantaged. Once they are on parole, offenders have to continue to demonstrate that they deserve their parole (by working, paying their debts, respecting numerous conditions, etc.), otherwise they may be recalled to prison. Parole is today a means of selection rather than reintegration.

Panel number: 9.26 - Presentation 9.26.3
Sentencing the parents, punishing the children? A case law analysis regarding the role of the child's best interests in South African sentencing decisions

Author(s): Lauwereys (Heleen), Ghent University

Abstract:
According to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, the best interests of the child should be a primary consideration when sentencing parent offenders (Article 3(1) UN Convention on the Rights of the Child). In 2008, the South African Constitutional Court developed guidelines on this matter. More than ten years after their adoption, it is unclear how these guidelines are applied in practice. An analysis of South African case law was conducted in order to assess whether the current guidelines and their implementation meet the international standards regarding the best interests of the child principle and research findings on the impact of parental imprisonment on the children involved. Particular

attention was paid to the scope of the guidelines, the weight to be given to the best interests of the child vis-à-vis the other interests at stake, the way in which the best interests of the child are assessed, and the means used to inform the court. This analysis is not only relevant to South Africa, but also to other jurisdictions currently developing such an approach in their sentencing decisions.

Panel number: 9.26 - Presentation 9.26.4

Law and Moral Order: The influence of Legal Outcomes on Moral Judgment

Author(s): Mentovich (Avital), University of Haifa, School of Criminology, Israel
Zeev-Wolf (Maor), Ben Gurion University, Department of Education, Israel / ,

Abstract:
The current presentation explores a surprisingly overlooked question regarding the influence of legal (criminal) outcomes on people's personal morality. In 4 studies utilizing different scenarios of ethically questionable behavior, we compared the influence of 4 potential legal outcomes: indictment, conviction, exoneration, and closing the case without charges; we also examined the influence of these outcomes against the benchmark of people's default moral positions in the absence of legal information, and looked at the role of legitimacy as a potential moderator. Results revealed that, as expected, legal outcomes affected people's moral judgments. More specifically, we found that: (a) exoneration and closing the case increased the moral permissibility of the conduct at stake relative to conviction and indictment; (b) there was largely no impact of judicial versus nonjudicial outcomes, such that no differences were found between closing the case without charges and exoneration, or between indictment and conviction`; and (c) legitimacy did not moderate the results, such that legal outcomes influenced moral judgment whether or not people held the legal system as legitimate. Taken together, this research suggests that both judicial and nonjudicial legal outcomes play an important role in influencing people's moral judgments, which has not been previously recognized.

Panel number: 9.27 - Presentation 9.27.1

Responding to Problems: Differential treatment of juvenile delinquent behavior in New York City

Author(s): Lawton (Brian), John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York, United States

Abstract:
Mass shootings on school properties are a symbol of terror and ignite fervor around issues of public safety, gun control and the vulnerability of private citizens. While these events are the epitome of a parent's worst nightmare, we sometimes fail to recognize the dangerous circumstances and crime that occur in and around schools every day. These other crimes are often less serious but require that schools, and the police, decide on how to treat juveniles who engage in delinquent behavior. The current study examines factors surrounding the decision on the part of schools to mitigate the circumstance, by responding to the delinquent behavior within the framework of school policy and punishment, or to involve the police in dealing with this behavior potentially supporting a school-to-prison link. Using data from the New York City Department of Education and the New York City Police Department we examine the outcome of these decisions within a framework of individual, school and contextual factors. These analyses are conducted utilizing a multi-level analytic approach.

Panel number: 9.27 - Presentation 9.27.2

The Role and Influence of Welsh Youth Offending Teams in the Context of Pre-devolution Youth Justice in Wales.

Author(s): Janes (Joe), Swansea University, Cardiff, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper will look at the findings of my PhD research which looks into the Role and Influence of Welsh Youth Offending Teams in the Context of Pre-devolution Youth Justice in Wales. This research contextualises youth justice in Wales from the view point of the key stakeholders in youth justice (this

includes practitioners, policy makers, government ministers and youth justice experts) taking into account the evolving devolution settlement in Wales. The following themes have been identified: § Understanding whether a distinct form of 'Justice' has been developed in Wales § Identifying which policies have had the greatest impact on devolution so far, as well as the conflicts that have or are arising; structures of governance will also be deliberated. § Exploring the potential outcomes for devolution, what impacts the key decisions will have on the future of justice, what youth justice in Wales could look like in the future. § Also discussed will be the impacts that YOT's (youth offending teams) are having in Wales, whether policy is flowing through them or whether it is the Welsh Government that is having the biggest impact. § Children's rights and their impact in policy and within the youth justice system.

Panel number: 9.27 - Presentation 9.27.3
The Implementation of Wraparound model in Israel - An Alternative to Out-of-home Placement of Delinquent Juveniles

Author(s): Elisha (Ety), the Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israe, Yezreel Valley, Israel
Braver (Effi), former Director of the Juvenile Probation Service (JPS) in Israel (2007 – 2017), Israel / Rappaport (Varda), Deputy Director of the Juvenile Probation Service(JPS) in Israel, Jerusalem, Israel / Samuel (Tali), National Supervisor of the Juvenile Probation Service (JPS) in Israel, Jerusalem, Israel

Abstract:
The purpose of this presentation is to describe the way of implementation of Ma'atefet program, which is based on Wraparound model in the US, by the Juvenile Probation Service (JPS) in Israel. The basic premise of the program is that it is preferable to treat and rehabilitate juvenile offenders, who are characterized with multiple risk factors, within their natural environment, by "wrapping" them with a variety of community support agencies. Studies from various countries examined programs based on Wraparound model, are emphasizes their effectiveness and advantages over out-of-home placement (e.g., improving family ties; integrating into an educational framework; reduction of violence and delinquency). Similarly, evaluation studies conducted in Israel on Ma'atefet program reinforce these findings and point out its advantages for the juveniles and their families. The conclusions drawn from programs based on Wraparound model will be discussed, along with its virtues, challenges, and suggestions for improvement.

Panel number: 9.28 - Pre-arranged panel
Evidence in international criminal law

Author(s): Smeulers (Alette), University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands

Abstract:
The panel focuses on various aspects of presenting evidence in international criminal trials related to the commission of mass atrocities. It first discusses how local cultural norms and practices are dealt with in international criminal courts and tribunals. The second paper focuses on reliability assessment of identification evidence. The third paper discusses the challenges to scientifically investigating sexual violence as an international crime. The last paper focuses on how criminological evidence can possibly be used to support the ICC's control theory. Criminal trials related to mass atrocities are often the starting point of a lot of sociological and criminological research and thus a centre point of attention when studying mass atrocities. It is often a point where non-lawyers and lawyers meet and this panel specifically shows how sociological and criminological knowledge can help in producing reliable evidence. The panel thus addresses issues which are relevant to lawyers and non-lawyers interested in mass atrocities alike.

Panel number: 9.28 - Presentation 9.28.1
Culture as Evidence: How Local Norms and Practices are addressed in International Criminal Trials

Author(s): Nistor (Adina-Loredana), University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands

Abstract:
In order to determine beyond reasonable doubt which facts prove the guilt or innocence of the defendants standing trial for international crimes, judges hear testimonies and assess evidence. Oftentimes, this evidence comes not only in measurable, quantifiable forms, but also as witnesses' personal experiences that reflect spiritual beliefs and local practices. Given the socio-cultural backgrounds of the international judges, such evidence can be unfamiliar and challenging to assess. Studies have shown that cultural differences profoundly affect the way in which international(ized) courts and tribunals deliver justice to societies that are geographically and culturally distant from them. The mismatch between the (legal) norms that guide the judges and the diverse cultural norms of those participating in the legal proceedings has led to tensions and errors that raised substantial criticism. Informed by literature review on the work of SCSL, ICTY, ICTR and ECCC and on in-depth trial transcript analysis of ICC cases (Ongwen in particular), this paper maps the way in which culturally charged evidence is addressed throughout different stages of international criminal trials (investigations, trial proceedings, sentencing, reparations etc.) and by various actors (lawyers, victims, judges etc.), and what are the possible effects of these approaches.

Panel number: 9.28 - Presentation 9.28.2

A Case of Mistaken Identity? Reliability Assessments of Identification Evidence by International Criminal Courts and Tribunals

Author(s): Schot (Suzanne), University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands

Abstract:
Witnesses of international crimes are often asked to identify one or more of the accused in a photospread and/or in the courtroom. In relation to identification evidence, judgments of international crimes have mentioned that such evidence can be affected by the vagaries of human perception and recollection and that in assessing the reliability of identification evidence caution should be exercised if, for example, identification occurred in the dark or as a result of a traumatic event experienced by the witness, when a witness was unable to identify followed by a later identification or when there is a possibility from the circumstances that witnesses have been influenced by suggestions by others. This paper considers investigative and prosecutorial practices underlying the visual identification of the accused as the person who committed the crimes and the subsequent reliability assessments in general and in relation to specific witnesses in the judgments of international criminal courts and tribunals. The study draws upon an exhaustive analysis of judgments of the ICC, ICTY, ICTR, SCSL, and ECCC as well as scholarly literature on identification evidence in (international) criminal proceedings to draw attention to the perceived vulnerabilities of identification evidence for international crimes and their implications.

Panel number: 9.28 - Presentation 9.28.3

Evidence at all costs? The challenges of scientifically investigating sexual violence as an international crime

Author(s): Fournet (Caroline), University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands

Abstract:
Forensic and medical sciences are regularly resorted to in atrocity trials. Judges at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Court (ICC) have been faced with forensic and medical sciences to prove – or challenge – the occurrence of international crimes, namely, war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. Reliance on such scientific evidence is however more discreet – but not completely absent – in the case of crimes of sexual violence. Collecting medical and forensic evidence for crimes of sexual violence must be cautiously approached and must respect the rights of the victim while avoiding, at all costs, a re-victimisation of the victim: confidentiality, anonymity, photographic evidence and medical examinations must thus be handled with great care. In fact, medical and gynecological examinations can amount to violations of the absolute prohibition of torture. By proceeding to a systematic analysis of all the international criminal trials in which medical and forensic evidence has been used for crimes of sexual violence, this paper reviews how this type of

evidence has been collected and presented and addresses whether such evidence should be used in these cases and, if so, how it should be approached.

Panel number: 9.28 - Presentation 9.28.4
Can criminology be used as evidence to support the ICC's control theory?

Author(s): Smeulers (Alette), University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands

Abstract:
The attribution of individual criminal responsibility for international crimes is the most essential, but also the most problematic, task international criminal courts and tribunals have to deal with. This is partly due to the sheer number of people involved. Another complicating factor is that those who are most responsible for the crimes – the people at the top of the chain of command who design the policies, the so-called criminal masterminds or auctores intellectualis – are usually the ones furthest removed from the crime scene. International criminal lawyers have struggled with the question of how to qualify their role and legally construe their culpability. This paper will discuss how criminology shows that we should hold political leaders and criminal masterminds responsible for creating the context, since that context in itself instigates and induces others to commit horrendous crimes. Liability for creating such a context (which can be qualified as an atrocity-producing situation) cannot easily be fitted under the current scope of Art. 25 ICC but the control theory as adopted by the ICC seems to be a useful means to prove the role of the criminal masterminds.

Panel number: 9.29 - Presentation 9.29.1
Street robbers, a young and criminally active offender group

Author(s): Blokdijk (Daphne), Research and Documentation Centre of Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice, Den Haag, Netherlands
Beijersbergen (Karin), Research and Documentation Centre of Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice, Den Haag, Netherlands / Weijters (Gijs), Research and Documentation Centre of Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice, Den Haag, Netherlands

Abstract:
For some years now, the term 'high impact crimes' (abbreviated HIC) has been used in the Netherlands to indicate offences that have a major impact on the victim, their social environment and the sense of security in society. The classic HIC offences include domestic burglary, street robbery and non-street robbery (i.e. robbery inside a building like a bank, shop or house). Recently, the Dutch government has made great efforts to combat the HIC problem, through various policy and safety programs and by setting up a Robbery Task Force. Using judicial data we examine background characteristics and reoffending rates of street robbers who were convicted of such a crime in 2013 (N=1.146) and compare them with those of other convicted HIC-offenders. Reoffending is defined as a new criminal case. We focus on the two-year reoffending rate, which is calculated using survival analysis. Multivariate analyses are used to estimate the influence of background characteristics on the risk of reoffending. Our research shows that street robbers are strikingly different from the other HIC offenders (domestic burglars and non-street robbers). For example, street robbers often start their criminal career at a very young age and more than half reoffend within two years.

Panel number: 9.29 - Presentation 9.29.2
"Transit Safety Among College Students": Analysing sexual violence in French public transport through the whole journey approach

Author(s): d'Arbois de Jubainville (Hugo), French Observatory of Crime and Criminal Justice (ONDRP), Paris, France

Abstract:
In France, public transit has been identified as an environment conducive to sexual violence, especially against young women. Yet, the limitations of French data prevents from assessing precisely offences

committed in the transit environment. This study, which is part of the international project "Transit Safety Among College Students", aims at analysing sexual harassment and assault in public transit. Drawing from a sample of 735 students living in the Parisian region, this study has recourse to the whole journey approach to examine at which steps of their travels students are victims of sexual violence (walking from origin and to destination, waiting for the transport, riding the transport). Results show that women are more often victims of sexual harassment and assault than men; that specific offences are more frequently committed during given steps of their travel; and that these offences are underreported to the police and transit operators. Results also suggest that victims have heightened perceptions of unsafety and take more precautions in the transit environment. Implications for improving students' safety are eventually discussed, notably the need for adequate preventive measures and victims' reception by authorities.

Panel number: 9.29 - Presentation 9.29.3
Persons with mental illness who offended about their interactions with power holders

Author(s): Wittouck (Ciska), University of Ghent, Belgium
Abstract:
Persons with mental illness who offended (PMIO) are often subjected to court-mandated treatment. There is some preliminary evidence that court-mandated treatment works. However, relatively little is known regarding how court-mandated treatment works. Supportive relationships with professionals from the criminal justice system and the mental health system, or power holders, have been identified as an active ingredient of court-mandated treatment. The development and maintenance of supportive relationships between PMIO and these power holders is however challenged due to a tension between care and control related to the different roles and goals of the mental health system and the criminal justice system. In the present study, PMIO were interviewed about how they experience interactions with power holders from the criminal justice system and the mental health system, about how these interactions influence them, and about their expectations of these interactions. Their experiences were put central in this study, as the lack of attention for the voices of PMIO themselves is especially salient in debates about what works and how in court-mandated treatment despite their importance in developing relevant practice and policy. During the presentation, the study findings will be presented as well as their significance for (procedural justice) theory, practice and policy.

Panel number: 9.29 - Presentation 9.29.4
Can spies be deterred? Phenomenology and prevention of economic and industrial espionage in companies and scientific organisations.

Author(s): Knickmeier (Susanne), Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law

Abstract:
The presentation is part of a completed research project on economic and industrial espionage in Germany and Europe. The data collection included data from expert interviews, case files and a survey of unreported crime to the group of small and medium sized enterprises. Based on the extensive data collection, the diffuse and ambiguous phenomena of industrial and economic espionage in German companies and particular scientific organisations is described. Scientific organisations play a special role in the field of economic espionage. They deal differently with public access to their results than companies, usually do not act commercially, but are, nevertheless, targeted by spies. After a short introduction to the terminology and legal basis, the presentation is focused on the phenomenology (offenders, their modi operandi) and vulnerabilities, particularly in scientific organisations. Finally, measures of prevention suitable for companies and for scientific organisations are discussed.

Panel number: 9.30 - Presentation 9.30.1
The Nigeria Prison Service and General Practices. Narratives of Correctional Officials in Kano State Nigeria.

Author(s): Amali (Sadiq), Federal University Dutse, Dutse

Abstract:
The sample comprised of both male and female correctional officials in Kano central and Goron-Dutse prison.Twenty eight correctional officials were selected purposefully across the two correctional centre and interviewed.Thus fourteen correctional officials each were selected in the two correctional centres using purposive sampling method. This was able to reveal respondents stratification which was based on sex,rank and participation in rehabilitation program.some selected data obtained from in-depth interview with correctional officials revealed that rehabilitation programs made available could could address the problem of idleness amongst convicted inmates,although some respondents complained of obsolate facilities. This study recommends injection of ample funds into the correctional centre to address problems of obsolate facilities.

Panel number: 9.30 - Presentation 9.30.2

Arrest for preventive purposes in criminal justice: what are the consequences of the new approach of the European Court of Human Rights?

Author(s): Lach (Arkadiusz), Nicolaus Copernicus University, Faculty of Law and Administration, Torun, Poland

Abstract:
The issue of preventive deprivation of liberty has been discussed for a long time. One aspect is its application in cases when there is a risk of commission of a crime. In a line of cases, the ECtHR for many years distinguished the situations where a person is already a suspect and where there are no grounds to suspect a person of any previous crime. This approach was changed by the judgement of the Grand Chamber in the case S., V. and A. against Denmark from 22 October 2018, where the Court expressed the opinion that preventive arrest may be based on article 5 § 1 (c) of the ECHR irrespective of whether or not the person already committed a crime. This paper will explore the consequences of the ECtHR's judgment for crime prevention policies and the legal regulations of the parties to the Convention, discussing the need and possibilities to change existing regulations or to introduce new instruments allowing the deprivation of liberty for preventive purposes.

Panel number: 9.30 - Presentation 9.30.3

SUICIDE IN PRISON AS A PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM: SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SUICIDE PREVENTION PROGRAM IN SPAIN

Author(s): Ruiz Ortiz (Salvador), Valencia International University, Spain
Martinez Marin (José), Universidad Oberta de Catalunya / Giner Alegria (Cesar Augusto), UCAM Murcia, Spain

Abstract:
Suicide in prison is one of the leading causes of death in custody in all countries, constituting a public health problem of first order and a serious handicap for States. Spain was one of the first to implement a specific program to mitigate its effects in 1998, being updated in 2014 to adapt to new social realities, substantially reducing the number of deaths from this cause to become the State with the lowest suicide rate in prison of the European Union. The data of this research comes mainly from EUROSTAT, although other alternative sources have been used to update its incidence in countries where access to official information is more complex. The Spanish Suicide Prevention Program is based on an initial assessment of the level of risk, which results in the application of a comprehensive and individualized protocol of action on the inmate directed both to the treatment, its health care and surveillance, with special relevance to the figure of the intern. Since its inception has been significantly reduced the number of suicides in Spanish prisons, serving as an example for other States, so it is emerging as an effective and valid tool to minimize the effects of this social problem.

Panel number: 9.30 - Presentation 9.30.4

Evaluating an ethics training program for prison officers: Preliminary results from two case studies in Belgian prisons

Author(s): van Dijk (Milou), KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium
Maesschalck (Jeroen), KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

Abstract:
Working in a challenging context, prison officers face many ethical dilemmas during their daily work activities. This study investigates what can be done to strengthen prison officers' ethical competence in dealing with those dilemmas in that challenging context. At the outset of the study, a program was designed consisting of integrity training for prison officers and leadership coaching for their supervisors. This program was then delivered in two Belgian prisons. The presentation will report on an evaluation study of the program, using a 'realist evaluation' design. The study focuses on why the program works (or not) and uses various sources of data: critical incident interviews, realist interviews, several weeks of observation in the training sessions and on the work floor, and two types of questionnaires. The presentation will focus on the preliminary results gained from first analyses on the collected data. It will discuss a number of themes (particularly focusing on mechanisms) that may explain why the program worked or not.

Panel number: 9.31 - Presentation 9.31.1

Arab Youth Involvement in Violence: A Socio-Ecological Gendered Perspective

Author(s): Khoury-Kassabri (Mona), Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel
Eseed (Rana), Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel

Abstract:
Previous research has extensively used a socio-ecological perspective to find the correlates of youth involvement in violence. However, little is known about the extent to which ecological factors correlated with youth violence are affected by gender, especially in non-Western cultures. Objective: The role of gender in the association between individual, family, and contextual factors and Arab youth involvement in several types of violence (severe physical, moderate physical, and verbal and indirect violence) was explored using a socio-ecological perspective. Participants and Setting: The study was based on a large random sample of 3,178 Arab students, aged 11–18, from Israel. Information was collected from the adolescents through a structured, anonymous self-report questionnaire. Confidentiality and anonymity were ensured for all participants. Gender was found to moderate the association between impulsivity and parental support and all types of violence except verbal violence. No interaction effect was found in the association between affiliation with delinquent peers and exposure to community violence and Arab youth involvement in violence. The results emphasize the importance of exploring gender differences with respect to risk and protective factors for violence. This knowledge is an important step in the design and implementation of gender-specific intervention strategies to deal with youth violence.

Panel number: 9.31 - Presentation 9.31.2

Risk and protective factors for anti-social and delinquent behavior among Arab adolescents' girls in Israel: Preliminary findingsRisk and protective factors for anti-social and delinquent behavior among Arab adolescents' girls in Israel: Preliminary fin

Author(s): Jeries (Lana), hebrew university of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel

Abstract:
Youth involvement in delinquency has been extensively studied in recent decades, yet very few studies have been directed at teenage girls in general, and Arab teenage girls in particular. Research shows that teenage girls are involved in approximately 10% of the delinquency committed by teenagers. Also, research shows that girls commit more minor offences. Despite the low rate compared to boys, research has indicated an increase in the number of girls involved in delinquency over the years. However, the

nature of this increase is debatable. Some argue that there is a real change in girls' behavior. Others argue that this change is due to changes in policy. The proposed study is based on intersectionality theory. It will provides a feminist social-critical commentary, examining intersections of gender, class, ethnicity, and sexuality to explain girls' involvement is delinquency. Also, the study based on some risk factors that are relevant to both sexes, such as sexual abuse. Results: • Girls who had experienced more discrimination are more frequently involved in delinquency. • The religiosity amongst the girls moderates their involvement in physical violent and their drug use. • Girls affiliation with delinquent peers increases their drug use and their involvement in delinquency.

Panel number: 9.31 - Presentation 9.31.3
Gender and sentencing in the Spanish juvenile justice system

Author(s): Páez Mérida (Ana), University of Castilla-La Mancha, Albacete, Spain
Bartolomé Gutiérrez (Raquel), University of Castilla-La Mancha, Albacete, Spain

Abstract:
There is a broad consensus in criminology that gender crosses justice systems and becomes an extralegal factor that influences sentencing. However, there is controversy about its possible effect on sentences; Some research finds a benevolent treatment for women, but others support being treated worse. Finally, it has been described that women receive indulgent sentences when they commit crimes according to the female gender role but receive more severe sanctions when they move away from them. Most of the empirical research in this field has been carried out in adult justice. However, the juvenile justice system could be especially gender-permeable. As far as we know, there is not work on this issue in the juvenile justice system in Spain. Our objective will be to know if the strategies of judicialization change according to gender. For this, we will analyze the sentences received by boys and girls of three subsamples of open files in juvenile justice (1996-1998, 2001-2002, and 2009), controlling legal variables and extralegal variables. In addition, it will be verified if these strategies have evolved over the years.

Panel number: 9.32 - Presentation 9.32.1
stalking: victims and professionals opinions on its legal treatment

Author(s): Salat (Marc), University of Lleida, Lleida, Spanje
Villacampa (Carolina), University of Lleida, Lleida, Spain

Abstract:
The criminalization of stalking in Spain highlighted the need to do research on this phenomenon. In this context, a quantitative empirical study with a total of 1,162 university students was carried out in the framework of an R&D project funded by the Spanish Ministry of Economy. The results of this study show that although the victims talk about these facts with people around them, they rarely report the incidents to the police. This finding determines the convenience of analysing the victims' use of the formal and informal protection systems. The present contribution, on the basis of 17 in-depth interviews with victims and 27 with professionals, aims to elucidate the victims' protection needs, the participants' assessment on the legal response to stalking and their opinion about the institutional treatment offered to victims. The results of this study show little confidence and great dissatisfaction with the criminal justice system which mainly results from difficulties in obtaining protective measures and the professionals' lack of sensitivity. Beyond these data, the results show an absence of detection of stalking victims who are not in contexts of domestic or gender-based violence due to the lack of awareness of the extent of the phenomenon by the professionals.

Panel number: 9.32 - Presentation 9.32.2
The efficacy and efficiency of the Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Honour-based Violence (DASH) questionnaire as a risk assessment tool

Author(s): Ellison (Mark), Manchester Metropolitan University, Salford, United Kingdom
Lee (Won Do), Manchester Metropolitan University, Salford, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Police forces in England and Wales make use of the Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Honour-based Violence (DASH) risk assessment tool. However, there are growing concerns regarding its performance as a means to identify and prioritize risk and of the time it takes to complete. To date, the majority of research in this area has been qualitative in nature. In contrast, this paper employs a combination of machine learning prediction algorithms, factor reduction and regression techniques to evaluate 360,000 DASH assessments captured by a large metropolitan police force in the UK. It also deploys associated crime, public protection incident and resourcing datasets. The research finds that, in two-thirds of cases classified as high-risk, officer judgement holds more weight than do the responses to the 27 DASH questions, that the DASH tool holds redundant questions, nor is it sensitive to different relationship types. Moreover, the use of DASH leads to significant policing resource wastage. The paper concludes by making a series of recommendations focused on the potential of data science inspired technologies to help revise and improve the efficacy and efficiency of the DASH risk assessment tool.

Panel number: 9.32 - Presentation 9.32.3

Missed opportunities and missing persons: early identification of honour-based abuse

Author(s): Fox (Claire), University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom
Kaur (Becki), University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom / Miles (Caroline), University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Over the last two decades, honour-based abuse (HBA) has gained prominence as a policy concern in the UK and elsewhere. Once absent from official discussion, several policy and legislative developments have established HBA as a matter of importance. Despite the progress that has been made in recognising and responding to HBA, significant challenges still remain. It is both under-reported and under-recorded and, as evidenced in the 2015 HMIC inspection, more needs to be done to improve knowledge, understanding and awareness of HBA. This paper presents findings from a recent collaborative project between the University of Manchester, the police, and a leading non-governmental organisation. The project focused on the issue of early identification of HBA cases. Drawing upon data generated from qualitative interviews with professionals and HBA victim-survivors, alongside analysis of police case files, the paper considers factors that may enable or inhibit the early and effective identification of HBA. It will conclude by discussing the project recommendations for the way in which police responses to these complex and sensitive cases can be strengthened and developed.

Panel number: 9.32 - Presentation 9.32.4
Stalking in Lithuania: a victim-oriented approach

Author(s): Michailovic (Ilona), Vilnius university, Vilnius, Lithuania

Abstract:
Stalking victimization has for a long time been ignored in many countries and Lithuania is no exception. Lithuania has not yet introduced stalking as a specific criminal offence. In this case, norms, imposing liability for various offences, which are the components of the stalking (e.g., physical violence, dangerous threats, destruction of a victim's property), can be applied. Stalking is poorly researched in Lithuania. Only recently, the attention of academics and field practitioners has increased to this phenomenon. Stalking is often associated with domestic violence or criminal offences of sexual nature, which frequent victims are women. Hence, currently, stalking is often analysed from the perspective of domestic violence or violence against women. Special legislation, providing criminal liability for stalking, shows the state's approach to prohibition of stalking as dangerous social phenomenon and punishment for it. On the other hand it should also be noted that criminalization of the phenomenon of stalking does not solve any social problems. It would be rational to stand for various activities by supporting the aggrieved parties in informal ways, including educational activities about stalking and behaviour after becoming a victim of such obsessive harassment, as well as support provided by the NGOs.

Panel number: 10.1 - Pre-arranged panel
Kidnapping - Crimes of (Im)mobility & Crimes of Absence

Author(s): O'Reilly (Conor), university of Leeds, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Kidnapping is a pervasive presence across a range of insecure global settings: fragile states where crime, violence and impunity reign; diverse conflict-zones; unstable regions where global inequalities play out; and, increasingly, the precarious paths of migrant flows. Whilst this illicit phenomenon is often presented in sensationalist terms by the media, as a research topic kidnapping remains under-examined and under-theorised. It is also an illicit practice that has been somewhat neglected by global crime policy intervention. Certainly, elite-kidnappings for ransom and abductions by militant groups are recognised as important concerns. However, the (often-uncritical) concentration upon these more orthodox manifestations of kidnapping, and state-led responses to them, masks other variants of this illicit practice, as well as innovations in counter-kidnapping from beyond the state. In this context, increased academic attention and exchange is required to address this research deficit. In our panel we examine various manifestations of the kidnapping as well as its close interaction with related phenomenon of migrant flows and forced disappearances. Drawing upon research for the Newton Fund project "Mobile Solutions to the Mexican Kidnapping Epidemic' the papers presented in this panel look to move beyond merely description of kidnapping patterns, looking to new ways to address this illicit practice.

Panel number: 10.1 - Presentation 10.1.1
Intimacies Interrupted: Kidnapping and Kidnap-Prevention in the US-Mexico Borderlands

Author(s): O'Reilly (Conor), University of Leeds
Gomez (Camilo), University of Leeds

Abstract:
Kidnapping has reached epidemic proportions across Mexico, with its effects especially pronounced in its Northern borderlands. In these frontier settings, pervasive kidnapping dynamics have both shaped –and been re-shaped by– uneven border mobilities. Whilst it is a given that kidnapping disrupts normal life patterns and tears the social fabric of affected communities, through our research in the US-Mexico borderlands we became aware of other interruptions to the everyday intimacies of personal and business life within these frontierspaces. Our paper highlights how ever-present kidnap threat fostered something of an 'intimacy-distance paradox'; whereby the protection of those with whom residents were closest could often necessitate the fashioning of somewhat contradictory arrangements that instilled distance as a key element in strategies to secure those same relationships. By reducing social circles and living under self-imposed mobility regimes; by relocating family-members to safety across the border; by devising anti-kidnapping strategies that would not indulge emotion in the event of abduction: by managing businesses remotely, or indeed even relocating them (again) across the border: our research spotlights how intimacy, its betrayal, its loss, its creation, its preservation, and (potentially) its restoration, are important considerations to build into the examination of kidnapping in Mexico's Northern borderlands.

Panel number: 10.1 - Presentation 10.1.2
From Resilience to Memory: Understanding Kidnapping in Colombia from a Civil Society Perspective

Author(s): Tamayo Gomez (Camilo), University of Leeds

Abstract:
This paper examines trends, dynamics and types of kidnapping – and counter-kidnapping responses– in Colombia. Adopting a sociological perspective, it analyses how kidnapped victims (and their relatives) have developed processes of resilience, civil resistance and cultural memory to claim human rights

through collective actions in the face of this threat. It presents a chronology of the kidnapping phenomenon in Colombia since the 1970s. It focuses on how diverse victims have created memory communities in order to distance themselves from official narratives regarding causation and motives. The main argument of this paper is that by helping to establish commissions of truth and reconciliation for the country, these victims' groups – and their socio-communicative strategies, in particular– are part of a power struggle which challenges collective constructions and (re)constructions of the horrors of kidnapping in Colombia. Addressing specific case-studies of victims' socio-communicative actions, the paper further demonstrates how civil society initiatives have affected the construction of social frameworks of resistance and memory against kidnapping in Colombia as well as the practices by which these communities have been building their shared past.

Panel number: 10.2 - Presentation 10.2.1
TARGETED KILLINGS BY PRO-GOVERNMENT ARMED GROUPS IN AFGHANISTAN

Author(s): Badalič (Vasja), University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Abstract:
This paper explores targeted killings of civilians by pro-government armed groups in Afghanistan. The paper is divided into four parts. The first part briefly introduces the various pro-government militias operating in Afghanistan. The second part explores the too-broad criteria used by pro-government militias for determining what they believed were legitimate military targets. This part analyzes how the militias regularly targeted civilians perceived to be linked to the insurgency (e.g., family members and relatives of alleged insurgents, civilians suspected of providing assistance to alleged insurgents, and civilians living in areas from where insurgent attacks were launched). The third part of the paper examines how militia members targeted civilians who, despite not being linked to the insurgency, refused to submit themselves to the authority of the militias (e.g., political and religious figures objecting the militias' activities, civilians refusing to pay illegal taxation imposed by the militias, and civilians involved in personal feuds with militia members). The final part of the paper explores how the criteria for determining targets of killings ignored the standard definitions of legitimate military targets, and, consequently, created circumstances for violations of international humanitarian law, in particular the principle of distinction between combatants and civilians.

Panel number: 10.2 - Presentation 10.2.2
The role of exiles in transitional justice settings: an outline of the Argentine experience in Europe

Author(s): Hein (Laura), University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

Abstract:
Transitional justice (TJ) studies have only recently begun to focus on forced displacement of populations as a result of violent conflict, and specifically on the role of diaspora/exile communities in TJ settings. This paper will look at exile communities of Argentinians in Europe, through the lens of transitional justice and criminology, as part of a larger doctoral research project. First of all, it is important to know why the international community and TJ scholars and practitioners are progressively recognizing the necessity to include forced displacement in the TJ field and to identify forcefully displaced persons as TJ actors. The presentation then moves to the Argentine case by exploring how diaspora communities in Europe and the "exile returnees" in Argentina have mobilized to support the implementation of TJ measures. Specific attention will be given to the debate around reparations for victims of serious human rights violations: how and to what extent have reparation measures, particularly those related to the acknowledgment of experiences and victimization, a significant value for Argentine exiles as both appropriate channels for diasporic activism and as significant forms of symbolic reparation?

Panel number: 10.3 - Presentation 10.3.1
Predicting new cases of serial stranger rapists from crime scene variables

Author(s): Perez Ramirez (Meritxell), Foundation for Applied Research in Crimen and Security, Madrid, Spain
Gimenez-Salinas Framis (Andrea), Foundation for Applied Research in Crimen and Security, Madrid, Spain

Abstract:
While sexual offences committed by strangers represent only 30% of police reports regarding sexual violence (Planty et al., 2013), they are the most difficult cases to solve (Corovic, Christianson y Bergman, 2012). The main reason is the limited information available at the beginning of the investigation, which usually comes from the victim or the crime scene (Oziel, Goodwill and Beauregard, 2015; ter Beek et al., 2010). This is serious limitation in cases of serial rapists due to the consequences of a new offense. The goal of the study presented is to develop a predictive model to identify serial stranger rapist cases at the moment of victims' report. In order to develop this tool, we have analyzed the information of a sample of 342 Spanish police investigations of stranger rapists conducted in 2010. We included the crime scene and victim's variables in the logistic regression model. The results of this research will help to early identify serial stranger rapists cases and, as a consequence, increase the police clear-up rate in these cases.

Panel number: 10.3 - Presentation 10.3.2
Police interrogation of criminal suspects: state-of-the-art in Slovenia

Author(s): Flander (Benjamin), University of Maribor, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Abstract:
Until 2003, Slovenia had a unique legal framework and practice of interrogating criminal suspects. Police officers were only allowed to gather information from suspects without being able to perform actions for evidentiary purposes, as this was deemed to be completely under the competence of investigative judges. The current laws stipulate that, after informing suspected offenders of their rights, police officers may interrogate them in the presence of a counsel, the latter being the obligatory precondition of interrogation. If a suspect is not willing to retain a lawyer, the police can »only« obtain his/her voluntary statements and an official note of such statements shall be made, however, the court may not base its decision on such statements. In practice, while communicating with police, a suspect is represented by counsel very rarely. The investigators tend to use psychological coercive techniques with the aim of obtaining confession and one out of two suspects makes a confession to the crime while being in touch with police. We claim that Slovenia needs changes in its current legislation and established practices that will create conditions for the possible abandonment of the traditional (accusatory) model of police questioning and interrogation.

Panel number: 10.3 - Presentation 10.3.3
Bridging the gap between evidence and practice: the complexities of operationalising success in police decision-making

Author(s): Gibson (Cerys), University of Nottingham, Nottingham, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper is part of a wider research project investigating decision-making by police officers in the use of adult conditional cautions in England and Wales. The research draws on legislation and policy documents governing the use of conditional cautions to set out the stated aims of conditional cautions. The wider research project a range of factors affecting how decision-making is carried out in practice. This paper focuses on the complexities in operationalising these aims in individual police forces in bridging the gap between the evidence of achieving these aims and the practice of operational decision-making. It draws on interviews conducted in three police force areas at the strategic, authorisation and decision-making level, case analysis of adult conditional cautions and an analysis of internal force training and communications. This paper sets out what strategic police force leads and individual decision-makers hope to achieve through the use of adult conditional cautions and how they are able to determine whether this has been successful. It then considers complexities underlying the operationalisation of success before highlighting the important reasons to bridge the gap between evidence and practice in a

post-target evidence-based policing climate in which police officers are expected to act as professional decision-makers.

Panel number: 10.3 - Presentation 10.3.4
Use and usefulness of forensic science in the criminal investigation

Author(s): Bitzer (Sonja), Université catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-neuve, Belgium

Abstract:
The application of forensic science is an integral part of the criminal justice process. However, in recent years, with increasing financial pressure and higher expectations regarding the results and their timeliness, its usefulness is questioned. Evaluative studies taking into account its judicial contribution mainly come to disastrous conclusions. In this study, the flow of traces through the complete process – from the collection of traces at the crime scene, their laboratory analysis, to their use in the investigation, is followed. A particular focus is set on the decision to analyse a trace, a triaging decision especially important when handling large amounts of traces with limited resources, and the actors involved in this decision-making step such as the crime scene investigators, laboratory experts and magistrates in charge of the case. It is argued that a generalist approach, considering all types of traces and their respective utilities, on a case basis leads to the highest added-value of forensic science.

Panel number: 10.4 - Pre-arranged panel
ESC Prison Working Group: DOING EMPIRICAL COMPARATVE PRISON RESEARCH - A roundtable discussion

Author(s): Morgenstern (Christine), Trinity College Dublin, The University of Dublin

Panel number: 10.4 - Presentation 10.4.1
DOING EMPIRICAL COMPARATVE PRISON RESEARCH

Author(s): Morgenstern (Christine), Trinity College Dublin, The University of Dublin
Beyens (Kristel), Vrije Universiteit Brussel / Boone (Miranda), Leiden University / Ben)[4], Drenkhahn (Kirstin), Freie Universitaet Berlin / Ioan)[6], Vanhouche (An-Sofie), Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Abstract:
„Thinking without comparison is unthinkable. And, in the absence of comparison, so is all scientific thought and scientific research" (Swanson 1971). This statement may sound somewhat effusive, but it remains true that structured comparisons are one of the methods that are helpful in establishing general empirical propositions. Prison research is traditionally interested in looking over the fence, thus taking the comparative view: Learning from good (or perhaps bad) examples in other countries may be one aim; developing concepts and generalisations that hold true for more than one society or structure and are therefore transferable, may be another. This roundtable session brings together scholars actually doing empirical prison research in more than one prison system. We want to discuss the aims and added value of the comparative approach, specific methodological challenges and practical problems, reaching from questions of country sampling and methodological choices over multi-layered ethics applications to translation problems. We hope to engage also with the audience.

Panel number: 10.5 - Pre-arranged panel
Cyber Crime VI: Online Radicalization (Round Table discussion

Author(s): Spathi (Voni), Center for Security Studies (KEMEA) Hellenic Ministry of Citizen Protection, Greece

Abstract:
This panel explores online behavioral radicalization

Panel number: 10.5 - Presentation 10.5.1
Online Behavioural Radicalization (PROPHETS)

Author(s): Dr. Holger Nitsch, Dimitris Kavallieros, George Giataganas, Theoni Spathi, Bianca Baker-Eck, Center for Security Studies (KEMEA) Hellenic Ministry of Citizen Protection, Greece

Abstract:
PROPHETS (Preventing Radicalisation Online through the Proliferation of HarmonisEd ToolkitS) is an EU-funded project under the Horizon 2020 funding stream and researches how individuals become radicalised and what kind of technology and tools may help to reduce cybercrime activities. The main goal is to prevent serious crimes by building resilience in people and society.

Panel number: 10.5 - Presentation 10.5.2
Online Behavioural Radicalization (PROPHETS)

Author(s): Dr. Holger Nitsch, Dimitris Kavallieros, George Giataganas, Theoni Spathi, Bianca Baker-Eck, Center for Security Studies (KEMEA) Hellenic Ministry of Citizen Protection, Greece

Abstract:
The globalisation of mass communication and the permeation of the internet into almost all aspects of society has further enabled serious societal threats to exploit and target European citizens, businesses and, through the emergence of online terrorism, democratic ideals. Concerned with these existing and emerging challenges, PROPHETS seeks to analyse, assess and fight these myriad of emerging threats through addressing the very factors that underlie their cause in addition to the numerous and far research Problems that they create as well as empowering LEAs with an online platform to identify and highlight these causes at root. PROPHETS strives to distil and further enrich societal understanding of the factors that underpin the core of these issues, issues which have led to reported increases in prominent security challenges; namely cybercrime incidents including those associated with terrorist use and exploitation of the internet. In order to do so, PROPHETS seeks to investigate and understand the behavioural processes at the cause of individuals engaged in cybercrime actions and therefore focuses on:

Panel number: 10.5 - Presentation 10.5.3
Online Behavioural Radicalization (TENSOR)

Author(s): Dr. Holger Nitsch, Dimitris Kavallieros, Bianca Baker-Eck George Giataganas, Center for Security Studies (KEMEA) Hellenic Ministry of Citizen Protection, Greece

Abstract:
The TENSOR project (Retrieval and Analysis of Heterogeneous Online Content for Terrorist Activity Recognition) is an EU Funded Research project under the Horizon 2020 funding stream.

Panel number: 10.5 - Presentation 10.5.4
Online Behavioural Radicalization (TENSOR)

Author(s): Dr. Holger Nitsch, Dimitris Kavallieros, Bianca Baker-Eck George Giataganas, Center for Security Studies (KEMEA) Hellenic Ministry of Citizen Protection, Greece

Abstract:
Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) across Europe face significant challenges in how they identify and gather terrorist generated content online (TE-SAT, July 2015). This was attested to when 'Identifying terrorist generated content on the Internet' was identified in 2015 as a Member State priority and the TENSOR project is aimed at addressing this. The Dark Web presents additional challenges due to its inaccessibility and the fact that undetected material can contribute to the advancement of terrorist violence and radicalisation. LEAs also face the challenge of extracting and summarising meaningful and

relevant content huge amounts of online data to inform their resource deployment and investigations. Even with the wider deployment of technology to gather and extract information, this work is dependent on the parameters set by the investigating team and applied by the available technology, which can often be restrictive. To deal with these issues, LEAs require technologies that can penetrate the Internet to gather (hidden) online terrorist generated content in order to provide unified access to multilingual and multimedia content and ensure its spatio-temporal semantic interpretation and summarisation. Although there are several research tools and works targeting these areas independently for intelligence and forensic investigation, LEAs do not have access to intelligent holistic tools. In order to bridge this gap, TENSOR aims at developing a platform that provides LEAs with tools necessary to enhance their capacity for dealing with huge amounts of online content in the early detection of online terrorist organised activities, radicalisation and recruitment. To achieve this, TENSOR will develop a set of automated and semi-automated tools for efficient and effective: Detection and gathering of online terrorist-generated content from the Surface and the Dark Web; Information extraction from multimedia (e.g., video, images, audio) and multilingual content; Content categorisation, filtering and analysis; Real-time relevant content summarisation and visualisation; Creation of automated audit trails; Privacy-by-design and data protection.

Panel number: 10.6 - Pre-arranged panel

Abstract:
It is expected that this collaboration will have a significant impact on, ensuring the final system meets end-user LEA requirements, enabling LEAs access and examine terrorist generated content online bringing a significant advantage to their operational capability, and promoting industry's enhanced understanding of operational LEA requirements and their market competitiveness in the field of online organised crime, terrorism and harmful-radicalisation.

Panel number: 10.6 - Presentation 10.6.1
Children as victims of parental abduction: in search of coordinated legal framework

Author(s): Blondeel (Elise), Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

Abstract:
Online behavioural radicalisation processes are those that slowly desensitise, Isolate and immoralise individuals towards either carrying out or supporting extreme acts. Whilst, online cybercrime is increasingly interwoven with aspects of terrorism and organised crime, it is important to note the primary concern of PROPHETS is in identifying the online factors which lead to the behavioural radicalisation that precedes many acts of cybercrime or related online terrorism.

Panel number: 10.6 - Presentation 10.6.2
The victimization of the child in parental child abduction cases

Author(s): Murányi (Fanni), ELTE University, Criminology, Budapest, Hungary/>Radboud University

Abstract:
As a result of globalization and people moving relatively freely across the globe, international relationships have become a largely commonplace practice. With the growing trend of mobility, the family law cases are not discussed only within the national borders: what happens if a mother moves back with her child to her home country without her ex-husband's consent? International parental child abduction occurs when one of the parents takes the child away from his or her country of habitual residence without the other parent's permission. It is particularly harmful to those involved, most of all the child. However, little attention seems to be paid to the children. According to my view, the children are mostly considered as passive actors of international parental abduction. Does the deviant behavior of the parents threaten their children's rights? Does the criminalizing of parental child abduction serve their best interests? Could we or should we regard them as victims of these procedures?

Panel number: 10.6 - Presentation 10.6.3
Children's Perspectives on International Parental Child Abduction's Impact on Their Wellbeing.

Author(s): Van Hoorde (Kim), Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

Abstract:
'International child abduction' is the situation where a child is unlawfully taken by one parent from country A to country B or unlawfully retained in country B while his or her habitual residence is in country A. This event can confront a child with an abrupt change of environment and language, but it can also lead to a feeling of isolation and the discontinuation of contact with the left-behind parent. Although this is not necessarily always a negative experience for children, the long term effects can be traumatizing – especially when the child experiences stress, grief or conflicts in loyalty as a result of the abduction. Research on the protective and risk factors associated with the child's wellbeing in cases of international child abduction remains extremely limited. Understanding this is important because it allows practitioners to provide support that enhances family resilience and minimizes the risk of problems for the children involved. Moreover, the scarce studies that examine the effects of international child abduction are mostly based on information provided by parents or caregivers. This research gives abducted children a voice in determining what they perceive as protective or harmful: how can parents and professionals give due weight to their interests?

Panel number: 10.7 - Pre-arranged panel
Dimensions of the Illegal Wildlife Trade

Author(s): Wyatt (Tanya), Northumbria University, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Wildlife trafficking is a complex green crime, with multiple facets the subjects of on-going debates. This panel explores the governance of wildlife trade and trafficking, the actors involved, and two of the most controversial aspects - trophy hunting and animal welfare.

Panel number: 10.7 - Presentation 10.7.1
The Implementation of and Compliance with CITES

Author(s): Wyatt (Tanya), Northumbria University, United Kingdom

Abstract:
The rate of human-induced species extinction is 100 to 1000 times higher than non-human caused extinctions and whilst the main cause of species extinction is habitat loss – the second cause is overexploitation, poaching and the international illegal wildlife trade. The main instrument for governing wildlife trade is the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which has been the subject of limited empirical research. Yet, we need to know the nature and extent of implementation of and compliance with CITES legislation in all member countries to fully understand the impact of legal and illegal trade on species survival. This paper presents the findings of a content analysis of the wildlife trade legislation in all member countries as well as analysis of the bi-ennial reports of the countries themselves to give a comprehensive overview of the state of implementation of and compliance with this crucial convention. In spite of being considered one of the most successful treaties, there are numerous gaps in CITES being fully adhered to.

Panel number: 10.7 - Presentation 10.7.2
Talking about illegal business; approaching and interviewing poachers, smugglers and traders

Author(s): van Uhm (Daan), Utrecht University, Willem Pompe Institute, Netherlands

Abstract:
The illegal trade in wildlife is a form of crime that manifests itself in various forms, by a large variety of actors and originates from different parts of the world. Carrying out multi-sited ethnographic research on wildlife trafficking by interviewing people who are directly involved in the trade can lead to unexpected and difficult situations. In this presentation I will discuss the question of how to approach persons involved in the illegal wildlife trade, why these informants talk about their activities, and which dangerous situations and (ethical) limitations are encountered. This presentation contributes to the increasing criminological literature on wildlife crimes by reflecting on my fieldwork experiences in China, Morocco and Russia in order to uncover this phenomenon.

Panel number: 10.7 - Presentation 10.7.3
Contemporary Perspectives on the regulation and prosecution of trophy hunting in Africa

Author(s): Nurse (Angus), Middlesex University, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Trophy hunting remains legal in many African countries and is arguably integral to the economy, particularly where linked to sport and conservation tourism. Sport tourism is considered vital to the conservation of many big game species with arguments suggesting that without the economic activity linked to sport tourism and trophy hunting, conservation of many threatened species would be unlikely. Yet, the legal trophy hunting industry arguably also facilitates an illegal one where offences relating to illegal trophy hunting are sometimes carried out under the guise of legal hunting. This paper examines the regulation and prosecution of trophy hunting through a green criminological lens. It identifies that the reality of trophy hunting legislation in Africa is such that trophy species remain state property and anthropocentric concerns dominate the manner in which they are protected and offences prosecution. The paper examines the extent to which trophy hunting offences and the legislative frameworks employed in prosecution of trophy hunting offences are arguably designed to address economic crime and non-compliance with regulatory requirements rather than operating as criminal law designed to address deviant behaviour and criminality.

Panel number: 10.7 - Presentation 10.7.4
The rights of victims in the wildlife trade: Is there capacity for compassion and respect for non-human animals in the wildlife trade?

Author(s): Maher (Jenny), University of South Wales, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Animal abuse is ubiquitous, it occurs in different forms and takes place in diverse locations and there are important differences in the nature, dynamic and impact of these harms to particular species. In 2002 the WWF estimated 25,000–30,000 primates, 2–5 million birds, 10 million reptile skins and 500 million tropical fish were traded each year. These figures represent only part of a legal trade which has since grown significantly. At a time when global awareness of and concern for the plight of iconic species has peaked, there remains widespread ignorance of the routine and serious harms experienced by wildlife both in the legal and illegal wildlife trade. As these markets continue to grow it is increasingly difficult to ignore the rising costs to people, communities and states. The cost of animal suffering is disregarded. Whereas the trade typically reflects the monetary value attached to their instrumental worth, this paper recognises the intrinsic value of wildlife and questions the capacity within the wildlife trades to protect the wellbeing and interests of these animal victims. Drawing on findings from the EFFACE (2016) project, I specifically focus on the protection conveyed to animals in the regulation and enforcement of the trade.

Panel number: 10.8 - Pre-arranged panel
Recidivism

Author(s): Weijters (Gijs), WODC, Minisitry of Justice and Security, Netherlands

Abstract:
In this panel we present research on reoffending in different European countries, i.e., Germany, France and the Netherlands. Attention is paid to the extent to which offenders in the different countries commit new offences, on criminal careers, and on different methodologies to measure reoffending both during and after a criminal sentence.

Panel number: 10.8 - Presentation 10.8.1
Reconviction in Germany

Author(s): Tetal (Carina), Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg, Germany

Abstract:
Since 2007, a longitudinal study for reconviction rates in Germany has been created and collated by the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, in cooperation with the University of Göttingen. The reconviction study uses data from the Bundeszentralregister, the Federal Register of Criminal Records, and includes information on all criminal convictions in Germany (up until April 2017) including any previous convictions of the recorded persons. Each reference year contains about 1,000,000 offenders. This talk presents numerous results from the German Reconviction Study, with recidivism being analyzed in combination with all available factors.

Panel number: 10.8 - Presentation 10.8.2
Measuring reoffending during a criminal sentence using multistate analysis

Author(s): Hill (Jessica), WODC, Minisitry of Justice and Security, Netherlands

Abstract:
The majority of published reoffending statistics relate to offences committed following completion of criminal sentences, once offenders have exited the criminal justice system. This approach misses offences committed during a sentence, either custodial or non-custodial. We investigate a new method for examining reoffending carried out during a criminal sentence, which is able to take into account factors such as differing sentence lengths, non-completed sentences, and sentences carried out in a range of different settings. Multistate models are used to examine time-to-event data when transitions between several qualitatively different states are of interest. We use multistate analysis to examine reoffending rates during different phases of the Dutch 'tbs' measure (offenders sentenced to be treated at a psychiatric hospital). The tbs measure encompasses a range of security levels in the form of leave and conditional discharge. We found that transition intensities indicate the chance of reoffending is highest during conditional discharge from the 'tbs' measure. Cumulative hazards show that the chance of reoffending remains constant throughout each of the different leave/discharge phases of the measure. Cox regression results demonstrate that a number of offender background characteristics predict reoffending. We discuss the potential of multistate analysis for researching reoffending in different situations.

Panel number: 10.8 - Presentation 10.8.3
The Criminal Career of First Time Offenders – A Longitudinal Analysis

Author(s): Hohmann-Fricke (Sabine), University of Göttingen, Institute of Criminal Law and Justice, Germany

Abstract:
The paper will focus on the data of the German national reconviction study. This study gives information about reconviction rates of all offenders convicted or released in specific basis years. It is based on the data of the German Federal Register of Criminal Records. The national reconviction study has been conducted for the basis years 2004, 2007, 2010 and 2013; initially with a following up period of 3 years each. However, through to a special connection mechanism it is also possible to connect the data, collected in four different waves, to constitute an anonymized database, that overcomes the regulations

of deletion in the Central Register of Criminal Records, and therefore allows the evaluation of longer observation periods. In this paper, this advantage will be used to evaluate the criminal career of offenders, which registered in 2004 for the first time. A longitudinal analysis of reconviction will be presented. The follow-up period covers 12 years. The first time offenders can be differentiated in respect to age, gender, nationality, kind of offence or kind of sanction. Reconvictions can be grouped by date, number and type of offences and type of sanctions / reactions.

Panel number: 10.8 - Presentation 10.8.4
Reconviction rates in the Netherlands: Results from the Dutch recidivism monitor

Author(s): Weijters (Gijs), Research and Documentation Centre of Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice, Den Haag, Netherlands

Abstract:
In the Netherlands about 70% of all offences which lead to a conviction are committed by known offenders. The reduction of reconvictions is a major objective of Dutch penal policy. The Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) biannually reports on the (trends in) reconviction rates of different adult and juvenile offender groups to monitor how these rates develop. In this presentation we will show the latest reconviction rates of adult and juvenile offenders, former prisoners and former probationers using data from the official judicial documentation system, which provides an overview of all criminal cases of persons that have come into contact with the judicial system in the Netherlands. Furthermore we will discuss new pathways for recidivism research in the Netherlands.

Panel number: 10.9 - Presentation 10.9.1
Who are really at risk? Using risk profiles to differentiate between offending trajectories of early onset offenders.

Author(s): van Hazebroek (Babette), Leiden University, Leiden, Netherlands
van Domburgh (Lieke), VU University Medical Center / Wermink (Hilde), Leiden University, Leiden, Netherlands / de Keijser (Jan), Leiden University, Leiden, Netherlands / Popma (Arne), VU University Medical Center

Abstract:
Theory and prior research suggest heterogeneity in offending trajectories. Insight into associations between risk factors and distinct offending trajectories is important for both theoretical and policy-related issues. Previous research found weak associations between single risk factors and offending trajectories. Taxonomic theories and empirical research suggest that a conglomerate of risk factors from multiple life domains can differentiate between trajectory-subgroups. We therefore aim to examine whether varying exposure to combinations of risk factors (i.e., risk profiles) may especially differentiate between trajectory-subgroups. Latent profile analysis was used to identify risk profiles on data of 348 child delinquents from the Netherlands. Information on risk factors from multiple life domains (i.e., individual, family, peer, school, and neighborhood) was obtained through questionnaires and interviews conducted with children and their primary caregivers. Multinomial regression analysis was used to examine differences in offending trajectories between children with distinct risk profiles. Results reveal distinct risk profiles, ranging from low to high overall levels of risk across life domains. Additionally, multi-trajectory modeling identified distinct offending trajectories from age 12 to 25. Findings indicate that risk profile membership was associated with specific offending trajectories. Findings are discussed in relation to theory and recommendations are made for future criminological research.

Panel number: 10.9 - Presentation 10.9.2
Individual and family factors as predictors of juvenile deviance in Italy

Author(s): Eleuteri (Stefano), University of Cassino and Southern Lazio
Saladino (Valeria), University of Cassino and Southern Lazio, Italy / Fontanesi (Lilybeth), University of Padua Studies, Department of General Psychology, Padua, Italy

Abstract:
Adolescents show often transgressive behaviors and the familiar and individual factors might influence these conducts. This study aims to investigate the types of aggressiveness which characterize adolescence, highlighting gender differences and identifying possible predictors. The sample consisted of 2.366 Italian students (14-18 years old). Participants fulfilled a survey composed by: socio-demographic questionnaire, Aggression Questionnaire-AQ (Buss & Perry,1992), Attachment Style Questionnaire-ASQ (Feeney, Noller & Hanrahan, 1994), Moral Disengagement Scale-MDS (Caprara, Pastorelli e Bandura, 1995), Family Communication Scale-FCS (Ardone, D'Atena, 1991), Deviant Behavior Questionnaire-DBQ. Results show that males report higher score in DBQ than females (F= 211.44; p <.01) and also in physical aggressiveness (F= 292.09; p < .01); while females are cognitively and emotionally aggressive (F= 4.99; p < .01). Moreover emerges a negative correlation between the AQ, ASQ and FCS (p < .01). Finally, the analysis by hierarchical regression shows that, despite the role played by gender and family attachment, belonging to single-parent families and high scores in AQ and MDS are among the factors that most affect deviant behavior (R2 = .29; F= 129.85; p= .01). Results provide a description of main predictive factors in deviant conduct, and may be useful for future treatments at individual and familiar levels.

Panel number: 10.9 - Presentation 10.9.3
Individual, familiar and community risk factors of juvenile delinquency: A brief longitudinal study in a Portuguese population

Author(s): Santos (Margarida), School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal
Santos (Gilda), School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal / Castro (Josefina), Lusiada University, Center for Juridical and Environmental Studies (CEJEA), Porto, Portugal / Cardoso (Carla), School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal

Abstract:
This research aimed to identify the developmental risk factors of juvenile delinquency, through a brief longitudinal study assessed in two waves of data collection. Data on individual (moral emotions, temperament, externalizing behaviors), familiar (parenting practices) and community (delinquent peers, group activities and social disorganization) risk factors was based on parental reports (n=175 in T1; n=86 in T2), self-reports (n= 241 in T1; n=185 in T2) and two behavioral tasks performed by youth (age range:10-18 years). Results from cross-sectional analysis suggested that peer delinquency, antisocial group activities and temperament dimensions are key predictors of self-reported delinquency at different developmental stages. In turn, longitudinal analysis revealed that previous externalization behaviors and antisocial activities are significant positive predictors of future delinquency. Results also indicate that antisocial activities partially mediate the relationship between social disorganization and delinquency. The relevance of these data will be discussed according to a developmental prevention perspective.

Panel number: 10.10 - Presentation 10.10.1
The protection of ecclesiastical cultural goods

Author(s): Lukács (Dalma), National University of Public Service, Kisrecse, Hungary

Abstract:
During my research I examine the law enforcement aspects of the protection of cultural goods in Hungary and Italy. Based on my results, I have come to the conclusion that the protection of ecclesiastical goods is a special problem and a security challenge. The temples are open to anyone, so the religious objects found here are often the victims of the black market. In Italy, all the churches and shrines are in the Vatican area, so the investigating agencies such as the Carabinieri TPC can not take action in these areas. Then who is responsible for the protection of these cultural properties? Do they have special units? When can the police intervene? What laws do church property protect for? Who protects church goods in what ways and means? How is defense protected in Hungary and Italy? What

impact does artwork have in the life of the Church? I am looking for these answers through the study tours and interviews.

Panel number: 10.10 - Presentation 10.10.2
Reactive and proactive policing of volume crime committed by mobile criminal offender groups

Author(s): Dahl (Johanne Yttri), Norwegian Police University College, Norway

Abstract:
There are a number of new trends in modern policing. Previously volume crime has predominantly been handled reactively, however, there has lately been an increase in proactive approaches including the use of intelligence and covert physical surveillance to handle such crimes. This has leads to a change in the policing landscape which is partly created by change in how crime is conducted and potential criminals, for example mobile criminal offender groups. Drawing on qualitative in-depth interviews with police officers, and some observation, I will empirically explore how Norwegian police work with volume crime.

Panel number: 10.10 - Presentation 10.10.3
Cross-border Movements of Illicit Art and Antiquities: State responses and interdisciplinary impacts

Author(s): Hufnagel (Saskia), Queen Mary University of London, London, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Art and antiquities have been pillaged and forged throughout history, but today what is known as 'the illicit art and antiquities trade' has even been compared to organised drug and weapon smuggling in its dimensions. However, art crime is one of a number of crimes on which police data is deficient and/or hard to disaggregate. Successful police investigations since the 1990s, supported by international policing bodies like Interpol and Europol, suggest that transnational art and antiquities crime is alive and well. While it is hence well-known that a substantial proportion of art crime today involves multiple jurisdictions and results in severe (not only) financial damage, most national police forces have little or no special resources allocated to it. This paper assesses multilateral investigations (concentrating mainly on Europe) from 1990 to 2018. The focus of the study is two-fold: on the one hand the investigations are analysed with a view to problems resulting from their cross-jurisdictional nature, lack of resources and the difficulties of successfully prosecuting the crimes. On the other hand, for each of the cases the economic damage will be estimated and the interdisciplinary consequences of the crimes discerned, such as art historical, social and, more generally, cultural impacts.

Panel number: 10.11 - Presentation 10.11.1
Proactivity and temporal perspective in inmates

Author(s): PIOTROWSKI (PRZEMYSŁAW), Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Krakow, Poland WYSOCKA-PLECZYK (MAŁGORZATA), Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Krakow, Poland / TUCHOLSKA (KINGA), Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Krakow, Poland / FLOREK (STEFAN), Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Krakow, Poland / GULLA (BOŻENA), Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Krakow, Poland /

Abstract:
The paper presents results of research on inmate's proactivity. Two research questions were formulated: 1) Do men and women differ in terms of proactive activity in conditions of prison isolation? 2) What are the links between inmates' proactivity and their focus on the future – hope and future anxiety? The questionnaire designed specifical-ly to measure proactivity of inmates which is (SPIW15 by Kwiatkowski and Bańka), and two psychological ques-tionnaires designed to examine temporal variables in the general population (KNS by Łaguna, Trzebiński and Zięba, and DFS by Zaleski) were used. The study covered a group of 93 inmates – 30 repeatedly convicted men, 21 repeatedly convicted women and 42 women imprisoned for the first time. The results indicate sex differences in the level of inmates' proactivity –

women, especially repeatedly convicted, indeed are more likely than men to declare proactive behaviors. In addition, women's proactivity is associated with conviction of getting positive results, will power and skills of finding solutions in a variety of situations, while in the group of imprisoned men taking proac-tive actions is correlated with future anxiety.

Panel number: 10.11 - Presentation 10.11.2

Inmates' neuroticism, social support and adaptation level in high and medium security prisons

Author(s): FLOREK (STEFAN), Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Krakow, Poland
GULLA (BOŻENA), Jagiellonian University in Krakow Faculty of Management and Social Communication Institute of Applied Psychology Department of Forensic Psychology and Criminology, Poland / PIOTROWSKI (PRZEMYSŁAW), Jagiellonian University in Krakow Faculty of Management and Social Communication Institute of Applied Psychology Department of Forensic Psychology and Criminology, Poland / WYSOCKA-PLECZYK (MAŁGORZATA), Jagiellonian University in Krakow Faculty of Management and Social Communication Institute of Applied Psychology Department of Forensic Psychology and Criminology, Poland / TUCHOLSKA (KINGA), Jagiellonian University in Krakow Faculty of Management and Social Communication Institute of Applied Psychology Department of Forensic Psychology and Criminology, Poland /

Abstract:
The level of severity of penitentiary institutions is an important factor that can cause psychologi-cal changes in prisoners. The results of the study concerning, inter alia, neuroticism of inmates in Polish high and medium security level prisons will be presented. Statistically significant differen-ce in the level of neuroticism was observed between prisoners in the high security level prisons (in Nowy Sącz and in Nowy Wiśnicz; N=40) and the medium security level prison (in Trzebinia; N=32). It was found that these two groups of inmates differ in the frequency of contacts with relatives and in the subjectively perceived level of social support. The declared level of adapta-tion to prison conditions was also higher in the medium security institution. It can be assumed that conditions of imprisonment are connected with the inmates' level of neuroticism. We will discuss whether this phenomenon can be explained in terms of causal impact of prison environ-ment on inmates. The possibility of modifying the conditions of imprisonment in high-security prisons in aim to reduce neuroticism will also be addressed.

Panel number: 10.11 - Presentation 10.11.3

The use of acid and other corrosive substances in crime events: from a weapon of hate to a weapon of utility?

Author(s): Hopkins (Matt), Leicester, Leicester, United Kingdom
Neville (Lucy), Leicester, Leicester, United Kingdom / ,

Abstract:
The popular perception of acid attacks is of a crime most likely to occur in developing countries such as Bangladesh, India and Pakistan, where females are often victims of honour based crimes. However, between 2011/12 and 2016/17, the United Kingdom observed one of the highest rates of acid attacks in the world, with over 1,000 corrosive crimes recorded during this period. This not only prompted mass media attention in relation to high profile cases, but it also led to significant curiously as to why corrosives were using used in crime events across the UK in a variety of contexts. This paper explores the phenomena of acid attacks and crimes where corrosive substances are used as a weapon. Drawing upon primary data collected from over 1,000 crime events where corrosives were used and interviews with 25 convicted offenders, this paper outlines the contexts in which corrosives are used, why corrosives are carried by potential offenders and why corrosives are used. Finally, some consideration is given to differences in patterns observed between the UK and other nations that have seen a high number of corrosive crime events and how our findings might feed into preventative strategies.

Panel number: 10.11 - Presentation 10.11.4

Life imprisonment. Killer, his felony and punishment. The results of research carried out 2014-2017

Author(s): Niełaczna (Maria), University of Warsaw, Poland
Klimczak (Joanna), University of Warsaw and Institute of Justice, Warsaw, Poland

Abstract:
The penalty of life imprisonment in Poland is an "experiment" - since its restoration to the Penal Code in 1995, none of the life prisoners left prison. In 2019, there are 441 killers in Polish prisons who are legally sentenced to this punishment. We have no experience in this punishment, which still includes the possibility of parole from prison. That is why it is so important to bend over the essence of this punishment. What is life imprisonment really? What is the reason for the judge decide on the fate of offender and his relatives? What about the victim's feelings and social awareness? What are the facts and values that judges referred to? Does judges use expert knowledge, in particular psychiatrists and psychologists? What is this punishment in prison everyday life? How does the prison system react to every new "client" of the institution it manages? We try to answer these and many other questions based on our research which was conducted in 2014-2017. The study was conducted on a large research material concerning 299 life prisoners. We studied their past, crime, criminal files, prison files and finally talked with them about how they perceive their punishment.

Panel number: 10.12 - Presentation 10.12.1
Allergic to Onions: Exploring infrastructure and cybercrime through the Tor Project

Author(s): Collier (Ben), University of Cambridge

Abstract:
Cybercrime research has often focused on understanding how the rise of the Internet has changed the nature of criminal offending, studying the new subcultures, forms of crime and types of victimisation which have developed in "Internet Societies". There exists, however, relatively little in-depth criminological study of the infrastructures and platforms of the Internet themselves, the people who make them, the ideas, values, and practices shaping their design, and how these might influence what we term "cybercrime". My research studies the Tor anonymity network, which is often referred to in the media as the "Darknet" and commonly associated with criminal activity. In this paper, I draw from extensive interviews and archival research, using approaches from Science and Technology Studies and from symbolic interactionist criminology. Through this I explore how Tor's community of developers, advocates, and maintainers understand and are affected by its use for criminal activity, how ideas about crime shape the infrastructure itself, and the different strategies they use to resist Tor's labelling as deviant or criminal. I argue that the infrastructures and platforms underpinning our use of the internet are themselves embedded with constructions of crime and deviance which shape our societies in important ways.

Panel number: 10.12 - Presentation 10.12.2
Using Administrative Data to Understand Geographical Patterns of Postal Drug Delivery

Author(s): Matthews (Ben), University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom
Collier (Ben), University of Cambridge / McVie (Susan), University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom / Dibben (Chris), University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Since the development of cryptomarkets, researchers have been interested in the effects of these platforms on the 'cyber geography' of the drugs market. To understand these effects researchers have often focused on national or continent-level drugs flows inferred from data scraped from cryptomarket vendor listings. In this paper we demonstrate the value of administrative data as a complementary data source to understand the intra-national aspect of the supply of drugs through cryptomarkets. We use

data from a UK law-enforcement agency to analyse the geographical distribution of drugs packages that were identified being delivered into Scotland in the post. We linked these data to information on neighbourhood deprivation to understand the characteristics of places to which packages were addressed and found that packages were, on average, more likely to be delivered both to deprived, urban areas and remote island localities. We contend that these results provide evidence that cryptomarkets have affected drug markets in remote island communities in the same way as legal e-commerce sites affected the markets for consumer goods. This further suggests that the spatial transformation of local drug dealing patterns by global cryptomarkets is in fact experienced differently in different places and geographies.

Panel number: 10.12 - Presentation 10.12.3
Fear of Cybercrime: A multilevel analysis across Europe's twenty-eight countries

Author(s): Cook (Steven), Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom
Giommoni (Luca), Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom / Levi (Mike), Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom / Williams (Matthew), Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom

Abstract:
For more than 40 years, citizen fear of criminal victimization has been a central area of criminological investigation and debate. However, research on the fear of cybercrime is still relatively sparse, which is surprising given that cybercrime is the most prevalent type of acquisitive crime in Europe. The current study adds to the fear of cybercrime literature by examining the relative impact of individual and country-level determinants on the fear of cybercrime using the 2017 Eurobarometer Cybersecurity Survey, a multi-stage random probability sample that is representative of each of Europe's 28 countries. Multilevel analysis reveals that the fear of cybercrime is not homogeneously distributed across the population, as group and country-level differences emerged. At the individual-level, demographic characteristics, previous cybercrime victimization, and online routine activities and guardianship measures predict the fear of cybercrime. Country-level factors, such as Internet infrastructure development and cybercrime victimization rates also impact fear of cybercrime. The significance of these findings will be discussed, and directions for future research will be offered.

Panel number: 10.12 - Presentation 10.12.4
Dissecting surveillance: public attitudes to online surveillance, borders and illegality

Author(s): Humphrey (Amy), University of Dundee, United Kingdom
O'Neill (Megan), University of Dundee, Scotland, Dundee, United Kingdom / Mendel (Jonathan), University of Dundee, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Amoore and Hall (2009) describe a 'digital dissection' of bodies into 'component parts' where, as Hall and Mendel (2012) argue, "[l]ike Deleuze's (1990: 30) concept of the 'dividual', the subject is partitioned into bits and bytes which become 'undulatory, in orbit, in a continuous network'". This paper draws on new data collected in the Taking Surveillance Apart project to reverse this perspective on networked subjectivity: surveys and interviews will let us discuss how the public in Finland, Norway and Scotland dissect online state surveillance across different borders. In particular, we will look at how the public perceive borders between legality and illegality and between states – and thus explore the possibilities for taking online surveillance apart.

Panel number: 10.13 - Pre-arranged panel
Revisiting the Mark of Abel: Jan van Dijk's victim labelling theory

Author(s): Pemberton (Anthony), Tilburg University

Abstract:

In a series of publications Jan van Dijk (2006, 2008, 2009) drew our attention to the peculiarity of the use of the word of victim - the Latin vitima label -to describe the person suffering the consequences of crime. In particular he pointed to the Christian roots of the word victim, its connection to connotations of sacrifice and the manner in which the term conveys normative expectations of forgiveness and passivity on those addressed as victims. In his view this label can offer an explanation of the historically limited role of victims in many Western criminal justice systems. Branded with the mark of Abel, any sympathy, compassion or "pieta" would be contingent on their acceptance of their fate. Angry, active and/ or vengeful victims instead would likely be met with secondary victim blaming. Van Dijk used this perspective to stake out a number of empirical claims about victimological developments across Western jurisdictions in the current day and age. According to van Dijk the "emancipation" of the victim, including the development of victims' rights, can be understood as a function of secularisation. Freeing the victim, would entail the victim casting the Christian straight-jacket aside, and indeed perhaps jettisoning the term victim wholesale.

Panel number: 10.13 - Presentation 10.13.1
Revisiting the Mark of Abel

Author(s): Van Dijk (Jan), Tilburg University
Daems (Tom), KU Leuven, Leuven Institute of Criminology / Nugteren (Tineke), Tilburg University

Abstract:
In the past decade Van Dijk has debated this perspective with the scholars from a variety of disciplines and further developed his perspective. In this panel session he will revisit his theory, addressing some of the main bones of contention. This concerns his view of the historical development of the adoption of the term victim, his understanding of the theological issues and the extent to which the use of victim labelling to explain current day developments is parsimonious with the available evidence. To what extent does victim labelling account for the emancipation of the victim, and is indeed the term victim the culprit? In the session van Dijk's views will be critically examined by two interlocutors with different backgrounds: penologist and criminologist Tom Daems from the Leuven Institute of Criminology (LINC), KU Leuven and Tineke Nugteren, a religion and ritual studies scholar from Tilburg University.

Panel number: 10.14 - Presentation 10.14.1
Sentencing on animal crimes

Author(s): Koskela (Tarja), University of Eastern Finland, Hämeenlinna, Finland

Abstract:
Most western countries have criminalized animal abuse. Penalties given by courts regarding animal abuse include an expression of disapproval, and thus the convictions and sentencing have strong communicative functions. Only a few EU countries have recognized the intrinsic value of animals in their legislation, however, still without granting animals their own rights. This means that animals are not legal subjects and they cannot have attorneys protecting them. In Finland, animal crimes are criminalized mainly in the Criminal Code of Finland (animal welfare offence, aggravated animal welfare offence and petty animal welfare offence). It is also possible to impose on a perpetrator a ban on the keeping of animals. The ban could be a more severe criminal sanction than the punishment itself. Animal crimes contain actions of a different kind and there are not typical offences. The number of animal crimes are minor and for this reason, a judge rarely has to assess the animal crime. The legal praxis is not established. How to evaluate the proof at court? How to assess a righteous punishment?

Panel number: 10.14 - Presentation 10.14.2
The role of migration background in criminal justice referral to treatment: a review of literature

Author(s): Blomme (Eva), University of Ghent, Gent, Belgium

Abstract:
International, European and national (e.g. Belgian) drug policies emphasise the importance of alternatives to conviction and punishment, such as referral to drug treatment facilities, for drug-offenders committing drug-related crime. Alternatives to conviction and punishment are favourable options to prevent recidivism of other drug-related offences, in comparison to incarceration (Chandler et al., 2009). These alternative measures should, according to rule 2.2 of the Tokyo Rules (United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures), be applied without any discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, national or social origin. Yet, research shows that persons with a migration background are less likely to be referred by the criminal justice system to drug treatment facilities, compared to people without a migration background (Nicosia et al., 2013). This presentation aims to examine the extent, the range and the nature of the existing evidence by conducting a scoping review of the referral of offenders with a migration background from the criminal justice system to treatment facilities. Within this context, we will highlight the aims of a current PhD study on the role of migration background in alternatives to conviction and punishment of drug offenders committing drug-related crime.

Panel number: 10.15 - Presentation 10.15.1
Addressing Racial Profiling Complaints in Law Enforcement

Author(s): del Carmen (Alex), Tarleton State University, Fort Worth, United States
Petrowski (Thomas), Tarleton State University, Fort Worth, United States

Abstract:
Police Departments in the United States are often the subject of complaints filed by citizens who allege being subject to racism by police officers . These complaints are frequently filed prior to the start of civil litigation. This presentation is based on a study performed in a large police department in the United States where the focus was on the identification of misclassified racial profiling complaints and the nature of their investigation. The outcome of the study shows that most racial profiling complaints were misfiled and therefore investigated in a manner not consistent with a racist act.

Panel number: 10.15 - Presentation 10.15.2
Institutional discrimination within the Hungarian criminal justice system, with special regard to discrimination against Roma suspects

Author(s): Uszkiewicz (Erik), ELTE University / MTA-ELTE Lendület SPECTRA Research Group, Budapest, Hungary

Abstract:
Among the minorities living in Hungary the largest group are the Roma. The Hungarian society is strongly prejudiced. A large majority of the law enforcement officers and some members of the judiciary are biased as well. This bias has negative consequences for the guarantee of the rule of law and equality before the law. However, it's obvious that standards against which institutional actors are held must always be higher than for the average person: their exemplary behaviour should be a reference point for everybody. The presentation's focus is twofold: - demonstrate that extreme, prejudiced views concerning minorities are common amongst the Hungarian police forces and are regarded by many police staff as a virtue. The culture of the Hungarian police forces is authoritarian, militant, strictly hierarchical, and highly masculine, and it tends to attract people with intolerant and authoritarian attitudes which causes tensions with the Roma; - and to show that in Hungary some judges openly incorporate racist views into their judgments: these expressions and wording of the judgments are against human dignity and equal treatment, and as a result the decisions are humiliating to the affected Roma people and send the wrong message to the society.

Panel number: 10.15 - Presentation 10.15.3
The spectrum of repression— Swedish Muslims' experiences of anti-terrorism measures

Author(s): Schclarek Mulinari (Leandro), Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden

Abstract:
In this qualitative study, Swedish Muslims' experiences of being targeted in attempts to prevent terrorism are examined through the lens of repression. Marxist and postcolonial perspectives are interwoven in an effort to understand repression in all its might: as coercion in its physical and violent sense, but also in its subtler and consensual forms. The study discusses internal aspects of repression, as well as its external qualities, expanding our understanding of the circulation of the phenomenon between bodies and within society. The concept of repressive consent is developed as a means of grasping situations in which people are influenced to do things against their will. Empirically, the main focus is directed at encounters with the Swedish Security Service (Säpo), respectively at the experience of disproportionate security controls at airports. The material discloses both painful and everyday consequences. Becoming a target in the War on Terror may have, as the informants of the study indicate, devastating consequences for individuals, but it may also feel like a friendly chat.

Panel number: 10.15 - Presentation 10.15.4
Croatian Emigrants' Views of Police Integrity in Their Old Homeland and Their New Homeland

Author(s): Kutnjak Ivkovich (Sanja),
Prprović (Barbara), / Nemec (Nikolina), / Hajdin (Marga), / Kutnjak Ivkovich (Sanja), /

Abstract:
Based on the 2017 survey of the Croatian emigrants residing in the United States of America, this paper compares the respondents' views of police integrity in their old homeland (Croatia) with the views of police integrity in their new homeland (USA). The questionnaire contains six cases of police corruption. The respondents were asked to assess how serious these cases of misconduct are and to estimate how the police in both countries would evaluate them. We use multivariate models to assess the influence of misconduct seriousness, as well as the respondents' experience of emigration, trust in the police and other governmental institutions, and experience with the police in both countries on their evaluations of misconduct seriousness.

Panel number: 10.16 - Presentation 10.16.1
Common and specific correlates of delinquent behaviors and substance use among adolescents and emerging adults.

Author(s): Schmits (Emilie), University of Liège, Belgium
Glowacz (Fabienne)

Abstract:
A growing trend of risk-tasking behaviors can be observed in the society. Substance use and delinquent behaviors are amongst the most frequent in the young and they present several common predictive factors. Although drug use and delinquency pathways are related, a degree of independence could be considered and it is not certain that they arise from the same process. The aim of the present study was to assess the contribution of individual factors (aggression, impulsivity, empathy, and cognitive distortions) to delinquent behaviors, alcohol use and cannabis consumption among adolescents and emerging adults. 608 young (53.78% of women) attending schools from the French-speaking region of Belgium (Liège) were enrolled. They were between 15 and 25 years of age (M=18.64 years, SD=2.61) and completed self-report validated questionnaires. Multiple regression and moderation analyzes were conducted. Except for impulsivity which is common, other individual factors (cognitive behaviors, aggression and empathy) play different roles in delinquent behaviors and substance use, and these roles could even vary according to age. These results will be discussed in terms of implications for prevention and intervention.

Panel number: 10.16 - Presentation 10.16.2
Social and Personal Resources and Adaptive and Non-Adaptive Strategies for Coping with Stress in a Group of Juvenile

Author(s): Konaszewski (Karol), Institute of Psychology Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

Abstract:
This article is the result of an empirical research project analysing the relations between the resources of juvenile and their strategies for coping with stress.The research was focused on support from family members and two types of personal resources, resilience and the sense of coherence, in forming tendencies to take advantage of adaptive and non-adaptive strategies for coping with stress. The research participants consisted of young, socially maladjusted people who have been directed to attendance centres and youth educational centres (N=468). Structural equation modelling was used to verify the basic hypotheses. The sense of family support was positively related to adaptive strategy and, contrary to the expectations, non-adaptive strategy. The experienced family support not only had a direct impact on intensifying adaptive and non-adaptive strategies, but it also impacted coping with the use of personal resources.The impact of family resources on resilience and the coherence were similar, but the relation of a coherence was weaker than the relation of resilience with adaptive strategy.Resilience turned out to be the strongest predictor of adaptive strategy. The sense of coherence worked in favour of actively undertaking actions focused on the problem, and at the same time lowered the tendency to self-blame.

Panel number: 10.16 - Presentation 10.16.3
Prevalence and Correlates of Cyberstalking Victimization among German Juveniles

Author(s): Bergmann (Marie Christine), Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany, Hannover, Germany

Abstract:
Although in recent years research interest in different aspects of cyber victimization such as bullying or online harassment has rapidly grown, cyberstalking victimization is still relatively unstudied. Cyberstalking can be defined as the unwanted repeated pursuit of an individual using electronic or Internet-capable devices, including behaviors such as: harassing or threatening communication online via email, instant messengers, chat rooms, apps, or other internet sites (Reynes et al. 2011; Nobles et al., 2014). This study aims to shed further light on cyberstalking victimization among German juveniles. Database of the paper is a representative student survey of ninth graders conducted in 2017 in Lower Saxony, Germany (N=2669). 3.2 % indicated that they have experienced cyberstalking victimization, 12.2 % experienced cyberstalking and staking victimization simultaneously. In a second step correlates of cyberstalking victimization will be analyzed using multilevel logistic regression. Implications for further research will be discussed.

Panel number: 10.17 - Presentation 10.17.1
Organised crime groups in the context of football hooliganism in Poland

Author(s): Chlebowicz (Piotr), University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Olsztyn, Poland

Abstract:
The attention is paid to nexus between football hooligans and organized crime. Based on data gathered in course of research two theoretical models were built to reflect the complex network of relations between organised crime and stadium-related crime. The first concept assumes that resulting from internal evolution the initially causual disorderly groups started getting transformed into organised groups within the meaning of Article 258 of Polish Criminal Code There are cooperative ties or relationships between hooligan groups and the world of organised crime.

Panel number: 10.17 - Presentation 10.17.2
Applied Criminology: Decoding Tattoos, Case-by-Case research

Author(s): Ulrich (Thorsten), Federal University of Applied Sciences, Brühl, Germany

Abstract:
Being tattooed is a growing trend in Germany. Tattoos, however, are non-verbal communication and very often visualized or codified symbolism. They are individual and the borderlines of what has been a "deviant or criminal tattoo" vanish. From a historical perspective, criminological research on tattoos was related to traditional organized crime groups, i.e. the Russian Mafia or the Yakuza from Japan. Other research focused on subcultural developments of the recent past, such as "Street or Biker Gangs". Over time, the codified language of tattoos developed further and became more sophisticated. Some individuals, who engage in deviant or criminal behavior, regardless whether monetary, politically or sexually motivated, organized or gang related activity, do not want the disclosure of that symbolism or visual social interaction. The meaning of what has been inked into their skins belongs in communication terms to them and their peer group identity only, it is an individual marker as well as a group identification symbol. Therefore, it is a constantly ongoing process of case-by-case research to keep up with the pace of the codified language of symbolism, expressed by tattoos or other forms of artificial body marks that reflect the social status or criminal history of the tattooed.

Panel number: 10.17 - Presentation 10.17.3
Analysing the mafia phenomenon: a comparison between professional and individual perspectives

Author(s): Siino (Antonia Roberta), Università di Bologna
Abstract:
From the studies on the mafia phenomenon, it is evident its capability in infiltrating the socio-economical fabric both in traditional and non-traditional areas. Moreover, it is nowadays clear that the comprehension of the mafia phenomenon could not be achieved just through a jurisdictional perspective nor a criminological one. The complexity of this social phenomenon forces to analyse it from different points of view. In this contribute, I will distinguish between the perspective of actors whom profession is based on the fight against mafia type organizations and actors who had to face this phenomenon personally, just because they live and work in a specific territory. The aim is to combine the professional point of view with the individual one. For these reasons, I will firstly present the professional dimension thanks to semi-structured interviews conducted with expert of mafia phenomenon such as academic professors, representatives of law enforcement and the judiciary, and representatives of associations. Secondly, I will present the individual perspective thanks to semi-structured interviews with the so-called witness of justice and mafia victims. The analysis will combine the main findings aiming at reconstructing a complex reality in which awareness and relational dimension seems to have a fundamental role.

Panel number: 10.18 - Presentation 10.18.1
The influence of lifeskills training on marginalised adolescents' understandings and perceptions of sexual abuse in Gauteng, South Africa

Author(s): Steyn (Francois), University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa
Nunlall (Reema), University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa

Abstract:
Minors should have knowledge on what sexual abuse is in order to disclose such incidents to concerned persons or reduce the risk of becoming victims. We report on the influence of a residential lifeskills programme for adolescents from severely deprived and marginalised backgrounds in Gauteng, South Africa, specifically regarding their understandings and perceptions of child sexual abuse. Following a quasi-experimental design, 263 respondents (mean age 14 years) completed a self-administered questionnaire before and after the programme. Non-parametric procedures were used to analyse the data and effect sizes were calculated for significant differences, including for gender. Pre-programme data show that more than a third of respondents failed to identify specific scenarios as sexual abuse with male respondents having been significantly more likely to misidentify sexual abuse. Pre- and post-programme comparisons – on individual questionnaire items and scored data – reveal meaningful positive changes in adolescents' understandings of sexual abuse following the lifeskills programme, although

these shifts were more in favour of female respondents. The analysis of respondents' perceptions of child abuse present similar trends. The results will be contextualised against the continued structural challenges that confront post-apartheid South Africa.

Panel number: 10.18 - Presentation 10.18.2
Sexual Abuse of Minors in the German Catholic Church

Author(s): Dölling (Dieter), University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany
Horten (Barbara), University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany / ,

Abstract:
The presentation deals with the results of a project concerning sexual abuse of minors in the German Catholic Church. The authors of this presentation belong to an interdisciplinary research consortium by order of the German Bishops' Conference. Among others, personal files of the Catholic Church for the period between 1946 and 2014 were examined, court files were analyzed and interviews were conducted with persons affected and accused. According to the analysis of the personal files, 1.670 clerics were charged with having committed sexual abuse (4.4 % of all clerics), and 3.677 victims of sexual assaults were identified. Most of the victims were males. In case the sexual abuse became public, the Catholic Church reacted with transfer of the accused persons to other jobs. Only in a limited number of cases, canonical procedures ended up with serious sanctions. State criminal proceedings often had to be suspended due to statutory limitation. The study results show that the acts do not only reveal the misconduct of individuals but that specific structural features of the Catholic Church play an important role with regard to delinquency. The presentation discusses the consequences of the findings for prevention and reaction to the acts which became public.

Panel number: 10.18 - Presentation 10.18.3
Intimate partner violence: special etiology or similar to other violence? A quantitative study on IPV victimization

Author(s): Tanskanen (Maiju), University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

Abstract:
Intimate partner violence (IPV) has been argued to have a special etiological structure. As a result, research on IPV has been mainly focusing on studying it as a form of violence distinct from other types of violence, and thus there is a limited body of research on IPV and other violence compared. From the victimization perspective, this study makes a contribution to the ongoing debate about the nature of IPV as special or general in comparison to other violence. In this study, a large nationally representative Finnish crime victim survey (N=31314) is used to compare etiological aspects of IPV and other violent victimization. Firstly, association of IPV and other violent victimization is examined. Secondly, predictors of IPV and other violent victimization are defined and compared using multinomial logistic regression analysis. The results show that IPV and other violent victimization are associated and their predictors are largely similar. These results suggest that in terms of the risk factors for victimization considered in this study, IPV and other violence are of a similar nature. Implications for theory and research are discussed.

Panel number: 10.18 - Presentation 10.18.4
Transforming Community Interventions: The Public Perspective on Primary Prevention Strategies for Non-Offending Paedophiles.

Author(s): Stevens (Lauren), University of Portsmouth, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Child sexual abuse is considered a significant public health issue, yet there are minimal attempts to prevent child sexual abuse by adopting a public health approach – specifically for primary prevention programs. The majority of primary prevention programs are focused on the individual seeking help for their problematic sexual preference. However, there is insufficient focus on communal and societal levels

of support. This paper presents the findings of a survey that critically analysed the common understandings of paedophilia and primary prevention strategies from the public's perspective; for the purposes of identifying areas of development and encourage positive community engagement with primary prevention. This research contributes to how we could increase public awareness, change common attitudes and improve community support for successful implementation of primary prevention strategies for 'non-offending' paedophiles. Therefore, it is critical to consider a comprehensive public health approach incorporating the individual, communal and societal levels of support to preventing child sexual abuse, whilst challenging the myths or misconceptions of paedophilia from the public's perspective.

Panel number: 10.19 - Pre-arranged panel
WG-PLACE: Urban geographies of policing and social control 2

Author(s): De Backer (Mattias), KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

Abstract:
Policing, understood not only as the practices of police institutions but more broadly to include the role of other state and non-state agents in law enforcement, and social control are eminently spatial practices. However, it is not rare that criminologists either ignore the crucial importance of spaces of the city in their analysis, or, when they address space, they limit it to mere container of social practices. Complex issues of spatiality and territoriality are often reduced to locations and spatial correlations. In this panel we intend to discuss how space matters to criminology, particularly when approaching issues of policing and social control.

Panel number: 10.19 - Presentation 10.19.1
Local collaborative prostitution governance and the policing of sex work: evidence from two European cities

Author(s): Di Ronco (Anna), University of Essex, Department of Sociology, Essex, United Kingdom

Abstract:
In many European countries, prostitution-related activities are highly regulated and often criminalised in dedicated prostitution policies. Such punitive regulations are made operational at the local level, thus giving local authorities the discretion on whether and to what extent to implement national prostitution policies. In the past two decades, this leeway "on the ground" has often led to arbitrary or poorly designed policy interventions; however, at least in a few European cities, it has allowed relevant stakeholders (local administrators, the police, residents' groups, third-sector and sex workers' associations) to establish partnerships and devise initiatives aimed at (more) effectively co-governing prostitution. These local collaborative initiatives – and the role of the police within them – have so far been under-studied in social, criminological and policy research. Drawing on interviews with key stakeholders and ethnographic observations in designated prostitution areas, this paper aims to comparatively analyse collaborative forms of governance for the local management of prostitution in Antwerp (Belgium) and Catania (Italy). It also aims to explore the role played by the police in these initiatives, the different strategies and level of enforcement adopted by them in different neighbourhoods, and the effects this has had on sex workers and their right to the city.

Panel number: 10.19 - Presentation 10.19.2
Police violence and legal imaginaries in urban Miami

Author(s): Jeursen (Thijs), Utrecht University, Law, Utrecht, Netherlands

Abstract:
This article advances a criminological understanding of why and how police officers use and justify lethal violence in the context of everyday security provision in urban environments. It shifts our attention to the law, not as a codification of social norms and mechanism for control, but as a framework that informs

how people interpret the world around them. Drawing on the concept of social imaginaries, I suggest to conceptualize this framework as "legal imaginaries". People, not only police officers, understand political subjectivity and everyday security encounters through these legal imaginaries, as an important system of meaning. They read, see, and interpret police-citizen relationships and encounters in legal terms and concepts, focusing on legality and liability. The article shows how these legal imaginaries materialize in urban space, as police officers navigate the very unequal geographies of Miami's neighborhoods.

Panel number: 10.19 - Presentation 10.19.3
The modular security toolbox: conceptualizing urban security assemblages in Jerusalem and beyond

Author(s): Volinz (Lior), Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Criminology, Brussels, Belgium

Abstract:
Urban security provision is not (any more) the exclusive realm of the police. The growing phenomena of security privatization and pluralization raise imperative questions as to the role of different state and non-state actors and actants in combatting crime and terrorism. This paper seeks to address these questions by departing from globally diffused approaches to security assemblages (Abrahamsen and Williams 2009; Loader and Walker 2007), proposing instead a new conceptualization of urban security assemblages. The modular security toolbox is an authored assemblage wherein different elements – public and private security actors, technologies and materialities - are deliberately drawn together and assembled into a new mode of security governance. Modularity is a composite formation, in which distinct yet independently functional units can be separated and re-combined by design. Through a focus on the case study of policing in East Jerusalem, a territory populated by Palestinians and occupied by Israel, this paper aims to conceptualize the modular security toolbox by attending to the rapid and ad-hoc 'plugging-in' and 'plugging out' (Delanda 2006) of actors and actants in an attempt to reinforce the capacity of state security actors to pursue controversial security policies that they will be unable, or unwilling, to pursue otherwise.

Panel number: 10.19 - Presentation 10.19.4
Beyond the urban: policing borderlands and biospheres

Author(s): Römer (Johanna), University of Essex, Department of Sociology, Essex, United Kingdom

Abstract:
The development of policing as a paradigm is inseparable from a history of urbanization in Europe, although policing in North and South America, in North Africa and parts of the Mediterranean also draw on other practices of social control not tied to urban territorial forms. Drawing on literature on new environmental governance, and legal anthropological discussions of ecological approaches to theorizing control, this paper conceptualizes policing as a process oriented towards the regulation and discipline of mobile objects over time. The paper uses environmental governance as a case study for understanding the significance of time and space for policing more broadly, by focusing on the temporalities and trajectories of the types of conditions and objects (pollution, animal populations, fugitives, financial flows) policed. The paper argues that attention to the new constellations of mobile entities and spaces that become the object of trans-border environmental policing, often situated at very distant physical and temporal remove from one another, can provide important insights for predictive policing and surveillance technology.

Panel number: 10.20 - Presentation 10.20.1
The Development of Control Culture in Scandinavia 1809–1917

Author(s): Vuorela (Miikka), University of Helsinki

Abstract:

The criminal justice system has been used over the course of history to control a variety of behaviour deemed harmful for the society. The definitions of these injurious actions have not remained the same but have instead undergone transformations dependent on the development of values and the structure of the society. For example, the control of sexuality has shifted from punishing indecency to protecting the sexual self-determination of individuals. These changes have been evident in both legislation and the effective control behaviour of authorities and citizens alike. Using comprehensive criminal justice statistics of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden collected during the project, the study seeks to reveal the major transitions in crime control and identify their causes in Scandinavia during Finland's autonomy (1809–1917). The study is confined to the use of the criminal justice system to control behaviour but excludes changes in punishments and the penal system. The results of the study help us better understand the connections between values, societal development and the use of the criminal justice system.

Panel number: 10.20 - Presentation 10.20.2

Criminology and the epistemology of conceptual history: an application to "terrorism" studies

Author(s): Sire (Corentin), Université de Montréal, Criminology, Montreal, Canada

Abstract:
The aim of this presentation is to show the promises of "conceptual history" (R.Koselleck) for criminology. Focusing on how concepts evolve over time, it allows the researcher seeing how the social world is perceived by its contemporaries, and how discourses influence historical change. In short, it takes the concept both as a reflexion of reality and as a performative tool that transforms it –which seems particularly relevant for most concepts in criminology. Terrorism studies are more dynamic than ever. Yet, a fundamental question remains unsolved: what is "terrorism"? Rather than considering this question insignificant or a hopeless challenge, this could be taken as an entry point for a renewed critical perspective on the matter. If the concept has come to be so significant in today's world while also being so elusive, it already says a lot about today's counterterrorism. Hence, studying the uses of the concept by counterterrorism throughout history seems particularly promising. Why has "terrorism" become such a delegitimising label? What are the implications of being labelled "terrorist"? These are questions that are worth being asked and that can shed new light on today's counterterrorism discourses and practices.

Panel number: 10.20 - Presentation 10.20.3

Gender and Race in Early, Twentieth Century British Youth Penal Reform: The Case of Britain's Black, Mixed-Raced Girls

Author(s): Miller (Esmorie), London South Bank University, London, United Kingdom

Abstract:
'The methods by which coloured girls are obliged to obtain clothing and finery were freely discussed in the neighbourhood, and those mothers of a better type regretted the fact that they had brought these children in the world handicapped by their colour' (Fletcher, 1930: 34). The Project informing this presentation explores the intersection between gender and race, in early twentieth century youth penal reform. The project is focused on the English context, making reference to the wider Canadian, American and European contexts. Taking a historical criminological perspective, the presentation elucidates the thesis that Black, racialized girls have been written out of penal reform history. Records like the Fletcher Report (1930) demonstrates that girls' race operated to exclude them from meaningful employment, denoting their behaviour as promiscuous and contrary to the feminine ideal. That it was girls' exclusion which worked to inform their characterization as morally problematic is overlooked. Research into how these ideas about the role these ideas about the racialized female played in penal reform remain absent from the history. Further analysis is needed to understand how such ideas have been reproduced overtime and how they inform contemporary approaches to the Black, female.

Panel number: 10.20 - Presentation 10.20.4

Sex crimes and prevention ideas in the Interwar Lithuania

Author(s): Cerneviciute (Sigita), Vytautas magnus university, Kaunas, Lithuania

Abstract:
The paper will discuss sex crimes against women and its prevention ideas in Lithuania in 1918–1940. Research will be based on historical critical analysis of Interwar Lithuania's criminal laws, archival sources of Court practices of rape cases, and academic publications in the field of criminology. After Lithuania declared Independence in 1918, it adopted 1903 Criminal code of the Russian Empire, which put sex crimes under the rubric of indecency. In 1930s' Lithuania, police reported an average of 83 cases per year (4.13 per 100000 population). However, sex crimes nature also meant a high rate of crime latency. The best prevention of any crimes in Lithuania was considered a punishment, based on classical criminology paradigm that considered a punishment as retribution, as a mean to prevent the perpetrator from committing similar crimes and deter others. However the punishments that courts imposed for sex crimes were light, even though Criminal code allowed the punishment to 10 years of hard labor prison. At the end of the 1930's high police official criticized court practices as too liberal and encouraged to increase penalties. Scholars supporting biosocial positivism as an alternative path were arguing for the eugenic way of preventing sex crimes – by castration.

Panel number: 10.21 - Presentation 10.21.1
Connectors, Horizon Stretchers, Outsiders: A relational study of youth justice practitioners in rural England

Author(s): Marshall (Hannah), University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
Harvey (Joel), Kings College London, Forensic & Neurodevelopmental Sciences, London, United Kingdom / Lanskey (Caroline), University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Drawing on empirical research with youth justice practitioners working in Fordshire, a rural region in England, this article explores how practitioners within a youth offending service develop their skilled practice reflexively, in relation to both the rural environment in which they work and the young people with whom they work. Using a theoretical framework that synthesizes Donati's (2011) critical realist relational sociology and Ingold's (2002) conceptualization of the development of skilled practice in interrelation with one's environment, this article explores how youth justice practitioners develop themselves 'through, with and within' (Donati, 2011: 193), their relationships with Fordshire and its young people. This article explores how, through these relations, practitioners develop their roles as 'connectors', aiming to reduce the isolation among young people; and as 'horizon stretchers', seeking to raise aspirations; but also often emerge as 'outsiders' in relation to the Fordshire community. This article then goes on to explore the implications of practitioners' relational development, focusing on its implications for locally-embedded and collaboratively produced youth justice provision.

Panel number: 10.21 - Presentation 10.21.2
Children's Rights and Criminal Justice in the Digital Age

Author(s): O'Brien (Wendy), United Nations / Also Adjunct A/Prof at Deakin University, Vienna, Austria

Abstract:
The digital era has generated profound changes in the speed, mode, and reach of human communications. In the face of this rapid change, the normative and legal frameworks that govern the limits of acceptable human behaviour have struggled to keep pace. In the absence of a coherent understanding about the legal and ethical implications of digital technology use, children are now criminalised for an array of practices that have emerged, burgeoned, or substantially changed form in the digital age. Examining relevant legislation, public policy, criminal case law, and media coverage, this presentation examines the impacts that digital technologies have wrought on the administration of youth justice in several comparable jurisdictions, with a particular focus on the legal and ethical complexities of criminalising children for 'emergent' digitally enabled crimes such as sexting and various online terrorist-related offences. The presentation closes by arguing ensuring a digitally relevant agenda for youth justice

demands careful attention to the fundamental human rights concepts of human dignity, non-discrimination, freedom of expression, and privacy - and their complex interplay in the digital age.

Panel number: 10.21 - Presentation 10.21.3
The negative effects of digitalization, with special regards to the cybercrime committed by juveniles

Author(s): Varadi-Csema (Erika), University of Miskolc, Miskolc, Hungary
dr. Pongrácz (Ildikó), University of Miskolc, Miskolc, Hungary

Abstract:
Digitalization offers countless positive opportunities for young people. At the same time, it creates new opportunities for bullying and peer group abuse. The most dangerous behaviors are sanctioned by criminal law too. The most serious is the production and transmission of sexually abusive images. The presentation would like to show the different form of cyberbullying in Hungary and the special attitude of young people in connection with cyber activities. One part of youth use these possibilities and take part in sexting. Others are unaware that these behaviors are a criminal offense. With the help of presentation, we can get an overview of the Hungarian characteristics of child pornography and the main elements of its crime. The difficulties of proving cybercrime committed among juveniles, with special regards to the spread and use of child pornography on the Internet is a serious problem, which the performer presents by analyzing several specific cases from the praxis.

Panel number: 10.22 - Presentation 10.22.1
Sexual Violence in Older Adults: Results of a Pilot Study

Author(s): Nobels (Anne), International Centre for Reproductive Health, Ghent University, Gent, Belgium
Van Den Noortgate (Nele), Ghent University Hospital, Department of Geriatrics, Ghent, Belgium / Lemmens (Gilbert), Ghent University Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Ghent, Belgium / Vandeviver (Christophe), Ghent University, Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, Ghent, Belgium / Keygnaert (Ines), International Centre for Reproductive Health, Ghent University, Gent, Belgium

Abstract:
Sexual violence (SV) is an important public health problem which may induce long-lasting health problems. Current studies on SV underestimate the prevalence of SV at older age by using a narrow definition of SV. Hence, a study using the broad WHO definition of SV was needed to obtain a better understanding of SV in older adults. In this pilot study we conducted 33 face-to-face interviews with older adults in Ghent, Belgium (mean age 79 years). Around three quarters of respondents experienced at least one event of SV over their life course, 58% was victim of sexual harassment, 42% of sexual abuse, 9% experienced unwanted touching during care, 15% experienced attempted rape, 9% was raped, 24% experienced a form of SV since the age of 70, 18% reported to be victimised in the last 12 months. Our data show a high prevalence of SV over the life course even after the age of 70 years. This demonstrates the need of further research in a representative sample in order to get good grip on prevalence, risk factors and impact of SV at older age. In turn, this could contribute to a revision of current policies and health care practices, leading to preventive measures and more tailored care for older victims of SV.

Panel number: 10.22 - Presentation 10.22.2
Child Molester Profile: an Italian case report

Author(s): Eleuteri (Stefano), University of Cassino and Southern Lazio, Italy
Eleuteri (Stefano), La Sapienza University of Rome, Italy, Department of Developmental processes and socialization, Rome, Italy / Fontanesi (Lilybeth), University of Padua Studies, Department of General Psychology, Padua, Italy / Valeria (Verrastro), University of Cassino and Southern Lazio, Italy

Abstract:

Risk and protective factors characterizing child molesters are heterogeneous. However, there are common elements among people who commit sex crimes. The aim of this case report is to show the main characteristics of a male Italian child molester, aged 50 years old, through a semi structured interview based on the main child molester theories. The interview investigates the following areas: relationship with parents, infancy, sexual education, self-image, criminal onset, beliefs about the offence and the children. Text analysis shows specific core categories: mother, father, sexual education, self-perception, sexual offending and children. A detailed study of these categories shows that the participant perceives his mother as sadistic, while his father as submissive and repressed. He reports to have suffered from psychological abuse from his mother and repressive sexual education from his father, who forbade him the masturbation. Being adolescent, he developed social difficulties with peers and he began to be sexually interested to children, until his first offence and arrest in adulthood. He perceives adults as sexually terrifying and wants to save children from adults sexual repression. The categories emerged represent some of the main common characteristics of child molesters and may be useful for future interventions on this category of offender.

Panel number: 10.23 - Presentation 10.23.1

Liking Violence?: Exploring the online-offline extremism link using population based survey experiments

Author(s): Littler (Mark), University of Huddersfield, Huddersfield, United Kingdom

Abstract:
While media and policy narratives linking support for offline violence and online extremist content have proliferated in recent years, the research evidence underpinning such links remains sparse and subject to sustained academic critique. Traditional media effects models lack empirical support, with research on causal effects showing only weak and inconsistent linkages between exposure to media and individual attitudes and behaviours (Cumberbatch, 2004). Research on online extremism has similarly evidenced inconsistent effects (Littler and Feldman, 2017), and while some have argued that the social and network proximity of content sources (Littler and Kondor, 2019) and/or variations in media format (Littler, 2019) may explain the variability of research findings, such suggestions are under-researched and lack empirical support. This paper represents an attempt at addressing this deficiency using a population-based survey experiment (Mutz, 2011) to link online media consumption and support for offline extremism. Employing data from a 2,000 person YouGov panel, an experimental design is used to explore the role of media format and source proximity in determining support for violence using British Election Study outcome measures. Results will be discussed in the context of existing literature, government policy, and content hosting platform measures undertaken to respond to the risk of online extremism.

Panel number: 10.23 - Presentation 10.23.2

The crime-terror nexus and youth: radicalisation and delinquency in criminal youth groups.

Author(s): Neve (Rudie), Netherlands Police, Driebiergen, Netherlands
Eris (Suzan), NSCR, Radicalisation and extremism, Amsterdam, Netherlands / Weerman (Frank), NSCR, Radicalisation and extremism, Amsterdam, Netherlands / van Prooijen (Jan Willem), NSCR, Radicalisation and extremism, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Abstract:
Quantitative studies tell us that foreign terrorist fighters (FTF's) are likely to come from deprived migrant neighbourhoods, are low educated and/or unemployed. Many have criminal records for facts like violent behaviour, shoplifting and burglary. However, this tells us not much about how radicalisation actually took place. Qualitative research is required in order to gain more insight in how the actual radicalisation proceeds in networks and what triggers a person to get involved. To this task, the present study aims to be a contribution. Based on police records, documents and interviews, we performed a case study in a Dutch town from where early 2013, about twenty persons left for Syria to support jihadist organisations

fighting the government. Three of them were women, and nearly all of them came from a deprived neighbourhood, where many people from migrant backgrounds live in crowded apartments build in the 1970s. Triggers that played a role in the radicalisation within a large delinquent network in the neighbourhood were identified. Personal relationships, also with radical women involved in the 'sisters network' contributed to overlaps of this local youth network with the jihadi network in the larger region.

Panel number: 10.24 - Presentation 10.24.1
What explains the diversity of criminal justice policies?

Author(s): Bonnet (Francois), CNRS

Abstract:
The presentation makes a theoretical contribution. What explains the amazing diversity of criminal justice policies around the world? Within OECD countries only, there are disparate rates of incarceration or police killings, and different standards for police-population interaction or prison conditions (for instance, there are saunas in Finnish prisons). Starting with the observation that criminal justice policies mostly concern marginalized segments of society, I situate my argument within the literature on "welfare and punishment". I reformulate the principle of less eligibility and argue that the generosity of social policy and the leniency of criminal justice policy are capped by the situation of the lowest class of workers on the labor market. For any society to contain the unpleasant behaviors exhibited by the poor (crime, vagrancy, etc.), social policy has to be less attractive than low-wage work, and criminal justice has to make crime less attractive than welfare. Societies depend on this basic incentive structure, which explains why social policy is more generous, and penal policy more humane, in Scandinavia than in the United States.

Panel number: 10.24 - Presentation 10.24.2
Prison policy in denial: reflections on the dialogue between the CPT and England and Wales

Author(s): SECHIDOU (KATERINA), KU LEUVEN, LEUVEN, Belgium

Abstract:
After more than 30 years of operation, the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) continues to express its concerns regarding the lack of impact of its standards and recommendations on national prison policy making. However, little is known about the interactions between the CPT and the domestic actors of prison policy. This presentation focuses on the official dialogue conducted between the CPT and state authorities in England and Wales, highlighting in that way the gap in the implementation process. Particularly, the types of response provided by England and Wales on prison issues and the strategies employed to deny the findings and the recommendations of the Committee are explored. This objective was methodologically achieved through a document analysis of the publicly available CPT's reports and state's responses. From a theoretical perspective, our project is inspired by Stanley Cohen's concept of denial, as developed in his last book 'States of denial: knowing about atrocities and suffering' (2001).

Panel number: 10.24 - Presentation 10.24.3
Penal policy transfer and innovation in a small country: the case of Belgium

Author(s): Daems (Tom), KU Leuven - Leuven Institute of Criminology (LINC), Leuven, Belgium

Abstract:
In recent years criminologists have drawn attention to the distinctive dynamics of penal policy making in small countries. Whereas it is unlikely that size in itself is a key determinant of penal policy it is argued that elites may exert more easily influence over policy in a smaller jurisdiction (Hamilton, 2014). In that sense, McAra (2005: 293) argues that in smaller penal systems '... key decision-makers are well known to each other; the professional links between different institutions are made easier by constant interaction between the same groups of individuals; the lines of communication are generally simple; there are fewer

groups to consult; and the geographical proximity facilitates collaborative ventures and joint-working.' In this paper we will discuss and reflect on some of the findings of a research project on 'penal policy transfer' which was finalised in 2018. The focus of the project was on the introduction of two penal practices, in the 1990s, in Belgian penal policy, that is, electronic monitoring and restorative justice. In this paper we will discuss the advantages and limitations of using such a 'policy transfer'- framework to understand the determinants of penal policy-making in a small country such as Belgium.

Panel number: 10.24 - Presentation 10.24.4
The Current Discussion of Juvenile Law Change and Penal Reform in Japan.

Author(s): Morihisa (Chie), Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto, Japan

Abstract:
In Japan, the Legislative Council are currently discussing lowering the age of criminal adulthood to 18 from 20. It could deprive 18- and 19-year-old offenders of the rehabilitation opportunities guaranteed by the Juvenile Law. When the Japanese election law was revised to lower the minimum voting age to 18 from 20 in 2015, a supplementary article was included to reconsider other relevant laws. The Juvenile Law had got involved. Additionally, this argument has some amendment of the penal law. This presentation reconsiders what Japanese youth justice system will lose and what Japanese penal system will gain by this drastic change.

Panel number: 10.25 - Presentation 10.25.1
Are We All Equally Persuaded by Procedural Justice? Measuring the 'Invariance Thesis' Using Longitudinal Data and Random Effects

Author(s): Pina-Sánchez (Jose), University of Leeds, United Kingdom
Brunton-Smith (Ian), University of Surrey

Abstract:
It is well documented that procedural justice exerts a positive influence on institutional legitimacy. However, recent studies have questioned the generalizability of such effect, showing different factors interacting with procedural justice. Here we suggest a new approach to explore the variability of the effect of procedural justice based on longitudinal data and mixed models. Using data from the Australian Tax Office we show that procedural justice has a strong effect on legitimacy, but that effect is not uniform. In spite of its strength, this effect is so variable that for approximately 12% of subjects it can become negative. In addition, we identify that procedural justice is a more effective strategy to increase legitimacy when directed at citizens who have actively asked for further information to the tax authority, but it can have a negative effect among those who have been previously audited by the tax authority.

Panel number: 10.25 - Presentation 10.25.2
"Breaking from prison" after release: The pervasive effect of prisons on recidivism

Author(s): Morales-Gomez (Ana), University of Manchester

Abstract:
This research seeks to reinstate the discussion and focus on our responsibility as a society and the need to look at reoffending through a wider, more precise and ultimately fairer lens. In this research, individuals, as well as their wider social and institutional surroundings, were analysed to debunk the widespread myth that re-offending is the sole responsibility of the persons committing it. It is argued that prisons cannot be accountable for something occurring after they have fulfilled their duty. Consequently, recidivism cannot be analysed as an indicator of prison performance. However, I argue against this and show that prisons have long-standing effects on individuals, which is the result of a combination of factors uniquely attributable to prisons, such as staff ratio, overcrowding, prison environment, etc. Therefore, to some extent, prisons can be held accountable for them. Advanced statistical methods were used to obtain prison-specific scores that inform how each prison contributed to their own former

inmates' propensity towards re-offending. Beyond the boundaries of the prisons, this research also comes to the realisation that geographical inequalities play a substantial role, by showing that some territories are more favourable for the social reintegration of ex-offenders than others.

Panel number: 10.25 - Presentation 10.25.3
Using the synthetic minority oversampling technique (SMOTE) to overcome the data sparsity problem in predictive policing models

Author(s): Rummens (Anneleen), Institute of International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP), Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium
Hardyns (Wim), University of Antwerp, Antwerp Research Group on Safety and Security (ARGoSS)

Abstract:
Predictive policing models aim to predict crime events at a micro geographic and temporal level. As a consequence, it is possible to be confronted with a sparsity problem, where the majority of observations have zero values (i.e. crime events are comparatively rare to non-events). This is especially a problem in contexts or crime types with a relatively low crime rate, but is not excluded in high crime rate contexts either, as the law of crime concentration estimates that 50% of all crime occurs in only 4% of micro places. The data sparsity problem influences the learning ability of the model and can lead to poor prediction performance. In machine learning algorithms, the synthetic minority oversampling technique (SMOTE) can be used to overcome this problem. The aim of this study is to test the potential of SMOTE to improve prediction performance of predictive policing models. To this end, the prediction performance of a model with SMOTE applied will be compared with a model without SMOTE. The results of this analysis and its implications for the prediction performance of the predictive policing model will be discussed.

Panel number: 10.26 - Presentation 10.26.1
Using the police craft to derive standards for performance in police encounters with the public

Author(s): Willis (James), George Mason University, Fairfax, United States
Toronjo (Heather), George Mason University, Fairfax, United States

Abstract:
The recent U.S. National Academies of Sciences report (2018) provides insights into one approach toward understanding good police work and to advancing police reform. Focused on proactive policing strategies and their causal outcomes, the report largely overlooks the challenges of establishing performance criteria for assessing work quality at the micro-level of police-civilian encounters. Moreover, it does not consider the potential of a case-based approach for advancing understanding about the values that police ought to try and accomplish and within what particular limits. This paper attempts to derive performance standards for assessing street-level police work through an analysis of the police craft. We showed a video clip of a neighbor dispute to thirty-eight patrol officers in a small police agency. Some of these officers were randomly selected while the others were identified by their peers as "high performers." We asked officers during the clip to describe what they thought a highly skilled patrol officer would be doing in this situation. Following a qualitative analysis of our results, we consider the feasibility of using video-based case studies to help identify standards to assess everyday police work, to advance understanding about policing's moral dimensions, and to improve the police craft.

Panel number: 10.26 - Presentation 10.26.2
'Those who do big bad things also do little bad things'. Adopting the Self-Selection Policing approach.

Author(s): Roach (Jason), University of Huddersfield, HUddersfield, United Kingdom
Flynn (Melanie), University of Huddersfield, HUddersfield, United Kingdom

Abstract:

The Self-Selection Policing approach seeks to uncover active, serious offenders, by virtue of the small crimes they commit, and is being increasingly adopted by police in the UK and internationally. In this presentation, the case is made for the widespread incorporation of Self-Selection Policing into routine policing, by exploring the theoretical and research support, including recent studies of those caught driving while disqualified and those caught committing crimes of cruelty against animals. Several anticipated barriers to its wider implementation are discussed, including police over-estimation of the offending homogeneity of serious offenders and the focus of current UK policing policy. The central premise promoted is that if indeed 'those who do big bad things also do little bad things', then the 'little bad things' provide police with frequent opportunities to uncover more serious and concurrent criminality.

Panel number: 10.26 - Presentation 10.26.3

Local Safety Measurement System for Police Efficiency - a proposal to better combat crime, disorder and victimisation in policing

Author(s): Elefalk (Kjell), Trygghet and Management AB, Tyresö, Sweden

Abstract:
The purpose is to provide an overview of a possible approach to the tasks concerning better police efficiency in combatting crime and disorder. Especially using the citizens as the main performance indicator. The understanding of the idea has increased that less crime and less disorder are normally a good reviewer of effectiveness of the Police Service. That's why research and public surveys, rightly done in all aspects, are extremely important as guiding tools for the local work. The research and surveys are the tools to translate visions and strategies into action at the local level, as showed in considerable number of such practices in Sweden. The primary purpose of the paper is to discuss the comprehensive Swedish experiences developed to 2019 with the intelligence-based working method that enhance operational planning, crime prevention work, reduce exposure to crime, and enhance the prospects of improving safety for all living in the local community. The Presentation will show the major obstacles to be successful, the follow-up system with a particular focus on whether these working methods, collaborative structures and new tools actually increase Police efficiency, reduce exposure to crime, boost safety and lift public confidence in local police work in Sweden and Albania.

Panel number: 10.26 - Presentation 10.26.4

Professional policing through higher education?! – The role of higher education in the development of the professional police force in Scotland.

Author(s): Engelmann (Larissa), Edinburgh Napier University, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Contemporary policing is ever-changing and realising the growing complexities of everyday life, police officers are increasingly required to possess a large variety of skills and knowledge, while working closely with partner agencies. With recent changes in England and Wales introducing the Police Education Qualifications Framework, and the first policing degrees launching in Scottish Universities, the professionalisation of police services through higher education is becoming increasingly noticeable as an emerging avenue developing police officers of the 21st century. This is supported by the growing interest of police forces in the empowerment and development of police officers as indicated by the Police Scotland Strategy 2026. However, research exploring the effects of higher education on police officer development and practice has been complex, and its implementation across the UK much more fragmented than for many other public service occupations. This paper will take a closer look at the role of higher education in the development of the professional police force. More specifically, using Police Scotland as a case study to explore the contemporary political and policy landscape, offering both opportunities and barriers to the professionalisation of Police Scotland through higher education.

Panel number: 10.27 - Pre-arranged panel

Theorising Crime. The role of People and Places.

Author(s): Wikstrom (Per-Olof), University of Cambridge, CAmbridge, United Kingdom

Abstract:
The aim of the panel is to discuss and debate the role of people and places in two contemporary criminological theories: Gottfredson & Hirschi's General Theory of Crime and Wikström's Situational Action Theory.

Panel number: 10.27 - Presentation 10.27.1
People and Places in Criminological Theory: A General Theory of Crime Perspective.

Author(s): Gottfredson (Michael), University of Cambridge, CAmbridge, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper discusses the role of people and places in the General Theory of Crime.

Panel number: 10.27 - Presentation 10.27.2
People and Places in Criminological Theory: A Situational Action Theory Perspective.

Author(s): Wikstrom (Per-Olof), University of Cambridge, CAmbridge, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper discusses the role of People and Places in Situational Action Theory.

Panel number: 10.27 - Presentation 10.27.3
The role of People and Places in the General Theory of Crime and Situational Action Theory. A discussion.

Author(s): Kroneberg (Clemens), University of Cologne, Sociology and Social Psychology, Cologne, Germany

Abstract:
The aim of this paper is to discuss and debate the role of People and Places in the Gottfredson and Hirschi's General Thoery of Crime and Wikström's Situational Action Theory.

Panel number: 11.1 - Pre-arranged panel
Uncovering the dynamics of victim-offender mediation

Author(s): Zebel (Sven), University of Twente, Enschede, Netherlands

Abstract:
The criminological literature indicates that victim-offender mediation (VOM) can have beneficial outcomes for participants, such as an increased sense of procedural justice, reduced negative emotions among victims and increased awareness and lower risks of re-offending among offenders. However, the exact processes underlying these outcomes remain relatively unknown and under researched. In this panel session, three research projects are discussed which aim to uncover the dynamics of VOM using innovative methods. The first presentation, using Dutch VOM cases, addresses the question whether previously observed reductions in re-offending rates among offenders after VOM can be attributed to self-selection effects or to the dynamics within VOM. In the second presentation, the interaction processes between victims and offenders during VOM in Germany are video-analyzed and related to outcomes, with a specific focus on changes in perception, interpretation, and attitudes of both parties. In the third presentation, using eye-tracking technology, the eye movements of (imagined) victims who receive an offender's apology during VOM are analyzed to predict how they interpret and evaluate this apology.

Together, these presentations suggest that pre-existing orientations and motivations among victims and offenders interact with the dynamics of the VOM meeting itself to produce the beneficial outcomes reported in the literature.

Panel number: 11.1 - Presentation 11.1.1
Victim-offender mediation and reduced recidivism: Gauging the self-selection bias

Author(s): Jonas - van Dijk (Jiska), University of Twente, Enschede, Netherlands
Zebel (Sven), University of Twente, Enschede, Netherlands / Claessen (Jacques), Maastricht University, Criminal Law and Criminology, Maastricht, Netherlands

Abstract:
Previous research suggests that participation in victim-offender mediation (VOM) can lower the risk of reoffending. However, no randomized controlled trials have been done to examine this effect of VOM. Given that participation in VOM is voluntary, previous studies likely suffer from self-selection bias. This implies that offenders who are willing to participate might differ from offenders who are not. This first group might already have a (higher) motivation to desist from crime and might be more inclined to show remorse and apologize. In turn, these pre-existing differences might account for the beneficial effects of VOM on recidivism found to date, instead of the dynamics within VOM. To address this bias, we compared re-offending rates of three different offender groups: offenders who participated in VOM, offenders who were willing to participate, but whose counterpart declined VOM and offenders unwilling to participate (total N = 1275). Results replicated that participation in VOM predicts lower reoffending rates and suggested that this effect is not solely due to a self-selection bias. Suggestions are made for future research to examine how the dynamics within a VOM encounter causes lower reoffending rates.

Panel number: 11.1 - Presentation 11.1.2
Victim-offender mediation and Bildung — understanding participants' transformations through video-interaction analysis

Author(s): Magiera (Kim), Kiel University, General Educational Sciences, Kiel, Germany

Abstract:
Changes in perception and attitude of victims and offenders are normatively considered desirable outcomes in RJ theory as well as empirical findings after participation. This study aims at uncovering the dynamic production of these changes through an analysis of the interactions in victim-offender mediation. Therefore joint meetings between victim, offender, and mediator are videotaped. Additionally victims and offenders are interviewed prior to the joint meeting and six months after. The research focus lies on changes in perception, interpretation, and attitudes of victims and offenders towards themselves, the other party, and the community. The pedagogical theory of transformative Bildung is used as a sensitizing concept to make these changes understandable. Bildung is the process of self-construction of the subject that transforms its basic relations to self, others, and world due to an existential experience. These processes are graspable in (self-)narratives and embodied practices. This in depth, qualitative study reconstructs the (re)creation of these narratives and practices using video interaction analysis and objective hermeneutics. It works out typical patterns of VOM interactions including conducive and obstructive elements in general, but especially for the stimulation of Bildungs processes.

Panel number: 11.1 - Presentation 11.1.3
Understanding the dynamics of victims' evaluations of apologies in victim-offender mediation: An eye-tracking study

Author(s): Bonensteffen (Florian), University of Twente, Enschede, Netherlands
Zebel (Sven), University of Twente, Enschede, Netherlands / Giebels (Ellen), University of Twente, Enschede, Netherlands

Abstract:

The object of this study was to gain insights into victims' visual attention behavior when evaluating the sincerity of an apology of offender during victim-offender mediation. We hypothesized that victims' attention was focused on the upper face area of the offender, including eyes and eyebrows, to gain enriched content associated with emotional inferences such as suffering and responsibility taking to determine the sincerity of the apology. Fifty-eight students took the victim's role in a fictitious crime scenario and were exposed to a video in which the offender offered his apology. Eye tracking data were obtained to collect participants' fixation and attention distribution. In line with our expectations, participants who expected the offender to be more sincere spent more time looking at the eyes and eyebrows of the offender than on other visual areas. Most interestingly, path model analyses revealed that participants who had more negative, a priori attitudes towards resocialization programs (ARPs) concluded that the offender took less responsibility when focusing longer on the offender's upper face area, whereas those with more positive ARPs inferred more responsibility. This study leads the way to implement novel technological research methods to explore the crucial role of non-verbal behavior during mediation.

Panel number: 11.2 - Presentation 11.2.1

Informal Conflict Resolution, Rule of Law and In-Conflict Justice in Afghanistan- Sponsored by the European Criminology Group on Atrocity Crimes and Transitional Justice (ECACTJ)

Author(s): Knust Rassekh Afshar (Mandana), Max Plnack Institute for Internatioanl Criminal Law / IMPRS-REMEP

Abstract:
Where the formal justice system still operates, the Afghan people consider it as corrupt and illegitimate as war lords and commanders hold important positions. In most parts of Afghanistan, the formal state justice system has either collapsed or was never fully operational, while the informal traditional justice systems of the different Afghan tribes survived the four decades of armed conflict. Through these means of informal tradition conflict resolution at least some social order is maintained, perpetrators are hold to some degree accountable and the claims of victims can be heard. However, some of the practices are in violation with international human rights, Afghan State law and Islamic law. This paper elaborates on the question whether in cases of weak States and ongoing conflicts, as in the case of Afghanistan, agreeing on a minimal standard of rule of law and human rights and accepting certain forms of informal justice in order to fight the culture of impunity perpetuated by the State justice system is more in the interest of justice and the victims in particular than not dealing with crimes at all.

Panel number: 11.2 - Presentation 11.2.2
Temporality of harm in international criminal justice

Author(s): Gacka (Patryk), University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland
Abstract:
How can harm be passed from one generation to the other? What are the temporal limits of being harmed in a legally relevant way? Can we label ourselves as victims of some past crimes only because they were the source of harm incurred by our ancestors? This presentation aims at disentangling at least some of the aforementioned issues. The argument will proceed in four steps. First, I shall present how the concept of transgenerational harm is defined in a non-legal literature (memory and trauma studies etc.). Second, I will examine the decision issued by the International Criminal Court in July 2018 in which it rejected claims brought by five descendants of victims of the 2003 Bongoro massacre (Katanga case). Third, I will critically assess the linear approach adopted by the Court in this decision by referring to other theories of transgenerational justice. And finally, in a sense to counter my previous critical remarks, I will consider some less theoretically-driven arguments which account for a more stringent interpretation of rules of international criminal law concerning the admissibility of claims brought by indirect victims (e.g. a principle of legal certainty).

Panel number: 11.2 - Presentation 11.2.3

Holding Domestic Judges Accountable under International Criminal Law – Testing the Boundary Between Justice and Illegality Across Legal Orders

Author(s): Neugebauer (Konrad), University of Potsdam / Humboldt University of Berlin

Abstract:
The boundaries between justice and what Radbruch titled as Unrecht or 'un-law' under international criminal law (ICL) should, one would expect, be clear-cut given the severity of international crimes. Quite to the contrary, though, I argue that this dichotomy is inherently unstable when it comes to domestic judicial involvement in international crimes. I approach the boundary between judicial decisions that might be wrong but fall short of illegality under ICL on the one hand, and those that con-tribute to international crimes and entail the individual criminal accountability of the judge(s) on the other. The more obvious historical cases of judicial involvement in international crimes include the judiciaries of Nazi Germany, Apartheid South Af-rica or Argentina during the military dictatorship. For the more challenging border-line examples in prima facie rule-of-law-abiding States, cases in point are the UK High Court decision not to prosecute Tony Blair for his involvement in the Iraq war; the decision of a German Administrative Court of first instance that a US-airbase on German soil needs not to be shut down despite likely facilitating war crimes over-seas; as well as the pending case before the Israeli Supreme Court reviewing the Settlement Regulation Bill.

Panel number: 11.2 - Presentation 11.2.4
Mass violence and the continuum of destruction: A study of C. P. Taylor's Good

Author(s): Hardie-Bick (James), University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom

Abstract:
There are important studies that have directly focused on how, in times of conflict, it is possible for previously law abiding people to commit the most atrocious acts of cruelty and violence. The work of Erich Fromm (Escape from Freedom), Hannah Arendt (Eichmann in Jerusalem), Zygmunt Bauman (Modernity and the Holocaust) and Ernest Becker (Escape from Evil) have all contemplated the driving force of aggression and mass violence to further our understanding of how people are capable of engaging in extreme forms of cruelty and violence. Ervin Staub's (2007) research on the origins of genocide and group violence builds on these theoretical, philosophical and psychoanalytic insights to address the processes and conditions that lead to mass violence and genocide. This paper aims to build on this research by paying particular attention to Staub's work on 'the continuum of destruction'. To understand mass killing and genocide it is important to appreciate how even the smallest, and what may appear to be insignificant acts, can gradually incorporate individuals into an ideologically destructive system. To address these issues this paper discusses C. P. Taylor's play Good. I argue that the theatre is a powerful medium to explore these complex issues.

Panel number: 11.3 - Presentation 11.3.1
Measuring fear of crime in Chile: a mix-method analysis of the National Crime Survey

Author(s): Quinteros (Daniel), Universidad Arturo Prat, Núcleo de Estudios Criminológicos de la Frontera, Iquique, Chile
Medina (Paula), Universidad Central de Chile, Facultad de Ciencias Jurídicas y Políticas, Santiago, Chile

Abstract:
This presentation analyses the validity and precision of the Chilean most important survey to measure fear of crime: The National Crime Survey (ENUSC). In this sense, the analysis of the questions and categories included in this survey is based on a mix method research conducted between 2016 and 2017, complementing semi-structured interviews and Exploratory Factor Analysis. Reflecting on these results, this study identifies not only several definitional and operational biases and limitations, but also specific

methodological shortcomings. Finally, these problematic issues are discussed, not only from a methodological perspective but also regarding the potential to inform research and criminal policy.

Panel number: 11.3 - Presentation 11.3.2
Crime victims' feelings of unsafety: Exploring a contested connection

Author(s): Scherg (Rune), Roskilde University, Denmark
Ejrnæs (Anders), Roskilde University, Denmark

Abstract:
This paper examines the consequences of victimisation in relation to feelings of safety in Denmark. Using various statistical models, we address two general questions: First, how do different victimisation patterns affect victims' feelings of safety, and second, how do victims' individual demographic characteristics modify the consequence of victimisation in relation to feelings of safety. We analyse both cross-sectional data and panel data from the Danish Police's Safety Survey (2014-2018) linked to Danish register data. Ongoing debates about the strength of association between victims of crime and their feelings of safety (and fear of crime) have focused on the possible diverse impact of crime on different victim groups e.g., a) victims of different types of crime, b) frequent victims and infrequent victims, and c) socially disadvantaged victims versus more well-off victims. By utilising a large panel dataset linked to Danish register data, we are able to analyse and examine the differential impacts of victimisation on feelings of safety in different groups of victims.

Panel number: 11.3 - Presentation 11.3.3
The Importance of Code Switching in Understanding the Gender-Fear of Crime Paradox

Author(s): Rader (Nicole), Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, United States

Abstract:
The gender-fear of crime paradox argues women are more fearful than they should be, given their chances of victimization. A vast array of literature attempts to explain this paradox whether it be a fear of sexual assault, their socialization, or feelings of vulnerability, these explanations assume a static and unchanging process. This paper examines how and when women may "code switch" or change their behavior in various interactions. Using qualitative interview data across multiple projects, I argue that women's fear of crime is not a static concept but instead that women may be "code switching" between interactions in their presentation of fear of crime. Examining women's fear of crime in this way provides a more comprehensive and in-depth understanding of why women fear and within what context.

Panel number: 11.4 - Presentation 11.4.1
Criminal policy and incarceration rates – a comparative study between Spain and Finland

Author(s): Fernández-Pacheco Estrada (Cristina), University of Alicante, Law School, Alicante, Spain
Kilpeläinen (Mia), University of Eastern Finland, Law School, Finland

Abstract:
In Spain, incarceration rate in 2018 was 127 per 100 000 inhabitants, confirming a decreasing trend that started in 2011. However, mass media, political parties and, to a certain extent, also population are well settled in a clear punitivist discourse. Consequently, the reasons behind the existing incarceration population decrease are still unclear. Meanwhile, in Finland diminishing the number of prisoners has always been an important goal. Current rates are 55 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, one world´s lowest. From Finnish criminal policy perspective, it is still perceived as high and efforts are being undertaken to reduce it even more. The aim of the presentation is to introduce comparative research carried out on incarceration rates in Spain and Finland, focusing on the impact of two key institutions: early release and probation.

Panel number: 11.4 - Presentation 11.4.2
Losing Munch. A tale of neglect and criminal facilitation

Author(s): Runhovde (Siv), Norwegian Police University College, Norway

Abstract:
Expressionist painter Edvard Munch is one of the most renowned Norwegian painters. Despite this status, Norwegian institutions have demonstrated repeatedly what seems like recklessness in the safeguarding of Munch's work. Drawing on qualitative interviews with museum representatives, art dealers and police investigators, the article argues that poor security surrounding the display of the art has repeatedly put individual pieces at risk of theft, fraud and vandalism, inadvertently making them a suitable target for crime. Few of the recorded crimes have received any academic inquiry and separate news media reports constitute a significant source of information. This allow for a consideration of the role of the media in exposing the authorities' deficient safeguarding policies. The paper seeks to enhance understanding by exploring how victimization and public exposure contributes in shaping public perceptions about art crime, and whether it influences the institutions' inclination to report theft and improve their security procedures.

Panel number: 11.5 - Pre-arranged panel
Studies on Intimate Partner Violence (IPV): a discussion around analysis of public policies in Belgium, France and Italy.

Author(s): Vanneste (Charlotte), National Institute for Criminalistics and Criminology (NICC) and University of Liège, Brussels, Belgium

Abstract:
During the last decades, Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) has truly emerged as a major societal challenge in Western Europe. The mass media increasingly cover dramatic cases of IPV and awareness campaigns for the general public are launched. Many countries have also been marked by increasing recourse to legal action and a rise in criminalization of IPV. Despite the large amount of available information, until recently, little research was performed regarding the nature, the social context and other key factors, the effectiveness or the impact of these newly developed public policies, with the exception of scientific analysis coming from the Anglo-Saxon's academic world. In this panel, we will present some ongoing research, or research results, that address public policies in Western Europe, in particular in Belgium, France and Italy. These works mobilize both qualitative and quantitative approaches. A range of major topics are examined regarding the role of feminist movements, the trend of increasing criminalization, the practices developed in the framework of the multi-governance approach – involving multiple areas and actors - , the development of perpetrators programmes and their impact, notably in terms of recidivism.

Panel number: 11.5 - Presentation 11.5.1
Up against the criminalization of gender-based violence. The feminist history and arguments against the criminal justice system

Author(s): Delage (Pauline), French National Center for Scientific Research, Paris, France

Abstract:
When the issue of gender-based violence emerged in the 1970s thanks to the feminist movements, in North America and Europe, the criminalization of violence was widely debated among activists. Since then, gender-violence has become a legitimate matter of public action, which changed the general perception of the public issue as well as the goal of the feminist movements. Although the attitudes and practices of law enforcement officers, judges and prosecutors are still duly criticized by feminist activists, the use of the criminal justice – from reporting to going to trial – as a means to help victims and suppress violence seems to have become unquestionable. In this communication, I want to first trace the history of the relationship between the feminist movements and the use of the criminal justice system so

as to highlight the debates about criminalization which questioned the role of social movements and the State to struggle against violence and sexism. Then, I will delve into some of arguments they developed (victim-blaming and second victimization, the role of criminalization in the reproduction of social inequalities and racism, the notion of prison-industrial complex) to show their persistent relevance.

Panel number: 11.5 - Presentation 11.5.2
From political claims to policy in practice: structure and dynamic of the public action against domestic violence in Belgium

Author(s): Jaillet (Morgane), National Institute for Criminalistics and Criminology (NICC), Brussels, Belgium / Lemonne (Anne), National Institute for Criminalistics and Criminology (NICC), Brussels, Belgium

Abstract:
Domestic violence has become a major public policy issue in Belgium over the past two decades and has led to the development of a multi-governance approach including various actors from the justice, police, social, feminist fields... On the basis of an analysis of the scientific, political and regulatory literature, of a rigorous mapping of the actors involved in this policy, as well as of an analysis of numerous interviews conducted with key stakeholders involved in this public policy, our contribution aims to suggest a first comprehensive analysis of its structure and of the dynamics observed in practice, as well as some of the main issues at stakes in the context of Belgian policies on domestic violence. It is worth mentioning that this work has been carried out within the framework of a vast scientific project "Violence between partners: impact, process, evolution and public policies" (BELSPO - IPV-PRO & POL) conducted, since 2017, by four Belgian scientific teams (VUB, UCL and ULiège, under the coordination of the NICC).

Panel number: 11.5 - Presentation 11.5.3
Public policies targeting perpetrators of domestic violence: a qualitative study on perpetrator programmes in France and Italy

Author(s): Oddone (Cristina), University of Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France

Abstract:
Since their origins, perpetrator programmes have been developed empirically in support to victims' safety and they have gradually been recognised as an effective preventive measure to inhibit further acts of violence. According to the Istanbul Convention, participation can be mandatory and/or voluntary. International guidelines have been developed in order to ensure the victim's safety and a proper risk assessment. Despite the standards, in practice, implementation of such programmes can be very different depending on the national context. Based on an ethnographic fieldwork in France and Italy, my presentation aims at describing the systems in place in the two countries, focusing on the origins of such initiatives, on the national legal framework and on public policies in place. Each framework seems to have an impact on perpetrators' response to treatment, in terms of recidivism and motivation/resistance to change. This qualitative study also shows the evolution of men's values during the course of those programmes, from self-victimisation to holding themselves accountable, as well as on the transformation of their feelings and of their (gendered) representations. Results from the fieldwork can highlight the strengths and weaknesses of each intervention, and contribute to the discussion around public policies targeting perpetrators.

Panel number: 11.5 - Presentation 11.5.4
Criminal policy regarding Intimate Partner Violence in (the French-speaking part of) Belgium: the place and effects in terms of recidivism of perpetrator programmes

Author(s): Vanneste (Charlotte), National Institute for Criminalistics and Criminology (NICC) and University of Liège, Brussels and Liège, Belgium

Abstract:

In Belgium, as internationally, the question of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) entered the public policy agenda at the turn of this century. In the framework of a National concerted Action Plan, and in parallel with a growing tendency to address IPV judicially, the Belgian judicial authorities established, in 2006, new instructions to address IPV cases, embodying a clear call for firm reactions in line with a more zero-tolerance approach. A decade later, these same authorities commissioned a research to evaluate the effects of this policy, in particular in terms of recidivism. The results underscored 1) a broad gap between rhetoric and actual implementation, and 2) highly ineffective results in terms of recidivism. In order to deepen these research results, we studied specifically the justice system's use of an alternative programme, addressing IPV perpetrators, developed by an NGO in the French-speaking part of Belgium. We looked at the place this alternative held among the set of judicial measures; we also examined its effects in terms of recidivism compared to those of the traditional repressive interventions. Our presentation focuses on the results of this later study, a contribution to thoughts and discussions on the implementation of public policies in this area.

Panel number: 11.6 - Pre-arranged panel
Wandering through pathways of Cultural Criminology

Author(s): Gerasopoulos (Vassilis), Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands

Abstract:
In recent years, cultural criminology has attempted to place the focus of criminological thought in the politics and negotiations of meaning. Consciously refraining from essentialist understandings of societal interactions in the macro or the micro-level, cultural criminology sets out to explore the complex, the contradictory and the mediated constructions of reality. More importantly, it recognizes significance in the paradoxical, the grotesque and the mundane moments of life – often overlooked even by critical social scientists; yet providing such a rich account on the meaning of identity and inequality in the postmodern world. The aim of this panel is, exactly, to showcase how cultural criminology can engage with new (or revive old) theoretical and epistemological 'courtships' to accentuate these nuances. To achieve that, the panel consists of three presentations. The first builds on cultural criminology and communication studies and discusses directions that theorizing crime representation in the media could take. The second focuses on how the cornerstones of cultural criminology can inform the focus and objectives of queer criminology. Finally, the third presentation explores the possibilities of in-depth scholarly attention to the sensory rather than - or preceding - the emotional dimension of crime as a further step in cultural criminological thought.

Panel number: 11.6 - Presentation 11.6.1
Beyond the Hall of Mirrors: Mediated Representation of Crime

Author(s): Krsmanovic (Elena), Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands

Abstract:
Criminological literature that is shedding light on the intersections between criminality and its mediated representation has been growing exponentially in the past decade. The topic that was once timidly looming on the margins of crime studies is now rightfully considered an established area of criminological attention. Yet, despite the diversified and ever-growing consideration for the power of the image, the role of social media, the performative character of illicit behavior as well as studies of crime representation often lack a firm theoretical backbone and output. To counter that deficiency - while offering an incentive for future theorizing, this presentation departs from cultural criminology and communication studies and uses case study examples of crime-related phenomena that have attracted great media attention recently. It advocates for a comprehensive conceptualization of mediated crime representation that takes into account will-to-representation on the micro level, structural determinants of media business and wider forces linked to the consequences of deep mediatization.

Panel number: 11.6 - Presentation 11.6.2

'To queer' and 'to culture': The promising intersection of queer and cultural criminology

Author(s): Gerasopoulos (Vassilis), Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands

Abstract:
Representing fairly new paths in criminological inquiry, cultural and queer criminology have gained significant momentum in the past years. Queer criminology is still, I would argue, in search of a theoretical and epistemological abode. This contribution aims to explore the potentially fruitful intersection of the cultural criminological thought with the queer perspective. Queer criminology still requires nuanced answers on two fronts. The first is the subject(s) of its focus. The second, and far more crucial, is the reasoning that shall inform its objective and propel it beyond its critical or feminist underpinnings. As regards the former, it is argued that queer criminology should not just occupy itself with the experiences of lgbtq+ individuals. Such form of 'inclusion' - even if it awards critical consideration to the nexus of sexuality, gender, offending and victimization – remains limited in its scope. This does not mean, however, that queer criminology can operate from a post-structuralist perspective that wishes to disregard the existence and significance of binaries and categorizations around gender, sexuality or the body. Thus, the blurring of boundaries, the palindromic processes of marginalization and the interactive attribution of meaning – all cornerstones of cultural criminology – can inform and enrich queer criminology's mission.

Panel number: 11.6 - Presentation 11.6.3
Sense and sensuality: into the sensory dimensions of public reactions to sex work(ers)

Author(s): Oude Breuil (Brenda), Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands

Abstract:
One of the goals of cultural criminologists of the 1990s, inspired by Katz' Seductions of Crime (1988), was to bring scholarly attention back from the structural 'backgrounds' of crime and deviance to it's experiential 'foreground': the lures and pressures, thrills and kicks of committing crime. Whereas Katz (1999) moved from there towards the emotional dimension, in this contribution it is argued that we should revalue what precedes the emotional: the sensory dimension of (reactions on) crime and deviance. I will explore how analyzing sensory aspects of public reactions to sex work – a field characterized by fierce and emotional debate and 'underbelly' sentiments – can bring new insights into the (negotiated) meanings of what is considered criminal or deviant. I will do so by elaborating on the sensory associations people have towards sex work and what these sensations say, not so much about sex work as a phenomenon but, rather, about our perceptions and imaginations of it.

Panel number: 11.7 - Presentation 11.7.1
ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

Author(s): Svensson (Kerstin), Lund University, Lund, Sweden

Abstract:
Discussants: Kristel Beyens, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Kerstin Svensson, Lund University, Nicola Carr, University of Nottingham, Gwen Robinson, University of Sheffield, Hannah Graham, University of Stirling, An-Sofie Vanhouche, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Christine Morgenstern, Trinity College Dublin

Panel number: 11.8 - Pre-arranged panel
Crime and Social Pathologies from the Perspective of Bialystok School of Criminology

Author(s): Plywaczewski (Emil), University of Bialystok, Bialystok, Poland

Abstract:
The Bialystok School of Criminology, established in 1994, is one of the most important achievements of the contemporary criminology in Poland, significantly contributing to the development thereof. It is composed of young researchers, as well as experienced criminal law specialists and criminologists from the Faculty of Law, University of Bialystok, working together on the most pressing issues of today's criminology.

Panel number: 11.8 - Presentation 11.8.1
IVF - criminological aspects

Author(s): Pawluczuk (Paulina), University of Bialystok, Bialystok, Poland
Wojewoda (Ewelina), University of Bialystok, Bialystok, Poland

Abstract:
The Presented speech concerns criminological aspects IVF. The most extensive part of the research is analysis of the criminal aspects of Polish Infertility Treatment Act of June 2015. Additionally, presented work also constitutes an attempt to investigate the phenomenon of invisible crime as it pertains to the Polish Infertility Treatment Act of June 2015. Finally, results of the research relating to the so called invisible crime, have been conducted by the authors on the basis of art. 76 and art 77 of the Polish Infertility Treatment Act of June 2015.

Panel number: 11.8 - Presentation 11.8.2
Security, Human Rights and Sustainable Development – the Main Directions of the Research Studies Conducted by Bialystok School of Criminology

Author(s): Plywaczewski (Emil W.), University of Bialystok, Bialystok, Poland/>University of Bialystok, Bialystok, Poland
Jurgielewicz-Delegacz (Emilia), University of Bialystok, Bialystok, Poland

Abstract:
The idea of the paper is to discuss the main directions of the research studies conducted by BiaÅ‚ystok School of Criminology in the field of security, human rights and sustainable development. Nowadays when the societies are facing different kind of danger the question of the respects of human rights arises. This discussion needs to be set in the spectre of sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. The authors will describe a number of scientific projects which have been carried out so far and the series of monographs deal with above mentioned issues. The presentation will be also focused on the International Centre of Criminological Research and Expertise which was established in 2017. The Centre aims at entering into cooperation with the State authorities, private sector entities and NGOs, within the country and abroad, along with preparation of expert opinions at their request. The paper concludes by describing opportunities and challenges for BSK in the field of criminology in XXI century in Poland.

Panel number: 11.8 - Presentation 11.8.3
Child grooming in research project ISRD3 Poland conducted by Bialystok School of Criminology

Author(s): Guzik-Makaruk (Ewa), University of Bialystok, Bialystok, Poland
Dabrowska (Marta), University of Bialystok, Bialystok, Poland

Abstract:
The main objective of this paper is to present the research on child grooming phenomenon conducted by Bialystok School of Criminology, implemented as a part of International Self Report Delinquency Study 3 (ISRD3) in Poland. The questionnaire, completed by over 2000 children in two Polish cities, beside the

standard content prepared by the ISRD-3 Central Coordinating Team, also contained national module on child grooming, prepared by ISRD3 Poland research team. Thus, the presentation introduces the structure of that part of the questionnaire as well as the main results obtained, based on the statistical analysis of Polish ISRD- 3 data on grooming. The paper discusses also if the questions of national module on child grooming allow for in-depth examination of this phenomenon as well as the experiences of children using the Internet and the actions they take.

Panel number: 11.8 - Presentation 11.8.4
Relations between migration & homelessness - criminological analysis

Author(s): Truskolaska (Emilia), University of Bialystok, Bialystok, Poland

Abstract:
The presentation will raise the problem of influence of migration on phenomenon of homelessness. Homelessness is undoubtedly one of the most serious phenomena of social pathology in the 21st century. It is a comprehensive interdisciplinary issue. Thus, it is inseparably connected with the legal and above all criminological aspect. Crime in the context of homelessness is both a determinant and its result. Author will describe problem of migration which is inseparable from the problems of increasing homelessness.

Panel number: 11.9 - Pre-arranged panel
Inspire. Change. Together. Transforming Higher Education for the Future through strengthened cooperation between academia and the United Nations.

Author(s): O'Brien (Wendy), United Nations / Also Adjunct A/Prof at Deakin University, Vienna, Austria

Abstract:
Achieving peaceful, safe, inclusive and sustainable societies globally demands collaborative approaches that transcend disciplinary and institutional silos. It is in this context that the Doha Declaration highlights the fundamental role for education in promoting a culture that supports the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), under its Education for Justice initiative (E4J), has embraced the vital role of higher education in this endeavour and – together with UNESCO - is reaching out to academics in order to support them in empowering the next generation of leaders and policymakers to address pressing criminal threats and to achieve the SDGs. Drawing on their experience in using the teaching materials that UNODC has developed in close cooperation with hundreds of academics from universities across the globe, the panel comprises four academics, from diverse regions, sharing insights about multi-disciplinary and collaborative work to enhance teaching on crime prevention, criminal justice, and human rights. The potential benefits of the session extend beyond the conference, with the intention that the panel contribute to the establishment of networks for future collaboration between the United Nations and higher education institutions from around the world.

Panel number: 11.9 - Presentation 11.9.1
Inspire. Change. Together. Transforming Higher Education for the Future through strengthened cooperation between academia and the United Nations.

Author(s): O'Brien (Wendy), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Vienna, Austria

Abstract:
Achieving peaceful, safe, inclusive and sustainable societies globally demands collaborative approaches that transcend disciplinary and institutional silos. It is in this context that the Doha Declaration highlights the fundamental role for education in promoting a culture that supports the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), under its Education for

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Panel number: 11.10 - Presentation 11.10.1

Measuring the impact of the Portuguese early developmental prevention program "Zarpar": a randomized controlled trial

Author(s): Santos (Gilda), School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal
da Agra (Cândido), School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal / Cardoso (Carla), School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal

Abstract:
In the last decades, we have experienced a boom in the field of early developmental prevention programs, which mainly aim at preventing the development or growth of children's antisocial or delinquent behaviours. Since that, researchers, policy-makers and practitioners have come to realize the need of distinguishing valuable social programs from the ineffective ones, thus focusing on program evaluation. Following this approach, the main goal of this research was to conduct an impact evaluation of the Portuguese universal social skills training program "Zarpar". This program, targeting elementary-school children, focus on the development of executive functioning, action planning and basic problem-solving skills; emotional understanding, social competence and interpersonal conflict-resolution skills; self-control and regulation of aggressiveness; and moral development. To perform the evaluation, we have used a randomized control trial design, with ex ante and ex post evaluations and a follow-up. The program outcomes were assessed 6 and 12 months after the end of the program, using executive functioning (memory, attention and cognitive flexibility), rule breaking and aggressive behaviours, social problems, pro-social behaviour and empathic skills measures. A multi-informant and multi-method evaluation device was implemented. This paper seeks to discuss the first ex post evaluation results, focusing on the program's short-term expected outcomes.

Panel number: 11.10 - Presentation 11.10.2

Determinants of risk behaviour among school youth – selected conclusions from research (the Polish experiences)

Author(s): PAWEŁEK (KATARZYNA), ADAM MICKIEWICZ UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF EDUCATIONAL STUDIES, POZNAŃ, Poland

Abstract:
A study was conducted on causes of risk behaviour among Poznań secondary school pupils as part of the programme entitled School Free from Drugs and Violence. The research was carried out in two stages between 2007-2016: The first (2007-2013) concerned the initial stage of research in schools without reference to selected local milieu. The main problem was to establish whether risk behaviour among young people exists and how widespread it is. Stage Two (2014-2016) comprised a search for the determinants of stage 1 of the DAC Crime Lifecycle Model that exist in the school environment and its intramural educational environment, as seen through the prism of Florian Znaniecki's humanistic coefficient. The more specific aim here was to differentiate school environments and the humanistic coefficient encapsulated in the characteristics constituting the school atmosphere, which refer to three areas: physical health, psychological comfort, and social mores. It also describes freedom of expression in the school context, which manifests itself as a lack of discipline. The aim of this presentation is to show the most important determinants of risky behaviour, i.e. the differentiate school environments and the

conditions that create atmosphere of anarchy in school. The role of symptomatic prophylaxis was also emphasized.

Panel number: 11.11 - Pre-arranged panel
Crimes against the environment in the research of Olsztyn School of Ecocriminology

Author(s): Narodowska (Joanna), University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Olsztyn, Poland

Abstract:
The panel is organized by the Department of Criminology and Criminal Policy, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn (Poland). The achievements of green criminologists from Olsztyn allow, with some precaution of course, talking about the creation of the Olsztyn School of Ecocriminology (OSE). The scientists gathered in this department, led by Professor WiesÅ‚aw PÅ‚ywaczewski, specialize mainly in the analysis of crimes against the environment. These issues are examined from the perspective of criminology, victimology, criminal policy and criminal law. The panel will present the results of the latest scientific research conducted by the representatives of the Olsztyn School of Ecocriminology. The speeches will be devoted to such issues as: acts of criminal terror directed towards environmentalists, the functioning of the illegal amber market in Central and Eastern Europe, illegal fishing in inland waters, and also the issue of organized crime in the light of the phenomenon of stadium hooliganism.

Panel number: 11.11 - Presentation 11.11.1
Environmentalists as victims of acts of criminal terror

Author(s): Plywaczewski (Wieslaw), University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Olsztyn, Poland
Duda (Maciej), University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Olsztyn, Poland / ,

Abstract:
The world criminal statistics present that the number of attacks against those who oppose the plundering of natural heritage has been systematically increasing over time. This diagnosis is confirmed, inter alia, by the report of the non-governmental organisation Global Witness from 2014 entitled "Deadly Environment". Therefore, this issue should be of particular interest to the representatives of green criminology. This category of acts includes, among others, criminal acts of terror directed towards environmentalists (e.g. murders, bodily harm, arson, criminal threats, bombings, kidnappings, etc.). However, the term "nature defender" should be understood as officers of nature protection services and institutions (sensu stricto), representatives of ecological organisations (sensu largo) and members of local communities and individual citizens who undertake the fight for the conservation of natural heritage (sensu largissimo). Crimes against environmentalists are mainly commissioned by multinational industrial concerns and national latifundists involved in monoculture (corn, soya, oil palm plantations) or cattle breeding. This phenomenon happens on a massive scale in Africa (Congo), South America (Brazil) and some South-East Asian countries (Myanmar).

Panel number: 11.11 - Presentation 11.11.2
Illegal market of amber in Central and Eastern Europe

Author(s): Duda (Maciej), University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Olsztyn, Poland

Abstract:
The authors of the paper deal with the problem of smuggling and illegal trade in amber in Central and Eastern Europe. It should be pointed out that the biggest known amber deposits, estimated to amount to 90 % of the total world resources, are located in the Kaliningrad Region which is a part of the Russian Federation. The amber is extracted in the city of Jantarnyj by the company called the Kaliningrad Amber Combine. The illegal mining is also undertaken by the local population. In addition, its resources are also located in Poland and Ukraine. In the north, Poland borders on the Kaliningrad Region. One of the most often smuggled goods across this border is the amber. According to Russian law, export of raw amber

outside the country is illegal. At the same time, the Polish city of GdaÅ„sk, distant from Kaliningrad only 160 km, is the largest amber jewellery manufacturing center in the world. Therefore, it can be assumed that in this region of Europe the illegal amber market is huge. This type of criminal activity often takes the form of organized crime. The authors of the paper discuss the causes, manifestations and possibilities of counteracting this pathology.

Panel number: 11.11 - Presentation 11.11.3
Illegal fishing in inland waters – conclusions from the research records

Author(s): Narodowska (Joanna), University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Olsztyn, Poland

Abstract:
The phenomenon of illegal fishing in inland waters, as opposed to illegal fishing in sea waters, is marginalized by representatives of penal and criminological sciences. However, this phenomenon causes underestimated losses in the economy, leads to the degradation of the natural environment and infringes public order by violating the authority of the law. At the same time, this kind of crime is treated both by society and law enforcement as less-harmful offence. Additionally, illegal fishing practices meet very often with social consent. The research was conducted in the north-eastern Poland, which is called "the land of a thousand lakes". In order to present the etiology and the phenomenon, the author used research tools characteristic for legal and social science. The research included: criminal proceedings instituted against persons accused of illegal fishing, criminal statistics, interviews with representatives of services responsible for combating illegal fishing and interviews with perpetrators of this practice. The personal and cognitive data of the selected perpetrators allowed the author to present the characteristics of the examined population and identify factors that could have played an important role in the genesis of illegal fishing.

Panel number: 11.11 - Presentation 11.11.4
Organized crime groups in the context of football hooliganism in Poland

Author(s): Chlebowicz (Piotr), University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Olsztyn, Poland
Kotowska (Monika), University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Olsztyn, Poland

Abstract:
The attention is paid to nexus between football hooligans and organized crime. Based on data gathered in course of research two theoretical models were built to reflect the complex network of relations between organized crime and stadium-related crime. The first concept assumes that resulting from internal evolution the initially causual disorderly groups started getting transformed into organized groups within the meaning of Article 258 of Polish Criminal Code. The second concept stressed that there are cooperative ties or relationships between hooligan groups and the world of organized crime.

Panel number: 11.12 - Presentation 11.12.1
Tackling Illegal Money Lending in Northern Ireland: Organised Crime, Paramilitarism and Citizen Advocacy

Author(s): Payne (Brian), Ulster University, Newtownabbey, United Kingdom
Murry (Conor), Ulster University, Newtownabbey, United Kingdom / ,

Abstract:
Illegal Money lending or 'loan sharking' is the practice of providing monetary loans to members of the public outside of the main financial regulatory framework. It is a hidden practice, both because of the sense of shame often experienced by members of the public who are in financial diffuclties but also because of the common practices of violence and intimidation that are employed by those involved in it. In Northern Ireland, evidence suggests that illegal money lending is carried out by a range of organised crime gangs including those affiliated with Republican and Loyalist paramilitary groups, Eastern European communities, and even those affiliated with Chinese Snakehead groups. Drawing on interviews and focus groups with a range of community, citizen advocacy and law enforcement groups, this paper examines

the extent of the problem in Northern Ireland and compares with the experiences of other jurisdictions. The debate then moves to consider the impact of illegal money lending on local communities and examines efforts to prevent the use of illegal money lending including the difficulties faced in responding appropriately to a complex problem which is often linked to wider societal issues such as the illegal drugs trade, gambling addiction and consumer debt.

Panel number: 11.12 - Presentation 11.12.2

Antiquities Trafficking Networks: A Crime Script and Situational Crime Prevention Approach

Author(s): Weirich (Christine Acosta), University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This presentation offers a new perspective and model of situational crime prevention which has the potential to provide new insight and progress in combating the issue of antiquities trafficking networks (ATNs). Through the use of crime script analysis, a scripting model has been created which demonstrates the most necessary elements required for the three phases (and subsequent stages) of looting, transit, and marketing of illicit antiquities to take place. This model represents the first dedicated crime prevention model developed specifically for the issue of antiquities trafficking and has the potential to produce effective and efficient preventative measures. Within the field of ATNs, much of the literature and studies currently being conducted are reactionary in nature, with little empirical research which focuses on preventative measures or policies. This situational model presents a potential script (rather than preformed) of how ATNS might occur, and then discusses relevant situational prevention measures. Based on research conducted by the presenter during their doctoral studies, this presentation offers not only a model from which further research or action may be conducted, but a new methodology and much needed set of criminological analytic tools and perspectives in ATNs research.

Panel number: 11.12 - Presentation 11.12.3

Criminal groups and match-fixing: the evolution of fixing strategies since 2000s

Author(s): Langlois (Fiona), Université de Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland
Caneppele (Stefano), University of Lausanne / Verschuuren (Pim), Université de Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland

Abstract:
The involvement of criminal groups in match-fixing cases has been outlined in several law enforcement investigations since the 1970s. Since 2000s, the Internet betting market facilitated the expansion of match-fixing behavior over sport disciplines and countries, due to lack of regulation. The social reaction from the sport authorities and betting companies resulted on the monitoring and detection of suspicious betting patterns in order to make more difficult fixing matches, on harsher disciplinary sanctions, on awareness and whistleblowing campaigns. Our study hypothesizes that criminal groups adapted their betting and fixing strategies in order to avoid the social reaction and to sustain the business. The authors interviewed a panel of sport and industry experts to explore how this illicit market has changed.

Panel number: 11.12 - Presentation 11.12.4

Kin and Crime: Managing Lending Risk in Loan Sharking Through Kinship Ties

Author(s): Iafolla (Vanessa), University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Canada

Abstract:
The importance of personal networks in organized crime in general is well-documented; less so is the importance of personal networks to the success of aftermarket lending, or loan-sharking. I examine the role of kinship networks in aftermarket lending in Toronto, wherein credit is privately extended at higher interest rates outside formal economic institutions like banks or payday lending. The accumulation of

capital for lending is achieved through private networks, through close business or kinship ties; the trust implicit in these personal relationships means that the risks of failed loans transcend the non-credit losses of formal lending. Rather, the risks of losing money the loan shark has invited a loved one to invest carry financial and social repercussions. Through in-depth interviews, I examine how aftermarket lenders decide to take borrowers on as good economic risks, particularly when the enforcement of repayment is not subject to the same processes as in mainstream lending. Examining the nature of trust and risk in decision-making sheds light on how personal ties can be used to generate funds for lending, or gather information about a person's private activities that a loan shark might conceive of as risks to ensure the full repayment of a loan.

Panel number: 11.13 - Presentation 11.13.1
Digitization of Football Violence: A Balkan Study

Author(s): Pipini (Magdalini), Solent University, Southampton, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper seeks to explore and understand better how the Internet is an enabler and contributor to ultras' cultural practices both on and offline and, more specifically, how, what I will call 'cyber-ultras', are engaged in online behaviours that produce and provoke physical violence in the streets or outside stadia. While cyber-ultras may or may not act in crowds to 'physically engage in assaultive behaviour that has the potential to harm, or injure another person' (Sage and Eitzen, 2013: 130) certain actions and contributions to Twitter feeds and Facebook pages mean they produce and disseminate information and digital content that might incite others to do physically violent things. Ultras use of the Internet then, not only raises interesting questions about their online practices, but asks us to consider previous theorisations of embodied, physical football violence and whether they are still useful in a hyperdigitized era.

Panel number: 11.13 - Presentation 11.13.2
An Analysis of Smart Home Cybersecurity Standards

Author(s): Piasecki (Stanislaw), University of Nottingham, Nottingham, United Kingdom
Urquhart (Lachlan), University of Edinburgh, Law School, Edinburgh, United Kingdom / McAuley (Derek), University of Nottingham, Nottingham, United Kingdom

Abstract:
As part of the EPSRC Defence Against Dark Artefacts (DADA) project, the objective of our paper is the analysis of current smart home cybersecurity standards and how they try to address the insecurity of smart homes. We conducted a thematic analysis, used case studies (such as the Mirai Botnet affair) and the routine activity theory criminological concept to illustrate and apply our analysis in real world scenarios. Our study shows that current standards are uniquely based on cloud architectures for smart home environments. This paper argues that the "Databox" approach, in which data is stored locally, is much safer than a cloud-based one. As a consequence, standards should start to be written on the basis of the Databox model. Moreover, there are currently no standards that take sociological concerns into consideration. This needs to be changed as the number of human threats in smart homes is increasing. We hope that our paper will influence researchers, policy makers and IoT stakeholders to work towards the adoption of the Databox model to better prevent and deal with cyber-criminality.

Panel number: 11.13 - Presentation 11.13.3
Deep, dark, visible or invisible? Emerging changes in the organisation of cybercrime

Author(s): McGuire (Michael), University of Surrey

Abstract:

In addition to conceptualising cybercrime in terms of familiar offending categories, such as malware dissemination or the practice of online fraud, it has become increasingly useful to think of it in broader socio-economic terms. For example in terms of its organisation, its perpetrator-victim relationships, or financial aspects such as revenue generation and the market dissemination of cybercrime goods and services. In this paper I present the findings of a recent study of cybercrime revenues and how they are generated. I consider key continuities and discontinuities between revenue generation on the clear net and the darknet – in particular the role of social media platforms and their darknet analogues. I suggest that we may need to think of the emergence of an 'invisible net', a communication medium which goes far beyond either the clear or dark net in supporting cybercrime. This invisible net, underpinned by encrypted messaging apps, invite only forums and private messaging between members increasingly allows cybercriminals to evade outside scrutiny and to conduct their business by more covert means. I conclude by detailing how the emergence of this invisible net is altering the means, methods and characteristics of cybercrime activity and the challenges it now poses to law enforcement.

Panel number: 11.14 - Presentation 11.14.1
Cybercrime victimization in Finland – Prevalence and contributing risk factors

Author(s): Näsi (Matti), University of Helsinki
Danielsson (Petri), University of Helsinki

Abstract:
Over the last few decades, most Western societies have been swept over by technology. As a result, much of the everyday activities these days either take place online or are aided by technology. From the premise of crime, this brings about and interesting setting, as technologization has both expanded the environment where crime can actually occur, but also enabled new forms of criminal behavior to emerge. In this article, we examine how common cybercrime victimization in Finland is, and what are some of the key contributing risk factors on this type of victimization. In order to do so we rely on a nationally representative data of Finns aged 16 to 74 years old with circa 5,400 respondents (response rate circa 39 %). Besides the basic socio-demographic factors, we also include the role of past victimization, along with whether user skills and awareness of protective measures in online behavior protect from victimization in the analysis.

Panel number: 11.14 - Presentation 11.14.2
What makes someone vulnerable to cybercrime? Examining patterns of cybercrime victimisation in Taiwan

Author(s): Kuo (Tien-Li), University College London, London, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Against a backdrop of large and sustained reductions in many crime types, cybercrime appears to be on the rise. Presently, however, research on the patterns and predictors of cybercrime victimisation is spare, and that which is available tends to focus on western industrialised settings. This paper examines the correlates of cybercrime victimisation in Taiwan. Two analyses are presented. The first is a multilevel analysis of data from three sweeps of Taiwanese Digital Opportunity Survey (2015-2017) to examine the concentration and correlates of cybercrime victimisation. The second analysis combines the 2015 Taiwanese Victimisation Survey with data from the 2004 Taiwanese Time Use Survey to determine the extent to which the risk of victimisation (online and offline) varies by routine activities (such as commuting, shopping, and internet accessing) for different subgroups. The implications of the findings for crime prevention policy and practice are discussed.

Panel number: 11.14 - Presentation 11.14.3
We Got Booted: An exploration of norms and social structure in cybercrime communities across different online platforms

Author(s): Chua (Yi Ting), University of Cambridge, Computer Laboratory, Cambridge, United Kingdom
Collier (Ben), University of Cambridge

Abstract:
In this paper, we explore the norms, social structure, and cultural forms of online "booter" communities. "Booter" services allow users to purchase Distributed Denial of Service attacks against targets of their choosing, which use a variety of methods to overwhelm these targets (often opposing players on online games) with malicious web traffic and knock them offline. The development of these services is particularly important, as it constitutes the beginnings of the first mass-market for cyberattacks which is open to users with no technical expertise. We are particularly interested in exploring the role of communication platforms in the norms, culture and resilience qualities of these communities. In 2016, a large community of DDoS-for-hire providers and users were banned from discussing or selling "booting" services on Hackforums, a major online cybercrime community forum. They are now organised largely around a series of micro-communities focused on individual providers hosted on the Discord chat platform. We use a mixed-methods analysis incorporating both qualitative and quantitative methods, comparing historical data from Hackforums with data scraped from 130 Discord channels, to understand how different platforms shape online criminal subcultures and markets in different ways.

Panel number: 11.15 - Presentation 11.15.1
Policing the European Arrest Warrant – A view from the UK

Author(s): Marks (Estelle), King's College London, London, United Kingdom

Abstract:
The European Arrest Warrant (EAW), in force for well over a decade, is the most far reaching of many law enforcement cooperation tools that utilise the principle of mutual recognition. The system is ostensibly one of judicial cooperation and most of the literature focuses on the EAW as a judicial tool, highlighting the challenges of managing diverse legal cultures through mutual recognition. However, the system could not function without the involvement of policing actors who are almost entirely absent from the literature. This paper addresses this blind spot, arguing that the EAW can be viewed as a transnational policing tool and that this reveals the full machinery of the system. It is the product of extensive empirical work conducted between March 2016 and June 2017 in 38 organisations across 3 jurisdictions. The research includes the only known academic observation of physical extradition from the UK. The paper situates the EAW within the transnational policing field, detailing some of the interesting questions that arise when the police are brought into the picture. It views the EAW from the perspective of UK policing, examining the process in detail and comparing the relationships that the UK has with Ireland, Poland, and Spain.

Panel number: 11.15 - Presentation 11.15.2
Policing in North Korea - Results from an Interdisciplinary Doctoral Project on State Security and Formal Social Control

Author(s): von Denkowski (Charles A.), Ruhr-University Bochum, Berlin, Germany

Abstract:
From 2012 to 2017, the author conducted an exploratory doctoral study (supervisor: Professor Thomas Feltes; result: Magna Cum Laude –oberer Bereich) on the various types of policing which the North Korean Ministry of State Security (MSS) applies. To this aim, the author recorded in-depth interviews with 9 defected employees of the MSS, 7 defected policemen and three other defected officials. Moreover, he interviewed 14 victims of the MSS and recorded the discussions of 7 focus groups of defected North Koreans. The theoretical framework consisted of the integrated theory of international criminal law violations which the doctoral candidate connected with several theories, concepts and models of policing and police culture. His findings include the following: The MSS stands above the law. It practices a political policing for securing the power of the Kim family, of the Workers' Party and of the state. Moreover, the MSS conducts cross-border policing in China, in other states and an economical policing, too. Its male police culture includes the duty to never forgive and to show no mercy against enemies of

the party and the state. Moreover, it includes the ideal of the Korean warrior, a male mythological concept. However, corruption is reportedly widespread within the MSS.

Panel number: 11.15 - Presentation 11.15.3
Disempowerment, governmentality, and dispositifs of control in the police station

Author(s): Peacock (Donna), University of Sunderland, Sunderland, United Kingdom
Cosgrove (Faye), University of Sunderland, Sunderland, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Analysis of recent Criminal Justice policy reveals a polarised victim-offender dichotomy based upon penal populism. This approach has deified the victim, and has simultaneously demonised and vilified the offender, and therefore as a result has failed to recognise victimisation and vulnerability within the offender population, or to prioritise the support of vulnerable offenders. Intensive qualitative research with police officers working in police custody environments and with people working and volunteering in support of offenders has revealed that where support is available for vulnerable offenders it is underfunded and is inconsistent. In this paper we deconstruct the various discursive, institutional, regulatory, legislative and administrative elements that make up the custody environment. We argue that these form an apparatus of disempowerment that contributes to the denizenship of 'vulnerable' people who undergo detention in police custody. Further, we argue that our findings reveal that the support available to vulnerable people is not ultimately to their benefit, but rather conceals more malevolent aims of corroding citizenship and disempowering individuals.

Panel number: 11.15 - Presentation 11.15.4
The Role of Police in Network Cooperation and Trust Building in International Peacekeeping Missions

Author(s): Singleton (Sara), Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

Abstract:
This paper examines the contribution police make to network cohesion and cooperation in peacekeeping. Trust, trustworthiness and trust-building have been recognized as necessary for myriad tactical aspects of peacekeeping: from the interaction between international peacekeepers, to the role of trust in understanding and delivering on the needs of local communities, and for gathering intelligence and filtering this information through ranks and networks to decision makers. Police, although hierarchical, will often be unranked on missions, working in multinational teams (including national police) and living long-term within local communities. Community policing usually requires a degree of continuity of interface between police and public. This is the foundation for mutual trust – an essential ingredient of good policing. As EU Peacekeeping has begun to devote increasing emphasis to civilian police, as opposed to military forces, in both peacekeeping operations and the peacebuilding operations that succeed them, it has at the same time been increasingly deploying national police units for short periods. This paper uses data from 64 Interviews collected with EU Police Peacekeepers as part of the H2020 Gaming for Peace project (GAP), a project designing a curriculum in key soft skills for peacekeepers, delivered through a role-playing computer game.

Panel number: 11.16 - Presentation 11.16.1
Explaining police killings in the United States: A comparative approach

Author(s): Van Horne (Sheryl), Eastern University, St. Davids, PA, United States

Abstract:
This paper examines statistics of police killings, that clearly leave the United States as the country with the most police killings (compared to Australia, Canada, England, Germany, Japan, and Switzerland). Explanations for such high numbers of police uses of deadly force are presented, including the rate of

gun availability, legal aspects, and racial homogeneity. The United States accounts for about 5 percent of the world's population, yet 45 percent of the world's civilian owned firearms. While that is staggering, it is not the only reason police resort to deadly force. There are also relatively lax legal policies holding police accountable for civilian deaths in the US. Furthermore, it is argued that police disproportionately kill minorities and males, because of a perceived threat.

Panel number: 11.16 - Presentation 11.16.2
Laying Out the Sovereign Police: A Critical Approach to Police Violence and Sovereignty

Author(s): Mercan (Boran Ali), Ankara University

Abstract:
Police violence usually takes extreme forms such as torture and illegal executions against certain sections of the population and particular minority groups in the non-Western countries. Critical policing studies argue that such extralegal actions of the police are not exceptional but in fact form part of a paradigmatic normality that reflects the raison d'etat of the sovereign power and its politico-ideological stance. Hence, this presentation offers to depart from Giorgio Agamben's theory of police and sovereignty in that he claims sovereignty is exercised by policing. Setting out the latter, this presentation introduces a concept from Agamben's short paper, 'sovereign police' and conceptualizes it relying on three premises: the criminalization of the 'internal enemy', the militarization of the police force, and finally the discretionary use of force. This paper suggests to operationalise this tripartite conception to demonstrate that the excessive use of force and violence by members of the police force have appeared more to do with the issue of politics, sovereignty and violence than the isolated acts of individual police officers.

Panel number: 11.16 - Presentation 11.16.3
We've made a lot of progress, but there's still a long way to go': Professional perspectives on the policing of hate crime

Author(s): Brown (Donna Marie), Durham University

Abstract:
Hate crime is a complex phenomenon that has recently received an increased amount of attention within academic, policing and public arenas alike. Despite the marked rise in reports of hate crime, there continues to be a paucity of evidence-based research to draw upon to understand how the police are dealing with this at a time when resources are already stretched. This presentation begins to address this by describing, analysing and advancing current understandings of, and approaches to, the policing of hate crime. Drawing on extensive empirical research with one police constabulary in England, it will outline the how the police record and respond to hate crime. Incorporating the views and experiences of a diverse range of participants, including: police enforcement agents, police strategists, community safety partners and third sector service providers, the paper provides professional insights into the key opportunities and challenges presented in policing hate crime. In outlining and synthesising the views of the multiple stakeholders involved in policing hate crime, it highlights both areas of good practice and areas in need of improvement. To this end, the presentation begins to make some suggestions as to what constitutes good operational practice in the policing of hate crime.

Panel number: 11.16 - Presentation 11.16.4
Prosecution of Police Personnel: Comparing patterns and practices in US, UK, France and Germany.

Author(s): Johansen (Anja), University of Dundee, Dundee, United Kingdom

Abstract:
How might we conceptualize, measure, and compare inadequate police accountability through criminal prosecution? Based on historical observations from the UK, Germany and France 1870-1914, and contemporary analysis of the role of courts from UK, US France and Germany in holding police to account

a number of observations arise: It is difficult everywhere to bring a case to court and even more difficult to secure conviction against police personnel. Everywhere, only a tiny fraction of criminal allegations against police personnel come anywhere near a trial. Yet within this overall pattern, there are some important variations. This presentation looks at the variety of mechanisms which are employed in different national systems to keep police out of the dock, but also considers the mechanisms that make some case go through to trial. If we are to improve police accountability in serious cases of malpractice we need to investigate the deep structures in legislation, and practices within police and criminal justice systems that can account for these variations.

Panel number: 11.17 - Presentation 11.17.1
Police body-worn cameras and rural settings

Author(s): Miranda (Diana), Keele University

Abstract:
Body-Worn cameras (BWCs) are audio and video recording devices that have been increasingly adopted by British police forces. This paper will explore the use of these devices in the UK and consider some significant teething problems that have been faced during its implementation. Drawing on a qualitative study conducted with two British police forces, I will analyse how these technologies can be perceived as a "safety net", in particular when officers are single-crewed on foot patrol. Whilst being perceived as a helpful tool, there are some challenges that hinder its use in practice: a) the interaction between the body and the technology (movement, physical characteristics and angles); b) technical challenges (hardware and design of the camera, software and footage storage); and c) contextual challenges. Based on a set of semi-structured interviews with police officers, I will explore some of these contextual challenges in more detail by considering how BWCs are used for policing purposes in rural settings.

Panel number: 11.17 - Presentation 11.17.2
The Effects of Body-Worn Cameras on the Rate of Proactive Police Encounters

Author(s): Bennett (Richard), American University, Washington, D.C., United States
Bartholomew (Brad), American University, Washington, D.C., United States / Champagne (Holly), American University, Washington, D.C., United States

Abstract:
The recent rise in the use of police body-worn cameras (BWCs) reflects a growing interest among law enforcement agencies and community members in the quality of police-citizen interactions, agency transparency, effectiveness and legitimacy. The majority of this research focuses upon outcomes such as the reduction in the use of force incidents and citizen complaints. Several studies have also focused upon the Ferguson Effect or the reduction of police-initiated encounters with members of the community. This study addresses the effects of BWC on police officers' rate of self-initiated, proactive police/citizen encounters. Based upon the literature, a conceptual model was designed to explain why the usage of body-worn cameras might affect the rate of self-initiated encounters with community members. The model was tested in a large East coast police department using police departmental records prior to and after the BWC pilot project began and ended. Findings are presented, and policy implications discussed.

Panel number: 11.17 - Presentation 11.17.3
Policing and operational changes: Extending the use of Tasers and ARVs in Scotland.

Author(s): Frondigoun (Liz), University of the West of Scotland, Paisley, United Kingdom
Deuchar (Ross), University of the West of Scotland, School of Media, Culture & Society, Paisley, United Kingdom

Abstract:

The paper reports on an evaluation of the introduction of Police Scotland's extended use of Conductive Energy Devices (CEDs) (Tasers) and revised Armed Officer Operational Deployment Model. Police Scotland had identified that the deployment of CEDs may reduce the risk of injury and enhance the safety of officers, the public and perpetrators against the backdrop of the increased risk of knife attacks. In 2018, they trained and equipped selected local uniformed officers in the use of CEDs: to be known as Specially Trained Officers (STOs). During the initial phase STOs will equate to approximately 2.9% of overall Police Scotland establishment. Training commenced in May 2018, and they were deployed operationally from early June 2018. In addition, in response to national threats around terrorism and in line with other UK forces, Police Scotland has recently made the decision to widen the deployment model for armed officers in Armed Response Vehicles (ARVs). The revised deployment model commenced in late spring/early summer 2018. This paper will explore the perceptions of officers, members of stakeholder groups and community representatives in three designated areas within Scotland, pre- and post-deployment of the STO rollout and armed policing changes.

Panel number: 11.18 - Presentation 11.18.1
Police subculture and officers' mental health

Author(s): Glavina Jelaš (Ivana), Ministry of the interior, Police College, Zagreb, Croatia
Karlović (Ruža), Ministry of the interior, Police College, Zagreb, Croatia / Pačelat (Jurica), Ministry of the interior, Police College, Zagreb, Croatia / Baboselac-Marić (Marinela), Ministry of the interior, Human resources, Zagreb, Croatia

Abstract:
Police subculture includes a set of ideas, customs, information and rules which define a "good police work". Most common elements of the subculture are solidarity, cohesion, isolation, conservatism, pragmatism, suspicion, authority, machismo and cynicism. Although these elements are very useful for everyday police work and performance, they interfere with officers' care of their own mental health. Namely, policemen are less prone to recognize the problems and seek help. As such, police subculture aggravates work of mental health experts, especially the ones in the police system – especially due to issues regarding anonymity. This is a challenge for the police psychologists so we need a great competence to approach officers. Therefore with great knowledge of the police subculture, it's norms and elements, with proper acceptance of specifics of the entire police world and with great experience in the area of mental health care for the policeman, as well as great patience - it is possible to implement and conduct even the most up-to-date psychological approaches to the officers' mental health care. Police College Mental Health Centre in Croatia brought new, proactive and very successful approach to police officers' mental health. We implement most recent treatment methods and scientifically verify their effectiveness.

Panel number: 11.18 - Presentation 11.18.2
When 'us vs. them' goes one step further: Double alienation in An Garda Siochána

Author(s): Marsh (Courtney), Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

Abstract:
In policing literature, the 'us versus them' paradigm is well documented, whereby 'us' is the police and 'them' is the public. But what happens when frontline officers are separated both from society and from those within their own organisation? This research looks down a new pathway of what it means to be doubly alienated in an atmosphere that already makes sociability difficult. In Ireland, there has been little research to date on An Garda Síochána, Ireland's national police force, and nothing that has addressed the cross roads these officers find themselves in under these circumstances. The organisation espouses a culture of conform or face the consequences. In these particular circumstances, officers must then either compromise their integrity or become pariahs in the organisation. This qualitative exploration analyses documents to understand under what conditions officers must make these decisions and how they are received by the public and the organisation when they do.

Panel number: 11.18 - Presentation 11.18.3
A Job for Life? - Voluntary Resignations from the Police Service in England

Author(s): Charman (Sarah), University of Portsmouth, Portsmouth, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Research suggests that organisational commitment amongst police officers decreases as length of service increases. This is in sharp contrast to non-police organisations where over time employees tend to feel a growing loyalty and sense of organisational belonging. The longer that an employee is working within the police, the lower their levels of organisational commitment become. Whilst solidarity amongst immediate colleagues remains high, organisational commitment (certainly 'vertical commitment' towards the organisation as a whole) appears over time to weaken. This presentation considers the growing number of those who make the decision to voluntarily leave the police service. The research aims to more fully understand and appreciate the pressures of the policing working environment, the changing nature of crime and policing and the impact of these issues upon the wellbeing and job satisfaction of police officers. The early findings will consider the attitudes of police leavers towards the policing organisation and the nature of police work; the key and influential motivations behind the decision to resign from the police service and the impact of informal policing cultures on job satisfaction amongst previously employed police officers.

Panel number: 11.18 - Presentation 11.18.4
The British Bobby Physiognomies

Author(s): Clarke (Andre), Middlesex university, London, United Kingdom

Abstract:
The National Police Chief Council (NPCC) is a policing body which encapsulates the most senior and elite police officers in the United Kingdom. This study investigates how social networks, police culture, and the British Bobby Physiognomies typology, affect or influence the progression of black and minority ethnic officers within this entity. It scrutinises the NPCC specifically within the London Metropolitan Police only, as opposed to the NPCC as a national unit. In doing so, it is able to provide a palpable explanation for the organisation's failure to employ and retain a diverse leadership which is reflective of the community it serves. The thesis contributes to knowledge within diversity and career progression - specifically within the higher echelons of the police. It employs a qualitative approach based on the deductive theory - semi-structured interviews were used and directed predominantly to members within the NPCC component of the organisation to establish any profound similarities or disparities as appropriate. Autoethnographic strategies were also employed. Through this approach, the study recommends feasible and practical methods of improving the overall efficacy of the organisation by employing strategies to improve its diversity within its NPCC ranks. Implications for practice and future research have also been considered.

Panel number: 11.19 - Presentation 11.19.1
At Gunpoint: Firearms and homicide in Mexico's Drug Wars

Author(s): Ochoa (Rolando), Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia

Abstract:
The use of firearms in homicides in MExico has seen a substantial increase since the mid-2000s. Mexico's gun laws have historically been stringent, limiting their use to the armed forces and the police as well as some other government agencies. The significant increase in the use of firearms by actors outside State forces signals a "professionalization" of violence in the country. In this article we present the trends that firearm-related homicides have shown since the late 1990s and explore the factors behind this trend. We will argue that the Drug War, along with several institutional failures, resulted in the professionalization of drug cartels as well as an increase in the trafficking of illegal firearms from the United States, as cartels

geared up to counter the state's armed offensive. We also conclude with a discussion of the policy implications of these findings as well as a critique of the way in which data is collected by the government in these cases.

Panel number: 11.19 - Presentation 11.19.2
Security governance: mafia control over ordinary crimes

Author(s): Favarin (Serena), Università Cattolica - Transcrime
Aziani (Alberto), UNIVERSITA' CATTOLICA DEL SACRO CUORE AND TRANSCRIME, Milan, Italy /
Campedelli (Gian Maria), Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore - Transcrime, Milan, Italy

Abstract:
This study tests whether mafias protect the territories they control against ordinary criminality. Our hypothesis is that mafias have both the incentives and the capacities to supply security governance to specific territories. This is a distinctive feature of mafias that deserves to be considered. To understand whether mafias' territorial control is actually associated with lower levels of ordinary criminality this study conducts a panel data analysis on 110 Italian provinces (2004-2015). System Generalized Method of Moments and Driscoll-Kraay standard errors are performed to test our hypothesis. This study exploits an aggregated measure of reported thefts, robberies, and assaults as dependent variable. A standardized index derived from the number of active mafia groups in a province is our proxy of mafia control. The paper statistically shows that mafias –and mafias only– limit ordinary criminality in their territories. The results indicate that crime prevention and the maintenance of public order should be considered among the key pillars of mafia's governance. By controlling and reducing ordinary crimes, mafias overcome the role of law enforcement and institutional justice increasing consensus among the population. In consideration of this, the state may better contrast mafias by becoming a stronger supplier of security.

Panel number: 11.19 - Presentation 11.19.3
The bureaucratization of organized crime violence against law-enforcement in Mexico

Author(s): PEREDA (VALENTIN), University of Toronto, TORONTO, Canada

Abstract:
Dominant theories on organized crime are based on observations that scholars have drawn almost exclusively from the Global North. This selection bias has promoted the emergence of theoretical inferences about the behavior of organized crime groups (OCGs) that are not generalizable to cases in the Global South. One of these inferences is that as non-ideological, opportunistic, profit-driven entities, OCGs use violence based on a logic of Rational Action that maximizes benefits and minimizes costs. Using the case of attacks against law-enforcement agents in Mexico, this paper argues that in the Global South, powerful OCGs with diverse interests have "bureaucratized" their violence through standardized routines which ensure an adequate average performance at the cost of occasional counterproductive outcomes.

Panel number: 11.19 - Presentation 11.19.4
Subversive schoolchildren?!

Author(s): de Winter (Marjolein), Avans Expertisecentrum Veiligheid, 's-Hertogenbosch, Netherlands
Smulders (Imke), Avans Center for Public Safety and Criminal Justice, 's-Hertogenbosch, Netherlands /

Abstract:
"Young people recruited for prostitution or drug trafficking: the way criminal organizations have influence on schools in the Netherlands" is the headline of an article in the Volkskrant in which the authors describe how criminal organizations try to recruit students at schools in the Netherlands. The signs of subversive crime at schools are clear and at the same time, schools seem to be looking away. This is partly due to the fact that it is an unknown and covert world, which makes it impossible to have a clear overview of the involvement of schoolchildren in organized crime. Not only within education, but also among the police, there is no clear overview of this phenomenon. In addition, teachers who are confronted with

signs of involvement of schoolchildren in subversive crime, do not know how to respond at these signals. Professional dilemmas and questions on issues such as privacy, safety and responsibility complicate this even further. Within this exploration we focus in particular on (future) professionals and answer the question how processes and mechanisms of subversive crime in relation to education work, what role (future) professionals and educational institutions, have and how their resilience to subversive crime can be improved?

Panel number: 11.20 - Presentation 11.20.1
New implementations on stalking profiling

Author(s): Aceranti (Andreas), University of Lugano LUdeS, Criminology, Lugano, Switzerland
Monte (Federica), University of Lugano (CH), Lugano, Switzerland / Milano (Rita), European Institute of Forensics and Biomedical Science, Psychology and Criminology, Milan, Italy / Margariti (Domenico), European Institute of Forensics and Biomedical Science, Psychology and Criminology, Milan, Italy / Aldrovandi (Elisabetta), European Institute of Forensics and Biomedical Science, Psychology and Criminology, Milan, Italy / De Filippo (Alfredo), University of Lugano LUdeS, Criminology, Lugano, Switzerland.

Abstract:
Stalking is referred to as the crime of the century. Criminology lists 5 profiles of stalkers: rejected, resentful, intimacy-seeking, incompetent suitor, predatory stalker. Individuals who stalk strangers and acquaintances are under-studied, although there's evidence suggesting a greater prevalence of psychopathology in those who stalk former partners. Although associated to stalking, the harassment act encompasses a wide range of behaviours, not all of which are stalking. Most definitions of stalking include the repeated targeting of the victim with harassment or chasing, but the border between legitimate courtship and stalking can be blurred. To be defined as stalking the behaviour must be unwanted and intrusive. Stalking can be associate with bullying. Considering the psychological and biological basis of the stalking phenomenon we have observed that in Italy the incidence of stalking and bullying have increased with the same path of the weakening of families. We believe stalking's best understood through a multi-dimensional model involving the stalker's relationship with the victim, his motivation, and the severity of the stalking behaviour. Observing the trends and considering a low-self esteem and inability to face defeats as the sources of both stalking and bullying, we believe that it's possible to individuate a sixth profile of stalker.

Panel number: 11.20 - Presentation 11.20.2
"I'm not Sherlock Holmes": Suspicions, secrecy and silence of transplant professionals in the human organ trade

Author(s): Ambagtsheer (Frederike), Erasmus MC / Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Netherlands
Van Balen (Linde), Erasmus MC / Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Netherlands

Abstract:
The human organ trade receives increasing attention from international (transplant) organizations, the media, researchers and non-profit organizations. Despite prohibition, the World Health Organization has estimated that approx. 10,000 organ transplantations take place illegally each year. Over the last few decades, a growing number of medical professionals from countries worldwide have been publishing reports in which they state to be 'unwillingly confronted' with patients whom they suspect underwent illegal organ transplantations abroad. This presentation resents the results of a qualitative interview study amongst 41 Dutch transplant professionals. The overarching aim was to acquire in-depth understanding of transplant professionals' experiences with and attitudes towards patients who purchase kidneys. We found that transplant professionals incidentally treat patients who are suspected of kidney purchases abroad. They however turn a blind eye to their patients' suspected purchases. Secrecy and silence function as a tacit agreement between patients and their caregivers which keeps the subject of kidney

purchase at a safe distance and allows transplant professionals to turn away from its suspected occurrence. They thus participate in the building of walls of secrecy and silence in the organ trade.

Panel number: 11.20 - Presentation 11.20.3
Tough love. How professionals get through to members of problematic youth groups

Author(s): de Jong (Jan Dirk), University of Applied Sciences, Leiden & Erasmus University Rotterdam, Leiden, Netherlands

Abstract:
Besides 'what works', the success of programs aimed at reducing delinquency and recidivism may heavily depend on 'who works'. Research on 'who works', however, is scarce. We found that youngsters from target groups described successful professionals to provide 'anger with love'. Our paper will focus on the perceptions of youngsters about the amount of 'anger with love' they receive from professionals. The central hypothesis is that 'anger with love is related to a higher level of wellbeing, a lower level of dependence on the (problematic) youth group and reduced level of delinquent behavior. The paper will include two studies. First, a qualitative study focusses on life histories of 13 young men with criminal records. In order to test if there is a relationship between perceptions about professional 'anger with love' and outcome measures, a second study was conducted among a convenience sample; 184 students. Preliminary analysis suggest that the professional 'anger with love' was indeed often mentioned as important by participants from the target group and that students who perceive their school counselor (an important key figure for students at Dutch universities) to provide both 'anger' and 'love' report, compared to other students, more satisfaction with life and less deviant behavior.

Panel number: 11.20 - Presentation 11.20.4
Body worn Cameras a Potential Countermeasure for Victims of stalking

Author(s): Mather (Rachel), The University of Portsmouth, Portsmouth, United Kingdom
Pakes (Francis), The University of Portsmouth, Portsmouth, United Kingdom / Ellis (Tom), The University of Portsmouth, Portsmouth, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Stalking is a crime that is currently underrepresented in the criminal justice system. Only 1% of stalking cases reported to the police in the UK are prosecuted (Paladin, 2017). This is low considering it effects 5 million individuals each year. Body worn cameras (BWC's) are currently effectively used by the police and have had positive effects with domestic abuse cases in the criminal justice system (Ellis at al., 2105; Owen et al). This project explores attitudes of the British public towards wearing a BWC if they were a stalking victim. A mixed-methods approach was employed, with a recruited 712 British adult respondents. The respondents self-completed an online survey and were asked hypothetically a) if they would wear a BWC to gain evidence or b) to deter a stalker. An overwhelming 98.2% of the respondents indicated they would be willing to wear a BWC to gain evidence and 92.4% would be prepared to wear one to deter a stalker. This project addresses, a gap in research and provides new strategies for countermeasures in stalking. Considering the extent of the growing problem stalking presents, these results indicate a clear incentive for the policy-makers to adopt these new technologies.

Panel number: 11.21 - Pre-arranged panel
WG-PLACE: Urban geographies of policing and social control 3

Author(s): Di Ronco (Anna), University of Essex, Colchester, United Kingdom

Abstract:
Policing, understood not only as the practices of police institutions but more broadly to include the role of other state and non-state agents in law enforcement, and social control are eminently spatial practices. However, it is not rare that criminologists either ignore the crucial importance of spaces of the city in

their analysis, or, when they address space, they limit it to mere container of social practices. Complex issues of spatiality and territoriality are often reduced to locations and spatial correlations. In this panel we intend to discuss how space matters to criminology, particularly when approaching issues of policing and social control.

Panel number: 11.21 - Presentation 11.21.1
Fear and Fantasy in the Smart City

Author(s): Pali (Brunilda), KU Leuven, Criminology, Leuven, Belgium
Schuilenburg (Marc), VU University Amsterdam, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Abstract:
The "smart city" has become the latest urban buzzword to rethink the elementary functions of the modern city. It attracts money, corporate power, and private tech companies (e.g. Tesla, Google, Cisco, IBM). The "smart city" has become a popular brand for several reasons: chiefly, it is presented as a value-neutral, objectivist, rational, and evidence-based concept. In this paper, we will question what we call the "non-ideology" ideology of the smart city and argue that the phenomenon of the smart city demands a critical criminological response as much as a philosophical one. First, we argue that instruments which were traditionally classified as tools of surveillance and control are now rebranded as essential components of the smart city-package in order to increase the properness of the city. Second, we consider how the smart city oscillates within a social imaginary populated by feelings of fear and fantasy. We conclude by suggesting that the smart city not only reproduces the social order, but also produces new social categories out of new forms of smart governance of crime and disorder.

Panel number: 11.21 - Presentation 11.21.2
Reading the city – "The world's still fine here"

Author(s): Brauer (Eva), German Police University, Munster, Germany

Abstract:
A central result of the ethnographic research project KORSIT is that the formation of subjective and intersubjective "meaning[s] of place[s]" (Meehan & Ponder 2002: 402) – like so-called 'danger zones' or 'hot spots' – serve as guidelines for police action in particular spaces. The police also attribute specific characteristics to groups of persons, which concern the categories class, ethnicity, age and gender. This knowledge about certain groups of people correlates with the knowledge about spaces. The police practices based thereon inevitably exert territoriality or create territories and spaces (Herbert 1997: 5). Inclusions and exclusions are defined by the police by co-determining hierarchies of movement and residence through control practices (Dörhöfer & Terlinden 2013). Furthermore, the police also possess the power to define who and what is to be regarded as "normal" in public space. The contribution is intended to provide insights into the spatial and space-constituting practices of the German police and thus to illustrate the connection between space, knowledge and intersectional categories, such as ethnicity, age and gender.

Panel number: 11.21 - Presentation 11.21.3
Security theatre in an age of smart cities: debunking surveillance discourses

Author(s): Melgaço (Lucas), Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Criminology, Brussels, Belgium
Van Brakel (Rosamunde), Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Law Science Technology and Society (LSTS), Brussels, Belgium / ,

Abstract:
This paper analyses discourses that surround the implementation of video surveillance technologies and their affordances in 'smart cities'. It discusses the main promises and drivers behind official discourses of smart city programmes in cities like São Paulo, Brazil and Brussels, Belgium but also brings selected examples from around the world. Two hypotheses will be discussed. The first works with the assumption

that the concept of smart cities and the implementation of surveillance programmes have a 'performative' role. The second hypothesis is that it is not security of citizens that is the main driver behind the implementation of the surveillance programmes but that it is economic and should be understood as 'surveillance capitalism'.

Panel number: 11.22 - Presentation 11.22.1
A study of Madrid: open data anda local security

Author(s): Sánchez (Ángel), Camilo José Cela, Madrid, Spain
Bermejo (Lara), Camilo José Cela, Madrid, Spain / Jordá (Carmen), Camilo José Cela, Madrid, Spain

Abstract:
The Geneva Declaration of Principles (CSMI, 2003) establishes the importance of creating and sharing public information for citizens. Many public administrations are implementing policies of transparency and publication of open data, by providing a large amount of information that can be used for academic purposes, allowing to obtain scientific knowledge (Tauberer, 2012); in this scenario, it is of great interest to study the contribution that these data make to criminology; specifically data at the local level, given their importance for security (Kapuy, 2004; UN, 2010 & 2015); The Madrid City Council currently provides open data at the local level, to be precise, variables of real interest for analysing security at the micro level and, on the basis of the results, generating criminal policy proposals that reduce and prevent certain types of crime. The present study has three aims: a) to know the security of Madrid by district. b) To identify criminological models that integrate the significant variables for each district. c) To generate public policy proposals according to the needs of each district. The methodology used will be based on the statistical analysis of the data provided by the Madrid City Council and the creation of heat maps.

Panel number: 11.22 - Presentation 11.22.2
The Role of Artificial intelligence (AI) in Committing Intellectual Property Crimes

Author(s): Nasheri (Hedi), Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, United States

Abstract:
AI will play a critical role in driving change in military, information, economic superiority, and the nature of security risks.. AI has become a new focus of international competition. AI is a strategic technology that will lead in the future; the world's major developed countries are taking the development of AI as a major strategy to enhance national competitiveness and protect national security. AI will have digital, physical, and political security implications, expanding existing threats, introducing new threats, and changing the character of threats. These changes could include the automation of social engineering attacks, vulnerability discovery, influence campaigns, terrorist re purposing of commercial AI systems, increased scale of attacks, and manipulation of information availability. A comprehensive policy and legislative plan on AI must address everything from building basic AI theory to partnerships with industry to fostering educational programs and building an AI-savvy society.

Panel number: 11.22 - Presentation 11.22.3
The security paradox

Author(s): Kruize (Peter), University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

Abstract:
In this presentation the focus will be on the effects of increased security to avoid abuse of personal information for profit in a digital environment. The case of NemID – a two stage secured digital signature in Denmark, used by public and private services – is discussed. The initial success and the ways offenders have developed a counter strategy. The change in victim profile is discussed as well as the weakened position of victims regarding creditors. The paradox of security seems to be that increased security is a disadvantage for victims to prove their innocence.

Panel number: 11.23 - Presentation 11.23.1
The role of the International Criminal Court in the terrorism cases as international crime

Author(s): KABBAHA (Ahmad), Université de Nantes, Nantes, France
SEYYED ESFAHANI (Hesam), Université de Moncton, Moncton, Canada

Abstract:
In the Al Mahdi Case, International Criminal Court (ICC) tried a terrorist case for the first time. He was a member of one terrorist group in North Africa. He was accused for destroying nine mausoleums and a mosque that were recognized as war crime by the ICC and was sentenced to nine years in prison. This trial is considered as an evolution of international justice and it's marked as a new stage in the judgment of terrorism cases. Recently, the second terrorism case, i.e. Al Hassan case, is presented before ICC. The charges hearing in scheduled to take place in 2019. These cases are considered as a turning point in the evolution of the ICC. Unlike the genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, terrorism is not listed in the ICC Statute. Even if in The United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court on 1998, it is recognized that the terrorist acts are "serious crimes" of concern to the international community, but claiming this offense was not defined, this crime is not including under jurisdiction of ICC. In this paper we analyze the role that could be played by the ICC in terrorism cases.

Panel number: 11.23 - Presentation 11.23.2
Uncovering and exploring the hidden social networks of 'lone actor' Jihadists.

Author(s): Bright (David), Flinders University
Whelan (Chad) / Harris-Hogan (Shandon)

Abstract:
Terrorism has often been considered a collective, organised activity. Indeed, one of the attractions to terrorist groups may be the establishment of a collective identity, via real-world or virtual relationships. Nonetheless, over the last few years, media, law enforcement and scholarly attention has turned toward the construct of the "lone actor" terrorist. The term has suffered from conceptual confusion and criticism, particularly with respect to the extent that such actors are radicalised and engage in terrorist attacks alone. The aims of this paper are: (1) to examine the extent and nature of interpersonal relationships these lone actor actors have with others; and (2) to determine whether such interpersonal relationships provided ideological or logistic support for extremist beliefs and activities. We collected open source information on the five lone actor terrorist attacks that have been perpetrated in Australia over the last 10 years. We employ a case study approach to examine the personal backgrounds of lone actors. We also use an ego-network design to examine the nature of relationships such lone actor terrorists have with others, including ideological influences and operational assistance with planned attacks. Implications for the lone actor concept and counter-terrorism policy are discussed.

Panel number: 11.23 - Presentation 11.23.3
Practices of Daily Life in the Narrations of Convicts and the Definitions Regarding Criminality

Author(s): Demez (Gonul), Akdeniz University, Antalya, Turkey
Timurturkan (Meral), Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Sociology, Burdur, Turkey / Tunca (Tugce), Akdeniz University, Antalya, Turkey / Cankurtaran (Selim), Ministry of Justice

Abstract:
In this study, first evidences of the project named "Socio-Cultural, Financial and Spatial Dynamics of Drug Addiction in the Narrations of Convicts" are discussed. The project is supported by The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey and carried out at Directorate of Probation, Antalya. This project consists of data obtained from face-to-face in-depth interviews with convicts who are on

probation due to crimes related to drug addiction and addiction. When studies on the subject is analyzed, it is understood that those sentenced due to the drug addiction or addiction-related crimes comprise the majority of the whole criminals in Turkey. Based on this information, the study focuses on the daily life strategies of individuals who are convicted of addiction-related crimes and their positioning of themselves in society with their identity of criminality. In this sense, their descriptions of urban spaces associated with crime and the way they consume such places are questioned. Within this framework, the strategies used by them while organizing their daily lives, their ways of dealing with routine problem are discussed based on themes formed by their narrations about social environment and socio-economic dynamics.

Panel number: 11.23 - Presentation 11.23.4
The "Onlife" Terrorism Threat to (cyber-)social security

Author(s): Antinori (Arije), "Sapienza" University of Rome (Italy), Rome, Italy

Abstract:
In recent years, the digital convergence and the spread of mobile culture in human interaction revealed the need to develop new paradigms in security studies, also as a result of the impact of the terrorist propaganda. The "mediamorphosis" of terrorism has given terrorist groups new capabilities to exploit internet and social mobile media. The role of the (cyber-)social ecosystem becomes more and more relevant, as well as the capability of exploiting its vulnerabilities with the aim to re-shape reality for terrorism purposes. Terrorist groups, individuals and followers are always looking for new strategies and tactics to achieve their goals. The lines between online and offline life, such as between virtual and real human experience, are blurring. The "onlife" scenario is to come in a few years. Then, in the near future, onlife ecosystem will be used by terrorists and, in general, hostile entities to undermine the democratic values and principles with the aim to spread disinformation for setting the bases to carry out attacks. Onlife terrorism will pose new challenges to national security and the safety of public, thanks to iper-complexity, Artificial Intelligence and post-truth warfare.

Panel number: 11.24 - Presentation 11.24.1
Portraits of 'women who kill' in crime news: the Amanda Knox case

Author(s): Martins (Marta), Communication and Society Research Centre (CECS), University of Minho, Braga, Portugal
Machado (Helena), University of Minho, Braga, Portugal / Khan (Sheila), Communication and Society Research Centre (CECS), University of Minho, Braga, Portugal

Abstract:
Media plays an important role in producing cultivations and representations on 'women who kill' in crime news. Generally, women who commit murder are portrayed as a mystic entity because of their alleged singularity and deviance. Taking inspiration from a feminist perspective, this paper conducts a historical analysis (2007-2017) of one hundred news related to the coverage of the Amanda Knox case. Our sample includes news published in newspapers of three European countries, namely Portugal, the United Kingdom and Italy. We argue that distinctive newspapers use convergent roads through contiguous development of a moral gender line fueled by the ideology of the patriarchal society that materializes the notion that female offenders 'disobey the laws of nature'. We conclude that the press with its style, treatment and tenor, tends to create distorted, sensationalized and stereotyped portraits of women´s criminal behavior as 'monsters', 'crazy' and 'masculine'. Additionally, different notions of "otherness" are reproduced: the foreigner and sexual predator woman.

Panel number: 11.24 - Presentation 11.24.2
HOMICIDAL AND SUICIDAL SHARP FORCE FATALITIES: MEDICO-LEGAL AND CRIMINOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Author(s): Terranova (Claudio), Interdisciplinary Centre of Social Sciences (CICS.NOVA), NOVA FCSH, Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal

Zancaner (Silvano), Unit of Legal Medicine, Department of Prevention, Azienda ULSS 3 Serenissima, Mestre, Venice, Italy / Zampini (Thomas), Legal Medicine, University of Padova, Padova, Italy / Doro (Luca), / Montisci (Massimo), Legal Medicine, University of Padova, Padova, Italy

Abstract:
A retrospective study on homicides and suicides by sharp force injuries was carried out on 37 cases (22 homicides, 15 suicide) as recorded by Padova and Venice Sections of Legal Medicine in the period 2004-2018. The aim of the study was to identify relevant clinical, necroscopic and criminological parameters that may be used to distinguish between the two considered manners of death. A data collection form was developed based on psychiatric/psychological traits related to suicide, on necroscopic features associated to a specific manner of death, on epidemiological Italian data on homicide and suicide, on victimological-criminological data. The following macroareas were considered: (1) Personal data, (2) circumstances of the event, (3) clinical data (4) autopsy findings, (5) toxicological analysis whenever mandated by the prosecutor. Each macroarea was subdivided in other sections that will be presented during the conference. Our results, consistently with the literature, showed that in the most part of the cases data deriving from crime scene investigation and autopsy clearly indicated the manner of death. Differential diagnosis between suicide and homicide requested in rare cases also the integrated analysis of clinical and criminological data.

Panel number: 11.24 - Presentation 11.24.3
Violence against healthcare workers in Slovenian emergency centres

Author(s): Lobnikar (Branko), University of Maribor, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, Ljubljana, Slovenia
Lobnikar (Branko), University of Maribor, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, Ljubljana, Slovenia /

Abstract:
The paper presents the preliminary results of a survey which is a part of a research project "Security of healthcare workers in patient treatment". The purpose of the project is to determine the pervasiveness of violence against healthcare workers and to establish a framework for functional training, enabling employees to respond to aggressive behaviour. The survey examined the prevalence of violence, identified the most common forms of employee victimization, the consequences, and the perceptions on the effectiveness of organizational policies dealing with violence at the workplace. The study was carried out in 2018 among 92 employees in 3 emergency centres of Slovenian hospitals. The results show that employees are more likely to face violent behaviour by patients or hospital visitor compared to the violent behaviour of colleagues. The majority of respondents (more than two thirds) were victims of verbal and psychological violence in the last year, whereas physical violence is also common (more than a third of respondents had experience in the past year). Being exposed to aggressive behaviour is usually accompanied by feelings of fear, danger, and insecurity. We conclude that practical training workshops for employees and more appropriate organizational security policies for responding to workplace violence should be implemented.

Panel number: 11.24 - Presentation 11.24.4
Balkan Homicide Study in Romania: discussion on preliminary results

Author(s): TRANDAFIR (ANDRA ROXANA), Unviersity of Bucharest, Romania

Abstract:
For the past years, several activities have been performed in connection with the Balkan Homicide Study (funded by the Max Planck Institute in Freiburg) in Romania. The presentation shall focus on how relevant prosecutor's offices and courts were chosen for the purpose of the study, in order to allow an uniform distribution at a national level based on several criteria, such as the distribution of the population for selected source cities, homicide rates, rural and urban areas, poverty etc. The second important point will be related to access to files and the challenges which were encountered during the demands for access, especially at a prosecutorial level. For the first time, the preliminary results will be presented and discussed.

Panel number: 11.25 - Presentation 11.25.1
Countering Violent Extremism: Community level barriers to building trust and resiliency

Author(s): DeMichele (Matthew), Chapman University, Sociology
Simi (Peter), RTI International, United States

Abstract:
A common narrative has emerged about countering violent extremism (CVE). This narrative describes CVE as an emergent field of practice that has a vital role to play in counterterrorism programs. However, these programmatic efforts have not been surrounded by equally robust evaluation efforts. CVE provides a proactive approach to prevent extremism, but there are many unanswered questions about what works, what doesn't work, and why certain things work or not. This gap in knowledge weakens the ability to design effective programs, create useful tools, and understand impacts stemming from CVE programming. We present initial findings from interviews with local stakeholders engaged in CVE programs in four states in the United States. These programs seek to address different community needs as they try to prevent extremism while developing community trust, building resiliency, and integrating influential members of the community. The interviews uncover creative efforts to develop counter violence strategies that maintain citizen rights and privacy, while presenting community needs and barriers.

Panel number: 11.25 - Presentation 11.25.2
Prison radicalisation: adressing the complexities

Author(s): Jokinen (Anniina), European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI), Helsinki, Finland

Abstract:
FAIR (Fighting Against Inmates' Radicalisation) is a project funded by the European Union's Justice Programme (2014–2020) involving nine EU-countries. For the past 1,5 years work has been done in collecting inspiring practices on tackling violent radicalisation in prisons, to survey prison staff on their needs and experiences and to develop and implement training for staff on the phenomenon. Findings from Finland provide some interesting examples of the work being done and demonstrate the growing need to better understand the topic and its complexities. Interviewed experts emphasized that cooperation between different authorities and organisations is the key in developing the work against violent extremism and radicalisation in general as well as in the prison context. The prison authorities are keen to learn more from countries which have worked longer on the topic and have experience of implementing e.g. rehabilitative programmes. Early identification and the ability to intervene in the radicalisation process are key factors for ensuring effective exit strategies. At the same time it is important to avoid stigmatizing different groups in prison, which may result in negative consequences and fuel resentment towards authorities.

Panel number: 11.25 - Presentation 11.25.3
Veiled Avowal?: The Discursive Case[s] of Shamima Begum.

Author(s): West (Robin), London Metropolitan University, London, United Kingdom

Abstract:
The British schoolgirl Shamima Begum left her East London home in 2015 to join the Islamic State 'seeking the perfect family life'. By 2019 she was held in a woman's internment camp with a young child voicing what became a highly public plea to be allowed to return home. She was subsequently stripped of her UK citizenship. The basis of this paper emerged from discussions with students at a London university studying Michel Foucault's theories of the discursive construction of subjectivity, some of whom were familiar with the area where Begum grew up. The paper explores the power structures and social

institutions, from juridical judgement and the categorisation of 'extremism' to politicised, and selective, media representations that compete in the process of Begum's subjectification. The paper argues that these discursive forces do little to engage with a sense of agency rooted in the social and emotional contexts that may have influenced her radicalisation and involvement with the Islamic State. The discursive representation of Begum and muting of the details of her own testimony raise issues for criminology in terms of the relationship between representations of gendered 'criminality', motherhood and the framing of extremist beliefs.

Panel number: 11.26 - Presentation 11.26.1
Task-related rule-breaking behavior in policing

Author(s): van Halderen (Robin Christiaan), Open University of the Netherlands/Avans University of Applied Sciences

Abstract:
Policing is probably more about sliding slippery slopes than most would expect. Often it seems police officers are confronted with situations in which rigidly adhering to rules and legislation would not lead to a preferable outcome. Moral deliberations seem to be one of the causes for bending or breaking rules, and is the essence of what is called "noble cause corruption". A more refined alternative concept has been proposed, termed "task-related rule-breaking behavior", in an attempt to stimulate further theoretical development and empirical research on the topic. The concept focusses less on the means-ends dilemma associated with the behavior and leaves room for alternative explanations. The concept is explained in more detail and the results of an empirical research on task-related rule-breaking behavior within the Dutch police are described. The following questions will be discussed: How is task-related rule-breaking behavior defined and related to other concepts (like noble cause corruption)? In what forms does it manifest itself within the Dutch police and which factors contribute to its appearance?

Panel number: 11.26 - Presentation 11.26.2
White-collar crime and criminological boundaries

Author(s): Nagels (Carla), Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium

Abstract:
This communication, dedicated to criminological knowledge about "white collar crime", aims to show how this particular object allows to think and practice criminology otherwise. To work on this object is to combine theoretical approaches that are generally exclusive but also to dare original theoretical constructions (micro-macro connection, Vaughan, 1992, 2007; social harm approach, Hillyard, Tombs, 2007; South, White, 2016) or objects (state-corporate crime, Kramer, Michalowski, 2006). In this scientific field, researchers constantly question the definition of their object. Both the acts themselves (deviance- harmfull behavior, delinquency) and the institutional reactions to them lead the researchers to transgress the borders of the penal field and thus, of traditional criminology. However, despite a diversity of approaches and ethical convictions of white-collar crime researchers, this field is actually relatively homogeneous.

Panel number: 11.26 - Presentation 11.26.3
The Globalization of White Collar Crime Scholarship: A Content Analysis of the Criminological Literature, 2011-2018

Author(s): McGurrin (Danielle), Portland State University, Portland, United States
Kresin (Kora), Portland State University, Portland, United States / Jarrell (Melissa), Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi, University College, Corpus Christi, United States / Ozymy (Josh), Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi, University College, Corpus Christi, United States

Abstract:
While much attention has been paid to the marginalization of white collar crime (WCC) studies in the broader discipline of criminology and criminal justice (CCJ), minimal research exists that specifically

examines the nature of this sub-field and its major contributors. Employing Friedrichs's typologies of white collar crime, we identify and analyze nearly 300 articles in 18 leading CCJ journals (2011-2018) to assess their crime/deviance classification, research methodology, nature of violation/offense, victimization, and criminal justice/regulatory system responses. Our preliminary findings demonstrate that while white collar crime scholarship continues to remain underrepresented in the criminological literature overall, a very small number of internationally-focused journals publish the vast majority of WCC scholarship by a growing number of global authors. Strongly qualitative in methodology with a dominant focus on both governmental and state-corporate crime, we investigate and evaluate the subject matter of these white collar crime articles and its relevance to the discipline of criminology and criminal justice.

Panel number: 11.27 - Presentation 11.27.1
Application of RIMES Instrument in Spain: Pilot project

Author(s): García-España (Elisa), Universidad de Málaga, Malaga, Spain
Diez-Ripollés (José Luis), Universidad de Málaga, Malaga, Spain

Abstract:
RIMES is a validated tool for comparing national crime control systems in accordance to the social exclusion generated on those groups prone to enter into conflict with the criminal law. This tool was submitted to a double process of validation by inter-judge agreement, where about 100 well-known international experts from 18 Western developed countries took part. The instrument comprises 39 indicators made up of current punitive rules and practices concerning nine relevant fields of penal intervention. It is able to measure in a comprehensive manner the social exclusion caused on suspects, defendants, offenders and ex-offenders by crime control systems of diverse Western industrialized countries. As a pilot project, this tool has been applied for first time in Spain. In this contribution the application of the RIMES instrument in Spain, the difficulties encountered and overcome, and the final Spanish results are going to be explained. The results indicate that, despite some difficulties, the tool responds to the proposed objectives and in Spain the social exclusion generated by the criminal control system is not high.

Panel number: 11.27 - Presentation 11.27.2
Unequal Distribution of Access to Public Safety: The Case of Local Governments in Chile

Author(s): Acevedo (Sebastian), University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom

Abstract:
"Unequal Distribution of Access to Public Safety: The Case of Local Governments in Chile" By Sebastian Acevedo Abstract: Chile is a peculiar case within Latin America considered one of the most violent regions in the world in crimes like homicides and violent robberies. Chile is situated on the top position of different indicators such as GDP per capita, Human Development Index, homicides rates and in the Global Peace Index. Nevertheless, over the last 15 years, crime has been positioned as the most relevant public problem. This concern contrasts with surveys in which the number of victims has declined. The problem is that not all the Chilean population has been benefited by this decrease. Behind the national averages are hidden multiple local realities evidencing the existence of "many Chiles". Access to public safety may depend on the socio-economic conditions of neighborhood and the resources of the local governments. This research is focusing in the unequal access to public safety from a multidimensional approach using variables such as victimization, fear of crime, evaluation of public policies, municipalities and police, social cohesion, anti-social behaviors. The main source of information is a Chilean local crime survey which is complemented with administrative records.

Panel number: 11.27 - Presentation 11.27.3
Social exclusion in South American criminal systems: RIMES, a measurement proposal

Author(s): Prado Manrique (Bertha), University of Malaga, Málaga, Spain

Abstract:
Criminal policy research in South America has focused on analyzing penal systems through their legislative policy and punitiveness. Intending to contribute to the South American political-criminal debate, it is proposed to evaluate penal systems of said region based on the level of social exclusion they generate on those groups prone into conflict with the criminal law. It will be applied a validated instrument capable of measuring the social exclusion caused by punitive rules and practices of the penal system on suspects, defendants, offenders and ex-offenders, called RIMES. The application of RIMES would lead to a better comprehension of South American criminal policy. Their findings would provide empirical information on the functioning of the components of South American penal systems. Likewise, its application would allow measuring the level of social exclusion in the analyzed criminal systems and make political-criminal comparisons between the different dimensions of the penal system. If the RIMES could not be applied to measure social exclusion in the South American penal systems, it would be clear the need to build a sub-instrument that reflects the socially exclusionary dynamic of the criminal policy of said region.

Panel number: 11.27 - Presentation 11.27.4
Digital Neighborhood Watch in Rotterdam

Author(s): Schram (Krista), Inholland UAS, Rotterdam, Netherlands
Zoutendijk (Jossian), Inholland UAS, Rotterdam, Netherlands / Eysink Smeets (Marnix), Inholland UAS, Rotterdam, Netherlands

Abstract:
Like many other Dutch cities, the city of Rotterdam propagates the use of digital neighbourhood watch by its inhabitants to make neighbourhoods safer. The expectation is that these digilantes will lessen crime, improve perceptions of security and strengthen the quality of life. But is that really the case? And if so: how? A study was conducted consisting of two parts: a reconstruction of the underlying policy theory and case studies of ten digital neighbourhood groups. Each case study comprised interviews with participants, non-participating residents, professionals and moderators and an analysis of the chat history. The study finds that a well-articulated policy theory is absent. The case studies showed no effects on crime levels, a dual effect on perceptions of security and incidental effects on quality of life. Some effects were found on intermediate goals such as strengthened social control, social cohesion and shorter lines between citizens and government. Success factors were identified. The study raises the question whether the instrumental perspective suffices to explain the popularity of groups like these in The Netherlands. Could it be that a more expressive function has to be added to the equation?

Panel number: 11.28 - Pre-arranged panel
Exploring and explaining the relationship between gender and crime: New findings from PADS+

Author(s): Treiber (Kyle), University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Abstract:
In this session we will characterize and then seek to explain the relationships between gender and crime across the period from adolescence into young adulthood, using data from the on-going longitudinal Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (PADS+) to test propositions from Situational Action Theory (SAT) relating to crime propensies, criminogenic exposure, and their interaction.

Panel number: 11.28 - Presentation 11.28.1

Exploring the relationship between gender and crime: Basic differences in crime involvement and its drivers

Author(s): Wikström (Per-Olof), University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper explores the basic relationships between gender and crime and its drivers, crime propensity and criminogenic exposure, moving beyond averages to consider differences within as well as between gender groups and implications for understanding the link between gender and crime.

Panel number: 11.28 - Presentation 11.28.2
Explaining gender differences in crime: How well can gender differences in crime involvement be explained by the person-environment interaction?

Author(s): Treiber (Kyle), University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper assesses how well gender differences in crime involvement can be explained by Situational Action Theory's main proposition that crime involvement is the outcome of an interaction between people's crime propensities and their criminogenic exposure. It makes use of PADS+'s unique social environmental data to highlight important differences in the nature of males' and females' exposure and response to criminogenic contexts.

Panel number: 11.28 - Presentation 11.28.3
Exploring gender differences in the drivers of crime: Developmental differences in males' and females' crime propensities and criminogenic exposure

Author(s): Roman (Gabriela), University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This paper will employ growth curves and longitudinal structural equation models to explore gender differences in developmental patterns of crime propensity and criminogenic exposure through adolescence and into young adulthood and their relationship to criminal careers.

Poster presentations

Poster n° 1
Forced or free Choice in Female criminal Life Course

Authors:
Adamchuk (Irit), Ashkelon Academic College, Israel
Abulafia (Judith), Ashkelon Academic College, Israel

Abstract:
The purpose of the present study was to qualitatively and quantitatively examine patterns of choices vs. compulsion process selection in the criminal lifestyle of women prisoners as reflected in their life stories. The participants were 30 female offenders on their first arrest. Data were collected by Life Story Approach interviews, semi-structured interviews and 12 closed questions relating to the offenses for which they were convicted. The analysis presented a model of female criminal life course based on positive or negative family dynamics that had developed and emulated passive or active identity. Passive or active decision-making processes and choices made in relation to education, career and intimate relationships were similar to those made in relation to criminal behavior. Over 50% of the participants described their decision-making processes as active, based on free choice of both normal and criminal life courses. These findings differ from most theoretical approaches that describe female criminal life courses as derivatives of various types of victimization by showing that women have a choice in favoring the path of delinquent lifestyle

Poster n° 2
Executioners at Work: A Trauma-Informed Perspective

Authors:
Johnson (Robert), American University, Washington DC, United States
Chiappetta (Casey), American University, Washington DC, United States

Abstract:
This poster will summarize exploratory research using a trauma framework to describe the experiences of execution team members. The research draws on three seminal texts that together offer an abundance of first-hand accounts of executions from different vantage points in the execution process: Death Work, an ethnography of an execution team over the course of three executions; Death at Midnight, a former Mississippi warden's memoir over the course of three executions; and The Execution Protocol, a study of Missouri's execution process covering X executions. Through these texts, we undertake a comprehensive review of the scholarship on the topic of executioners at work. We find that the ceremonial and professional execution protocol frames how execution team members perceive executions, and how they understand and engage with the potentially trauma-inducing responsibilities and pressures of their job. Examining the experiences of executioners within a trauma framework presents opportunities for conceptualizing the inner dynamics of how execution team members cope with the stress of their jobs.

Poster n° 3
Personality, Assortative Mating and Childbearing motivation

Authors:
Harel (Saray), Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel
Glicksohn (Joseph), Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel

Abstract:
The motivations leading to childlessness or childbearing are varied, and constructed according to social, cultural and psychological factors. This study assumes a personality structure at their base. The study examined the relationship between personality traits (the Eysenckian Big Three and Sensation Seeking) and one's childbearing motivation (positive and negative). The participants were married and unmarried

women with and without children by choice. Results show a personality profile of women without children presenting significantly high P scores in comparison with women with children and in comparison with the average P score for women in general, high sensation seeking score (indicative of a non-conformist way of life), along with low positive childbearing motivation score. The importance of this study resides in the construct of a cognitive-personality model which explains the degree of childbearing motivation and highlights the factors reinforcing conformist or non-conformist behavior within the social context in which they interact.

Poster n° 4
A Study on Understanding Risk Assessment in Japan

Authors:
Tomoto (Aika), Chiba Univercity, Chiba, Japan

Poster n° 5
Officer Involved Shooting Investigations - Considering Models of Independence and Steps Toward Transparency

Authors:
Kuhns (Joe), University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, United States

Abstract:
Officer-involved shootings (OIS) remain a challenging and often controversial aspect of the law enforcement process in the United States and elsewhere. The policies and practices associated with OIS investigations are critically important to law enforcement agencies, communities, offenders and victims, the broader criminal justice system, and other stakeholders. Unfortunately, there is a rather limited academic and practitioner literature that focuses on OIS investigations. Further, it is apparent that widespread variation exists in use of force policies and practices regarding how law enforcement conducts OIS investigations. This poster will highlight some models of investigative independence and offer investigative transparency steps that may be useful for law enforcement agencies that are interested in improving both.

Poster n° 6
Behavioral profiling to detect potential threats in cyberspace

Authors:
Hario (Daiji), Setsunan University, Neyagawa city, Japan

Abstract:
Is it possible to utilize behavioral profiling through social network analysis to detect a high risk person and threats on cyberspace ? This research attempts to illustrate the possibilities for identifying cyber criminals identity and potential threats through analyzing social networks, with the aim to provide a reliable means to detect a high risk person on SNS for cybercrime investigation.

Poster n° 7
The Numbers Game: Quota-Driven Drug Policing in China

Authors:
Shi (Haitao), University of Edinburgh

Abstract:
Quotas exist implicitly in many police organisations. While the existence of quotas is often closely guarded in the West (Eterno, Verma, & Silverman, 2016), it is an open secret among police officers in China. Unlike a performance guideline, quotas typically involve intangible force that punishes or unfairly treats the police officers who fail to reach the requirement. Due to the political sensitivity, empirical

studies about the police in China remain scant. Conducting a survey in a police university followed by a quantitative analysis becomes a popular approach as a compromise. However, these researches fall short of depicting a full pattern of police culture and including consideration of the quota, which plays a significant role in shaping this pattern. Reflecting on my fieldnotes from 6 months' participant observation and a transcription of 20 semi-structured interviews with anti-drug front-line police officers and their leaders in Jixiang City, China, this paper uncovers the reasons why quotas are so entrenched, illustrates how the crime numbers game is played, and examines how quotas impact on police culture and practices.

Poster n° 8
Promoting prisoners' positive attitudes towards participating in a restorative justice process: The effects of a victim awareness process

Authors:
Peleg Koriat (Inbal), The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel
Weimann-Saks (Dana), The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel

Abstract:
Recent research shows that law enforcement systems are increasingly using outdated and ineffective methods of punishment. Dissatisfaction with this situation has led to a quest for alternatives. Many of the new alternatives being examined are based on the concept of restorative justice. In the present study we conducted an empirical experiment to examine whether exposure to a partial and indirect restorative process (i.e., viewing a short film in which the victim of a criminal offense relates her personal story) would affect prisoners' attitudes towards participating in restorative justice practices. 133 male prisoners from two Israeli prisons participated in the study. The findings indicate that participants who were exposed to the experimental video were more aware of the harm caused to the victim than those who were not. By employing this simple exposure to a victim's story, we heightened the prisoners' awareness of the harm she had experienced. Heightening of awareness is an important stage in rehabilitation in general and in motivating the prisoner towards restorative processes in particular. Additionally, participants who viewed the video showed a higher level of willingness to participate in restorative justice processes than those who did not view it.

Poster n° 9
Home of the Free? Mass Incarceration in the United States

Authors:
Kinkade (Patrick), Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, United States
Polzer (Katherine), Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, United States

Abstract:
It is an irony that America is often referred as "the home of the free." The truth of the matter is that the United States is one of the most punitive countries on earth. As of 2017 the incarceration rate in this country topped 666 per 100,000 people, the second highest on the planet, and its prisons house 22% of the world's prisoners while its citizenry only comprise 4.4% of the world's population. The current project will explore the reasons behind this astronomically high incarceration rate looking beyond simple and politically safe explanations that confer responsibility to such things as a rise in crime or a shift in national demographics. The presentation will also highlight the racial politics that drive the disproportionate representation of people of color in the American criminal justice system. Suggestions about changes to the system in relation to non-violent and victimless offenders will be made and the consequences to families, communities and the country as a whole will be described.

Poster n° 10
The restorative approach to gender based violence suffered by minorities: preliminary results of qualitative empirical research

Authors:
Serramià Balaguer (Laura), University of Lleida, Lleida, Spain
Villacampa Estiarte (Carolina), University of Lleida, Lleida, Spain

Abstract:
This contribution aims to show the preliminary results of qualitative research carried out with professionals from both the Spanish welfare and associational system as well as the criminal justice system. Its main objective consists, on the one hand, in showing their opinion about the applicability of restorative justice methods to deal with gender-based violence crimes committed against victims belonging to certain cultural minorities conforming the nowadays Spanish society (African, Muslim, Pakistani and Gypsy), given that the current Spanish legislation bans the use of mediation in this types of offenses. On the other hand, the second objective for this analysis consists in verifying whether these population groups turn to the criminal justice system to resolve such a victimization events and in determining the difficulties they might find in doing so, in order to construct a particularized and more satisfactory model for their visibility in the justice system. The methodology implemented to undertake this research is based on the use of in depth and unstructured interviews, covering an intentional sample of 16 professionals in the field.

Poster n° 11
What social representations of sex offenders among prison officers?

Authors:
Kinard (Annabelle), University of Liege
Renard (Manon)
Glowacz (Fabienne)

Abstract:
Since the 1990s, there have been many legal and health advances in the intervention of sexual delinquency. In this way, studies have interested on professional and public attitudes associated with sex offenders and question their influence on social reintegration and engagement in a withdrawal process. Church II et al. (2008) showed that professionals working with sex offenders felt more positive attitudes towards them than police and prison officers who are not in direct contact with them. Our study focuses on the social representations of the general population regarding sexual offenders and those of prison officers who are or not in direct contact with incarcerated sex offenders. A questionnaire consisting of the 'Community Atittude towards Sexe Offenders Scale' and the 'Atittude towards treatment of sex offenders Scale' was distributed to officers of a penitentiary institution (n=53), 79% (n=42) of whom are in direct contact with sexual offenders. This questionnaire was also distributed online for people in the general population (n=248). Unlike the study by Church II et al. (2008), the results showed more negative representations (t = 4.50 and p = 0.0002) for all prison officers (M=58.38, SD= 8,47) compared to the general population (M=52.5, SD=9,39).

Poster n° 12
Utilizing Autonomous Real-time Edge Video Analytics for Detecting Street Crimes

Authors:
Reid (Shannon) /Tabki (Hamed) / Ravindran (Arun) / Rozier (James) / Neff (Christopher) Mendieta (Matias) / Rogers (Samuel)
University of North Carolina at Charlotte, United States

Abstract:
Modern policing is continually working to improve how it monitors and responds to criminal activity. This

push toward innovation needs to be coupled with community collaboration in order to build legitimacy around these advancements. This poster overviews the development and implementation of an autonomous, context-aware sensing system that utilizes real-time video analytics next to the video cameras (edge video analytics) to detect street crimes. The multi-step project leverages recent advances in edge computing, computer vision, and deep learning, and extends them, to enable real-time detection and tracking to completely integrate this technology into the community environment, without the need to store and save the actual video data and transfer them to the cloud, thus potentially addressing citizen privacy concerns.

Poster n° 13
The value of the use of bodycams by police officers, the perception of the citizen.

Authors:
Verheyden (Lydia) / Vanderhallen (Miet), University of Antwerp, Belgium

Abstract:
A bodycam is used to register the interaction between police and civilians. It is a portable video/audio recording system worn on the body of a police officer. Research shows that the impact of the use of bodycams varies (Goodall, 2007; ODS Consulting, 2011; Farrar et. al., 2013; White, 2014; Soussa et.al., 2015; Ariel et. al. 2015; Edmonton Police Service, 2015; Braga et. al., 2018): a preventive and dissuasive effect, a contribution to the investigation and prosecution process, serves as additional evidence, reduction of complaints against police officers and improve public confidence and legitimacy of the police. However, there is also the other side of the coin: sufficient financial resources are needed, police officers must be trained and the violation of privacy. Hence, safety and privacy need to be balanced. Despite the fact that no legal regulation was provided, bodycams have been used sporadically in Belgium since 2009. Finally in may 2018 a separate legal basis for the use of bodycams by police officers, has entered into force. As a result, the major of Antwerp has given the starting signal on 31 august 2018 for the implementation of bodycams in Antwerp. Little is known about the perception of the citizens of Antwerp. An online survey, using a convenience sample, was conducted to explore the perception of the citizen regarding the balance between safety and privacy on using bodycams by the police. In total, 244 respondents filled in the questionnaire. Findings show that they acknowledge various benefits of the use of bodycams resulting in a majority of 86% that favours the use of bodycams. At the same time, however, they problematize the possible violation of their privacy.

Poster n° 14
Burl poaching from coast redwoods in Northern California. How do offenders do it?

Authors:
Marteache (Nerea), California State University San Bernardino, San Bernardino, CA, United States
Pires (Stephen), Florida International University, Miami, FL, United States

Abstract:
Coast redwoods are the tallest living tree species and one of the longest-living organisms on Earth, with lifespans that can extend 2,500 years. Burl poaching from a living tree leaves a wound, making it susceptible to insects, disease, and even death. A spate of burl poaching incidents have riddled the Redwood National and State Parks (Northern California) in recent years. Despite its importance, systematic research on this issue is lacking. This study uses the concept of choice structuring properties (Cornish and Clarke 1987) to understand in depth how offenders commit these crimes, and what factors influence their decision making process at the micro-level. A number of initiatives directed to prevent this crime are discussed.

Poster n° 15
Policing Violence in Close Relationships

Authors:
Fagerlund (Monica), University of Helsinki, Finland

Abstract:
Violence in close relationships – more commonly conceptualised in the literature as domestic violence, family violence or intimate partner violence – has long been more accepted, from a legal perspective, than violence towards strangers and in public places. However, condemnation of this type of violence has changed remarkably during the past few decades both internationally and in Finland. Legal reforms have resulted in changes affecting the focal point of intervening in violence: police response. This study, comprising four sub-studies, examines how violence in close relationships is conceptualised and defined as a crime in Finland. It does so by focusing on the police as the gatekeepers to the criminal justice system, and on a key legislative transition point: the incorporation of the definition of 'close relationship' into the Criminal Code in 2011. Since this legal reform, all assaults, including petty assaults in close relationships, have been subject to public prosecution. This has affected the preconditions of policing and led to a mandatory recording policy for assault crimes occurring between people in a close relationship. The study presents the first empirical findings related to this policy transition in relation to definitions and conceptualisations of violence in close relationships used by the police.

Poster n° 16
The attribution of blame to hate crime victims

Authors:
Szontagh (Veronika Anna), EMTA-ELTE Lendület SPECTRA Research Group

Poster n° 17
Public attitudes towards probation

Authors:
Tomasek (Jan), Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic

Abstract:
The poster summarizes findings from the research carried out by the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention in 2018 and focused on the attitudes of the Czech public towards probation. It was revealed that this type of working with offenders has the necessary support of the majority of respondents. On the other hand, it cannot be overlooked that the very exercise of supervision is linked by them to relatively strict conditions and to a limited range of offenders. More positive attitudes to probation were related to greater awareness of criminal justice system and crime trends. In this respect, the good news from the research is the fact that, compared to the previous 1998 study, the number of citizens who have at least a basic awareness of the activities of the Probation and Mediation Service in the Czech Republic has grown substantially.

Poster n° 18
Young people as victims: an experience with many faces

Authors:
Pérez Jiménez (Fátima), University of Málaga, Málaga, Spain
Sánchez Fernández (Alba), University of Málaga, Málaga, Spain
Mitkova Mitova (Eli), University of Málaga, Málaga, Spain

Abstract:
The present study aims to determine the prevalence of victimization and polyvictimization in a community sample of Spanish adolescents. The sample was randomly recruited from 17 secondary schools in south Spain; consisted of 2.469 youth between twelve and eighteen years old, 51,6% males and 48,4%

females. The Spanish version of the Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire was applied, assessing six aggregate categories of childhood victimization (conventional crimes, caregiver, peer and sibling, witnessed and indirect, sexual, and electronic victimization). A total of 90,9% of adolescents reported at least one type of victimization during their lives, and 75,5% during the last year. They were generally more exposed to conventional crimes (76,2%) and witnessing and indirect victimization (67,5%) during both periods. The most usual experiences suffered by boys during the last year were peer and sibling victimization (51,1%) and conventional crimes (49,9%). Girls were generally more exposed to sexual (71%), electronic victimization (60,6%) and emotional abuse by caregivers (61,4%). This study adds new information on juvenile victimization in the international context and completes the data on the Spanish youth population. The official records suggest a low level of victimization between juveniles: however, the results of this type of research must be taken into account to be able to take preventive action.

Poster n° 19
Hate crime monitoring system in Finland

Authors:
Rauta (Jenita), Police University College, Finland

Abstract:
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, the reports have been compiled annually by the Police University College. 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. The annual reports are based on the suspected hate crimes reported to the police and retrieved from the national police information system. This poster gives an overview of the hate crime data collection methodologies in Finland.

Poster n° 20
Changing patterns of conviction in a core-periphery hierachy in flux

Authors:
Giedraitis (Vincentas), Vilnius University
Alekneviciene (Jolanta), Vilnius University

Abstract:
From the time of Lithuania's 1991 re-declaration of independence from the Soviet Union, we find that, based on data collected from the Statistics Lithuania and the Prison Department of Lithuania, the prisoner population and types of convictions in Lithuania has been in a constant state of flux. Many factors can explain why the prison population may grow or contract, but our focus is on external economic factors, such as broader economic cycles. In our current research, using a world-systemic framework, the relationship between structural unemployment and crime is studied. In Lithuania, this is driven by the gradual but persistent shift from employment in agriculture (presently 4% of GDP and falling) to the service service sector (73% of GDP and rising), suggesting Lithuania is rising in the core-periphery hierarchy (Giedraitis et. al. 2012). In 1998, about 19% were employed in agriculture related work, which then constituted about 9% of the country's GDP. This similarly suggests that forms of convictions are changing. For example, newly independent Lithuania in the early 1990s had a larger prisoner population composed of those who commited petty crimes, and we hypothesize that "knowledge economy" related crimes are on the rise. This reflects that changing nature of the Lithuanian economy, as its economic system becomes increasingly oriented towards the service sector and more specifically towards a "knowledge economy. In this research, we analyzed the relationship between prison populations and types of crime committed and economic cycles.

Poster n° 21
Emerging threats in illicit waste trafficking and measures for prevent them

Authors:
Kankaanranta (Terhi), Police University College, Finland, Tampere, Finland
Suvantola (Leila), University of Eastern Finland, Joensuu, Finland

Abstract:
Illegal waste trafficking (IWT) was examined from three different aspects: analyzing the emerging threats posed by illicit waste trafficking via the Delphi technique, points of intervention utilizing crime script analysis and identifying new preventative measures by using the theory of 25 techniques of situational crime prevention. The study revealed that resourcing of law enforcement is assumed to remain low also in the future. Meanwhile, the economic drivers of cross-border illicit waste crimes are significant and increasing. Preventative measures identified would increase the effort and risk, reduce the rewards and provocations, and eliminate the excuses for committing crimes. The primary point of intervention is pre-crime. E.g. a waste management quality standard could be set for companies. In addition, increased environmental and employment protection in receiver countries would reduce the rewards for traffickers.

Poster n° 22
Trends in Juvenile Criminality and Criminal Policy towards Juveniles in the Czech Republic

Authors:
Hulmakova (Jana), Institut of Criminology and Social Prevention, Praha, Czech Republic

Abstract:
As in some other countries, in the Czech Republic was possible to observe in the long-term a decline in registered juvenile criminality. This trend is confirmed by the results of self-report research. Significant changes have also been made in criminal and sanction policy applied to juveniles. In the long-term, the reduction was particularly apparent in numbers of imprisoned juveniles in pre-trial detention. The poster is focused on describing these trends and possible factors that have affected them, such as e. g. the introduction of specialized juvenile justice system and the changes in legislation of punishing juveniles by the Juvenile Justice Act, which came into force in 2004. Current problems related to the application of alternative sanctions and diversions in the case of juvenile offenders will be also mentioned.

Poster n° 23
Are you too young or too delinquent? The question of psychosocial maturity among adolescents

Authors:
Damit (Camille), University of Liege, Belgium
Mathys (Cécile), University of Liege, Belgium

Abstract:
This study aims investigate if psychosocial maturity differences in young men aged 14-30 are linked to age variable or to delinquent status. Developmental criminologists perceive psychosocial maturity as a main predictor of desistance and this capacity grows up to 25 years olds. Psychosocial maturity includes three interrelated components: "temperance" (self control and low levels of aggressiveness) "perspective" (taking into account one's actions implications for the others and perceiving short and long-term consequences.), and "responsibility" (resistance to peer influence). Adolescents, and especially juvenile delinquent, present vulnerabilities to these characteristics but it's unclear if some differences or similarities between profiles could be identified. In this view, we collected data among two convenience samples of Belgian youths: one "delinquent" (youth detention centers, prisons, probation services, etc.) and one "non delinquent" (secondary schools, social networks,…) (n=180). In each sample, in order to

examine the age variable, three sub-groups are identified (14-17/18-25/26-30 years olds). We used measures of self-reported delinquency (to distinguish the two samples) and standardised measures related to the three components of psychosocial maturity. Futures univariate analyses (test t, anova, …) will be run to compare the subsamples and highlight intra-group differences, with age as the main factor, or inter-groups with delinquent status as the main factor. According to developmental theory, we will expect to observe significant differences depending on age, among all youths, with youngest ones presenting low levels of psychosocial maturity. We will discuss these implications for the field of criminology and the understanding of juvenile delinquency.

Poster n° 24
International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD)

Authors:
Marshall (Ineke Haen), Northeastern University, Boston, United States
Steketee (Majone), Verwey-Jonker Institute, Utrecht, Netherlands
Enzmann (Dirk)
Kivivuori (Jannne), University of Helsinki, Criminology and Penal Policy, Helsinki, Finland
Markina (Anna), University of Tartu, Tallinn, Estonia
Birkbeck (Christopher), Salford University, United Kingdom

Abstract:
This poster provides an overview of the results of the third sweep of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD), a large ongoing international collaborative survey study of 7th, 8th and 9th graders, focusing on delinquency, victimization, and substance use. The poster also presents information on the adjusted ISRD research protocol for the fourth sweep (ISRD4), planned for September 2010-August 2022.

Poster n° 25
Elderly persons as victims of criminal offenses in Poland

Authors:
KARASZEWSKA (HANNA), University of Adam Mickiewicz in Poznań (Poland), Poznań, Poland

Ealderly persons are treated as a special category of people exposed to harm, discrimination and crimes. In Poland, in the category of criminal offenses, each year there are more applications of fraud for the „grandson" or „policeman" method. This fraud, in according to the Polish Criminal code, is punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years. Counteracting crimes is possible through reliable information on danger not only in the media, but also thanks to actions at the local level. These actions concern lectures about ways of fraudsters using mentioned above method, but also show the psychosocial consequences of being a victim of fraud and indicate the possibility of dealing with a difficult situation. The paper will present issues related to crimes committed on elderly persons, statistical data and preventive interventions directed to the elderly persons. Issues related to victimization will also be presented.

Poster n° 26
Social Disorganization and Collective Efficacy in Urban Residential Neighborhoods

Authors:
Kay (Ramona), Catholic University Eichstaett-Ingolstadt, Eichstaett, Germany

Abstract:
Based on ideas of the Theory of Social Disorganization (Shaw/McKay 1942/1969) the poster presents a social area analysis with administrative data of urban districts in Cologne and Hamburg (Germany) and data of the third wave of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD-3). Multivariate Methods of analysis are used to test the hypotheses (1) if the determinants of social disorganization, namely

structural and cultural disorganization (Kornhauser 1978, Sampson/Groves 1989), can be identified and (2) if districts with higher levels of disorganization have in return lower degrees of collective efficacy.

Poster n° 27
Probation officers in Poland - an important instrument in the system of prevention and rehabilitation

Authors:
Silecka-Marek (Ewelina), University of Adam Mickiewicz in Poznań, Poznań, Poland

Abstract:
The probation officer is an important instrument of social control and social rehabilitation impact on both minors and adults. He faces new challenges resulting from socio-economic changes, and in the changing social reality, the behavior of defendants also changes. This requires the probation officer to be mindful, flexible, and respond quickly to the rehabilitation needs of supervised. For many years, there has been a tendency in Poland to organize preventive and rehabilitation activities for offenders as much as possible in libertarian environment. This results, among other things, from criticizing the penalty of deprivation of liberty, which does not fully implement the goals set for it, disappointing with its results and thus searching for more effective ways of transforming, modifying or modeling the attitudes and behaviors of socially maladjusted people. It is worth taking a look at the legal and pedagogical impacts taken by court probation officers.

Poster n° 28
#MeToo movement and restorative justice: Exploring the views of the public

Authors:
Klar-Chalamish (Carmit), Bar-Ilan University, Israel
Peleg Koriat (Inbal), The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel

Abstract:
In October 2017 women around the world started using the hashtag #MeToo in social media to identify themselves as victims of sexual assault. In many cases the women then shared their story, in some cases stating the name of the perpetrator. The present study (N=264) examines "the day after" the campaign, and proposes that it be viewed as a platform for expressing dissatisfaction with the way society and the legal system deals with sexual assault. It examines how the outcry of millions of women around the world can be channeled towards developing alternative ways for dealing with sexual assault, focusing on restorative-justice (RJ) as an option which can expand the range of possible responses and increase victims' access to justice. The study also empirically examined the public's attitudes towards the #MeToo movement and participation in RJ processes in sexual assault cases. The findings reveal a positive correlation between support for the campaign and support for alternative ways for dealing with sexual assault in general, and RJ in particular. Establishment of an RJ program that is accessible to a wide range of victims can constitute an opening for change and add a new layer to the social-public implications of the #MeToo movement.

Poster n° 29
Post-traumatic Integration: Psychosocial Support to Frontline Workers for Refugees in Europe

Authors:
Parmentier (Stephan), University of Leuven, Belgium
Hein (Laura), University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium
Saeed (Huma), University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

Abstract:
Research findings tell us that around half of the refugees who arrive in Europe are experiencing psychological distress resulting from trauma. As many as half of those refugees could be suffering from

posttraumatic problems, including posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Posttraumatic consequences are often overlooked, simply because most front-liners - people in direct contact with arriving asylum seekers like aid workers, educators, etc. - are not aware of them and/or do not have a background as psychiatrists/psychologists. Training of competent providers is therefore crucial in overcoming these challenges. The EU-funded intervention project on 'Post-traumatic Integration' (2017-2019) is intended to enable non-specialist refugee-care providers to identify and to give low-level psychosocial support and early low-level mental health interventions to refugees with post-traumatic problems (and PTSD). The seven consortium partners (from Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Germany, Greece, Slovakia, and Slovenia) will produce the following deliverables: (1) a comprehensive Needs Assessment Report for the seven countries involved; (2) Awareness Raising Guidelines; (3) Action Sheets; (4) a Post Traumatic Integration e-Platform; and (5) Post Traumatic Integration mobile applications. More information can be found on the website: www.posttraumatic-integration.eu.

Poster n° 30
Testing the Situational Action Theory's perception-choice process using randomized scenarios.

Authors:
Chrysoulakis (Alberto), Malmö university, Malmö, Sweden

Abstract:
The "perception-choice process" is, according to the Situational Action Theory, the explicit mechanism linking an individual to its immediate environment. It explains how the interaction between a person and a setting might render in a rule-breaking act by the actor first perceiving an act and subsequently choosing to carry it out. Prior work has used randomized scenarios to test the perception-choice process mainly focusing on the projected use of violence, and has generally found that crime prone individuals assessing criminogenic settings are more likely to choose rule-breaking alternatives. The current study aims to expand our knowledge about the perception-choice process by also testing other form of rule-breaking behaviour (i.e. fraud), as well as testing it at two different time points. Data is derived from the longitudinal project Malmö Individual and Neighbourhood Development Study (MINDS) and the results are based on Bayesian analyses. Results are discussed against a backdrop of theoretical implications.

Poster n° 31
Neurocriminal analysis of terrorist radicalization

Authors:
GINER ALEGRIA (CESAR AUGUSTO), UCAM Murcia, Spain
RUIZ ORTIZ (SALVADOR), VALENCIA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY, Spain
MARTINEZ MARIN (JOSE), UNIVERSIDAD OBERTA DE CATALUNYA, Spain

Abstract:
From a psycho-criminological perspective, terrorism represents one of the expressions of violence that reflects the articulation of a behavior of systematic homicide enshrined in specific mental structures placed at the service of the justification of the pattern of aggression. A mixed methodology is used, combining the qualitative and quantitative methods. Most experts who have had contact with terrorists say they are not pathological people in the traditional sense of the word. Even in immolating oneself, there would not necessarily be a mental pathology behind it. Life can be given for an ideal without there being a psychiatric disorder itself. Violent attitudes and aggressiveness have a neuronal origin detected by recent research in the field of neurology. Very specific deficits in the structure of the brain seem to underlie violent tendencies. Yang et al. found that a decrease in the white matter of the prefrontal cortex responded to a decrease in cognitive resources, both to persuade or manipulate other people, and to make decisions at specific moments. We can highlight how an increase in serotonergic activity would increase the activity of the prefrontal cortex, which would cause the inhibition of the activity of the amygdala and consequently the aggressive behaviors.

Poster n° 32

European Countries; Laws and Regulations with match-fixing.

Authors:
GINER ALEGRIA (CESAR AUGUSTO), UCAM Murcia, Spain
GONZALEZ BONILLA (JOEL), UCAM Murcia, Spain

Abstract:
On the occasion of the UEFA Euro 2020, this article has the clear objective to gather all the laws about the match fixing in the different countries where a match of the competition will be played. The match fixing is regulated by two organisms. On one hand the state, who regulates the laws and on the other hand the federations, who regulate the normative to be followed (disciplinarian code). In this article we want to deepen into the legislative form of each country, and observe how they can approach this problem. We'll see how depending in each country, the same criminal act, as in match fixing, have different forms to prosecute it. Regarding the normative part, the federation of each territory will be in charge of establishing an ethical code for its players. That is why we will explain one by one the way in which they face the match fixing, as depending on the territory, different ways of prevention and punishment are chosen.

Poster n° 33
Penal Populism and Democracy in the Courts

Authors:
López (Judit), Universitat de Girona, Spain

Abstract:
Penal populism has been a sensitive issue in criminology for the past decades. Even though there is a vast literature on the topic, only recently some academics have focused on the correlation that may exist between deliberative democracy theory, its participatory institutions, like the Jury, and penal populism. The aim of these studies is to know if penal populism should be addressed with "more democracy", involving citizens in penal practice, or with "less democracy", leaving all penal practice in the expertise of experts. The present poster lays out a literature review of the research on this topic, conducted mostly in the United States of America, United Kingdom and Spain. Two main positions are identified. On the one hand, the claim that participatory institutions offer political and procedural benefits, as well as enhancement of democratic values in Courts. On the other hand, the argument stating that lay population does not have neither the expertise nor the motivation to release a verdict.

Poster n° 34
Improving perpetrators treatment and victims support in cases of domestic and gender-based violence in the Czech Republic

Authors:
Preslickova (Hana), Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Prague, Czech Republic
Roubalova (Michaela)
Peškova (Martina)

Abstract:
The aim of the poster presentation is to introduce future preparing project which will be executed by the Institute of Criminology and social prevention (IKSP) of the Czech Republic. The project focuses on the perpetrator's treatment system in cases of domestic and gender-based violence (DGBV) and support for their victims in the Czech Republic. Although a wide variety of strategies have been employed to tackle the DGBV issue in the Czech Republic, there is no systematic and uniform approach to treat DGBV perpetrators. Moreover, previous national research executed by the IKSP has shown that merely 17 % of domestic violence's victims report the crime to the police. Pure reporting rate is often caused by victim´s fear of revenge from the abusive partner. Further research confirms that reporting domestic violence to the police may actually result in higher risk of repeat victimization. That being said, we believe that the

issue of DGBV perpetrators should receive more attention and steps need to be taken to implement effective intervention strategies in order to reduce risks of re-offending.

Poster n° 35
Spatial distribution of crime in Cracow (Poland) – crime mapping technology in crime prevention. Case study of the spatial relation between crime and places of alcohol distribution.

Authors:
Klakla (Jan Bazyli), Jagiellonian Univesity in Cracow, Kraków, Poland
Szafrańska (Michalina), Jagiellonian Univesity in Cracow, Kraków, Poland

Abstract:
Geographical factors of crimes are demonstrated by the researchers associated with various scientific disciplines that analyze urban crime such as urban sociology, geography of crime or criminology. Those factors indicate not only that crimes in urban areas are committed in defined places but also that the spatial distribution of crime significantly depends on many spatial conditions, that may both attract or distract criminal activity. The poster will present Polish perspective in the use of crime map technology in the local crime prevention policy. It will also provide unique contribution to the empirical studies on crime distribution. We will present the results of the explanatory spatial analysis of crimes committed in Cracow in the years 2016-2018. Especially we will focus on the relation between crime distribution one specific spatial condition, which is location of 24/7 liquor stores and other places of alcohol distribution as we believe that the nature of social activities that are undertaken in particular places plays a major role in shaping spatial distribution of crime within the city.

Poster n° 36
Cohort profile of a prospective cohort study on well-being and victimization among university students (WaVaS)

Authors:
Fieuw (Aude), Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium
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Favril (Louis), Ghent University, Faculty of Law and Criminology, Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP), Ghent, Belgium
De Moor (Sabine), Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium
Pauwels (Lieven), Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP), Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium
Vander Beken (Tom), Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP), Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium
Vandeviver (Christophe), Ghent University, Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, Ghent, Belgium

Abstract:
Sexual and physical victimization is a common problem among university students. Their active nightlife, exposure to alcohol and drugs and young age make them particularly vulnerable for both types of victimization. The consequences of these incidents may be severe, including mental health outcomes such as depression, post-traumatic stress symptoms, anxiety, poor self-esteem and suicidal ideation, as well as academic deterioration. In order to gain insights into the prevalence of physical and sexual violence, and the impact of these incidents on student's well-being the WaVaS (Well-being and Victimization among Students) study was carried out. This prospective cohort study follows students from Ghent University during their college years (on average 5 years) starting from April 2019. An online questionnaire is sent out every twelve months, starting with a population of 10,000 first year students, to detect changes in victimization exposure and a range of associated outcomes. The scientific mapping of students' well-being and victimization allows us to determine major risk factors in the lives of students

associated with victimization exposure and negative health outcomes, and formulate policy recommendations concerning prevention, relief and care of students at Ghent University.

Poster n° 37
Welcome (once again) to Portugal, one of eight countries in Europe with the highest number of people arrested between 2016 and 2018

Authors:

Ribeiro Henriques (Marco), Faculty of Law of Universidade Nova de Lisboa (FDUNL),, Portugal

Abstract:

According to Council of Europe data, the rate of incarceration in States Parties decreased, on average, by 6.6% in the period between 2016 and 2018. Portugal was an exception, being one of eight countries in Europe that confined more people to prison, increasing the number to a point where overcrowding is once again a problem (105.9 prisoners per 100 places). According to the Council of Europe's SPACE report, released in April 2019, which assesses the annual European criminal statistics, Portugal is surpassed only by France, Italy, Northern Macedonia and Romania. This poster paper presents an overview of SPACE data in the light of various national and international studies, as well as empirical data on reality in Portuguese prisons, and has been prepared nationally and internationally based on a gender-specific and feminist juridical analysis of law In 2018, more than one-third of prisoners were serving sentences for crimes involving violence. Data in our paper includes reference to homicide (13,1% of prisoners), assault (5,1%), rape and other sexual offenses (7,5%), and robbery (10,5%). Nevertheless, drug trafficking and robbery are the most common crimes and, in the period under analysis, continued to be the crimes for which inmates were most frequently arrested. The analysis concludes with, and this poster presentation proposes, some theories which justify maintaining the published data, and highlights suggestions for the transformation and resolution of the problems identified.

Poster n° 38
The rights of children of gender-based violence victims in Spain

Authors:

Odriozola (Miren), University of the Basque Country, Donostia - San Sebastián, Spain

Abstract:

The present paper is an overview of the rights of children of gender-based violence victims in Spain. It analyses first the international and regional norms concerning the rights of victims, more specifically gender-based violence victims and child victims. It also studies the development of Spanish legislation in this field, particularly the important changes that took place in 2015 in various norms. Thus, it focuses on Act 4/2015, of 27 April, on the Statute of Victims of Crime; Organic Act 1/2004, of 28 December, on Integrated Protection Measures against Gender Violence; and Organic Act 1/1996, of 15 January, on the Legal Protection of Minors. Not only does it analyse the rights regarding social assistance, but also the judicial measures of victim protection and security, including the adoption of restraining orders, the prohibition to communicate, measures to suspend parental authority or legal custody of minors, and the suspension of visiting rights. The final aim of the paper is to examine, from a critical perspective, whether the rights acknowledged to children of gender-based violence victims in Spain meet their needs or they should be modified.

Poster n° 39
Reinforced protection of minors in the Spanish criminal law

Authors:

Hernández Díaz (Leyre), University of the Basque Country, Leioa (Bizkaia), Spain

Abstract:

Spanish criminal law has suffered an escalation of punitivism in recent years and especially after the last reforms of 2015. One of the areas in which sentences have been toughened has been in those crimes in

which the victims are minors. Among the many arguments used to increase the number of punishable conducts and the severity of the penalties, the need for criminal protection of minors in the face of an increase in the number or severity of conducts against them has been put forward. The aim of this work is to analyse the need, or lack of need, for such reforms to protect minors by analysing the criminological and victimological evidence that could justify such intervention.

Poster n° 40
Factors accounting for inmate misconduct in Catalonia's prisons

Authors:
Blanco Correa (Ariadna), Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona, Spain

Abstract:
We test three theories on the factors accounting for inmate misconduct: importation, deprivation, and coping. Importation argues that misbehavior results from inmates' socio-psychological characteristics; deprivation, from imprisonment stressful conditions; coping, that prison management can change how inmates live imprisonment with therapeutic or socio-participatory interventions that meet their therapeutic needs or grant organizational autonomy to them. The null hypothesis is that prison management's practices have no impact on prison misconduct (deprivation); the alternative, that either or both interventions aimed at coping reduce misbehavior. The importation model is controlled for by comparing inmates with similar profiles. We test the hypotheses with data from a survey delivered twice (2017 and 2018) to inmates in four wards in two Catalan prisons. It included questions on sanctions for misbehavior in the last year. The treated group are inmates in special participatory programs (one ward in each prison). The control group are inmates in two other wards matched on criminogenic factors. Inmates in all groups received therapeutic services. If neither the therapeutic nor the socio-participatory programs worked, misbehavior should not decline over time. If the therapeutic model worked, all four wards should behave better. If the participatory model worked, the participatory wards should behave better.

Poster n° 41
PROCEDURAL JUSTICE IN COURTS: THE VALUE OF PARTICIPATION

Authors:
Fernández-Molina (Esther), University of Castilla-La Mancha
Grijalva (Aurea)
Baz (Olalla)
González-Oliver (Maria)

Abstract:
The procedural justice theory has received substantial attention by the research community. Particularly, last decade, there has been a proliferation of studies examining the theory in different systems of authority and in alternative cultural contexts. Most studies have applied surveys with general population samples and explored attitudes to police, the most visible face of criminal system. Although there is a broad consensus about the two criteria for judging the citizens' evaluations of fairness: the quality of decision-making (neutrality of the forum and trustworthiness of the authorities) and the quality of the treatment (dignity, respect, and opportunities for participation), there are still issues that need to be studied with more attention. This paper intends to verify the process-based model in the Spanish criminal courts, exploring the four elements of the theory. The sample of 1.001 subjects was recruited from an online panel of 470.000 people provided by SSI. Additionally, we obtained a subsample of 282 subjects that they have had direct contact with the criminal courts as a victim, a witness or an offender. Our preliminary results suggest that people who have had contact with the criminal courts provide different perceptions from general population, we discuss the implications about it.

Poster n° 42
Demographic, criminal and psychiatric characteristics of murder offenders found Not guilty by reason of insanity

Authors:
Yaron Antar (Anat), The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Kfar Tavor, Israel
Sheffer (Limor), Sha'ar Menashe Mental Health Center, Israel
Hamud (Zaher), Sha'ar Menashe Mental Health Center, Israel
Bergman Levy (Tal), Department of Mental Health, Ministry of Health., Israel
Shinkarenko (Evgeny), Israel

Abstract:
Background: In recent decades, articles that claim to link psychotic mental disorders to dangerousness and a tendency towards violent behavior have been published. However, most individuals with mental disorders are not violent. Aim of the study: To examine characteristics of murders stemming from psychosis in order to attempt to accurately understand the phenomenon and to assist in early detection and prevention. Method: The study was conducted in the Maximum Secure Unit of Sha'ar-Menashe Mental Health Center. Files (n=60) of all patients admitted to the Maximum Secure Unit since it opened in 1997 who had committed murder, were evaluated. Characteristics of the murder, and characteristics of the patients (socio-demographic data, criminal and psychiatric histories) were sampled during examination of the medical records. Results: Most of the participants had at least one prior hospitalization which preceded the offense (65%). Most had a primary diagnosis of schizophrenia; of those diagnosed before the murder, only 2.8% were compliant with treatment. 47.2% of those diagnosed before the murder did not comply with psychiatric follow-up at all. Implications: The findings of the study emphasize the importance of psychiatric follow up, with emphasis on patients with prior admissions for violence, and with a background of drug use.

Poster n° 43
NEW TECHNOLOGIES INSIDE PRISON: A SUPPORT FOR SOCIAL REINSERTION

Authors:
Fernandez-Diaz (Carmen-Rocio), University of Malaga, Spain

Abstract:
Information and communication technologies (hereinafter referred as, ICTs) have become, for some years now, an essential part of the day-to-day life of all societies nowadays. None of us can conceive our routine without using the internet. Nonetheless, it still exist a means that keeps being behind this reality in some countries, especially in Spain: the penitentiary area. This paper gives reasons why introducing ICTs within prison would have a positive effect on inmates' rights, but mostly, it could improve the social reinsertion of persons serving a prison sentence. Deprivation of liberty entails contact with the prison subculture and the harmful effects of it, causing in cases of long-term sentences the so-called phenomenon of "prisonization". However, the use of ICTs in different areas inside prisons could reduce this negative effect of imprisonment. Thus, it could have a positive impact on (1) access to information and culture, (2) basic and advanced training, (3) employment, (4) communication with the outside world, (5) prison treatment, or (6) leisure and entertainment. Definitely, the value that new technologies would add to these areas in prison constitutes a way of humanization of prisons in the twenty-first century.

Poster n° 44
Conducting research in the magistrates' court: practical and ethical issues

Authors:
Walker (Charlotte), University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

Abstract:
There has been a dearth of research looking at the experiences of defendants in the criminal courts, in England and Wales, since the 1970s and 1980s. Court and criminal procedures have changed since then, as have regimes for legal aid and levels of legal representation. Whilst the majority of defendants are legally represented at the magistrates' court, there is a significant minority that are not represented. Research has also been done suggesting that the number of unrepresented defendants in the

magistrates' courts has been increasing over recent years. More recent research is, therefore, necessary to see what experiences unrepresented defendants have today. This research seeks to address this gap in the literature. It will: explore the experiences of adult unrepresented defendants in the magistrates' courts; examine the reasons for why defendants self-represent; identify the resources that self-representing defendants use to assist them; and investigate the impact that unrepresented defendants have on court proceedings and on the role of the judge, magistrates, lawyers and other court staff. In order to gain data to meet the research objectives, court proceedings (plea hearings, trials and sentencing hearings) at two magistrates' courts have been observed and I plan to interview a number of court actors, including defendants, legal advisors, and defence solicitors. Undertaking research in the criminal courts, however, has given rise to a number of practical and ethical problems that I have had to attempt to overcome.

Poster n° 45
Victimization through Parental Alienation

Authors:
Ben-David (Sarah), Ariel University, Ariel, Israel
Avieli (Hila), Ariel University, Ariel, Israel

Abstract:
The phenomenon of parental alienation is a severe and common result in situations of conflict between divorced spouses and spouses in the process of separation and divorce. The parents who are alienated from their children are considered as "target parents", and the parents who cause the alienation are considered as "alienating parents". Parental alienation is a result of the negative influence of the alienating parent on the children's perceptions of the target parent. The behavioral manifestations of parental alienation include the refusal of the child to maintain contact with the rejected parent, and a dichotomous attitude towards the parents, when the rejected parent is perceived as completely evil and the second parent (who is the alienated parent) is perceived as absolutely good. The scholars agree that parental alienation is a form of violent behavior on behalf of the alienating parents; therefore it is critical to examine the impact of alienation on the target parents. This paper will present the findings of qualitative research regarding the central themes in target parents coping and experiences.

Poster n° 46
Stimulating societal impact of criminological research at Ghent University

Authors:
Klima (Noel), Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

Abstract:
As a consequence of a recent policy initiative, Ghent University launched 10 thematic interdisciplinary consortia with focus on societal impact (IDC). One of them is the IDC Crime, Criminology & Criminal Policy (IDC CCCP) based at the Faculty of Law and Criminology. The consortium brings together 16 professors from different disciplines in six departments working inter-disciplinary on security, crime and deviance related topics in local, national, European and international contexts. The consortium is a permanent structure that fosters knowledge translation and exchange, strengthening societal value creation of research leading to societal impact and stimulates synergies and cooperation with external academic, policy and practice partners from different disciplines. The range of topics covers e.g. research into vulnerable groups in detention, policing and police mobility, desistance from crime and drug use, (youth) crime prevention, but also other complex cross-border phenomena such as cybercrime, terrorism and organized crime, or privacy, information exchange, big data, law enforcement responses, policies and laws.

Poster n° 47
COLLABORATIVE LAW IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE: A MAP OF STAKEHOLDERS IN DISPUTED TERRITORIES

Authors:
Varona (Gema), University of the Basque Country, DONOSTIA/SAN SEBASTIÁN, Spain

Abstract:
Departing from the definition, history and evolution of the movement known as integrative law, collaborative law will be presented as a marginal and renovated conception on law. Its promises will be analyzed critically to further explore its application in the field of the criminal justice system. Collaborative law implies a sophisticated contribution that challenges the traditional view about the work of legal and other professions, as well as volunteers/activists, in the realm of criminal justice system. As collaborative law usually evolves around a new role for lawyers on family and civil judicial matters, it is not clear yet how it can be accommodated within the procedures and purposes of today's criminal system, without losing its claim for a more humane system. This poster will present the results of an external evaluation on the development of collaborative law, promoted with public funds in the Basque Country, published in 2019 and carried out by the Basque Institute of Criminology (Spain).

Poster n° 48
Thinking in Context: evidence-based sentencing against judicial praxis in Spanish criminal courts

Authors:
Bonsignore (Dyango), University of Alicante, Spain

Abstract:
This poster examines the evidence-based sentencing debate and reflects about the possibilities and limitations of this particular approach within the Spanish criminal justice system. The proposal to introduce risk assessments as an element that guides the judge in the imposition of the specific penalty is considered. In particular, the possibilities of applying these procedures to judicial decision making is seen as problematic as long as no other modification is made in order to adapt the procedure to the evidence-based sentencing philosophy. The interaction of risk assessment instruments with judicial praxis in Spanish courts allows us to cast doubt on its ability to restrict the use of criminal law per se to higher risk offenders. In contrast, what should be expected in most cases is, either the absence of changes in sentence duration, either a more severe outcome in cases of high risk. An exception to this can only arise in those situations where risk and responsibility arguments point in opposite directions and, therefore, the decision becomes particularly uncertain.

Poster n° 49
Risk assessment instruments in the Spanish prison system: Jumping on the bandwagon?

Authors:
Castro-Liñares (David), University of Alicante, Spain

Abstract:
Risk is a key element in the current configuration of criminal justice systems in the Global North. Accordingly, the construction of many discourses, narratives and instruments for preventing and punishing crime has been highly influenced by the risk perspective. This tendency has been present in Spain, where both law-makers and the various public agencies that operate in the penal field have incorporated risk as a guideline for their decisions. In order to analyze this punitive context, this poster takes into account four of the main risk assessment instruments used by the Spanish prison system. This study is particularly significant, since it allows us to examine some tools which still remain relatively unknown in Spanish academic milieus. Overall, this poster enables us to analyze the introduction of the notion of risk into the criminal justice system, while studying the configuration, development and relevance of risk assessment instruments in the Spanish prison system.

Poster n° 50

Organizational Change in Complex Systems: A Case Study in Local Criminal Justice System Adaptation

Authors:
Leymon (Ann), Portland State University, Portland, United States
Renauer (Brian), Portland State University, Portland, United States
Harmon (Mark), Portland State University, Portland, United States
Campbell (Christopher), Portland State University, Portland, United States

Abstract:
The U.S. criminal justice system has many challenges, and while there is great interest in making improvements, system-wide change is very slow. The most rapid change happens at the local level through innovative programs created to solve problems. At the same time, implementing these new programs can create additional struggles if significant organizational adaptations are required. This research borrows from organizational sociology to evaluate how multiple branches of the criminal justice system in one U.S. county adapt to one of these innovative programs. The defining feature of this particular program is a pre-adjudication assessment process to screen defendants; this is a significant departure from typical case processing, fundamentally changing workflow and role operation for judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and probation officers. This presentation focuses on how individuals as well as each branch of the local system each adapt and adjust to new processes, changing goals, and newly overlapping roles through differentiation and re-integration. This project contributes to organizational change theory by examining adaptations in four interrelated organizations as they simultaneously adjust to a program that requires a fundamental shift in goals and roles.

Poster n° 51

The effect of reciprocity and relationship closeness on voluntary false confessions

Authors:
Schneider (Teresa), Philipps-University Marburg, Faculty of Law
Sauerland (Melanie), Maastricht University, Faculty of Psychology and Neuroscience
Merckelbach (Harald), Maastricht University, Faculty of Psychology and Neuroscience
Cohrs (Christopher), Philipps-University Marburg, Faculty of Psychology
Puschke (Jens), Philipps-University Marburg, Faculty of Law

Abstract:
Voluntary false confessions to protect another person are likely to occur at a high rate (Willard et al., 2015). However, only one study investigated blame-taking measuring actual behavior (Pimentel et al., 2015). Drawing from theories of helping behavior, we expected a close relationship and reciprocity to increase blame-taking behavior (Hypotheses 1 and 2). Participants (N = 100) and a confederate worked on the Relationship Closeness Induction Task (Sedikides et al., 1999) or a reading set. Next, they played a 'guessing game'. Regardless of actual estimations, the confederate 'won' €2 and shared the money in the reciprocity condition. The experimenter then distributed two 'guessing tests'. During the first test, the confederate cheated. During the second test, the experimenter re-entered and stated that the first test revealed cheating. This person had to return to the lab to receive reimbursement. When the experimenter left, to 'contact' the professor, the confederate admitted he cheated and asked the participant to take the blame. He will leave for an exchange and needs the participation credit. When the experimenter returned, he started to question the participant. The experiment ended with either a signed confession or denial. Results will be presented (data collection will be completed in May).

Poster n° 52

forced marriage: victims and forms of victimization

Authors:
Carrasco Andrino (María del Mar), University of Alicante, Alicante, Spain

Moya Fuentes (María del Mar), University of Alicante, Alicante, Spain

Abstract:
The Organic Law 1/2015 criminalizes forced marriage among offences of coercion in the Spanisch Criminal Code. The adoption of this new type of crime obeys the need to comply with the international commitments acquired by Spain in this area and also to respond to the new legal problems arising from the multiculturalism of Spanish society. The main aim of this paper is to analyze its criminological reality from the practical application by the Jurisprudence. This allows to determine the principal interpretative issues, considering all of that from a victimological-based perspective.

Poster n° 53
Obstacles to the criminal prosecution of "stolen babies" cases in Spain

Authors:
Fernández-Pacheco Estrada (Cristina), University of Alicante, Law School, Alicante, Spain

Abstract:
In 2010, Spanish newspapers started informing about newborn abductions carried out in Spanish hospitals between 1950 and 1990. The modus operandi seemed to consist of informing the mother or the family at the hospital that the newborn had died shortly after the birth or on his first days of life, offering that the hospital would take care of the remains. This baby would allegedly be given to other people. In some instances, upon the parents request, they were shown a dead child, being the family under the suspicion that the corpse did not belong to their child. Based on testimony gathered, it is believed these were not isolated events, but rather were part of a wide net of child trafficking and illegal adoptions generating significant profit. The poster portraits the difficulties experienced in the prosecution of theses cases.

Poster n° 54
Repeat Bully Victimization and Employment Outcomes: Race and Neighborhood Differences in a National Sample

Authors:
Turner (Michael), University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, United States
Hartman (Jennifer), University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, United States

Abstract:
The association between being repeatedly bullied in childhood and employment outcomes in adulthood has received significant scientific attention. The extant research, however, has yet to focus on the association of early childhood bully victimizations and employment outcomes in adulthood. The present study investigates this relationship while controlling for prior levels of academic success experienced among participants. This project relies on data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 (N = 7335), a population-based longitudinal study of individuals who were age 12 to 16 at the study outset. Respondents were interviewed yearly from 1997 to 2011. The results indicate that repeat bully victimizations experienced before the age of 12 were associated with lower levels of academic success and employment in adulthood. Subgroup analyses by race and neighborhood quality revealed that these relationships were more impactful for nonwhites and those residing in disadvantaged neighborhoods. Programs intended to improve academic and employment problems would benefit by targeting bully victimization occurring early in the life course.

Poster n° 55
Social system on the protection of personal information in Japan

Authors:
Tanaka (Yasuhiro), Research Organization of Information and Systems, Tokyo, Japan
Hario (Daiji), Setsunan University, Neyagawa-City, Osaka-Pref, Japan

Abstract:
The use of new technologies such as AI in various fields of society has dramatically increased the demand for distribution and use of digital data such as big data. However, digital data such as big data may contain personal information, and it is an important task to balance protection and use of personal information. Therefore, discussions on protection of personal information and utilization of data have been made, and social systems centered on the law on personal information protection have been designed in various countries. This poster outlines the social system design for protecting personal information in Japan in the digital society, and examines the future of the social system.

Poster n° 56
Analysis of public opinion on the regulation of euthanasia in Spain

Authors:
García Magna (Deborah), University of Málaga

Abstract:
The public debate on the regulation of euthanasia has gone through several moments in the Spanish society and political landscape, showing up its strong ethical content. This is probably the reason why this crime has never been reformed since its inclusion in the penal code in 1995, despite the fact that in its almost 25 years of validity the code has been amended more than 30 times. Article 143.4 punishes the direct provocation of death in cases of serious illness that will lead to death, or that causes permanent and difficult-to-bear sufferings.
The research presented is part of a larger study that seeks to analyze from both criminological, jurisprudential and dogmatic points of view the legislative initiatives on this issue (specially the last and not completed one, in 2018). Results from the first phase of this research are now presented, including analysis of the treatment of euthanasia by the mass media, and the public opinion on the subject. Data from the different questionnaires that have addressed the opinion of citizens on euthanasia are analyzed, highlighting some methodological limitations and the possible relationship of the results with the cases that have had a huge media coverage in Spain.

Poster n° 57
Understanding revictimization among teachers at school: Prevalence and risk factors

Authors:
Moon (Byongook),

Abstract:
Extant literature on violence against teachers indicates that teacher victimization is highly prevalent and has detrimental negative impacts on victimized teachers and school. However, relatively little academic attention has been given to investigate the prevalence and risk factors of revictimization among teachers by students at school. Using a three-year longitudinal study of approximately 1,000 teachers in southwestern metropolitan region of the United States, the present research investigates the prevalence and risk factors of teachers' revictimization, especially focusing four different types of violence against teachers (theft/vandalism, sexual harassment, verbal abuse, and non-physical contact aggression victimization). As risk factors, the present research measures socio-demographic factors (e.g., gender, years of teaching experience, teaching subject), teacher-student interaction factors (e.g., teacher's helping/friendly behavior toward students, hesitation/uncertainty), teacher perception toward administrators and students (e.g., administrative support, student disengagement), and school characteristics (e.g., middle/high school, disadvantaged student population).

Poster n° 58
Trauma Informed Care in the United States: Legislative Advances

Authors:
Johnson (Shelley), University of North Carolina Charlotte, Charlotte, United States

Koetzle (Deborah), John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York, United States

Abstract:
Trauma exposure is correlated with a number of negative outcomes, including criminal justice involvement. Estimates suggest that a majority of those involved in the criminal justice system have experienced one or more traumatic episodes in their lifetime. In recent years, trauma informed services have been develop to help justice-involved individuals develop coping skills for managing trauma related symptoms. While notable, a more comprehensive approach is needed to effectively respond to this issue. Though some states and jurisdictions are implementing comprehensive approaches to trauma informed care for justice involved individuals, the majority have yet to do so. The current study examines legislative efforts related to the creation and implementation of TIC approaches across the justice system. Specifically, this poster will provide a systematic review of pending and enacted legislation in the U.S. during the period of 2008-2019 pertaining to trauma informed care or policies within the justice system. Understanding the progress made has important implications for criminal justice reform.

Poster n° 59
The Relationship Between Political Rhetoric and Hate Crimes

Authors:
Warren-Gordon (Kiesha), Ball State University, Muncie, United States

Abstract:
This study explores the relationship between divisive polictical rhetoric and newspaper reports of hate crimes. This study utilizes content analysis to examine newspaper reports frame of hate crimes in the United States. An examination of 712 newspaper articles from 7 newspaper are utlized in this study. Findings suggest that increases in divises political rhetoric lead to increases in certain types of hates crimes reported in newspapers. Media frame analysis is utizlized as the vehicle for analysis for this study.

Poster n° 60
The effectiveness of Strategic Psychology techniques in correctional assessment: an experience in Italy

Authors:
Fontanesi (Lilybeth), University of Padua Studies, Department of General Psychology, Padua, Italy
Saladino (Valeria), University of Cassino and Southern Lazio, Italy
Verrastro (Valeria), University of Cassino and Southern Lazio
Abstract:
The Italian penal code provides for a detention measure for people considered at high risk of social dangerousness: only 3 institutes in Italy serve as this unique function in Europe. But, due to the recent dismantling of Psychiatric forensic hospitals, sectioned criminals, non-Italian homeless offenders, drugs and alcohol addicted felons, who have been sentenced with this peculiar restrained measure, are located all together in these Institutes, without regard to the nature of their crime or their mental well-being. The role of the psychologists is dual: on one side they perform a personality evaluation to contribute the arrangment of an adequate rehabilitation program, on the other side they are been requested with a counselling and a psychological treatment for sectioned inmates. Due to the correctional facilities characteristics (time and motivations), Brief Strategic Psychology is an effective method to respond to the task. In a short number of sessions, using strategic questions, inmates where able to reflect on their situation and crimes, prospecting new positive ideas for their future. A case of a thief with pedophilic paraphilia is discussed.

Poster n° 61
Gentrification and Crime Rate Trends

Authors:
Barczykowska (Agnieszka), Adam Mickiewicz University Poznań, Poznań, Poland

Muskała (Maciej), Adam Mickiewicz University Poznań, Poznań, Poland

Abstract:
Gentrification is more often mentioned among the processes transforming the contemporary city. The term denotes a series of social and economic transformations, occurring in neglected urban areas due to the influx of new residents with a high socio-economic status. The poster focuses on the coexistence of gentrification and the phenomenon of crime in old part of town. One dimension of neighborhood change often associated with gentrification is the reduction of crime. Yet, the empirical relationship between gentrification and crime has produced contradictory findings. In some studies, gentrification is found to increase crime, in others, gentrification is linked to decreases in crime. In poster we will examines the relationship between gentrification and crime rates in Poznań.

Poster n° 62
Evolution of prisons in the world and the case of Cape Verde

Authors:
Semedo (Osvaldino), ISCJS, Praia, Cape Verde

Poster n° 63
Crime prevention at school - wide or narrow strategy?

Authors:
Tomowiak (Hubert), Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poznań, Poland

Abstract:
After all discussions we always came back to statement, that prevention of crime is the most cost-effective way leading us to reduce delinquency scale. But still there is lack of satisfied strategies. This situation has many reasons. I would like to discuss one of them. Crime cannot be seen separate from others negative social phenomenon like drug or alcohol addiction, depression or suicide. If we agree with it we have to agree, that also prevention of crime cannot be seen separate from prevention of others deviation or negative phenomenon. And that is the main point of thinking about prevention in more comprehensive and in fact more logical way. We should try to build a wide strategy based on the knowledge we have learned by numbers of researches. Basic fact we should start with it shows, that in the beginning of all improper behavior there are bad emotions and feelings which comes from reality of family and social life of every young man. Wide and smart strategy of prevention should be focused on this aspect.

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