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ABSTRACTS

1

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AMONG YOUTHS WITH EX-YUGOSLAVIAN ORIGIN IN SWITZERLAND, MACEDONIA, SERBIA, KOSOVO AND BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA. HAS VIOLENCE AMONG JUVENILES BEEN "IMPORTED"?

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In this paper, ISRD results will be compared for 4 Balkan countries (Macedonia, Serbia, Kosovo, Bosnia-Herzegovina; consolidated N=6'269), Swiss students in general (N=4'158) and students in Switzerland with at least one parent born in former Yugoslavia (N=441, N of non-weighted data). Comparing these three samples, we see that, e.g., correlations between delinquency and family and school variables, leisure-time/going out and substance use differ across countries. For example, a dysfunctional family may cause more damage in a Western country (like Switzerland) than in a more traditional society where other adults play a more significant role in bringing up children. Further, given the high relevance of delinquency among minorities as a theme in Western Europe and worries that crime may be "imported" from other World regions, the three samples offer a rare chance to compare minority students with their "cousins" growing up in their parents' home countries and local youths in their country of residence. (About 10 percent of students in Switzerland have at least one parent who arrived from Ex-Yugoslavia.) As it turns out, delinquency is higher among minorities from Balkan countries than among the youth population in general, in Switzerland as well as in the 4 Balkan countries.

2
IDENTITY BASED VICTIM SELECTION AS REPORTED BY THE OFFENDERS: AN EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS OF ISRD3 DATA

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Due to the high contemporary importance of hate motivation and inter-ethnic, ideological and religious tensions, new questions on hate and bias motives were incorporated to the questionnaire of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD3). The hate crime victimization question indicated that annually, from 2 to 7 per cent of youths in the age category of 13 to 16 become victims of hate crime (Marshall et al 2015). The current paper explores victim selection from offender perspective. In the online version of the ISRD3 questionnaire, offenders were asked if they chose the target of the offence because the target/victim represented a social group such as immigrants or people with different values. This follow-up question was asked for property destruction, weapon carrying, taking part in a fight, and assault. Based on these questions, we present comparative findings from the countries of the current dataset, and report selected exploratory analyses of the correlates of hate/bias offending. We also discuss the feasibility and problems of using self-reports in the analysis of hate crime offending.

3
USING ISRD3 DATA TO TEST THEORIES: A CROSS-NATIONAL TEST OF SAT

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Situational action theory (SAT) has been developed to explicate the key social and situational mechanisms that explain criminal actions as a special case of moral rule breaking. According to SAT, a key factor on the level of the individual is crime propensity, which consists of morality and the ability to employ self-control. Crime propensity is expected to increase the likelihood to perceive and choose crime as an action alternative and is thus a major predictor of delinquent behavior. Based on data of the International Self-Report Delinquency (ISRD3) study of 12-16 year old juveniles from over 50 cities in 25 countries the effect of crime propensity on self-reported delinquency is investigated. Multilevel modeling shows that the level of crime and the effects of crime propensity (and its interaction with lifestyle risk exposure and external controls) differ across contexts and cultures. Cross-national variation can partly be explained by a country's norm transmission strength of non-economic institutions against market morality. The theoretical implication of integrating social effects of the macro-level into SAT will be discussed.

4
EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF PARENTAL USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE ON YOUTH DELINQUENCY

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In this panel we will present the preliminary outcomes of the multi-national ISRD-3 study on the relationship between children's experience of physical maltreatment by parents and their delinquent behaviour. Harsh physical parental discipline is among the most frightening experiences that children may have, placing them in an irresolvable paradox in which their attachment figures are simultaneously their source of safety and their source of fear. We are particularly interested in elaborating theoretically on the implications of parents' violence and harsh physical treatment of children on violent and other delinquent behaviour of youth. What are the consequences of this parenting behaviour for the bonding with the parents, the supervision and control by the parents and the norm transmission by the parents? And does how this relate to delinquent behaviour? We speculate that parental reliance on physical discipline (ranging from milder forms such as a slap on the bottom to more extreme forms which may be viewed as child abuse) are correlated with the attenuation of parental attachments and less effective parental norm transmission, and higher youth involvement in delinquency and other risky behaviours. Our general contention is that this relationship will be observed cross-nationally, allowing for national variations in the magnitude of this relationship.

5
PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE NATIONAL UK EVALUATION OF THE BIG LOTTERY FUNDED COMMUNITY CIRCLES OF SUPPORT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

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In 2015, Circles UK were awarded Big Lottery funding to set up 188 Community Circles of Support and Accountability (CoSA) via five project partners (charities such as Circles South East and the Safer Living Foundation) across the UK. This abstract will outline the evaluation of these CoSA - the aim of which was to understand the impact and effectiveness of CoSA in the risk management and re-integration of sex offenders released into the community. The mixed method programme of evaluation and research was also designed to identify areas and mechanisms of 'best practice' in running and managing CoSA, in addition to understanding the additional impacts of involvement with CoSA on volunteers and, extending this, to society generally. This presentation will outline the nature of the mixed method evaluation and research that will take place over the next four years, as well as presenting preliminary findings from the first year of CoSA (50+ across the five project organisations). In particular, we will present some baseline data from Core Members (ex-prisoners) with regards to their feeling of social isolation/support, self-reported confidence and general emotional wellbeing, and explore differences across Core members according to age, years spent in prison and so on. Knowledge, understanding and potential barriers to wanting (or being able to access) a CoSA will also be examined within current prisoners convicted of sexual offences in one of the CoSA 'feeder' prisons, in order to highlight some of the challenges that Circles projects (and prisoners) face in connecting with the CoSA initiative.

6
DUTCH VOLUNTEERS IN CIRCLES OF SUPPORT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

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In Circles of Support and Accountability (CoSA), volunteers support a medium- to high-risk sex offender in his process toward desistance. How does this work affect the volunteers themselves? In a sample of 40 Dutch CoSA volunteers—at the time constituting 37% of the national population of 108 then active CoSA volunteers—we measured outcome in terms of volunteer satisfaction, determination to continue, compassion satisfaction, burnout and secondary stress, vicarious growth, civic capacities, and professional skills. Predictors were amongst others: perceived difficulty of the core member, number of other social roles, emotional intelligence, self-esteem, job control, social support and connectedness. We conceptualized predictors and outcome within the Job Demands-Resources model and used a cross sectional design. Our results indicate that volunteers can be safely involved in working with sex offenders in CoSA projects, and they can even benefit from this work themselves. Practical implications for CoSA projectproviders will be discussed.

7
CIRCLES OF SUPPORT AND ACCOUNTABILITY: SURVIVORS AS VOLUNTEERS AND THE RESTORATIVE POTENTIAL

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This study explores the restorative justice potential for survivors of sexual violence volunteering for Circles of Support and Accountability (CoSA). CoSA is one organisation that works as part of a multidisciplinary team to manage high-risk, sex-offenders (Core Members) on their release from prison. CoSA has always been considered to be a restorative intervention, particularly with regards to the Core Members and their communities (who are represented in the form of CoSA volunteers). In recognition of fact that between twenty and 25 percent of CoSA volunteers are themselves survivors of sexual violence, the restorative potential for survivors, warrants exploration. Here thirteen volunteers, including five survivors were interviewed about their motivations and experiences of volunteering for CoSA. The typed interview transcripts were then analysed using both directed-content analysis, which explored themes related to outcomes and processes expected of and related to restorative interventions, and data-driven thematic analysis. In this instance, the analysis did not reveal experiences synonymous with surrogate restorative justice processing. Yet it did indicate that CoSA does permit restoration of survivors through their inclusive approach to selection of Volunteers and the potential this holds to promoting positive images of survivorship. The findings particularly highlight a number of issues that endorse the positive view of survivorship. First, the resilience of some survivors was clearly evident, which contrasts markedly with common perceptions of survivors' vulnerability and enduring pathology. Second, the illumination of strategies that are adopted by other survivors that enable them to transition from victim to survivor, and the techniques they develop that allow them to maintain their more recently acquired inner strength, which in turn enables them to have the resolve to volunteer for CoSA. Finally, the findings provide tangible examples of post-traumatic growth that are both permitted expression, and utilised in, their Volunteering roles.

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ANALYSIS OF THE DYNAMIC RISK REVIEW AND ADVERSE OUTCOMES FOR CIRCLES CORE MEMBERS

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Circles UK recorded a range of information on 447 sex offenders (known as Core Members - CM) who had taken part in a UK Circle of Support and Accountability (CoSA) since the inception of CoSA in the UK in 2002 until December 2015. Of this total **56** (12%) had some kind of 'adverse outcome (AO)' recording inappropriate or illegal behaviour by the CM which had led to a range of outcomes including arrest, breach of community order, breach of licence leading to recall to prison or reconviction for an offence (n=14, 3%). Of the 56 AOCMs, 31 had at least one Dynamic Risk Review (DRR) recorded. This is a checklist based on recognised risk assessment criteria which is completed by the Circles volunteers recording issues of risk indicated by the CM over a quarterly period. The aim of this study was to determine whether individual profiles on the DRR differ for those who evidence an adverse outcome, in comparison to those who do not. The study design employed was a matched-control, data-file analysis. It was based on the data for 14 AOCMs had three or more DRRs recorded and a matched-control group of 14 CMs with no recorded adverse outcomes. The criteria for matching was that the CM had to be from the same Circles project and have the same number of DRRs recorded. Overall, the matched control group had slightly higher scores for the initial DRR, yet as a group they demonstrated an incremental decline in scores at each successive point of assessment. The same decline in scores was not observed for the group who demonstrated adverse outcomes. Cursory exploration of the individual profiles of DRR scores was undertaken to determine whether there were markedly different patterns of score profiles between the two groups. Only two of the adverse outcome group members demonstrated an incremental decline in their DRR scores and these declines, where evident, were relatively small. In contrast seven of the matched-control group demonstrated this pattern of scores and their decline in scores were considerably greater. Within the matched control group there are three group members who demonstrated profiles that might indicate risk for an adverse outcome in the near future. In terms of ascertaining the predictive validity of the tool further it would be helpful to track this group to see whether these three individuals, and not the other 10 go on to exhibit adverse outcomes.

9
EXPLORING THE EARLY DESISTANCE PROCESS IN MEN WHO HAVE COMMITTED SEXUAL OFFENCES

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Desistance research has typically focused on general and violent offending (Maruna, 2001; Sampson & Laub, 2003), although recently the field has turned to the study of desistance in sexual offenders (e.g. Farmer, McAlinden & Maruna, 2015). Various correlates of desistance for sexual offenders have been suggested (De Vries Robbe, Mann, Maruna & Thornton, 2014) and there is a currently a theoretical debate about whether sexual offenders need to create a new identity in order to desist (Harris, 2016). The aim of this prospective, longitudinal research was to explore the early desistance process in a group of men who have previously been convicted of a sexual offence (s), and are now living in the community, some of whom were supported by Circles of Support and Accountability (COSA). COSA is a community-based project that works to reduce sexual offending by forming a 'Circle' of trained community volunteers around a previously convicted sexual offender in order to support and monitor his behavior. Therefore, an additional aim of the project was to investigate the role that COSA plays in the desistance process. Narrative/interview and psychometric data (based on potential desistance factors for sexual offending) were collected at two times points (approximately 12 months apart) from two groups of men in England, UK; a group engaging in a Circle (n=40) and a sexual offender comparison group (n=18) on Probation Supervision in the commnity but not engaging in a Circle. The narrative data were analyzed using themed analysis (NVivo 10) and Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC; Pennebaker et al 2007). LIWC is a computerized text analysis program that counts the emotional, cognitive and structural components present in written and verbal speech. The psychometric data were analyzed for pre to post change between and within groups. For this poster presentation the results of these analyses will be presented with a focus on relating the findings to the recent debate around identity, and how COSA impacts on the proposed correlates of desistance for men who have sexually offended.

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MOVING ON AFTER GETTING OUT: SUPPORT AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR SEX OFFENDERS

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The reintegration of convicted sex offenders has become a major social and political issue. Current approaches by the criminal justice system have sought containment of risk over reintegrative aspects. Circles of Support and Accountability (CoSA) is a voluntary organisation which seeks to support the safe reintegration of convicted sex offenders. This poster discusses key findings from my PhD examining the role of CoSA in the reintegration of convicted sex offenders into the community. CoSA uses 4-6 trained volunteers to work with a convicted sex offender in a 'Circle'. They provide support to the sex offender - or Core Member - by assisting with practical skills, advice and work to reduce stigma. Accountability is provided by the volunteers questioning and challenging the Core Member about thinking patterns or by passing information related to a risk of harm to the police or probation service. In total, 30 Core Members were interviewed to examine their perceptions and experiences of participating in Circles of Support and Accountability as well as their experiences of living life as a convicted sex offender. Interviews were conducted using the appreciative inquiry approach and were supplemented with questionnaire data and administrative data from CoSA. To better examine the role of CoSA the thesis focused on how the volunteers work with Core Members to reduce stigmatisation, what temptations are experienced by Core Members and how they self-control. The thesis also examined how webs of control are created by the police and probation services as well as CoSA and how they are experienced by Core Members. The role of these agencies is further explored through the lens of change, specifically how Core Members change and where they attribute the cause of change. The study finds CoSA provides substantial aid to Core Members who were seeking to distance themselves from their conviction. The Circle supports Core Members to overcome some of their perceptions of stigma, assist and facilitate in providing a degree of control in Core Members lives and promote positive changes to support Core Members to achieve a greater distance from their offending lifestyle.

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THE COSA PRISON-MODEL: SUPPORTING THE TRANSITION FROM PRISON TO COMMUNITY

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Circles of Support and Accountability (CoSA) are an intervention used with medium - high risk sex offenders to support and enable their reintegration back into society, whilst still holding them accountable for their behaviour (Cesaroni, 2001). This paper focuses on a new initiative involving prison-based CoSA established by the Safer Living Foundation; a UK based charity consisting of representatives from Whatton prison, Nottingham Trent University, Nottinghamshire police and the National Probation Trust. The research focuses on the journey of the core members, specifically their transition from prison circle to community circle. Longitudinal data was collected using semi-structured interviews and repertory grids to explore the experience of this new initiative. Interviews were also collected with the volunteers involved in the circles to add further depth to the data. An overview of the research will be discussed in relation to how the circle supports the core members' transition from prison to the community, including the implications this has for policy and practice. Key findings suggest there are many benefits to starting the circle with the sex offender prior to release from prison. However, due to the learning curve involved in any new initiative, a theme of ambiguous practice has also emerged from the data.

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SECURITISATION AND MORAL PANIC IN THE CASE OF REFUGEE MIGRATIONS THROUGH SLOVENIA

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Author analyses how Slovenian authorities, political elite, media and public addressed the arrival of refugees and migrants in autumn 2015. He presents conclusions of field research (participant observation, interviews) in refugee centres and at the border crossings in Slovenia and conclusions of analysis of political, media and civil society discourse. Soon after the arrival of refugees to Slovenia the general public's attitude and the authority's perception of situation changed from the humanitarian and democratic to the threat to the security/safety of Slovenia. This coincided and lead to the use of restrictive and authoritarian measures by the government, exploitation of the situation by various political decision makers, opinion makers and by the media. The control over people who were in majority fleeing war and violence was taken over by the police and military. This control was stricter than in cases of control over prisoners (the presence of riot police officers, soldiers with machine guns, use of various 'preclusion measures' such as locked train coaches, detainment of refugees in refugee centres etc.). Only in a few days legislation (Defence Act) was changed and soldiers were later granted (specific) police powers when conducting border control. The most symbolic demonstration of securitization of humanitarian migration was the placement of razor wire fence along the border with Croatia. Political discourse accompanied by the specific media discourse contributed to the creation of moral panic. General public and cyber-public discourse was consequently marked by (unprosecuted) examples of hate speech and later also public demonstrations against refugees and migrants. The increase of intolerance and the use of repressive measures triggered also reactions of the parts of civil society, which expressed pro-refugees views and protested against securitisation of migration (various forms of public protests and installations, cyberactivism etc.). Author emphasises that the attitude of political elite towards refugees/migrants has to be understood as the continuation of legitimation of power with the tough control and subordination of the "other" - this time refugees and migrants (and on other occasions "our" local poor, immigrants from the past decades and their offspring etc.).

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CHERRY-PICKING FROM A JAR - WELFARE SURVEILLANCE AS MIGRATION CONTROL IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

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After the last EU enlargement, state borders have been partially replaced by internal border controls of state bureaucracies to regulate westward migration. Existing ideas of threat associated with non-EU migrants are accompanied by a 'new menace' referring to criminal 'insiders' who might profit from the freedom of mobility within the EU. Accordingly, social security and immigration policies are increasingly intertwined within surveillance practices of member states, blurring the line between welfare and crime control measures. Therefore, new geopolitical measures and local risk management strategies are introduced for tracing and screening mobile groups, such as Roma migrants. These monitoring practices, such as spidergrams, are taking new forms in technocratic bureaucracies and changing the means of interaction between newcomers and administrative bodies in host societies. In order to understand how these welfare service based financial monitoring structures facilitate spatial population control, we need to understand how governing bodies are able to invent incentives that try to make undesired groups voluntarily leave their executive territory. Based on empirical case studies, this paper will analyse these asymmetries of surveillance within the virtual walls of Fortress Europe, and uncover counteractions of targeted populations as well as how these reshape existing profiling strategies.

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THE USE OF BIOTECHNOLOGIES FOR FAMILY REUNIFICATION: GENERAL SUSPICION TOWARDS MIGRANTS?

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In recent years, many countries around the world have begun to use biotechnologies to establish biological relatedness and determine the age of applicants in family reunification cases. Family reunification refers to the right of family members living abroad to join relatives who hold long-term residence permits in a given country. While this right has been an integral part of immigration policy in the European Union, the current trend among host countries is to favour more restrictive family reunification policies. Even if applicants possess the required documents to prove there family relations, immigration authorities often reject the information as they question the authenticity of the documents. In this context, many countries resort to biotechnologies to resolve cases in which they consider the information presented on family relations to be incomplete or unsatisfactory. Today, at least 17 EU member states have incorporated the use of DNA testing and biological age assessment into decision-making on immigration. I argue that the use of biotechnologies for family reunification represents a new technology o surveillance, which raises serious legal and social questions. In particular, I will show that DNA testing in immigration cases results in a general suspicious towards migrants and may lead to a criminalization of applicants. The argument is bases on extensive fieldwork in three European countries, Austria, Finland and Germany.

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CRIMES OF SOLIDARITY: HUMAN SMUGGLING AND REFUGEE CRISIS IN THE EU

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The present refugee crisis in Europe brings with it fears on organized crime, which allegedly expands with the migrations wave. Human smuggling is one of such fears. This presentation focuses on the current human smuggling activities, based on empirical data from an on-going international comparative study. The new type of a smuggler, the one who assist refugees in their movement to the EU emerges. How different European countries deal with this phenomenon? Is there a discrepancy between the image of a criminal smuggler and the assisting service? What is the role of human smuggling in the present migration crisis?

16
"CHANCES AND RISKS IN THE LIFE COURSE" (SFB 882/A2): PREVALENCE DATA FROM A GERMAN LONGITUDINAL CRIMINOLOGICAL STUDY

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Dark field studies show that dissocial behavior is widespread among juveniles: The majority of people commit at least one criminal act during their youth; most acts, however, reflect mild cases of criminality. Deviant and delinquent behavior often decreases during late adolescence without formal sanctions. Generally, boys report higher rates of deviant and delinquent behavior than girls. Our study "Chances and risks in the life course" (SFB 882, "From Heterogeneities to Inequalities") focuses on the course and correlates of deviant and delinquent behavior in juveniles. We examine factors and processes that influence the onset and persistence of an antisocial life course, as well as turning points that lead to a normative biography. The study uses a cohort sequential design, with two cohorts assessed at two study sites (Dortmund and Nuremberg) with annual follow-up measurements. At t1 (2012), *n* = 1336 students attending 5th grade and *n* = 1421 students attending 9th grade were interviewed. Follow-up data were assessed in 2013 (6th/10th grade), and 2014 (7th/11th grade). An additional sample of primary school children (n = 324) was assessed in Nuremberg in 2014. Depending on age, our subjects reported prevalence rates of delinquent behavior ranging between 15 % and 37 %. Delinquency rates were highest during 9th grade (age 15). Boys and students attending lower track schools reported higher rates of delinquency. About 5 % of 9th graders had committed multiple acts of violence, such as assault (with/without weapon), robbery, or threat of violence. Deviant behavior (such as smoking, drinking, truancy or mobbing) was even more widespread amongst all age groups: Even in 5th grade, the majority of pupils reported deviant behavior. Our data confirm the characteristics of youth delinquency reported in former studies: A prototypical course over time, high prevalence rates (ubiquity of youth delinquency), higher rates in boys, and a small group of chronic offenders.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF PROPENSITY, CRIMINOGENIC EXPOSURE, AND INDIVIDUAL RISK IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANTISOCIALITY: FINDINGS FROM THE CURL-STUDY

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Within the framework of the German research project „Chances and Risks in the Life Course“ (CURL; e.g., Reinecke & Stemmler, 2011; Reinecke, Stemmler, & Wittenberg, 2016) the development of antisocial behavior is studied from a psychological and sociological point of view. The theoretical background of this study relates to different approaches, e.g., cumulative risk factor models (e.g., Farrington, 2005; Lösel & Bender, 2003) and Situational Action Theory (SAT; e.g., Wikström, 2009, 2015). Empirical results suggest that individual risk has both direct and indirect influences on antisociality, supporting the ideas of cumulative risk factor models. Further, antisociality seems to be the outcome of the interaction between propensity and criminogenic exposure. Thus, there is evidence for Situational Action Theory. Finally, implications for the study of antisocial behavior in childhood and youth are discussed in line with developmental criminology.

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INFLUENCES OF PARENTAL CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ON PSYCHOSOCIAL ADJUSTMENT AND VIOLENT DELINQUENCY IN EARLY YOUTH

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Despite legal changes and empirical evidence on developmental risks, parental use of corporal punishment to discipline children is still widespread. To exam the influence of corporal punishment on psychosocial problems, especially on violent delinquency, in youths, this study focuses particularly on aspects of severity and continuity of physical punishment. Results are based on self-report data of students from Dortmund and Nuremberg (*n* = 836) who took part in the research project „Chances and Risks in the Life Course“ (SFB 882/A2). Longitudinal data for 11, 12, and 13 year old students were collected by yearly assessments from 5th to 7th grade. Parenting behavior, violent attitudes, social behavior, social integration, and delinquent/deviant behavior were examined. Analyses revealed that exposure to corporal punishment was associated with socio-emotional problems and higher rates of violent delinquency, while rates of other criminal acts were not affected. Highest rates of violent delinquency were found in youths with severe and continuous experience of physical punishment. The correlation between corporal punishment and youth violence was partially mediated by violent attitudes. Findings indicate that there is still a need for developing effective programs promoting nonviolent parenting.

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CHANGES IN DELINQUENT BEHAVIORS OF FEMALE JUVENILES

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Female delinquency is not only statistically lower than male delinquency, but is also less severe in terms of its offense structure. For this reason, it has usually taken a marginal position in criminological research. According to data from the CURL-Survey[1] on juvenile delinquency, a constant ratio exists between the two gender: young females are less likely to take part in delinquent acts than young males. This unequal distribution of delinquency between the sexes, however, should not be a reason to exclude female delinquent behaviors from consideration. Theoretically, my project is based on developmental criminological approaches, which seek to address the onset, the continuity and any change of delinquent behavior. My research interest is: to go beyond the quantitative appearance of female delinquency and perform an in-depth analysis of situations and experiences of juvenile female offenders. The qualitative approach in this field is based on “Grounded Theory” and therefore has to generate hypotheses. First, I identified 22 female students from Nuremberg with the average of 15 years old (of cohort 3) who, in the self-report, met the following two criteria: Having compulsory education attendance in lower track secondary school by the end of school year 2011/2012, and having provided relevant information of a minimum of two offenses. Two years later, the following research questions were investigated with seven of these female students in the context of problem-centered interviews (Witzel & Reiter 2012): How do delinquent young females comprehend their life situations? What are the effects of experiences with agencies of social control? How do they cope with the transition from secondary school to vocational training/work? What kinds of resources do they fall back on? As earlier reported, the evaluation of the empirical data material of the seven interviews using the qualitative content analysis of Mayring (2010) indicates that it is the successful double transition, i.e. entry into the adult age and entry into the work life, that mostly sustains a non-delinquent status. Currently, the initial evaluation of the new data demonstrates how turnings points in life determine a change in terms of delinquent acts.

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A MODEL OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF MALE TEENAGERS WITH MIGRATION BACKGROUND

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The theoretical model of the work is based on the approach of disintegration from Anhut and Heitmeyer (2000). The core of the argument is the assumption of decreasing integration achievements together with a lack of recognition so that violence is an option to improve the balance sheet of the recognition (Babka von Gostomski, 2003). A functioning social integration of the individual requires the coping with problems on structural, institutional and socio-emotional dimension (Endrikat et al., 2002). First of all it is examined whether national male adolescents differ from male adolescents with migration background in terms of their delinquent behaviour. As a next step it is examined whether national male adolescents and male adolescents with migration background differ from each other in terms of different factors (attended school type, acceptance of violence etc.) concerning the delinquent behaviour. Finally the model of this research based on the disintegration approach is checked, in which the antisocial behaviour is treated separately in younger and older cohort.
The data comes from longitudinal study “Chances and risks over the life course”, which is a part of the Collaborative Research Centre (SFB) „From Heterogeneities to Inequalities” supported by the German Research Foundation (DFG). The empirical analysis of the proposed work is based mainly on the second and third waves of the survey.
The data were analysed using multivariate analysis methods in the national male adolescents and adolescents with migration background and the whole model of the proposed work is checked with path analyses in male adolescents with a migration background each time with the younger and older cohort.
Although no obvious differences were found between German adolescents and adolescents with migration background in terms of antisocial behaviour, because the descriptive analyzes showed that boys with migration background are more burdened with negative factors that related to antisocial behavior, further analyzes were performed. The results of the model of this research make a contribution to expand the knowledge around the background of antisocial behaviour of male teenagers with migration background.

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SPEAKING TRUTH TO POWER: A QUANTITATIVE TEST OF THE PREVENT STRATEGY

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The UK government's CONTEST counter-terrorism strategy has, since its inception, been subject to significant debate. Its four strands - PREVENT, PURSUE, PROTECT, and PREPARE - purport to offer a framework through which targeted, multi-level and multi-agency responses to terrorism can be delivered, addressing all factors from violent radicalisation and target hardening to intelligence gathering and disaster response. While there is much to commend in this approach, the PREVENT strand in particular has been subject to significant and sustained critique as a result of its disproportionate focus on minority communities, and the potential implications this has for community cohesion and trust in the police. While these critiques are accepted, far less attention has been paid to the potentially more serious question of efficacy, and the extent to which PREVENT represents a good means of identifying - and responding to - those at risk of violent radicalisation. With the most recently issued PREVENT guidance now specifying a detailed list of 'indicators' of violent radicalisation risk (through the Channel guidance framework), the opportunity now exists to use survey data to conduct an empirically rigorous test of the PREVENT programme. Drawing on data from a number of population representative social surveys, this paper presents the results of statistical analyses exploring the links between the PREVENT indicators and support for political violence in the UK. These results will be set in the context of a broader appraisal of PREVENT's shortcomings and a critical discussion of the role played by such counter-extremism programmes within the broad repertoire of responses that make up contemporary British counter-terror policy.

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POTENTIALS FOR ISLAMISTIC RADICALIZATION AMONG YOUNG GERMAN PRISONERS

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Due to recent jihadist terrorist activities in several European countries, the issue of radicalization during prison stays has been raised, but empirical findings are scarce as yet. Muslims constitute about 20 percent of young prison inmates in Bavaria. Their treatment needs are quite similar to non-muslimic minorities and autochthonous German prisoners, but they tend to have lower educational and job qualifications and more aggression problems. Little is known, however, about the extent and forms of their religious commitment and its relevance for identity development. Traditional islamic socialization has been made responsible for social alienation in a secular society, but it has also been considered as a protective factor immunizing against extremist influences. Building on the three factor model of radicalization posed by Kruglanski et al. (2014) and on other theoretical conceptualizations of extremism in general and islamistic ideology in particular, we will try to gather data on the preconditions of islamistic radicalization among young prison inmates. Our aim is to identify specific needs of different prisoner groups and to propose points of departure for prevention programs. Using interviews and questionnaires, we will try to get information on diverse psychological factors that may be relevant for extremist tendencies and islamistic violence:
- motivational factors (experiences of discrimination, quest for significance, need for closure),
- ideological factors (authoritarianism, scapegoating, religious intolerance, endorsement of violence, religious knowledge),
- social processes (affiliation to persons and groups who provide ideological interpretations for perceived injustices).
Our talk will outline the project and will report some preliminary findings.

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POLICE EDUCATION IN SEVEN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THEIR POLICE SYSTEMS

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This presentation will provide a picture of the policing systems and police education of the countries involved in RECPOL project in order to be able to compare data resulting from the study. Among these countries we have identified 3 models: Nordic (Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland), Continental (Belgium and Catalonia in Spain) and Anglo-Saxon (Scotland) with common characteristics that will be discussed. There are country differences in the status of the police profession and also in what is expected from new police officers. While in the Nordic and Anglo-Saxon model there's one national police service for the entire country there are multiple police services in the continental model. Accordingly, the ratio of police is lower in Nordic countries, higher in Anglo-Saxon countries while the highest can be found in continental countries. Differences in eligibility requirements and selection processes to become a police officer will be analyzed. In some countries only one institute is responsible for all basic and specialized police education, like Norway, Denmark and Catalonia, while in others there are several academies like in Sweden, Scotland and Belgium. The consequence of succeeding both selection and basic training is also diverse. Police education models are a key issue to develop comparative analysis. Most Nordic countries have a long period for basic education, including on the job training and a strong academic component. Continental countries have a combination of academic and vocational training. Finally Anglo-Saxon countries represent the most vocational case with a shorter academy education and a longer probation period of in-service training. The comparative analysis will include overall structure of education program; main purpose; contents of the curricula; pedagogical platform; teaching staff; structure of on the job training and assessment/evaluation. Finally some characteristics of the recruits themselves will also be analyzed.

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DIFFERENT EDUCATIONS - DIFFERENT POLICE RECRUITS?

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Throughout Europe, we find several different models of police education. Countries, like Norway, Denmark and Sweden, have long and academically orientated police educations with completed upper secondary education as admission requirements. On the other end of the scale, we find countries like Scotland, where police recruits undergo a short, vocational training which do not require previous education. In the middle, countries like Belgium and Spain (Catalonia) have semi-long and semi-academic educations. Several countries have recently changed their police education into a more academically oriented education, and many others are considering such changes. One of the reasons for this is that a longer and more formalized education is thought to attract a new kind of recruits, who may represent a new way of doing police work. Although the process of changing the police educations is a highly relevant question in several European countries, there is very little comparative research on whether different types of police educations actually attract different recruits. In this chapter, we scrutinize this question by comparing the background characteristics of police recruits in six European countries. We ask whether differences in the model for police education will be reflected in the recruits' gender, social background, own previous education, age and ethnic origin.

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POLICE RECRUITS IN EUROPEAN POLICE ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR VIEWS ON RELATIONS TOWARDS CITIZENS

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For any police organization, it is important to have police officers that understand the value of maintaining a good relation with the citizens, as this most likely is one of the most important elements in successful police work. Personal characteristics are important to consider, both in the recruitment to the police profession but also when training future police officers, preparing them for their job. Still, it is not necessarily so that personal characteristics are seen as equally important, and the view on what is important can also differ between recruits in different organizations and systems. This study builds on previous research on empathy theory, and aims to investigate the attitudes and perceptions of police recruits, focusing on a competence area that is important for interpersonal relationships. Special attention is given to the aspect identified as *good relations towards citizens,* since it is of central importance in this context. In this study it is identified as a factor, measured by survey data within the RECPOL-project. Attitudes of police recruits from several European countries are compared. The analysis is formed by measurement invariance methodology, to make sure that the information really is comparable and valid comparisons can be made. The results show that there are both differences and similarities among the police recruits in these countries. Recruits active in similar systems reported higher on the factor Towards Citizens, while the recruits could differ in other factors, such as the importance of knowledge and leadership. This is interpreted as a reflection on the recruitment, training, and the police cultures within the different organisations.

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MIRRORING SOCIETY? POLITICAL ATTITUDES AND SOCIAL TRUST AMONG POLICE RECRUITS IN EUROPE

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It is an outspoken ambition in many European countries to recruit broadly and have a police service that reflects the general population. This focus has no doubt led to greater diversity in many European countries particularly in terms of demographic factors such as gender and ethnicity. However if the goal is to stimulate a plurality of perspectives and increase the competence of the police, it could be argued that social and political diversity is equally important. Thus, the aim of this paper is twofold. First, to find out to what extent police recruits are representative of the general population in terms of basic political and social attitudes, and secondly, whether police recruits are equally representative or diverse across different European countries. Using data from the RECPOL-project and the European Social Survey (ESS) this study measures and compare political attitudes (left-right scale), satisfaction with democracy, and social trust (trust in other people) in six different countries, namely Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Belgium and Catalonia.

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INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT "RECRUITMENT, EDUCATION AND CAREERS IN THE POLICE: A EUROPEAN LONGITUDINAL STUDY" (RECPOL)

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What characterizes the kinds of people recruited to police work? How are they shaped by police education and socialisation into the profession? And how do different systems of police recruitment and education impact on the attitudes and views on police work of the new police officers produced by these systems? These are fundamental questions for police science as well as for institutions providing police education. This ambitious European research project seeks to provide answers to these questions through a longitudinal and comparative survey design. Police students in seven European countries with very different police education systems have answered identical questionnaires at the beginning and at the end of their police education, with some identical and some new questions. The students will later receive questionnaires three and six years into their policing careers. The seven countries are Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Scotland, Belgium and Catalonia in Spain. At this stage we have Phase 1 data from all seven countries and Phase 1 and 2 data from four (Norway, Sweden, Belgium and Catalonia). Norway and Denmark have three year bachelor degrees as the basic education for all new police officers, Sweden has two and a half year, whereas Iceland, Belgium and Catalonia have one year police educations, and Scotland has merely ten weeks formal education plus on the job training. These very different systems of police education may serve as an independent variable when we analyse such issues as who are recruited and how police students differ and change during the process of police education. Does it matter whether new police officers are provided short vocational type training or a longer and more academic education?

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A GROUNDED THEORY FOR CORRUPTION AS AN OPPORTUNITY BASED CRIME

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In the last two decades corruption has risen to the highest echelons of societal and political discourse. There are many ways of fighting corruption and a broad consensus that there is no one size fits all remedy. Based on research involving interviews with over 20 influential key informants on the European scene, this paper suggests a focus shift. A shift that does not necessarily move all instrumental emphasis from one thing to the other, as in move a limited field of vision from one place to another, but rather to widen the field of vision and incorporating a largely neglected part of anti-corruption work. Using a grounded theory approach the analysis indicate the feature prominent for anti-corruption policy is the intrinsicality of the behaviour causing acts of corruption. Everyone has the potential to be corrupt through the fundamental drive for self-perseverance, sometimes taking the shape of self-utility optimisation through acts deemed as corrupt. It is argued that to any act of corruption there are two constantly present variables - motivation and opportunity, more or less conditioned by rationalisation and neutralisation. All four variables are situationally dependent and linked through a theory of self-utility maximisation, thus creating a theoretical framework of preventive anti-corruption policy. Most agree that prevention is more effective than a cure, both generally and for anti-corruption specifically. Yet more can arguably be done to not only strengthen the efforts but also formalise and to the extent possible, establish a theoretical framework in which this effort resides. Also as a conclusion to this paper, an elaboration on the potential of greater use of tailored situational crime prevention measures which prveiously have been largely neglected by the counter corruption community.

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PERCEIVING CORRUPTION: PECULIARITIES OF PROFESSIONAL, POLITICAL AND PUBLIC DISCOURSES

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The angle and sensitivity of the corruption perception in society is a matter of historical change and cultural variations. While in the development of the theoretical concept of corruption one can observe three stages: classical (moral), revisionist (rationalistic), and constructionist (critical), the practical application of the notion of corruption has clear managerial connotations, and is strongly influenced by resent globalization trends. The contemporary discourse on corruption reflects these peculiarities: on the micro level corruption can be treated as a moral wrong, on the mesa level - as an "innovative" practice which very often becomes a matter of criminalization, and on the macro level - as a social construct, reflecting political and cultural conflicts in positing and defending public needs vs private gains. The interdisciplinary research team from Vilnius University with the support of the Research Council of Lithuania in the context of the two-year project "Social Context of Corruption: an Analysis of Macro-, Meso- and Micro- Level Factors" (MIP-005/2015) analyses how this multi-level complexity of corruption can be perceived in the society. The emphasise is done on the reflection of the discursive aspects of transnational corruption evaluation researches, as well as on the analysis (Lithuanian case) of the peculiarities of rhetoric on the national anticorruption policy, and the media coverage of the corruption practice in the society.

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MEASURING CORRUPTION IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

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The recent cases of Siemens, Samsung and Halliburton have drawn attention to the role played by the private sector at the supply side of corruption. Corruption act as factor which hinders the firms access to the market and growth. As the private sector is expanding in many developing economies, corrupt behaviours are expected to increase as well. There is a strong demand coming from both businesses and governments for sustainable policies to counter private corruption. Efficient policies, however, depend on the quality of information about the level and incidence of corruption. There is a lack of reliable data on corruption in the private sector, especially when the focus shifts from bribery to more indirect forms of corruption. The contribution of the research here presented is dual: first, it maps business risks in the field of private corruption by assessing the state of play at national, European and international levels. Second, it drafts an innovative standardised methodology to comparatively measure objective (experiences) and subjective (perceptions) private corruption within businesses.

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CORRUPTION RISKS IN THE HUNGARIAN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT SYSTEM. FACTS AND FIGURES.

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According to the Preamble of the Public Procurement Act of Hungary (No. CXLIII. 2015) the aim of the legislation is to providing for transparency and extensive public control in the reasonable use of public funds, furthermore to ensuring the fairness of competition in the course of public procurement. It would be really important to prevail, because every year over 8 billion euros are spent on public tenders in Hungary. The European Commission Country Report states in 2016 competition in public procurement remains limited in Hungary while unpredictable regulatory changes and administrative burden hamper private business and investment. A comprehensive e-procurement strategy has not yet been developed and corruption risks are still high. The non-transparent decision-making processes of the government impede the efficient functioning of the state and the economy. As reported by the Corruption Research Center Budapest the period 2009-2015, Hungarian Public Procurements are characterised by weakening competition, the increasing number of procurements without competition, weakening transparency and rising tendency of price distortion. During 2009-2010 64 % of the tenders on IT services and products market were conducted without competition, with only one bid. Another typical method is to tailoring of the public invitations of the tender to limit market competition. According to Transparency International Hungary EU projects are regularly overpriced in a centralised manner and the distribution of EU funds is not efficient. Until 2020, Hungary receives more than 3.5% of its annual GDP for development purposes from the EU's budget. Albeit the tender and the execution in the case of several projects which involved public procurement were suspicious no investigations got started by the Hungarian authorities. However after the reports of members of Hungarian opposition and EU authorities, in some cases, the Hungarian law enforcement agencies began procedures. It was also the effect of the suspended support by the EU when the OLAF found serious problems concerning the public procurement process, the assignment and the proper use of the money. In my lecture typical cases e.g. the Öveges project which intended to modernize the science education and highway construction incidents will be discuss.

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IMAGERIES OF SELF: DEFENDANT PERPETRATORS' RE-PRESENTATION WORK IN SEXUAL WAR VIOLENCE CASES AT THE ICTY

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Dominant scholarly narratives about perpetrators of sexual war violence are based on victims' accounts and, to some extent, judgments from international criminal tribunals. Judges and victims are the epistemic authorities in this field. In contrast, defendant perpetrators' speeches and statements are rejected as relevant sources of data, as they are seen to serve only instrumental purposes. Their stories are assessed according to the level of "truth" they entail pertaining to the crimes of the past, rather than what meaning they embody in the present and for the prospective future. In this paper I argue that the instrumentality of these stories is precisely what makes defendant speech in sexual war violence cases interesting. Before international criminal tribunals, defendant perpetrators have wide audiences beyond the restraints of the court room, and their stories influence not only the court proceedings, but also the availability of narratives about war time agency on the outside. Thus,I investigate the ways that perpetrator defendants re-present themselves, their agency and their offences in response to the legal framework within which their narratives are produced. I argue that defendant perpetrators' trial stories about their agency in the past can be read as narratives constituting their agency in the present. From the outset of narrative criminology - adapted to serve the analysis of court narratives - I discuss if and how these narratives influence public imagination and add to the narrative pool other agents may look to in order to find guidance under similar conditions in the future.

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BRIDGING GAPS. INTERSECTIONS BETWEEN TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY AND EVOLUTIONARY PSYCHOLOGY.

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Question. Transitional justice as a field of study presumably is the only one which has the transition from oppression to democracy as a specific object of study. It is striking to see that the vast majority of work in this field of study is of a socio-legal nature, with a heavy thumb on the interpretation of morally laden concepts such as “justice”. This certainly does not have to be problematic, but we argue that the field may gain a more profound understanding of the dynamics at play in transitional scenarios by incorporating an explicitly etiological dimension. To this purpose, we explore the potential added value of social psychological and evolutionary psychological scholarship for transitional justice, as these fields of study do not primarily focus on the state level, but on the individual level, thus completing the overall picture. Method. We systematically review the intersections between transitional justice, social psychological and evolutionary psychological theories by using key concepts as anchor points. From social psychology, we discuss realistic conflict theory, social dominance orientation, right wing authoritarianism and social identity theory, whilst we discuss parochial altruism, coalitional exploitation, parasite aversion, informal punishment and cultural transmission mechanisms from the field of evolutionary psychology. The theoretical discussion is made more vivid with hypothetical applications based on real-life cases. Results. Our exploratory exercise indicates that, at least at the theoretical level, there is a plethora of possible intersections between the three fields of study, that may be mutually beneficial. Whereas the field of transitional justice may fall short in incorporating the etiological, individual dimension of group behaviors, the social psychological and evolutionary psychological perspective can benefit from a more explicit incorporation of the politico-legal dimension of group behaviors as a general framework of reference for an individual actor. Conclusion. We propose that the road ahead for transitional justice is a more interdisciplinary, holistic approach to the issues related to transition, in which both behavioral and legal scholarship has an equally important role to play. Strategies for research that incorporates this idea are formulated.

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INTER-COURT DISPARITIES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

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Judicial disparities are an inherent part of judicial decission-making. They are linked to the notion of discretion. Where there is a discretion, there is a disparity. The need for consistency of judicial decission-making is however inherent to the criminal justice system as well. The basic rule of equality states that 'alike cases should be treated alike'. The question is, then, which disparities are acceptable and which not. In the anglo-american context there were many studies which were concerned with disparities in sentencing (i.e. severity). In certain countries they lead to an introduction of sentencing guidelines in some form. However, those studies are not traditionally present in the continental legal systems. For this reason I study the Czech criminal justice system, which is part of continental Romanesque-German legal subsystem and thus it represents well European continental legal culture. This paper will focus on inter-court disparities in fixing the sanctions and in using certain institutes of criminal law and of criminal procedure. Differences arising between courts in handling similar cases or cases of the same offence will be described. Multi-level modeling will be employed to discover those differences. The data analysed comprises of every criminal proceeding before Czech courts between 1994 and 2015. Disparities and their research in the continental legal culture will be discussed as well as possible routes for future research (inter-court disparities, inter-judge disparities, disparity over time).

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EVALUATING POST-REFORM CHANGES IN PROSECUTORIAL CASE PROCESSING OF ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES

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Following a 2008 election in New Orleans, LA that elected a reform-oriented District Attorney and a new Mayor who appointed new Police Superintendent, several changes were introduced that were intended to improve relations between prosecutors and police in order to improve case processing of violent offenses. In particular, these changes targeted case processing in order to increase the acceptance of cases by the District Attorney's office, reduce the dismissal rate due to insufficient evidence, and reduce the case-processing time. This paper analyzes the case-processing of 1,507 arrests for felony weapons possession and armed robberies in New Orleans between 2009 and 2011 to assess the effectiveness of these reforms. Results show mixed success with improvements in some areas of case processing.

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DETERMINANT FACTORS OF PROSECUTION DECISIONS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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In recent years intimate partner violence (IPV) has received an increasing attention by society and justice institutions in Portugal. In spite of a strong institutional focus on this type of crime, court files for IPV only represent an annual average of 11.14% of the reported cases to the authorities (2010-2013). In this paper, we aim to identify the most important factors that significantly explain the prosecution decisions and that, ultimately, influence the number of court files. In this paper, we analyse a 2011 sample of 186 files that have been managed by the Oporto prosecution service. Offenders and victims' gender, age, education, employment condition, alcohol and drug abuse revealed no significant effects in explaining prosecution decisions. However, several other conditions significantly (at least, $p<.01$) impacted on the type of the prosecuting decisions: criminal record (OR=24.070); frequency of offenses (OR=13.335); repetition of offenses (OR=10.590); threats (OR=6.786); use of arms (OR=2.930); minors in crime scene (OR=1.984); victim cooperation with the criminal investigation (OR=217.000); adult witnesses (OR=39.471); and children witnesses (OR=1.824). We conclude that prosecution decisions are mostly influenced by previous crime history of offenders, characteristics of crime, and especially by victims' cooperation with the prosecution service.

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VÍCTIMAS Y VIOLADORAS: THE ROLE AND AGENCY OF WOMEN IN NICARAGUAN STREET GANGS

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The focus of this research is on the role and agency of women in Nicaraguan street gangs. Most research regarding gangs in Nicaragua (and Central America in general) is focused on male gang members. The sole research on the role of women in gangs in this region has been conducted by the University Institute of Public Opinion (*Instituto Universitario de Opinión Pública*, IUDOP) in San Salvador, El Salvador. Literature on the role of women in gangs mainly derives from research in the United States and Europe. In order to fill this gap of scientific knowledge, research on this issue in Nicaragua is thus very much in need. Our main hypothesis is that female gang members can be both victims and violators, within a gang. We will test this hypothesis by implementing a theoretical framework based on three schools of theories; i.e. traditional or classic socio-criminological theories, feminist theories, and contemporary theories on gangs in Central America. In order to fulfill this research, a total of one year and three months will be dedicated to research in the field, where we will apply a qualitative methodology framework, incorporating observations, interviews and focus groups.

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ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF CO-OFFENDING: PROSECUTING PROPERTY CRIME IN AUSTRALIA, 1861-1961

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Perhaps one of the more robust findings throughout the history of criminology research is that crime is often committed with others. Most criminological research engaged in the investigation of this phenomenon has focused on the predictors of co-offending. Such research suggests, for instance, that age and offence type influence the odds of co-offending, that co-offending declines as offenders age, and that co-offending is more common in the committal of property offences. Whilst the phenomenon of co-offending has attracted considerable scholarly interest from criminologists, it has received less attention from historians. Paradoxically, the historian's archive contains a rich collection of data well suited to exploring the long-term evolution of crime phenomena, including that of co-offending. The purpose of this paper is to extend contemporary understandings of co-offending by exploring its past. Taking an interdisciplinary historical/criminological approach, this paper will explore co-offending in property crime across a 100-year period - from 1861 to 1961 - using data collected as part of the Australian Research Council funded Prosecution Project. This project is digitising the historical criminal trial records from most Australian jurisdictions and linking these records to other archival material such as prison records and media reports. Utilising this data, the paper will explore not only the predictors of co-offending across the time period but also the impact that co-offending had on subsequent prosecution experiences. A mixed quantitative/qualitative method will allow us to examine the complex and evolving relationships between co-offending, offender demographic and offence characteristics, trial and sentencing outcomes, and popular and judicial perceptions of co-offenders and the crimes they are charged with. Such historical data offers a unique opportunity to explore population-level trends in co-offending across time as well as micro-level trends in co-offending across the lifespan of individual criminal careers.

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GETTING A LIFE: YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE REALITY OF DESISTANCE FROM OFFENDING

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This paper draws on two longitudinal studies of young people trying to stop offending who had been in territorial gangs. It was found that committing crime as part of a group was a by-product of attempting to establish relationships based on equality, intimacy and mutual understanding. It was a means of getting power, but this was secondary to achieving 'authentic belonging', acceptance and a sense of worth. In order for individuals to desist from crime, they had to 'knife off' from the gang, and in turn the bonds that for some had become like having a family, which they otherwise did not have. The separation for those who did not have the support of others lead to isolation, loneliness and hopelessness. This research brings into sharp focus the importance of having alternative pro-social networks to not only maintain desistance, but 'make good' and have a meaningful life.

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GANG MEMBERSHIP AND GANG ACTIVITY IN CONTEMPORARY BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: INSIGHTS FROM THE ISRD-2 AND ISRD-3

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Bosnia-Herzegovina (BiH) participated in both the second and third waves of the International Self-Reported Delinquency Study (ISRD). In addition to the items found in all participant questionnaires for each wave of the ISRD, the BiH instruments included specific gang-related variables created by the Eurogang network. The BiH surveys were administered to the same schools at each wave: ISRD-2 included 1,372 valid responses and 71 gang members; ISRD-3 included 1,582 valid responses and 101 gang members. The current paper examines the characteristics of gang members in both waves, as well as their self-reported group and individual law-breaking behavior, to determine the extent to which such membership and behavior changed between the two waves. The theoretical, practical, and policy implications of the findings for BiH are discussed in this paper.

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CRITICS: ELENA LARRAURI, BARCELONA; RENÉ VAN SWAANINGEN, ROTTERDAM

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This special session is devoted to life and work of Stanley Cohen (1942-2013), one of the most influential figures in the field of criminology and human rights within the last 40 years. The session is organized following the publication of 'Outside Criminology: Selected Essays by Stanley Cohen' (Routledge, 2016).

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TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN ORGANS IN POLAND - LEGAL AND CRIMINOLOGICAL ASPECTS

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The paper is of empirical and dogmatic character. It presents Polish legal regulations on trafficking in human organs stipulated in the Act of 1 July 2005 on recovery, storage and transplantation of cells, tissues and organs. Trafficking in human organs is a crime punishable by a custodial sentence from 6 months to 5 years, and if a perpetrator made the crime a fixed income source, he or she is liable to a penalty of imprisonment from 1 year to 10 years. The empirical part presents results of opinion pools, including victimization survey conducted among more than a thousand Polish citizens over 15 years of age. Only 1-2% of respondents declared that they themselves, or someone close to them, were victims of organs trafficking. This result, however, is tantamount to a probable error. The paper also discusses why trafficking in human organs is not present in Poland. It is, mainly, a result of a very well organized transplant system with a coordination center called Poltransplat. The institution supervises organ allocation and no organ can be transplanted without Poltransplant's participation in the decision-making. Other reasons are related to specificity of the organ transplantation procedure.

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CORRUPTION: A HISTORICALLY FORGOTTEN KEY ELEMENT IN POLICIES AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING

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Despite corruption having been considered a crucial element used to allow human trafficking, it has been generally overlooked in most academic literature, anti-trafficking policies and legal instruments. Moreover, levels of investigation, prosecution and punishment of public officials involved in human trafficking are still very low. The links between both crimes will be illustrated by comparing levels of States' perceived corruption and compliance with anti-trafficking policies. This comparison demonstrates that there is a strong correlation between those States perceived as being the least/most corrupt and those that reportedly have better/worse dealt with human trafficking. This paper will also carry out an analysis of some reported experiences of trafficking-related corruption in Europe in order to identify the causes and patterns of this phenomenon. This analysis will show that corruption can reach public officials in different positions, be used in every stage of the trafficking process and in every kind of exploitation. Once the pivotal role of corruption in human trafficking cases is established, the paper will briefly examine the evolution of international and European legislation and policies on both crimes to show that they have followed separate paths until very recently. Organised crime has been the common factor that connects and leads the regulation of the two crimes. Only the newest measures are beginning to consider the importance of fighting human trafficking in a comprehensive way.

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MODERN SLAVERY AS COMMERCIALIZATION OF THE BODY.

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At the beginning of the twenty-first century the uses of the human body, its organs, tissues and cells are increasingly diversified. One can observe the worldwide presence of old uses and misuses of the human body, such as prostitution, organ trafficking, human trafficking but more and more also new forms of commodification, such as surrogacy and the sale of eggs. Human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery where people profit from the control and exploitation of other. Surrogacy is an arrangement in which a woman carries and delivers a child for another couple or person. Most commonly, the surrogate is impregnated with an embryo created with the egg of another woman. This is termed "gestational surrogacy." In "traditional surrogacy," the surrogate is also the child's genetic mother. Surrogacy is often used to allow women who are unable to carry a child, but whose eggs are viable, to have a child genetically related to both her and her partner. In other cases, "intended parents" including gay couples use surrogates and third-party eggs to create a child genetically related to one member of the couple. Some surrogacy arrangements involve no financial considerations between the parties involved, or compensate the surrogate only for expenses and, perhaps, lost wages involved with carrying the child. Increasingly, however, surrogacy is a commercial arrangement. The push of biomedical profits and pull of consumer desire for greater happiness and superior performance heralds a robust market in offspring enhancement. There are two reasons we might worry about the reach of commerce into the realm of selective reproduction. The first concern is that for-profit genetic enhancement, under conditions of economic necessity, would exploit the poor, by coercing them, in effect, to part with reproductive material they would prefer not to sell for money, if not for their desperate situation. The second concern is that the market valuation and exchange of sperm, eggs, and embryos would distort the meaning, and degrade the worth, of those procreative goods. I would like to present a contemporary issue: the commercialization of the body and the modern slavery, in particular the problem of surrogacy according to my PhD.

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CHALLENGES IN PROSECUTING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

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The presentation made within the wider research project of the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology on human trafficking in the Southeast Europe attempts to provide answers on why it has often been rather difficult to identify, prove and prosecute human trafficking. The first set of reasons might be in the complex and not always consistently interpreted concept of the phenomenon and crime of human trafficking. It has still been challenging for practitioners to distinguish trafficking from other similar crimes, most often from pandering. Secondly, based on the analysis of court judgements, prosecution data and interviews with expert stakeholders, the presentation will discuss common practice of dominant reliance on testimonies of victims in criminal proceedings of human traffickers and insufficiently proactive investigations. Thirdly, the common defence strategies, claims of accused traffickers about the alleged consent of victims and the significance of indications of victims' freedom of movement are analysed.

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EXAMINING VICTIMS' RIGHTS WITHIN CHINA: FACE-TO-FACE INTERVIEWS WITH CHINESE CRIMINAL JUSTICE BUREAUCRATS

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Following the 2014 Beijing ICVS and the presentation of initial results in the 2015 ESC Annual Conference, the author has completed a second phase for this project, which included conducting structured face-to-face interviews with representatives from different criminal justice agencies within Chongqing. Those interviewed have included police chiefs, public prosecutors, criminal court judges, staff members from the Women's Union, as well as researchers and academics, whom together have offered a comprehensive understanding of the state of victim's rights in China. Given the sensitive nature and availability of the interview respondents, interviews for the second phase took place in Chongqing, one of four direct-controlled municipalities within China. The interview questionnaire was based on the model that was designed in Brienen & Hoegen's study in 2000, which had previously been used to examine the position of the victim within the criminal justice systems of 22 European countries. The questionnaire also adopted main content from the 1985 UN Declaration of Victims' Rights and Recommendation 'Rec(2006)8' of the Council of Europe. The questionnaire has since been translated to allow for a more accurate understanding by Chinese officials. By incorporating internationally acceptant victims' rights into the interview questionnaire, this allows for an assessment of victims' rights in China relative to international standards. Despite the limited number of interviews, these representatives have provided valuable insight into the state of victimization within China. The sample was pulled from various criminal justice agencies, and offers unprecedented perspectives of current administrative practices pertaining to the treatment of victims at a bureaucratic level. Ultimately, the purpose of this study, taken in its entirety, is to make recommendations founded in standards set out in the 1985 UN Declaration, which China ratified, to improve victims' rights in China in areas identified via the ICVS and face-to-face interviews.

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EUCPN TOOLBOX VII: PREVENTING SECONDARY VICTIMIZATION - POLICIES & PRACTICES

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The toolbox was written by the EUCPN Secretariat following the chosen topic of the Latvian Presidency in 2015. Secondary Victimization, which means the victimization of victims by government officials after a crime has occurred, is not an overly known phenomenon. However, it is important to focus on this phenomenon, because the nature of a criminal act leaves a victim vulnerable and in need of assistance. Victims become, often for the very first time, involved in the criminal justice system and may have to speak to police officers, lawyers and prosecutors and ultimately go to court. This process can be confusing and overwhelming and when these parties, who are there to protect, inform and help them, victimize the victims further by their behaviour and reactions, it can further traumatize the victims and let them lose faith in the judicial system. The toolbox is divided into three parts: policy and legislation, a guideline of good and promising practices and examples from practices. All 3 parts of the toolbox are important however the most emphasis is put on the second part. Within this part of the toolbox, the focus is on the different steps of the justice system a victim has to go through. The EUCPN Secretariat made a 'matrix' which shows the different steps of the justice system. For each step in the judicial system, we have tried to formulate the most pressing needs of the victims, the EU minimal standards provided through the legislations discussed in part 1 and we have also formulated good practices gathered in the Member States. The purpose of this 'matrix' was to be able to give a clear and easily accessible overview of what the victims are going through and to provide local and national practitioners and policymakers with a basic guideline in order to start preventing Secondary Victimization. The idea was, and is, to explain to local practitioners the viewpoint and experiences of the victims of crime in the different steps of the criminal justice system and to explain what can be done to ameliorate their experiences. It needs to be stated that the EUCPN Secretariat is no expert in the field of criminal proceedings, however the idea was not to explain every aspect in depth; we rather want to contribute to the rights of the victims of crimes and make local practitioners aware of them.

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EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE IN HOSPITAL EMERGENCY WARDS: ITS RELATION TO PERSONNEL'S SATISFACTION WITH SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

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Victimization to violence in hospital emergency wards (EWs) is nowadays a widespread and increasing problem. This large scale study focuses on identifying the best predictors of EW's personnel satisfaction with hospital security arrangements. Method: Data were collected in the EWs of 25 major general hospitals in Israel (N=2,154), using self-report questionnaires of all EW functionaries. Victimization to violence was related to participants' personal and professional variables, as well as to structural and interactional variables regarding violent events, including participants' satisfaction with security arrangements (SSA). Results: The variables of the multiple regression model explained 43.9% (R^2= .439) of SSA variance. As expected, high hospital objective load and high level of personal victimization were related to low scores of SSA. Highest levels of victimization were reported by nurses and security personnel. However, whereas nurses expressed the lowest level of SSA, among security personnel this score was the highest. This gap is explained in terms of the differential role identification of the two groups. Among nurses, violent victimization is a major obstacle interfering with their professional performance, but for security staff, level of SSA expresses the essence of their own job performance. Conclusions: The relation between victimization to violence and SSA in EW's has been neglected in past research on the subject. This study emphasizes the importance of subjective perception of SSA and analyzes its wider correlates. Practical policy implications of the findings are discussed.

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COPRODUCING COMMUNITY: WOMEN IN RECOVERY

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It is well established that a high proportion of women in the criminal justice system have experienced layers of trauma and loss and are often multiply marginalised. Beyond practical supports, research into women's recovery and desistance emphasises the relational dynamics in and through which change happens. This is now widely recognised and there has been a commitment across the UK to doing services differently for and with women. This paper reports on a quasi-longitudinal study exploring processes, experiences and outcomes of adopting a co-productive approach to the development and delivery of a women's community justice centre in Scotland, from its inception. In particular, this paper discusses how, when allowed and enabled to come together, women can co-create naturally occurring environments for recovery and change. This both requires and restores interpersonal trust, the mechanisms of which are enhanced self-efficacy, interactions underpinned by a distinct manner of relating and the establishment of a sense of belonging and place. We conclude by exploring what coproducing desistance and supporting recovery might really mean for wider innovations in penal policy and practice.

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REDUCING SOCIAL EXCLUSION: THE ROLE OF PROBATION CONCERNING SOCIAL INTEGRATION FOR THE INDIVIDUALS UNDER PROBATION

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Probation can be considered as a kind of experience of social integration for both the individuals on probation and the society in a sociological perspective. From this perspective, the study, supported by The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBİTAK) (The title of the project is "The Process of Resocialization and Social Integration: An Example of Individuals on Probation" with the project number 114K569. We are thankful for the support of TUBITAK.) and including the initial findings of the project carried out in 2014-1016 in Antalya, Turkey, focuses upon such concepts as stigmatization, labeling and exclusion through considering the processes of social exclusion of offenders on probation. The experiences of resocialization and social reintegration of offenders on probation are analyzed in terms of services which are available and obligatory for the individuals under probation. Within this frame, the effects of some activities carried out in the name of probation (like rehabilitation activities, consulting, training activities, etc.) over social integration and adaptation, socialization/resocialization and reintegration are questioned.

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THE SHAPING OF RISK -A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF PROBATION PRACTITIONERS TO INVESTIGATE HOW RISK IS CONCEPTUALIZED, UNDERSTOOD AND APPLIED WITHIN A COMMUNITY REHABILITATION COMPANY.

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Much has been written in relation to the definition and use of risk; however, this has tended to focus on a governmental and actuarial justice perspective concerning the accuracy and predictability of risk assessing tools. As such, it is acknowledged that there is a paucity of research and understanding of how probation practitioners conceptualise, understand and use notions (their rationalities) of 'risk' in their professional practice. This paper, and the empirical research that informs it, aims to contribute to this under discussed area. These 'rationalities' will be considered in relation to 'cultural theory' and the newly privatised probation (community rehabilitation) companies. Adopting a cultural theory perspective not only allows for recent changes to the very nature and purpose of Probation to be taken into consideration but allows the researcher to consider how front line workers respond to them and if/how this affects the core work that that they do. Mawby and Worral (2013) noted that despite the many changes that have occurred in a relatively short period of time, probation practitioners continued to feel secure in and maintain a sense of their own professionalism and culture, constructing an identity which permitted them to continue to both do their job and perceive it to be worthwhile. This research paper will further consider these findings post privatisation implementation, and specifically in relation to risk. Arguably, through the many changes that have occurred to practice and policy, risk has potentially lost its 'truth' for those that work on the front line. Recently this premise has been contested through empirical data (Hardy, 2015), where there is evidence that practitioners do feel confident both with the meaning of risk and its application and continue to utilise clinical judgment alongside statistical tools. The use of non-statutory agencies brings new ways of working with offenders and the compatibility of this with pre-determined notions of risk (pre privatisation) is an important area necessitating greater understanding. This research and this paper, undertaken as part of an ongoing PhD, concerns how risk is understood (mentalities), conceptualised (thought about) and applied (rationalities) in a newly formed Community Rehabilitation Company.

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QUALITATIVE FINDINGS FROM A PILOT TEST OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL CORRECTIONS MODEL OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

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As a new model of probation and parole, Environmental Corrections applies the principles of environmental criminology to offender supervision, steering offenders away from chances to commit crime and toward prosocial influences. Under this framework, probation and parole officers are transformed into problem-solvers that develop opportunity-reduction case plans that address the two ingredients of crime events: opportunity and propensity. In the first instance, rather than applying generic supervision stipulations, offenders' daily routines are restructured so that exposure to crime opportunities is minimized. In the second, rather than utilizing officer-offender meetings as case management time, probation and parole staff provide techniques of effective correctional intervention so that criminogenic needs are reduced. A pilot test of Environmental Corrections was implemented in a probation and parole office in a large metropolitan area in Australia. The current study reports the qualitative findings from semi-structured interviews before and after the implementation of this framework. Case management staff and offenders supervised at this office were interviewed as a matched pre-post sample about their experiences with the old and new model of probation and parole; an additional sample of offenders who commenced supervision following the implementation of the intervention were also interviewed. This project is a rich supplement to the quantitative results reporting changes in the rate of technical breaches and recidivism, providing an illustration of the context in which Environmental Corrections both succeeds and falls short.

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EU POLITICAL CULTURE AND NATIONAL PENAL RATIONALES: REFLECTIONS ON THE SPANISH CASE

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The introduction of a managerial rationale within the Spanish criminal justice system has been so far strikingly limited. As a consequence, the connection of the various agencies of the system has been wanting, no audit culture has been implemented and the instruments of accountability have been undeniably insufficient. Still, at least one critical domain of the Spanish criminal justice system has recently incorporated elements of a managerial political rationale: the realm of the criminalisation of immigration. The paper analyses this evolution of the penal policies of migration control, examining key mutations brought about within this field of penality. Moreover, the paper delves into the political conditions that have contributed to this changing pattern of the rationales of power underlying the Spanish criminal justice system. More precisely, the presentation focuses on the crucial role played in this realm by EU institutions and political culture. In this regard, Frontex, the agency for the management of EU borders, has decisively contributed to develop a managerial rationale of power in the field of (penal) migration control. Thus, the paper reflects on Frontex's political culture and on its key influence on the recent transformation of the field of border control and criminalisation of migrants.

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THE PENALITY OF A CONTESTED STATE: THEORETICAL LESSONS FROM ITALY

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This paper aims to deepen our understanding of Italian penality by focusing on the Italian state. The Italian state has always been contested, containing intermediate normative orders that challenge state authority, and that command allegiance in parallel to the state. Allegiance to state law is similarly challenged, with an effect on the extent to which citizens will rely on formal punishment in the resolution of social conflict. Italian penality -in which repression and leniency co-exist- expresses this contestation. This paper then builds on the Italian case to ask what, if any, theoretical lessons can be learned about contemporary Western penality from Italy's contested state.

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IDEOLOGIES AND CRIME. POLITICAL IDEAS AND DYNAMICS OF CRIME CONTROL

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On one hand we all know that crime and punishment are political matters: but what do we mean when we say this and what is at stake in saying so? On the other hand there is a currently widespread (neoliberal) narrative of governance that tends to reduce crime policy to a series of technical questions of tactics and technique. In contrast, we propose a framework for close interpretive analysis of the ways in which disputes about the crime question are always in part contests between different political ideologies and the meaning and significance of their defining concepts. We argue that such work remains necessary in order to clarify why crime and its control are legitimately the subject of politics. Ideologies of crime control involve, by extension, ways of envisioning possible states of affairs and the reasons that people may have for struggling for or against them.

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PUNISHMENT AND GOVERNMENTAL STRUGGLES, RATIONALITIES AND PROGRAMS.

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Much recent sociological and criminological literature has been arguing the need to generate a more detailed exploration of the relationship between politics and punishment for understanding changes over recent decades. Such appeals are based on different ways of conceiving politics. There have been a number of invocations about the need to consider certain institutional dimensions of politics -of what is often called the "state"- to understand penal change, especially in the context of comparative studies. From my perspective, the emphasis should instead be placed on exploring the results -always relatively contingent and contestable- of struggles between state and non-state actors in specific times and places. How these different actors develop governmental rationalities and strategies around punishment and which continuities or discontinuities introduced regarding the recent and distant past, become key questions for such an analysis. This does not mean that certain elements and processes beyond such struggles that limit and shape their development -even certain institutional dimensions of politics- does not have a tangible and lasting impact on the choices and actions that are forged in this field. But it does involve emphasizing the crucial role that is often lost in the contemporary debate in the description and explanation of a "great transformation" that seems to depend on the choices and actions of nobody. In order to illustrate this point, I will present several examples related with “postneoliberal” political and cultural changes over the last 15 years in South America. I think they give us several cues to sustain this type of connection as crucial.

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HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AND TERRORISM IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

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In this study we examine whether reductions in state-based violations of physical and human integrity rights in a set of 24 countries in the Middle East and North Africa will reduce terrorism, both in terms of total attacks and fatalities sustained. For at least the past decade the countries of the Middle East and North Africa have suffered greatly from terrorism and its aftershocks. At the same time, many countries in this region have experienced high levels of human rights abuses. Although there are many case studies of political violence in the Middle East/North Africa and this region is often included in macro-level studies of world-wide effects, we know little about the extent to which socio-political explanations of terrorism are homogenous across the countries of the Middle East/North Africa. Using pooled, time-series negative binomial statistical regression models, we examine data from 1980 to 2012 drawn from the Global Terrorism Database (GTD). The GTD defines terrorism as: “the threatened or actual use of illegal force and violence by non-state actors to attain a political, economic, religious, or social goal through fear, coercion, or intimidation.” We control for economic (e.g., GDP, GINI), political (e.g., regime type, duration) and demographic (e.g., population, urban) variables. Our results show that countries of the Middle East/North Africa which reduced human rights violations during this period experienced fewer terrorist attack and fatalities. We discuss the implications of our results for theory, policy and future research.

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OFFICER PERCEPTION ON THE USE OF BODY WORN CAMERAS: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

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Historically, the word of a peace officer, in regards to actions during investigation, and in witness testimony, has been considered unimpeachable. Through the evolution of the legal system, it has become imperative for substantial proof of the conduct of a peace officer beyond verbal testimony. In recent events, including officer-involved shootings, it has become more essential for an officer verify, support and justify any action taken. The introduction of dash mounted and body worn cameras, have been useful in this endeavor. This paper seeks to present the peace officers of the use of body worn cameras and the media obtained from their operation. Additionally, this paper will attempt to discuss the acceptance of the new point of view technologies by peace officers, and administration staff in regards to both positive and negative impacts this leaves on various State and Local Agencies.

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"USE OF FORCE BY POLICE IN RESISTING ARREST ENCOUNTERS: POLICY AND DISCRETION"

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Use of force (including deadly force) in resisting arrest encounters has not been systematically analyzed in the USA. No national data base exists on how often, how severely and against whom force is used. No clear and specific guidelines in law and policy on what constitutes 'resisting arrest' exist. Nor are resisting arrest descriptions and claims by street police routinely evaluated examined by their police departments. In short, police determine what constitute resisting arrest by their own discretion and when to use force, as law and policy do not clearly define the offense. The paper discusses the basic issues involved and outlines a research strategy to clarify resting arrest practices by the police as a way to prevent excessive and deadly force. Information is based on the existing literature, government reports, mass and informal media news, and limited personal interviews.

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POLICING ON THE SURVEILLANCE FRONTIER: OFFICER PERSPECTIVES OF BODY-WORN CAMERAS

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In the wake of a series of high-profile incidents involving the use of deadly force by officers, the public's call for police oversight and accountability has reached a crescendo. As evidenced by tragic encounters in St. Louis, Baltimore, Staten Island and other cities nationwide, there is no question policing is increasingly challenging, particularly in communities where violent crime, unemployment and mistrust of the police are rampant.

This study examines frontline police officers' perceptions of body-worn cameras (BWCs). This current paper replicates, and then extends, the limited research available on law enforcement perspectives of BWCs.

A confidential, online-survey was distributed to members of the Oxnard, California Police Department to assess their attitudes towards BWCs, and specifically questioned if the respondents believed that the equipment would affect their personal behavior, the behavior of their colleagues, and the behavior of civilians.

Overall, results indicate that officers are generally in favor of BWCs. Statistically significant correlations were found between age, rank, and level of education when comparing officers' perceptions of BWCs.

This study confirms existing findings on law enforcement members' general support for BWCs, yet suggests differences across samples. Our findings point to significant benefits, as well as challenges, for law enforcement and the public regarding the deployment of police body cameras.

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FROM MODIFIED JUVENILE JUSTICE MODEL TO JUSTICE MODEL-INFLUENCE OF PENAL POPULISM ON THE CONTROL OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN HUNGARY

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Juvenile justice in Hungary is traditionally part of the criminal justice system. However, there are differences between juvenile justice and the criminal justice system. The difference is based on the digression of the juvenile substantive, procedural and correctional laws from the general rules applicable to adults and sentencing practices. Namely, they provide the opportunity to practice „different treatment", with special respect to the implementation of the legal institutions of education and resocialization. The extent and features of the „different treatment" have been diverse during the past hundred years. Based on Wynterdyk's categories (2015), Hungary had a welfare model, a crime control model and a modified justice model of juvenile justice. Today`s model is the justice one. The paper focuses on what „different treatment" in the Hungarian juvenile justice means since 2010 and how penal populism seems posed to begin invading juvenile justice. The first part of the paper will summarize the Chapter on Rules for Juveniles in the New Hungarian Penal Law, which came into force on July 1, 2013. The changes of the rules for juveniles in the Criminal Procedure Code and the institution of preventive supervision within the child welfare system will also be discussed. A short overview on provisions of control of juvenile delinquency outside of juvenile criminal justice will be provided. The paper gives an overview on the sentencing practice of the Hungarian courts in juvenile cases. One of the conclusions of the paper is that the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child could impede the emergence of populist tendencies.

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SHIFTING SANDS: THE RESTRUCTURING OF YOUTH JUSTICE AND NEOLIBERAL PENALITY

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In recent years the hybrid configuration of neoliberal rationalities and technologies for the penal governance of young people in conflict with the law has been undergoing significant restructuring. However, the analysis of neoliberal penality, particularly the universalising and dystopian interpretation articulated by Loic Wacquant, has been subject to scathing criticism and in the context of youth justice where the 'punitive turn' appears to have dissipated fails to provide a credible account of the transformations that are taking place. Coming from a critical realist governmentality position, this paper will interrogate current changes in youth penality in England and Wales in order to consider how they can be used to inform a more nuanced conceptualisation of the complexities of the reality of neoliberal penality grounded in action.

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CYCLES OF EXCLUSION: YOUNG PEOPLE, COMMUNITIES AND PUNISHMENT

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Drawing on the accounts of young people living in communities in Northern Ireland experiencing the legacies and outworkings of Conflict, this presentation examines the interrelationship between punishment and social exclusion. Focusing on informal, community-based justice it demonstrates points of convergence and divergence with formal systems of justice and punishment - exploring the nature and aims of community punishment, its focus and impacts. Mirroring the formal criminal justice system, it will be demonstrated that the most marginalised and vulnerable young people are often disproportionately punished. Also, that the pervasiveness of regulation and control falls most heavily on those deemed as 'problem groups'. Finally, it will be argued that informal agents/institutions of social control, like state sanctioned ones, are essentially exclusionary forces. This will be done through drawing on case examples to illustrate how informal regulation, control and punishment can exacerbate exclusion through its physical, psychological, symbolic and reactionary effects. The paper concludes by noting that while communities in transition can represent 'punitive environments' (Rios, 2011) and places of control and exclusion, they can paradoxically also be places of belonging, inclusion and safety.

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‘OLD’ CHALLENGES, ‘NEW’ RISKS? HOW YOUNG PEOPLE EXPERIENCE THE LEGACY OF CONFLICT

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As a society transitioning from conflict to peace, Northern Ireland is considered a markedly safer place to grow up, creating opportunities for young people in a more stable and peaceful environment. However, for a significant number of those living on the sharp edge of the transition, particularly marginalised or ‘at risk’ children and young people, the everyday ‘lived’ experience of growing up in post-conflict Northern Ireland remains challenging. This paper will highlight the continuing troubling levels of childhood poverty, lower educational attainment, poor levels of mental health, sustained exposure to risk laden environments, including experience of inter community violence which have become daily norms for many children and young people. It is argued that further focus is needed on developing a better understanding of what growing up in the ‘new’ Northern Ireland really represents given thatmany young people across Northern Ireland face the same socio economic struggles today, which were experienced before and throughout the conflict,particularly those young people growing up along the ‘peace lines’.

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JUSTICE IN CONTEXT. A BIOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE ON FAIRNESS ISSUES IN PRISON

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

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VULNERABILITIES: SHIFTING BOUNDARIES ACROSS CARCERAL SPACES

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In the current study, I unpack how carceral spaces change shape and structure as a person transitions into new spaces after prison; specifically how prison living shapes the lives of releasees long term. I unpack the legal, administrative, physical and emotional/personal vulnerabilities experienced by a sample of parolees included in a three (plus) year in-depth semi-structured interview based longitudinal study. All participants participated in a pre-employment and employment program run through the former St. Leonard's Society of Toronto. Although over 40 persons are included in the study, this sample is limited to 24 men and women. Emergent theme analyses reveal that the realities of prison living continue to affect former prisoners long after they have left the institution, such that spaces in the community become what I define as "carceral" overtime. For example, in the sphere of employment former prisoners feel the realities of imprisonment in four central ways that include: their lack of previous employment experience (precarious work and personal/physical vulnerability); criminal record (legal vulnerability);parole and residency conditions (administrative/legal vulnerability); and readiness to return to employment in the face of post-incarceration readjustment (emotional vulnerability). I then examine how these themes can be understood by redefining the carceral space to include areas of free society, such as living units, spaces of employment and reporting centres,that create both comfort and punitive boundaries.

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PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES OF ISRAELI WOMEN INMATES

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Incarcerated women' perceptions of physical and mental issues in prison have long been of interest to researchers and practitioners. This qualitative study aims to continue this course of research in a single prison for women in Israel. In particular, this study aims to present women's subjective perceptions regarding their physical and mental health problems. The participants were 46 incarcerated women, who were administered an in-depth, semi structured, individual interview. The findings cover three main themes: (a) the bad hygiene of prison, (b) a lack of adequate physical and mental health treatments, and (c) their negative attitudes toward housing with inmates who suffer from mental health problems. The findings highlight the diverse and complex physical and mental needs of incarcerated women and the importance of providing adequate treatment in order to prevent future recidivism.

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PRISONERS' COPING STRATEGIES IN PORTUGAL

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This study explores how first-time male prisoners adjust to prison life in Portugal. By analysing the narratives of 25 respondents of two different penal institutions using a Grounded Theory Method, we describe the strategies they use to cope with incarceration and what they gain from these strategies. The results indicate that prisoners try to gain a sense of control over their lives by (1) staying out of trouble, (2) managing stress and emotions, (3) keeping safe, (4) passing time, and (5) getting support. The need for policies and intervention programs to enhance prisoners' coping skills is evidenced.

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TEACHING COMMUNITY POLICE OFFICERS TO COACH COLLEAGUES

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In the Netherlands the police force is in transition from regional forces to one national force. One of the elements of this plan is at least one community police officer for every 5000 inhabitants. In some regions new functions are created for experts, who coach a small group (4-6) community police officers. In the Southern region of the Netherlands a pilot was conducted to train these experts on their new function. Their work is complex and requires flexibility to apply to the different problems and tasks that they encounter. They have to build up a good relationship with the mayor and with organizations on education, psychiatry, health care, youth care et cetera. They have to tune in on colleagues and superiors. And last but not least they have to coach their own crew of community police officers. Before the pilot started these experts were intensely observed in their work by means of action research. Researchers accompanied the police officers in their daily activities and reflected with them on what they experienced in their actions. It was proved that they tend to fall back on giving advices and instructions instead of coaching and empowering their crew.

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THE QUALITY OF POLICE-PEOPLE CONTACTS IN SLOVENIA

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Question:The quality of contacts between police officers and residents is one of the most important indicators of the effectiveness of police work in the community. It creates a solid basis for success and effectiveness in other areas of police work, e.g. crime and disorder management, reduction of anxiety or fear of victimization and developing community cohesion. What the local residents think of the police has a direct impact on the partnership between the police and the community and indirectly influences the willingness of the population to act in conformity with the law. Methods: To evaluate the quality of police-people contacts in Slovenia we used the questionnaire for evaluating community policing developed and validated by McKee (2001). The claims were adjusted to suit the Slovenian cultural environment. The questionnaire consists of five questions referring to the quality of contacts. Respondents rated their satisfaction using a Likert scale from 1 to 5, whereby a higher value means that the respondents believe the police have good quality contacts with citizens. Cronbach's alpha was .832. The sample included 1,506 respondents (53.2% women). Their average age was 38.5 years, the vast majority (51.3%) have high school education. 15.7% of the respondents were students, 57.7% were employed, while 16% were unemployed and 10.7% in pension. Results and Conclustions: The results show that people in Slovenia are most satisfied with the courtesy of police officers. In this argument, almost 45 % of respondents gave the highest rating, which means they see police officers as polite and respectful. In addition, 39 % of respondents believe that they are successful in establishing and maintaining peace and order. On the other hand, 31 % of respondents considered that police officers are not impartial in their work. 36 % of respondents assessed the aid of police to crime victims as satisfactory. The index of the quality of police work was evaluated (from min. 5 to a max.25) and the average calculated value was 15.84 (SD 3.89). Women evaluated the quality of contacts higher (16.09) than men (15.56), senior rated quality of police contacts higher than younger respondents did ($r = .117$, $p = .000$), while pensioners are more satisfied with the quality of contacts with the police than other groups ($F = 2.80$, $p = .039$). Results indicate that the most vulnerable groups are rather satisfied with police officers attitudes, while younger population gave lower ratings.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS: RELATIONSHIP WITH MORAL EMOTIONS, PARENTING AND TEMPERAMENT

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In recent years, a large body of research has been dedicated to understanding the development of antisocial behavior through life-course. In fact, the question why some individuals become more antisocial than others and what motivates prosocial behavior requires more attention. In this domain, several studies have focused on the relationship between antisocial behavior and morality, suggesting that moral development is crucial to individual's norm compliance and also in delinquency prevention programmes. Another line of research has examined the role of parenting and children's temperament on behavioural development. Parents, as first instance of socialization, play a crucial role in the emergence of normativity by introducing moral and social rules to children. Concerning temperament, effortful control and impulsivity have been identified as key predictors of normative and antisocial trajectories, although its relationship with morality is still less explored. Despite the importance of these findings in the prevention of antisocial behavior, little is known regarding the mechanisms that may explain the links between morality, parenting, temperament and antisocial behavior in children and adolescents. Using a three-wave longitudinal design, this study aims to extend previous research and to explore the role of moral emotions (guilt and shame), child's temperament (effortful control and impulsivity) and parenting practices on the development of antisocial behavior in children and adolescents. Presently, data of a community sample (N=240; wave 1) are now being collected. The studied population is constituted by Portuguese children and adolescents (ages 11-17) and their respective parents (N= 202). Moral emotions and antisocial behavior were assessed through questionnaires fulfilled by children and adolescents. Effortful control and impulsivity were assessed using parental report and two laboratory tasks performed by children and adolescents (Go/NoGo and Balloon Analogue Risk Tasks). Parents also report their parenting practices (positive involvement, supervision, use of positive discipline techniques, consistency in the use of such discipline and use of corporal punishment). Preliminary results of wave 1 of this study will be presented and discussed.

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MONITORING MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES: HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY VIEWS.

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The study explores the history and current practice of Federal Consent Decrees in the United States. With the surge of questions on police practices in the U.S., the s Federal Courts continue to hold a significant role through the issuance of consent decrees nationwide. This particular study focuses on the history and contemporary perspectives associated with federal consent decrees throughout the United States. Part of the discussion includes evaluation tools utilized in order to measure progress in previous and existing consent decree mandates.

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DEMOCRATIC INNOVATION IN POLICING: TRIALLING A DELIBERATIVE APPROACH TO POLICE-COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

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Research has consistently demonstrated the limitations of conventional methods of public engagement and consultation in policing. Public participation is limited and unrepresentative of the wider community; and the forms of engagement- which tend to be limited to communication and consultation- perpetuate inequalities of knowledge and power which favour the police. Democratic theory and research on deliberative democratic institutions and practices, show there are more innovative approaches to citizen engagement that emphasise the importance of structures and practices supporting citizen participation, empowerment and deliberation. These ensures a representative presence of community viewpoints and perspectives; involve a process which emphasises informed exchange of public reasons as the basis for reaching conclusions; and provides community members the opportunity to be involved, have a stake in, local problem-solving and the co-design of local responses by public agencies. This paper describes research that applies these deliberative democratic ideas in the context of local policing in Scotland. It presents the results of a trial of an innovative deliberative approach to police-community engagement in the form of a 'mini public' in two local neighbourhoods, one rural and one urban. This paper evaluates the process and outcome of the mini publics and their effectiveness in facilitating collaborative problem-solving, the co-design of local responses to local problems, and strengthening police-community relations. It considers the implications for our understanding of the potential for new forms of democratic governance in policing.

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CHANGES IN NIGHT-TIME ECONOMY AND THE CONCENTRATION OF VIOLENT EVENTS

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The association between night-time economy and violence has long been noted. Much of the literature considers the *density* of licensed premises, in particularly concentration of pubs, suggesting that alcohol consumption (or availability) is a root cause of violence. However, some areas are hotspots of violence only for a limited time period. Such shifts in violence may be related to opening and closing of particular licensed premises nearby. The closing of these premises are almost exclusively by withdrawal of license, often on the initiative by the police. This paper explores how changes in densities of pubs and bars affect violent events close by. We use monthly data on all licensed premises in Oslo since November 2010, and police data on all recorded violence in Oslo over the same period. All crimes are recorded with street addresses (to the extent address is known) which lends itself to geo-coding. Thus, we are able to calculate the distance to nearest licensed premises, as well as exploring how the geographical patterns of violence change with changing structure of the night-time economy. In particular, the police have provided us with a historical account of the "worst bars" in this period, including the dates of when they were (involuntarily) closed. From this, we aim at estimating the share of night-time related violence associated with particular places.

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THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON CRIME OCCURRENCE PREDICTION AROUND SOCCER STADIUMS

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Crowd-based events, like football games, are considered attractors and generators of crime. Existing studies emphasize two theories related to crowd-based events and crime: Routine activity theory, involving hooliganism and violent crimes; and crime pattern theory, related to the rising of crime in specific areas. Recently, there has been a focus in research on crimes correlated with sports events using various approaches, different regions of interest, and types of crimes. The spatial analyses in these studies were performed utilizing buffer areas from the center of the sport venue with various distance decay values used in comparison to crime patterns throughout other parts of the city. In contrast, this study displays temporal seasonality and spatial patterns for crimes directly around the stadium. The study also highlights social media analytics like topic extraction, opinion mining, and text classification, all of which can be related to football game metadata. Another innovative aspect of this study explores how social media data may be used in cooperation with past crime data to predict future crime occurrences. For this study the data used include: Aggregated hourly crime data, analyzed for the area around the chosen sport venues and also for the entire cities, where they are located in; Twitter data that are processed and correlated with crime data to find spatio-temporal clusters, as well as correlations between tweet topics, crime types, and matched metadata. Our approach uses the following methods: Spatial interpolation methods, such as hot-spot and heat map analysis; spatial statistics, with a focus on linear regression; text mining, including Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA), and opinion mining; and spatio-temporal prediction, utilizing the near-repeat concept, and artificial neural networks. The results show two major contributions: First, the statistically significant spatio-temporal relationships between various crime types, social media patterns, and football match metadata are identified; second, such relationships are used in order to predict future crime occurrences.

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TESTING THE EFFECT OF CRIME GENERATORS ON PROPERTY CRIME PATTERNS: THE CASE OF A SOCCER STADIUM RELOCATION

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Objectives: Some places experience more crime than others. Spatial variability in crime is explained using crime pattern theory. Crime pattern theory argues that crime spatially clusters around certain places in the urban environment. Crime generators are a particular type of locations around which crime will spatially cluster because of the large supply of suitable targets in and around these places. Building on crime pattern theory, we test the influence of the presence of a crime generator on property crime patterns in an urban environment.
Methods: The relocation of a soccer stadium in Ghent, Belgium from an exclusively residential area to a mixed commercial-industrial-residential district created the conditions for a natural experiment. Using a 36-month window of police recorded property crime data, we compare crime patterns on non-game days before and after the relocation in the areas surrounding the old and new stadium. Property crime pattern changes in the affected areas are compared with city-level changes.
Results: As expected, the stadium's decommissioning led to a significant drop in property crimes in the immediate vicinity. Furthermore, a significant increase in property crimes was observed around the new stadium. At the city-level, a significant decrease in property crimes was observed. However, the decrease in the area surrounding the old stadium was significantly larger.
Conclusion: Large sports venues, such as soccer stadiums, are examples of crime generators. They attract large crowds on a regular basis for reasons unrelated to crime. Among their visitors are motivated offenders that may be looking for criminal opportunities and expect to return to the surrounding areas to exploit them at a later stage. Our analysis demonstrates that the presence of a sports venue increases property crimes on non-game days in the surrounding area and may indeed be an example of a crime generating place.

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AWARENESS AND OPPORTUNITY: TESTING INTERACTIONS BETWEEN ACTIVITY NODES AND CRIMINAL OPPORTUNITY IN PREDICTING CRIME LOCATION CHOICE

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According to crime pattern theory, offenders likely commit their crimes in areas where their awareness space overlaps with criminal opportunity. Both factors - awareness space and criminal opportunity - are thus theorized to be necessary conditions for a crime to take place in a certain area. Previous studies examining crime location choice tested the influence of activity nodes, such as residential areas of offenders, previously targeted areas, and residential areas of family members, while controlling for additive effects of the level of criminal opportunity in potential target areas, for example indicators of attractiveness and guardianship. However, it has not been tested whether the influence of awareness space and the influence of criminal opportunity are mutually dependent. Therefore, building upon previous crime location choice studies, the current study aims at testing whether and how the presence of offenders' activity nodes in potential target areas interacts with several indicators of criminal opportunity in predicting crime location choice.

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ESC EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM WORKING GROUP

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The main idea of the ESC European University Curriculum Working Group panel is to present the development of the working group in the field of PhD programmes in Europe. Results of a survey on PhD programmes in Europe conducted in spring 2016 will be presented.

Discussants: Marcelo Aebi, Francesco Calderoni, Maria João Guia, Nikos Passas, Lieven Pauwels, Christina Zarafonitou

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FRAMING EFFECTS AND SAFETY PERCEPTIONS: COMMUNITY POLICE OFFICERS ON TWITTER

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This paper will report on an experiment which is part of a Phd-study into the relation between Twitter use by community police officers and citizens safety perceptions. In this study, quantitative and qualitative methods are combined to shed some light on the forementioned relation. For a comprehensive examination of the effects of Twitter use by community police officers, it's not only important to see if (and how much) they tweet, but *how* they tweet as well. This paper focuses on an important addition to the Phd-study: an experiment in which framing effects in community police officers tweets are examined. Studies in other fields have shown that when the same message is framed in different ways, different effects occur in attitudes and behaviors of the recipients of that message. In health communications for instance, there have been experiments with gain and loss frames in messages promoting prevention behavior, such as participating in pre-emptive health screenings. Gain frames emphasize the benefits of displaying the promoted behavior; loss frames emphasize the risks of not behaving in the promoted way. When it comes to promoting prevention behavior in health contexts, gain frames seem to have an advantage in doing so. The multiple parallels between health communications and safety communications and the wish to examine framing effects in community police officers tweets lead to the reported experiment. This experiment was designed to examine participants responses to community police officers tweets, framed in different ways. The participants (N=95), spread randomly across four conditions, were presented with a Twitter timeline of a fictive community police officer and a short questionnaire about safety perceptions and related concepts. The four conditions included in the experiment are: gain framed with explicitly mentioned advice, gain framed with implicitly mentioned advice, loss framed with explicitly mentioned advice and loss framed with implicitly mentioned advice. The paper will provide the results of the experiment and the interpretation of those results in light of the Phd-study into the relation between Twitter use by community police officers and citizens safety perceptions.

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FEAR OF VICTIMIZATION AND SOCIAL COHESION IN THE FLOODED AREAS IN CROATIA

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The criminology of disaster has been recently conceptualized as a new exciting subfield of criminology, and there is the lack of research focused on the impact of natural disasters on personal fear of victimization and community cohesion. One of the several widespread myths related to disasters is that they influence the weakening of social control and the breakdown of social order, so represent a substantial incentive for committing different types of crimes. On the contrary, there are findings from research that reveal a decrease in crime and increase in social cohesion and solidarity in the communities affected by the disaster. Following previous analysis of the crime trends during the devastating floods in May 2014 in Croatia which did not reveal any significant change in crime trends, the main goal of this study is to explore the level of personal fear of victimization and community cohesion in the Croatian eastern areas that had been flooded in 2014, in comparison with similar rural areas in Croatia that have been not flooded at all. Given results reveal significant differences in fear of victimization among respondents: those from the flooded areas have a greater fear of victimization than respondents from areas that have not been flooded. The given results also show that there are no statistically significant differences between observed areas in the level of social cohesion. Although the small random sample of 172 respondents is a serious limitation of this study and further research is needed, this analysis is important because it indicates some important implications for social control agencies, particularly police, after the disaster.

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SUBJECTIVE PERCEPTION OF SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF EXTERNAL THREATS

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The changing geopolitical environment inevitably affects the subjective perception of security of the population. The paper provides an overview of the public perception of individual security as well as the perceived importance of the crime problem in comparison to other economic, political, military and environmental threats. The paper is based on recent qualitative and quantitate research conducted in Lithuania. A special attention is paid to analysis of the perception of terrorism and external military threats, as well as of the factors influencing the attitude of the population. In addition, based on the Eurobarometer data, the presentation illustrates the difference of the perception of security and threats of the Lithuanian and other EU member states' population in the national and EU context.

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AFTER PARIS AND BRUSSELS; A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN STUDENTS' RISK PERCEPTIONS, PRIVACY CONCERNS AND TRUST IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

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Background: A small but growing literature on the attitudinal consequences of terrorism suggests that terror attacks may influence attitudes by increasing the perception of an imminent threat to one's security leading to more demand for government-provided security as individuals attempt to reduce the discomfort from the heightened threats. Few studies however have directly tested that hypothesis by means of longitudinal data.

Goals: this study analyses whether the attacks in Paris and Brussels in 2015-2016 have changed attitudes of students with respect to risk perception, fear of crime, privacy-related concerns in the fight against crime and acceptance of use of 4 forms of technology by public authorities.

Methods: 420 students completed an online questionnaire in October-November 2014, and 299 completed the questionnaire in February-March 2016. This design allows for 2 independent comparisons: 113 students completed questionnaires in 2014 AND in 2016, their change in attitudes can be assessed by a Repeated Measures design. Further, 493 students completed the questionnaire in 2014 OR in 2016, allowing for comparisons between Wave 2014 and Wave 2016, controlling for sociodemographic differences between the groups.

Results: The results of both types of comparisons are very similar: (i) there has been a significant change in risk perception and a decrease in privacy-related concerns (ii) trust in the justice system decreased significantly but trust in all other public authorities remained stable (iii) no change in technology acceptance was found.In addition, post-hoc analyses indicate that the increase in risk perception is related to the fear of a terrorist threat; the change in risk-perception (and to a lesser extent fear of crime) in 2016 was more pronounced in individuals who described themselves as having a more anxious personality in 2014.

Conclusion and discussion: results will be discussed in light of consequences of terrorist attacks on the willingness of citizens to accept the use of technologies that might limit their privacy.

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THE DIGITAL 'GOLD-RUSH': THE GROWTH OF THE ONLINE TRADE OF ANABOLIC STEROIDS IN BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS

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Over the past decade there has been an increase in the use of steroids and other human enhancement drugs (HEDs) (e.g., illegal weight-loss drugs, 'smart drugs') across the globe. Specifically, the Internet appears to be playing an important role in facilitating this rising global demand for HEDs: by acting both as a source of information and as a tool for obtaining these substances. Indeed, Internet based sources, such as online 'pharmacies', bodybuilding forums and steroid-selling websites, seem to increasingly be replacing the 'local (gym) vendors' by offering a wide range of HEDs at affordable prices and without a prescription. Consequently, the Internet has redefined the relationships between those who consume HEDs, those who advocate for or sell drugs, and those who attempt to regulate and warn about the hazards of HEDs. This presentation aims to examine the growing market of HEDs sold over the Internet, and how the Internet-based marketplace impacts the nature of dealing. I will specifically focus on the online supply of anabolic steroids and the so-called "steroid accessory drugs" in Belgium and the Netherlands.

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A CONSTRUCTIVIST PERSPECTIVE ON ONLINE FRAUD

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This research aims to explore the increasing online fraud problem from a constructivist perspective. Based on 32 in-depth interviews with the fraud management team members and managers of a big number of well-known international brands and the police, this research analyses the fraud management approach of online retailers and its organisational construction. The study argues that online fraud cannot be considered as a self-evident form of crime. Fraud is constructed by identification, often linked to speculation, rather than clear evidence. Online fraud in its current presence poses a major challenge to the industry given the significant increase in the online shopping economy which we have witnessed in recent decades. Consequently, many online stores have adopted different methods to minimise online fraud rates. However, by using a manual review process, fraud scoring and tools to predetermine the risk of fraud, the industry constructs a particular image of online fraud. The research underlines that the industry's construction of fraud is based on the idea that individuals who deviate from set standards are then often assumed to fit the image of the fraudster. Therefore this approach has real consequences for those who might have a disadvantaged status in society in the first place.

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SMALL ARMS TRAFFICKING ON THE DARK WEB

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The development of the Dark Web as a parallel universe to the Web in the 21st century has facilitated illegal trafficking in small arms, as defined by the United Nations. The authors have used investigative research methodologies to observe the Dark Web and seven firearm sales sites over a six-month period to identify sellers of firearms, the type and caliber of weapons for sale, manufacturer, price in Bitcoin, and the principle national origins fo the firearms on the Dark Web. This evidence can be used by law enforcement to intercept and shut down said sites and provide insight to the nature of the illegal arms trade on the Dark Web.

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MEASURES AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

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The lifetime experience rate with drug abuse in Japan, according to a study done in 2009, is 2.9%. It is a very low rate compared to 47.1% in the United States and 36.8% in UK. One characteristic of the drug-related crimes in Japan is that over 80% of arrestees for drug-related crimes are arrested for crimes related to Methamphetamine. Japanese government has formulated the "Fourth Five-Year Drug Abuse Prevention Strategy" in August 2013, for the government to work in one united body. In concrete terms, the actions include control over drug-related criminal organizations and their elimination, interdiction of entry of illicit drugs into Japan, and boosting normative consciousness among young people through drug abuse prevention classes at schools and other entities. Furthermore, to prevent relapse into drug abuse, the government provides "the Relapse Prevention Guidance for Drug-department Inmates" for sentenced inmates, and "the Specialized Treatment Program" for probationers. Additionally, in order to secure necessary period for treatment in society, the government introduced a system for partial suspention of execution of sentence, where a part of a term given for imprisonment must be served while the rest is suspended. Another recent topic is the emergence of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS). In recent years, NPS are quickly spreading and becoming a social problem. To respond to this situation, the government reformed the relevant laws in March 2013 and in April 2014. Moreover, in July 2014, the Council for Promoting Measures to Prevent Drug Abuse formulated "the Emergency Measures to Eradicates NPS Abuse". Various actions taken according to the measures produced a significant result. On the other hand, you can see instances where the ones who have closed street shops sell NPS on the internet.

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PUBLIC VIEW OF ALCOHOL POLICIES IN TURKEY

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Alcohol abuse is one of the most important worldwide problems since alcohol causes harm individuals at both micro and macro levels. At micro level, alcohol is a serious health problem for individuals. Harmfulness of alcohol is not only limited to individual consequences, but also causes damage to society. Thus, governments take action against alcohol abuse with the policies that they develop. In Turkey in 2002, Tobacco and Alcohol Market Regulatory Authority (TAPDK) has established for the purpose of making regulations and controlling them. In the last fourteen years many government regulations have taken in action about alcohol consumption. Although in the first years of regulations alcohol consumption has decreased, in the last years alcohol consumption has started to increase again. Therefore, this research aims to understand public view of alcohol regulations effectiveness. Questionnaire related to alcohol policies was prepared about knowledge of regulation and view on its effectiveness. Sample was consisted of one hundred and ten participants whose mean age was 24,1 and 35,5% was female and 55,4% was male. Participants answered questions regarding to prohibition of alcohol sale nearby schools, sponsorship of alcohol brands to culture and art events, advertisement of alcohol products, sponsorship of alcohol brands to sport clubs and alcohol sale in markets after 10 P.M.. Results showed that majority of participants think that regulations were right policies however not effective. To conclude, establishing policies is an important issue nevertheless implementation of policies is an other issue that needs to be considered. Policy efficiency should be considered and effective implementations should be done.

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DRUG CONTROL IN FRAGILE STATES: REGIONAL COOPERATION AND DIFFERING LEGAL RESPONSES TO THE AFGHAN OPIATE EPIDEMIC

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The explosive growth of opium and heroin production in Afghanistan has had grave implications for global trafficking and organised crime. The European Union pursues a policy to stop the inflow of illicit narcotics closer to their source and this presentation outlines the challenges encountered in one such decade-long EU project in support of regional counter-narcotic cooperation seeking to foster closer operational cooperation with the two main transit countries Iran and Pakistan. The original premise saw the relatively modest degree of cooperation between the law enforcement and counter-narcotics agencies of the region as caused by a plethora of legal obstacles in the respective national penal and administrative codes, as well as an insufficient legal basis for regional collaboration. These premises could not be validated on the ground. The legal framework in the region is adequate and no legal obstacles to cooperation were identified. Instead, the low level of trust that characterises relations between states, corporate cultures inimical to information sharing and joint operations, coupled with the absence of political will largely account for anaemic regional counter-narcotic cooperation. Drastically different national policy choices regarding the penalisation of consumption and drug-demand strategies have furthermore yielded dramatically different social outcomes, further complicating regional efforts. Work on legal harmonisation is, therefore, deemed at best a relatively superfluous effort with little marginal impact, and at worst a potentially ultra vires act by regional and international organisations in contravention of member states' sovereign prerogatives.

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CRIMINAL CAREER OF DRUG USERS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFICACY INDICATORS

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Drug policy is based on demand reduction and supply reduction. Criminal behavior of drug users is an unintended consequence of this kind of drug policy approach and is usually linked to different kind of consumption. Quantitative methods have been used, as well as qualitative information, on data collection methods. In particular, methods for estimating hidden population have been used to measure the size of the various populations involved in drug use and supply. To show the correlation between anti-drug interventions and criminal behavior several data set (administrative data and data from surveys) have been used:
- Criminal career (initial step linked with the use of any illegal substance, increase step due to specific substance use, management step due to enlargement of the market) is studied on the basis of users interviews.
- Supply interventions positive and unintended consequences with respect to the market and to the users health and criminal behavior have been shown and measured using new statistical indicators.
- Law enforcement evaluation through new efficacy indicators based on several data set is shown on the basis of Italian data.
- Law enforcement cost/efficacy and application to market estimation provides quite unexpected results.

The results obtained by application of methodology to the Italian available data sets in the last 10 years when 3 different kind of law has been in force show that:
- Law enforcement interventions do not condition the market and users and dealers behavior.
- The cost of these interventions is quite high, in particular with respect to the cost of other countries (Portugal, Poland..).
- Law enforcement efficacy indicator is linked to the drug law and policy
- drug law and policy also affects the kind of drug use such as poly-use as it's shown using health care indicators and ESPAD data. In conclusion several aspects of drug market and drug use are heavily linked to drug law and policy approach and can be quantitatively measured by several new indicators that suggest to better collect suitable monitoring data and to introduce specific modifications in drug law and policy approach.

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SERIOUS PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG ARAB-PALESTINIAN ADOLESCENTS: NORMATIVE BELIEFS AS A MEDIATOR, PARENTAL COMMUNICATION AS A MODERATOR.

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This study adopted a social-ecological perspective to exploring involvment of 3,178 Arab-Palestinian adolescents (aged 13-18) in serious physical violence. We explored the association of individual charecteristics (age, gender, normative beliefs about violence, and perceived ethnic discrimination), familial charecteristics (parent-adolescent communication and socio-economic status), and contextual charecteristics (exposure to violence in the neighborhood) with involvment in serious physical violence. A moderation-mediation model was tested. The findings show that exposure of youth to violence in their neighborhood correlated significantly and positively with their involvment in serious physical violence. A similar trend was found with respect to personal perceptions of ethnic discrimination. These corellations were mediated by the adolecsents' normative beliefs about violence. The findings revealed that the correlation of direct exposure to violence and normative beliefs with involvment in serious physical violence is stronger among adolecents who have poor communication with their parents than those who have strong parental communication. The findings of the study highlight the importance of conducting cognitive interventions in order to influence the adolescent's normative beliefs about violence and decrease beliefs that condone violence, espicially among those who are exposed to high levels of violence and incidents of ethnic discrimination. In light of the findings, we recommend that practitioners who work with adolescents include parents in the intevention programs.

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SELF-CONTROL, VIOLENCE, AND TRAUMA

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Low self-control is seen as a result of insufficient control by the caregivers. In this paper I make way for a different interpretation. Thus I will argue that low self-control - or better: the weakness of the ego - regularly is a result of early trauma. This in my view is a blind spot of mainstream criminology. So the theory of Gottfredson and Hirschi is built largely on the American behavioristic tradition that is coined by the neglect of inner experience. In contrast I will focus on inner perception. My initial point are the amok-cases. Here we can observe what seemingly is a high grade of self-control. The protagonists are able to prepare for their deeds over a long period of time, often without the realization by close family members. Dealing with those cases made it clear to me that the theory of low self-control is a misconception, because - as a shortcoming of its behavioristic base - it remains on the surface and misses to distinguish between different kinds of self-control. From the standpoint of the ego-structure we in contrast can differentiate a flexible self-control from a rigid kind, depending on the state of the ego. The ladder can imply what impresses as pseudo-normality. So a violent deed seemingly might come out of the blue. Pseudo-normality on the other hand can determine a trans-generational family climate or even a whole society as probably the post-world-war society in Germany. If we take into account an underlying traumatic experience that often has to be interpolated, we can rely on the psychoanalytic discourse that over a long period of time has carved out two inevitable aspects of trauma: the psycho-economic dimension and the object-relational dimension. On the one hand trauma therefore is characterized by overwhelming excitement, and on the other hand by helplessness - the missing of a protective inner object. This refers to the aspect of object constancy. Aggression can be a way to deal with early trauma and can prolong if the way to symbolic processing is blocked by the severity of the trauma and/or the insufficiency of the caregiver. If the ladder is the source of the trauma, a desperate situation can arise. Later triggers of that situation, as in the case of Robert Steinhäuser the exclusion from school, can activate an ego-state that experiences an early traumatic situation as if it was currently happening.

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"HE'S GOT BACK AT THE PEOPLE THAT GOT AT HIM. AND THAT'S WHAT HE WANTED": A CASE STUDY OF THE 2010 CUMBRIA MASS SHOOTING IN THE UK.

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This paper presents the findings of the case study of the mass public shooting that took place in Cumbria, in the United Kingdom, on 2 June 2010. One of only three similar events to occur in the country in the past thirty years, the rampage of 52-year-old Cumbrian taxi driver Derrick Bird unfolded over a number of hours during which he mostly drove in and around the town of Whitehaven in his taxi, selecting and shooting his victims both purposively and at random. He killed twelve people and injured another eleven, prior to committing suicide in a remote wooded area.The paper is based on primary and secondary data (fieldwork, interviews, media reports, official reports) and is intended as a test of the possibility of extending/modifying the Newman *et al* (2004) theory of the social roots of rampage school shootings to include massacres perpetrated by adults; it is an attempt justified by the fact that the literature does not yield enough considerable differences between adolescent and adult perpetrators, as also remarked by Newman *et al*. The theory postulates five necessary but not sufficient conditions for an event to occur:

- Self-perception of extreme marginalisation in the social worlds that count
- Psychosocial problems that magnify the impact of marginality
- Cultural scripts that lead the way towards an armed attack
- Failure of surveillance systems
- Gun availability

In the case examined, all five conditions seem to be present, but with some important adaptations/variations of the original stipulations. The shooter perceived himself to be maliciously and unfairly marginalised and bullied by his colleagues who constituted his only significant social circle; he had a difficult relationship with his family, was single (though he had children) and having problems with women, he had been depressed for some time, and had been experiencing a breakdown in the days before the attacks; although no fascination with mass homicidal cultural scripts was apparent, it is clear that he felt that his masculinity was questioned in a way that warranted a manly, explosive final response; his breakdown was left unchecked, as were work-related problems he was facing; finally, his weapons and ammunition were legally obtained and held. The paper argues that there is scope for further research aiming to credibly advance the adaptation effort.

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"HOW COULD HE END UP HERE?" TRAJECTORIES TO MULTIPLE HOMICIDE IN ADOLESCENCE AND YOUNG ADULTHOOD

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Question: Research on multiple homicide is mostly limited to school shootings and similar killing sprees in (semi-) public spaces, terrorist attacks, and serial homicide. However, multiple homicides outside of these highly publicized categories are far more frequent. This study asks for case characteristics with a special focus on offenders' biographical background.
Methods: Based on judicial files, 44 cases of multiple homicide committed in Germany between 2000 and 2013 by offenders aged 11 to 25 were analyzed.
Results: Most young multiple homicide offences (YMHO) are committed within close victim-offender relationships. They are often linked to separation/divorce, other types of family conflict and sometimes to psychiatric disorders. YMHO cases outside of close pre-offence relationships can be understood as „ordinary crime" including a homicidal option or escalating into severe violence, as suicide involving other people's deaths, or they are connected to substance abuse and intoxication. This paper presents data on YMHO offenders' biographical background and traces trajectories leading up to these highly severe violent offences; special emphasis is put on personality development and related disorders.
Conclusions: Findings are discussed with regard to homogeneity/diversity of YMHO pathways and the specificity of biographical dynamics in YMHO offenders.

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SOCIAL PROFESSIONALS WORKING WITH CITIZENS LIVING AT THE FRINGES OF SOCIETY: COMPLEXITY OF THE FIELD

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In the Netherlands a growing number of citizens live at the fringes of society where they become less and less visible for social and community workers. They tend to withdraw themselves into their own cultural and often criminal circles whereas government policy demands citizens to increasingly participate in society, whereby ‘empowerment’ and ‘self-reliance’ are key concepts. Characteristic for working with these so called hard-to-reach-people is the complexity of the field. This complexity can be seen as a relevant factor that influences positioning and acting of professionals. In this presentation the complexity of the field for social and community workers will be defined and described. Furthermore, the outcome of a Q-study about the way social work professionals perceive complexity in their daily work will be explained.

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“EXCLUDED” AS SUBJECT AND OBJECT OF CRIMES

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We all live in the new world, the postmodern world. It is the global world with global economics, transportation, migration, IT, etc. Social and economic inequality has existed everywhere and in all times. But our global postmodern world gave birth to global socio-economic inequality, to the division of all people into two major categories of the "included" and "excluded". The process of globalization of the economy, finance, technology, means of communication in the modern world accompanied by a process of inclusion / exclusion, when the population of the world divided into the included and excluded. One, a minority of the world's population becomes included in the active economic, political and cultural life. Another, large part of the population excluded from these processes. Economic and social foundations of this process were analyzed in detail in the works of N. Luhmann, J. Stiglitz, S. Zizek, and other. The groups of “excluded” constitutes the social basis for various forms of deviance including crime, hate crimes and terrorism (Kanfler 1965; Lenoir 1974; Paugam 1996; Finer and Nellis 1998; Young 1999; Gilinskiy 2009). There are many young people who have not secondary and professional education, work, profession, funds and at the same time they see foreign cars, rich shops, restaurants, beautiful girls with rich men. Moreover, the “excluded” teenagers are becoming spiteful, they hate everybody, especially strangers, another's. Disgruntled and active "excluded" are united and ready to commit crimes, which are de facto protest against the existing conditions of life. For example, 65-75% of all criminals in Russia is “excluded” (the unemployed, poor men, people without profession, without fixed source of income, etc.). 70-80% of all prisoners in Russia were “excluded” too. Meanwhile, excluded is also the main mass victims of crime. The share of “excluded” from all victims of crime in Russia is 60% or more (Repetskaja, 2009).

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LEGITIMACY AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: YOUNG OFFENDERS' PERCEPTIONS OF PROCEDURAL JUSTICE IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

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Procedural justice theory posits that citizens are more likely to comply with the authorities - supraordinate bodies which create and enforce rules - when they believe that these authorities are legitimate. Moreover, citizens obey the law when they identify with and respect the morals of the authorities. When citizens view authorities as illegitimate or feel that the authorities treat them unfairly or harshly, citizens are more likely to deviate from the 'norm' and adopt delinquent identities and behaviours. This paper argues that issues of legitimacy can pose particular difficulty for juvenile offenders who are in the process of constructing their own identities. The research, conducted in a juvenile detention centre in Trinidad and Tobago, highlights the participants' lack of trust in and lack of respect for the criminal justice system. This paper focuses on the narratives used by participants to construct the authority of magistrates and police officers in Trinidad and Tobago and their reasons for denying the legitimacy of these authorities.

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SHAME AND THE GENDERED NATURE OF SOCIAL CONTROL. AN INTERACTIONIST ANALYSIS.

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"Young people should be prone to the feeling of shame because they live by feeling and therefore commit many errors, but are restrained by shame" - Aristotle. Shame not only gives painful feedback after transgressive behaviour, shame can also *prevent* people from transgressing norms. Particularly important for social control is a positive and forward-looking variant, a sense of shame (*"Aidos*"). According to sociologists such as Scheff, Goffman and Cooley, people are constantly anticipating shame in real and imagined social interactions. Interestingly, criminological research has repeatedly found that females anticipate higher levels of shame than males when contemplating delinquent behaviour. Moreover, these gender differences appear to account for a substantial part of the gender gap in self-reported offending. This presentation will deal with an obvious question raised by these findings: Why and under what circumstances do females anticipate stronger feelings of shame than males ? In other words, in what sense is social control gendered ? I will illustrate how a (symbolic) interactionist analysis of shame can help us to address this question.

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PROCEED WITH CAUTION: A TEST OF LABELING THEORY USING MATCHED SAMPLES FROM A LONGITUDINAL COHORT EXAMINING RECIDIVISM BY YOUNG PEOPLE

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Within Australia, police diversionary strategies such as formal police cautioning are extensively used to channel young offenders from the potentially harmful effects of formal court processing. Labeling theory provides the theoretical basis for diversion by predicting that negative labeling by the courts may have a detrimental effect on an individual's self-image and the label that others attach to them. Stigmatisation caused by this negative labeling makes it increasingly likely for the young person to gravitate towards other negatively labelled young people and engage in subsequent offending behaviour. Thus, labeling theory predicts that - all other things being equal - young people diverted from court should be less likely to re-offend. This presentation is based on research that employed a quasi-experimental design examining re-contact with the youth and adult criminal justice systems following their contact with the youth justice system through either a caution or youth court appearance. Propensity score matching (PSM) was used to match young offenders from a longitudinal cohort (Queensland Longitudinal Data cohort 1990) that contained all official contact that young people had with the criminal justice system in Queensland by 19.5 years of age. Participants were matched on a range of demographic, residential and offending characteristics, to create two statistically equivalent groups: (1) young people who were subject to a formal police caution, or (2) young people who appeared in court. To provide a more fine-grained examination of labeling theory, the research focused on the first, second and third contact that these young people had with the youth justice system. As such, three separate quasi-experimental configurations will be discussed. After matching analyses focused on re-offending outcomes, including the rate of recontact within two years, the rate of recontact by 19.5 years of age, and the time to recontact. The findings indicate that cautioning was more effective than a comparable court appearance across these re-offending outcomes, and at each point of contact young people had with the youth justice system. The implications of these findings for policy and practice will be discussed.

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THE ADOLESCENT NORMATIVE ENVIRONMENT AND INDIVIDUAL DELINQUENCY: AN EXPLORATION WITH ISRD-3 DATA FRIM TWELVE COUNTRIES

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Previous work with ISRD-3 data from Venezuela found that two of the Eurogang indicators included in that survey can be combined to measure the perceived normative environment (PNE) among an adolescent's peers. The PNE can vary from conformist through tolerant and dissonant to deviant, and shows a significant association with self-reported delinquency. This paper extends the analysis to twelve countries for which ISRD-3 data are now available and confirms the predictive significance of PNE, even when variables measuring individual moral values and emotions, and self-control, are included in the analysis. The paper concludes with a reflection on the theoretical significance of the PNE.

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THE RELEVANCE OF EXTERNAL CONTROLS FOR THE INTERACTION OF SELF-CONTROL AND MORALITY: TESTING SITUATIONAL ACTION THEORY WITH ISRD3 DATA

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In SAT, self-control is necessary to resist criminal temptations that conflict with an individual's morality, and moral standards are the prerequisites for the capacity for self-control to come into action. Thus, the ability to exercise self-control should have stronger effects for those with higher levels of morality. But many, if not most studies examining the interaction of self-control and morality find stronger effects of self-control when morality is low. When the actor's morality is low however, SAT states that it should be external controls (and not self-control) that keep the actor from committing criminal acts. So why do so many studies find stronger effects of self-control ability when it should be external controls having a stronger effect? We hypothesize that the findings might be due to the fact that self-control ability is also necessary for external controls to be efficient. Thus, we are taking a closer look at the relevance of external controls for the interaction of self-control and morality with data from the ISRD3 study.

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JUVENILE CRIME VICTIMIZATION RISK: THE ROLE OF RELIGION. A COMPARISON OF SWITZERLAND AND FINLAND

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Research on juvenile delinquency is broad. Factors such as the family, peers, the neighborhood, but also individual traits have been found to be important players. According to the routine activity approach, spending most of the leisure time with friends outside of the home can be seen as a risk factor, because there are more possibilities to commit a crime. Conversely, spending time with the family or within an institutional context can protect from becoming a victim of a (street) crime. Additionally, according to social control theory, social bonds such as the involvement into the family, the involvement in conventional activities, or the belief in moral rules protect juveniles from becoming involved in criminal activities. One not well researched factor affecting all mentioned levels is religion. Personal beliefs as well as involvement and attachment to a religious community can act as protective factors through staying away from risky routine activities. At the same time, religious beliefs might attract victimization such as hate crime. This paper takes an explorative look at the links between religion-related variables and types of victimization. Based on data of the newest wave of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD3), Finland and Switzerland will be compared.

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RELIGION, RELIGIOSITY, MORALITY AND SELF-REPORTED OFFENDING

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It is often presumed that there is a link between religiosity (i.e. importance of one's religion) and morality (i.e. belief in moral values). Whether there is a link between religion (e.g. Roman Catholic, Protestant, Islam, Jewish), religiosity, morality and rule-violating and risky behavior is a question which has seldom been explored within the context of juvenile delinquency. This is the first in a series of papers which aim to disentangle this complex question using the data collected through the ISRD3. In this paper, issues related to the challenges of measurement of religion, religiosity and morality in an international self-report survey will be explored, followed by an exploratory descriptive analysis of the findings.

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SPECIAL INTEREST SESSION ON CIRCLES OF SUPPORT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

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The pre-arranged session will provide an overview of the research programme(s) that has accompanied the expansion of Circles, focussing specifically on differences in research findings, which could be explained by the different national contexts Circles are working within. The aim then would be to bring together the leading academics and practitioners to discuss the possibility of a collaborative research bid looking at all Circles Projects operating across Europe. A particular aim would be to discuss the feasibility of generating an up-to-date database of Circles data, which could be used to inform future research studies.

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IMMIGRATION, 'CRIMMIGRATION', HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND EUROPEAN UNION HUMANITARIAN SUPPORT LAWS

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European Union has taken steps towards solving major issues related to the cohesion of the common space. Schengen Freedom, Security and Justice Space is, nowadays, an acquired reality for most European Union citizens, even though it was implemented less than 20 years ago. Immigration laws in the European Union/Schengen Space are therefore very recent and they must deal with the implications of accelerated globalization, as well as the global inequalities that the world's financial and development discrepancies have allowed. Therefore managing immigration is not only about conceiving and publishing labour laws and visa concession regulations. European Union Law has to deal with major issues such as the abuse the vulnerability of those who are in a dependant position, including the economic one as well. In fact, one has been assisting in the last years to a growing common way which has mainly disposed to criminalise economic immigrants themselves, for the "crime" of entering or staying illegally in a certain Member State, as a report from the Fundamental Rights Agency states. We can observe an increasing differentiation between member states in how they regulate and receive irregular migration, and this means that while some are able to identify and assist victims, for example of trafficking, while others treat all arrivals as criminals deserving of punishment. The problem become more complex when one adds the fact that human trafficking is conceptualized differently in different countries even though different supra-national agreements obliges states to protect victims and to offer and protection for eligible asylum seekers. The contemporary crisis in the Mediterranean, where migrants with different statuses and rights arrives in high numbers, is one of 'managerial chaos' where governments have to handle different migratory realities and adjacent laws. . Smuggling of asylum seekers, trafficking of refugees and other mixed issues are taking place at the same time, and this situation creates a fertile terrain for criminological analysis.

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‚AFTER COLOGNE': CRIMMIGRATION AND THE 'REFUGEE CRISIS'

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German immigration law and criminal law have long been intertwined. Illegal entry and residence are criminal offences, the country has made use of ordinary prisons for (administrative) pre-deportation detention until very recently, and the expulsion of foreign convicts is possible even for native-born non-citizens. Anyhow, the influence of European (human rights) law has set substantial limits to German 'crimmigration' law over the last decade, strengthening e.g. the rights of long-term residents. The annual number of expulsions after criminal conviction has decreased considerably. While the issue of 'immigration and crime' has played a major role in all prior immigration debates, it has again received growing attention with the high influx of refugees in 2015. While official bodies repeatedly tried to reassure the public that so far, an above-average crime involvement of newly arrived asylum seekers could not be observed, rumors about refugees stealing, raping and abducting children continued to be spread especially in social networks. The sexual assaults in Cologne and other cities on New Year's Eve appeared as a confirmation of such concerns. While in that same night a major reform of the German expulsion law had entered into force, the government announced to drastically tighten the law only a few days later in reaction to the incidents on New Year's Eve. The official reason was that sharp expulsion rules should uphold public trust in the government's migration policy and support for the reception of refugees. It will be discussed whether this constitutes a legitimate goal for expelling foreigners, and whether it is realistic that the new legislation can uphold trust in the government's ability to regulate both immigration and crime.

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FOREIGN NATIONALS IN PRISONS IN PORTUGAL - FEELINGS AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THEIR RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE RISE IN VIOLENT CRIMES

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Immigration is a very recent phenomenon in Portugal: it dates from the beginning of the 21st century and the immigrant population now counts less than 5% of the total population. The reality behind these figures is that while many foreign nationals have acquired Portuguese citizenship, and others have been leaving the country because of Portuguese austerity. While the overall number of migrants in Portugal continues to be low, the number of foreign nationals in prisons has increased in the last 16 years, both due to more convictions, recidivism and longer convictions. The paper will investigate the issue of foreign nationals in prison from two different starting points. First we will describe findings from research among imprisoned foreign nationals, focusing on their feelings about and explanations for the violent crimes they are convicted of. Secondly, we will present findings from a focus group study on the issue of foreign nationals in prison among judges, prosecutors, immigration officers, prison services and other institutional actors such as NGO's and Immigrants' associations. Thirdly, we will present results on violence crimes among foreign nationals from the Portuguese National Reports on Crime. We will discuss these issues in light of current debates over the increase of immigrants/asylum seekers to Europe, applying the information we have collected to legitimize or problematize the questions that are taken up in debates to further criminalise immigration.

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«'RAPISTS ARE NOT WELCOME HERE!' THE SEXUAL TURN IN CONTEMPORARY IMMIGRATION DEBATES»

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In the last year, the high number of arrivals of migrants to Europe via the Mediterranean has attracted much attention. Flight from Syria and dangerous sea voyages were for a period central references in how this migration was represented in European media and politics. In the autumn of 2015, solidarity with refugees was replaced with budding concerns over how the arrivals would have consequences for European economy and cohesion. Currently European states are revising their immigration and integration policies. These are made harsher to discourage people from leaving their home countries and from travelling to particular countries. Migrants are now less often represented as refugees in danger, and more as economic migrants putting Europeans and European values at risk. In several countries, debaters are asking if this level of immigration is sustainable, not least in the face of discrepancies in how 'they' and 'we' approach issues to do with gender and sexuality. This paper deal with the trajectory of the debates on the 'migration crisis' and how crime has played a role in these.

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MITIGATING THE EFFECTS OF PARENTAL INCARCERATION BY TAKING THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD SERIOUSLY

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The academic literature concerned with parental incarceration is replete with studies examining the effects of parental incarceration on children. Similarly, practices and interventions with the objective to mitigate these negative effects have been put under scrutiny. By contrast, the human rights of children affected by parental incarceration have been under-researched. This regards in particular possible implications for the justice system itself, namely obligations to take the rights of children seriously. The purpose of this paper is to shed light on the impact of parental incarceration on young children from a child rights perspective against the background of life-course and developmental criminology. Can the rights of the child mitigate the impact of parental imprisonment? Can the right to a family environment as recognized in the preamble of the Convention on the Rights of the Child remain meaningful for children of prisoners? What role does a focus on the best interest of the child play when children are faced with the separation from their parent(s) and risks of traumatic stress, sub-standard educational outcomes or delinquency through their life-course? In sum, the paper attempts to elucidate the extent to which human rights can be brought to bear on the dilemma that justice done (formal punishment) simultaneously does injustice to the most vulnerable, young children, in terms of acute human suffering and long-term developmental impact.

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CRIMINAL CAREERS OF YOUNG OFFENDERS. A NATIONWIDE LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF REGISTERED CRIMINAL OFFENDERS, OFFENCES AND SANCTIONS

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The project presented is part of a comprehensive nationwide reconviction study in Germany led by the author and Hans-Jörg Albrecht. It comprises three data collection waves gathering all entries in the German Federal Register of Criminal Records for the years 2004, 2007 and 2010. All the persons included (about one million) are followed over a period of three years per data collection wave. Through a unique methodological approach the different waves can be put together; so in the end an observation period of nine years (2004-2013) is given. Furthermore, entries concerning only minor (informal) criminal justice responses ("diversion") remain in the dataset despite their formal deletion. In particular, three age groups are followed over a period of nine years: 14- and 15-year old youths up to the age of 23 and 24; 16- and 17-year olds up to 25 and 26; 18- to 20-year old young adults up to 27 to 29. Thus, it can be studied whether early, medium and late starters come into further conflict with the criminal justice system, and if so, whether the seriousness of offences and the severity of criminal justice responses rise. In such a way one can distinguish the hard core of habitual offenders from the majority of one-time offenders or persons offending only for a short period. Furthermore, it can be observed to which degree repeat offenders widen their criminal activities or specialize in them.

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JUVENILE PROFILES WITH REGARDS TO DEVIATIONS

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The presentation is based on the concept of educational environment which was originated Florian Znaniecki, the most prominent representative of Polish humanistic sociology. According to this concept, the process of educating young people is aimed to prepare them for participating in activities that provide continuation of particular components of society which is analytically treated as a system of groups that are subordinated to one dominant group. The author proposes to perform a multifaceted analysis of social conditions in which education take place in relation to the actual educational process in society. As for social conditions, it is a basic educational process, as well as institutions that either support education or intervene when the socialization process begins to sway. If society wants to mold young people young people to become its members, it must utilize the above-mentioned components of educational environment more or less effectively, by laying down clear and precise requirements. Otherwise, an immature person who is at the center of educational activities will not receive clear and precise guidelines about what is and what is not appropriate behavior. This would lead society not being able to perform its function and result in young people “socializing themselves” on their own. We can already observe certain symptoms of this distressing phenomenon. In order to check how advanced this process is, the life history of a group of juvenile defendants was examined, as well as how they “have gone astray”. This specific “journey with a child” was taken through court files, the family, school and institutions supporting resocialization as an application of the other side of the theory around which the research was organized, that is, a description of social educational process or, to put it more accurately, disorganization process. In this presentation Florian Znaniecki’s findings had become a starting point for identifying topics which were verified through research. I give my attention to the relation between the dysfunctions in the family, educational and institutional environment and juveniles’ profiles with regard to deviations (100 depraved juveniles who are of interest to the local Family Court).

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BROTHERS IN CRIME?

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Both intergenerational transmission and familial concentration of crime have been recurrent themes in criminological inquiry. At the same time, twin and sibling data have been used to tease apart the effects of genetic and environmental factors on crime. The evidence shows that crime clusters in families, and that there is a positive correlation between criminal propensities of two siblings. Most research on intergenerational transmission of crime has focused on the effect of parental factors on children's crime, but it is also possible that some of these influences operate within the same generation, when older sibling exerts an influence on the younger sibling. Using a register-based Finnish sample on families including children aged 0-14 in 2000, the purpose of the current study is to examine some factors that impact the strength of the association between the criminality of the older sibling and the younger sibling. The crime outcome is based on all crimes committed before the age 18. The main analysis is based on families including two biological brothers (same mother and father) of different ages, with a main interest in the moderating role of age difference: is the criminogenic effect of a criminally active older brother stronger when the age difference is small ("peer effect hypothesis") or large ("role model hypothesis")?

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I KNOW WHERE YOU ARE. HATE SPEECH AND DIGIPLACE

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The development of web-based services that combine spatial coordinates and data allows us to geographically pinpoint and share on the Internet Twitter posts, photos, running routes, and even the location of suspicious individuals or where someone has been the victim of a crime, thus creating a mix of virtuality and reality that connects cyberspace to physical space and constructing what Zook and Graham (2007) have defined as "DigiPlace." This environment offers opportunities for new research that establishes relationships not only between different socio-demographic variables with particular characteristics of crime events, but also with other spatial variables that expand the descriptive reach of research into a particular phenomenon. With this in mind, assuming that neither incitement to particular or general forms of violence nor hate speech are phenomena that originated with the birth or popularization of the Internet, we have undertaken a study that takes advantage of this hybrid space's characteristics by first providing a spatial-temporal description of messages containing incitements to violence or hate speech on the Internet from a sample of geolocated tweets from Spain and then relating them to socio-demographic characteristics of the Spanish population for each zone of the country.

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EXTREMIST-LIKE ATTITUDES AMONG FINNISH YOUTH

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This presentation focuses on the early findings from the 8th sweep of the Finnish Self-Reported Delinquency survey from 2016 (FSRD-2016). In particular, it will focus on questions on extremist-like attitudes, and variables that explain approval towards such actions among the Finnish youth. These attitudes were based on a question set which included 12 different statements on the basis of 5 option response scale from agree to disagree. The statements ranged from approval of violence and property destruction in protests to disapproval of immigration and multiculturalism. Using FSRD-2016 data (n=6,000, from 68 schools throughout the country) it will examine how different socio-economic background variables, such as gender, family income, family status, residence and school success, along with variables such as perceived life satisfaction and self-control associate with respondents reporting higher extremist-like attitudes compared to those reporting less extremist-like attitudes.

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THE APPEAL OF DEVIANCE: THE POPULARITY OF NATIONALIST STREET MOVEMENTS IN HUNGARY

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In recent decades across Europe, extreme right movements and nationalist organisations have been gaining momentum. Despite a large number of studies that focus on this phenomenon, few have had much to say about the rapidly intensifying Hungarian situation. The Hungarian extreme right, with its strong nationalist feelings closely entwined with irredentism, could lend a new perspective and important contribution to the field. This paper will examine the characteristics of the Hungarian nationalist movement, with special attention to the smaller extremist organisations and street movements. While Hungary is home to the increasingly infamous neo-fascist political party Jobbik (*Jobbik Magyarországért Mozgalom*), these smaller organisations provide insight into deep-rooted nationalist feelings without the goal of political ends. Hungary has many nationalist organisations, ranging from street movements, paramilitary organisations, and ever-declining skinhead groups. The distinctive feature of the contemporary Hungarian extreme right revolves around the strong sense of injustice regarding the fact that a large number of ethnic Hungarians live beyond Hungary's borders, the unification of these historic Hungarian lands, and the protection of the 'true' Magyar people. There is also a deep sense of Hungarian ethnic distinctiveness, complemented by strong xenophobic feelings and the rise of Islamophobia. It is important to consider why individuals are drawn to these forms of collective action, and how these groups are successful at recruiting and maintaining membership. The Hungarian situation offers important insight into this aspect of nationalist street movements, and deviant organisations in general. This project, by closely examining the Hungarian situation, can shed new light on the current views of nationalist and deviant street movements in Europe.

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INFLUENCING FACTORS OF POLITICAL EXTREMISM IN ADOLESCENCE. RIGHT-WING EXTREMISM, LEFT-WING EXTREMISM AND ISLAMIC EXTREMISM COMPARED

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In the presentation influencing factors of three forms of political extremism are compeard. Influencing factors were deduced from disintegration, social bond and self-control theory. Empirical analysis base on a large sample of adolescents of the ninth grade who were surveyed in 2013 in Lower Saxony, Germany. Results show that only a small proportion of adolescents agrees with extremist attitudes or perform extremist behaviour. Some factors influence all three forms of political extremism: institutional disintegration (operationalized by a negative perception of treatment by the police), belief (law-abiding attitudes) and risk-seeking (as one dimension of low self-control). Regarding Islamic extremism several specific influencing factors are identified (structural disintegration, club membership, and experiences in school).

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CAREER ASPIRATIONS AMONG FEMALE AND MALE POLICE STUDENTS FROM ENROLLMENT TO COMPLETION OF THE POLICE EDUCATION

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Throughout Europe the police services are still numerically dominated by men, albeit some changes have taken place over the past years. Especially in the higher ranks of the police we find a poor representation of women. Even if diversity and the representation of the police are important issues in several European countries and police services relatively little comparative research on these issues can be found. In this paper we will analyze and discuss gender and country differences in career aspirations - different police tasks (the horizontal dimension) as well as leadership (the vertical dimension) - among European police students and how/if these aspirations change over time from enrollment to completion of police education. Gender differences will be discussed in relation to the organizational and occupational culture in the police, constructions of leadership in relation to masculinity and women's minority ('token', Kanter 1977) status here, including gender-appropriate perceptions and roles (cf. Solheim 2002 speaks of 'a gendered regime of competences'). Country differences will be discussed in relation to the number of female students/female police officer in the services, the national (gender equality) context and the existence of policies for diversity and a gender equal distribution in the police services and in management specifically. In regards to policies especially Norway and Sweden have been the front runners.

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POLICE EDUCATION IN TRANSFORMATION - HOW POLICE RECRUITS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES VALUE NEW AND ENDURING EDUCATIONAL CONTENT IN A TIME OF UNCERTAINTY AND CHANGE?

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This paper examines police recruits' values and attitudes toward different learning content in a number of European countries in a time of uncertainty. From a global perspective, police institutions in many countries are currently undergoing substantial professional reorientation as an answer to changing demands on policing due to transformations of the society such as flows of refugees, demographic changes, increased societal diversity and transnational crime patterns. In sum, these developments has been suggested to lead to increased complexity in the fulfilment of the police's professional obligations and new demands on police professional knowledge. On a level of police educational curricula, traditional subjects such as law enforcement, investigation and crime control are increasingly complemented with subjects such as cultural awareness, communication, as well as gender and diversity training. Drawing on empirical data from the RECPOL (Recruitment, Education, Careers in the Police) project the attitudes among female and male police recruits, when entering their police training, are analysed and discussed in relation to enduring and new content in police education. The results are also discussed from a broader Euoropean perspective in terms of similarities and differences between educational systems and the traditions and role of the police in the countries taking part in the project. Finally we also touch on implications for decision makers and training providers for developing a police education preparing recruits for policing in a changing society.

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JOB EXPERIENCE AND CYNICISM: COMPARING POLICE STUDENTS BEFORE AND AFTER FIELD TRAINING

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Previous research has found that police recruits perception about policing changes when they enter the field and start “on the job-training”. When the recruits encounter the ambiguity of the job and the forces of peer-socialization they tend to become less idealistic and more outcome-oriented. A related question is whether police recruits also become more cynical towards the public and the legal system when they gain experience from the field. Many of the classical studies certainly seem to imply that this is the case. However a more “realistic” or practical view of policing does not necessarily mean a more cynical view of policing. It is also possible that they will become *less* cynical towards the public and legal system after practicing in the police for a year. Some police students may hold unfounded or exaggerated negative views on these issues. Using fresh longitudinal data from the RECPOL-project, this study add new knowledge about the effect of “on the job-training” on police students attitudes toward the public and the legal system. The Norwegian police students are particularly interesting in this respect because they have a three year education in which the second year is assigned to field practice in a police district. So when the police students were surveyed at phase 2 they had one year of experience in the field. Thus data from phase 1 and phase 2 will be utilized to measure any changes in cynicism among police students after field training. Changes in cynicism will also be analyzed against social background and demographic variables. Cynicism is measured using an eight items scale developed by Regoli, Crank and Rivera (1990). The items measure attitudes toward supervisors, the public, and the laws and the rules regulating police work.

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ATTITUDES ON NON-LEGALISTIC POLICE MEASURES AMONG EUROPEAN POLICE RECRUITS

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The conflict between a legalistic and an autonomous perspective on police work is a classical theme in police sociology. These perspectives may be utilized to characterize the outer boundaries of officers' outlook on non-legalistic police work. The legalistic perspective implies that if the value of the rule of law stands against that of efficiency, supremacy is granted to the former. Central features of this perspective are impartiality and equal treatment of all citizens. On the other hand, the autonomous perspective emphasizes outcome rather than process. Such perspective is justified by the need for an effective police, stressing values such as concrete results and the maintenance of police authority. Dirty Harry Callahan, the well-known cop played by Clint Eastwood, is the archetype of an officer with such an outlook on the police role. Although attitudes towards non-legalistic police work has been a central subject in police studies for decades, there is still limited knowledge on comparative differences across countries and the development of these attitudes. In this chapter, I examine whether different European police educations - in terms of length and academic content - attract different recruits when it comes to Dirty Harry-attitudes.

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COMMITMENT AND GENDER DIFFERENCES IN BECOMING PRISON OFFICERS IN NORWAY

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Men have historically dominated the gender distribution among prison officers in Norway. This has also been true for candidates/students, but in recent years, men have only slightly been in majority. Prisons are often characterised as rather harsh and masculine working environments, where most prison officers and approximately 94 % of the prisoner population are men. Along with women being more vulnerable to cases for instance sexual harassment and disadvantage of lacking physical strength, working in such conditions might not be as engaging to women as a place to work. Considering the tradition and the masculine environment, is there any differences between women and men's dedication to seek such a profession? To qualify as a prison officer in Norway, a two-year education on a university college level is required. The selection process is rather comprehensive. The main criteria considered in the recruitment process, is applicants' high school grades and working experience, and if found satisfactory, they move on to multiple tests and a personal interview. Over a period of three years, 309 students to become prison officers were included in a survey, which was conducted within the first month of their education. The distribution of gender is equally men and women, and there is no significant age difference between the groups. Imbedded in the survey are indicators on motivation and commitment. The results show that women are clearer in their choice of profession, which indicate that they are more deliberated to become prison officers. In this matter, they also take more pride in telling others that they are under education to become prison officers. When asked about the future, women express greater commitment to the Prison Service than men do. Of greater importance for men is the fact that they are being paid during the education.

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ORGANIZATIONAL AND DETERRENCE-BASED INTERVENTIONS AGAINST CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR: WHAT WORKS BEST?

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Anti-corruption programs and initiatives have been largely applied in several countries since the past decades. However, comprehensive evaluations of what works and what does not in the field of anti-corruption efforts are still missing. In particular, a lack of research comparing the effects of deterrence-based interventions and more organizational and "structural" ones is even more evident. So far, it appears that structural interventions usually bring about an overall improvement in public services and governance, which undermines the roots of corruption and guarantees long-term effects. Through a systematic review and meta-analysis of published and unpublished quantitative studies at international level, this presentation aims to test whether anti-corruption interventions targeted at changing the structure and organization of public services and governance are more efficient than deterrence-based measures in curbing this phenomenon.

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PRIVATE ACTORS AND INTERMEDIARIES: A STUDY OF CORRUPTION CASES IN LATIN AMERICA

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Is a Corruption a phenomenon that involves both state and private actors? The information source for the present study consists of 149 investigative journalism research files of medium and grand scale corruption cases from 18 different countries in Latin America between the years 2000 and 2013.The data source were the investigative reporting archives of the Insituto Prensa y Sociedad (IPYS) and Transparency International (TI). The study ordered the cases according to adequacy of information about the crime, the actors involved, and the modality of corruption. The main objectives of the research project were two. Firstly, deliver a framework of definitions in order to locate the importance of private actors—and a focus on such actors—in corruption (The significant presence of these actors in corruption cases in Latin America contrasts with the scarcity of current information—as well as normative frameworks—available to detect and investigate them). Secondly, showing the utility of better systematizing archival research in order to track the presence of private actors in cases of corruption, their relations to public officials, and as private agents that act as intermediaries of such acts. The main findings of this paper show that private actors are involved in the majority of cases of grand and medium-level corruption—and within those cases, most especially in construction and infrastructure, energy and hydrocarbon areas. The data also shows a clear presence of intermediaries that have not been properly studied before. Their presence suggests that corruption is to some extent outsourced or even subject to complex management schemes, and is a more professionalised practice than previously. One of the main conclusions is that the revealed tendency shows formal corruption detection systems in a precarious position, since most all revealed cases came from the work of the Media (80% of analyzed cases) and not from the said mechanisms. It also questions whether such systems are in fact designed to investigate corruption or whether the flaws in their operation are related not only to operative limitations, but rather to a larger phenomenon which the system has not been designed to correctly interpret

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CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM 2010 IN KENYA AND ITS IMPACT ON CORRUPTION AND ANTI-CORRUPTION - ANALYSIS OF ITS PROGRESS, FIVE YEARS ON

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Corruption in Kenya has often been described as endemic and systemic; embedded within the Kenyan political system. This paper presents findings on the impact of constitutional reform on responding to public corruption. Deriving from qualitative data collected during a six months fieldtrip to Kenya in 2015, the analysis focuses on the impact of major reforms, such as the decentralisation of power, aimed to decrease corrupt behaviour by the political elite, but leading to new forms of corrupt behaviour. Further, this paper examines key issues of the 'fight against corruption'. Despite furthering independence, the paper highlights new issues arising for the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission. Through political events, such as the 'list of shame', a list of officials accused of corruption issued by the Kenyan government in March 2015, this paper underlines the ever so present linkage between politics and corruption in Kenya. Hence, despite major changes undertaken through the Constitutional Reform in 2010 in order to tackle corruption amongst other major reforms, corruption is perceived to have even increased since the beginning of the reform process.

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RENDERING ANTI-CORRUPTION MORE EFFECTIVE THROUGH COLLECTIVE ACTION INITIATIVES

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Despite substantial momentum and resources, the anti-corruption efforts world-wide are falling short of expectations and, occasionally, create new incentives or opportunities for serious misconduct in both the private and public sectors. This paper reviews the evidence and reasons why significant investment of material and intellectual capital are missing the target. It outlines several collective action initiatives that show promising results even in very challenging environments and argues in favor of business and other non-state stakeholder approaches to deal with the challenges, especially where the state is unable or unwilling to contribute effectively.

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EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLICING AND FAITH COMMUNITIES

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The changing landscape of police-faith relations in the UK presents challenges to policy and policing practice relating to tackling community hostility and faith-hate crime, perceptions of disproportionality in police protection and surveillance and preventing radicalisation, extremism and terrorism. Academic attention has largely focussed on Jewish and Muslim communities in the context of hate crime and terrorism. This doctoral case study seeks to extend this attention to broader faith communities, providing an in-depth exploration of the delivery and impact of policing approaches on perceptions of, and engagement with, policing. This study is based on sixty-three qualitative interviews with senior police leaders, managers, frontline officers and staff, self-identified 'faith community leaders' and community members across Baha'i, Christian, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim, Quaker and Sikh faiths. Through grounded theory analysis three key challenges to policing leaders and policy makers emerged. Firstly, the findings highlight the 'cultural work' of the police in evoking, affirming or undermining positions of power for people with faith, which can contribute to the creation of an enabling environment for prejudice and faith-hate crime. Secondly, the poor representation of faith (alongside ethnicity) is identified as a key factor in the 'uncultured police' narrative which emerged, exacerbating the complex issue of balancing faith-community engagement, intelligence-gathering and counter-terrorism activities; highlighting the impact of intersectionality of identity, roles and responsibilities in the delivery of police community engagement. Thirdly, the limited visible leadership, strategy and resource in the area of police-faith community relationships and engagement evidently impacts on perceptions of legitimacy and procedural justice both internally for police officers and externally for faith communities. The findings point to a number of approaches to positively address these challenges, building on the embedded values in policing of public trust and confidence and the sense of vocation to serve communities and promote community cohesion.

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SYSTEM CRIMES AND SYSTEM CRIMINOLOGY: A NEW FOCUS?

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Conventional criminology is dominated by the search for individual attributes in combination with social attributes to explain crime. Especially violent crimes (assault, robbery, rape, homicide) are studied with regard to causation and prevention, and with reference to their victimizing effects. There is no question that environmental or situational variables including those of lifestyle and milieu contribute to the individuals' crime commission. However, there are contexts which minimize the meaning of the actors' personal features up to the point of their disappearance from the criminological screen. "Human behavior is always subject to situational forces. This context is embedded within a larger, macrocosmic one, often a particular power system that is designed to maintain and sustain itself" (Zimbardo). If those power systems develop totalitarian traits (as in the case of Khmer Rouge, Apartheid, Stalinis, National Sozialism) mass crimes become an integral part of their self-referential operations and functions; violence in terms of expulsion, massacre, eradication, genocide and other atrocities are used to maintain and complete their ideological autonomy. It is suggested that criminology should expand to include the concept of "System" as the theoretical framework to understand and to analyze macro crimes as functional elements of dictatorial or totalitarian regimes to seek to destroy and oppress. Studying such regimes as closed systems may revise our picture of their executors as these possess a mostly strong sense of self-control and exhibit fairly ordinary lifestyles, yet they are able to organize and to perpetrate the death of millions. Moreover, we might reconsider our scietific approach to conventional violent crimes such as robbery and rape by jeopardizing them with sacking and mass sexual violence as ingredients of wars and conquests.

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DEBATING ELIAS' 'THE GERMANS': FIGURATIONAL SOCIOLOGY AND THE CRIMINOLOGY OF ATROCITY CRIMES AND TERRORISM

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This presentation is part of a broader project which seeks to reinvigorate contemporary practice in sociological criminology through the conceptual and methodological recovery and translation of 'classical' and 'modern' research studies in 'historical sociology'. This recovery work is associated with the sociological practice of researchers like Weber, Merton, Mann and in this presentation, Norbert Elias (Hughes, *Sociological Criminology: Connecting Classical and Contemporary Practice,* forthcoming). The presentation revisits Elias' last great work, *Studien über die Deutschen* (1989), later translated into English as *The Germans: Power Struggles and the Development of Habitus in the 19th and 20th Centuries*, and seeks to show its continuing importance and rich conceptual fecundity for contemporary criminological debates, in this case, on crimes of atrocity and of terrorism. Particular attention is given to Elias' figurational analysis of decivilizing processes based on his still somewhat marginalized empirical theory of established-outsider strata and their dynamic power struggles. It is concluded that Elias' work provides sociological criminologists today with key conceptual tools for researching past and present 'deciviilizing' processes like acts of genocide, atrocity and terrorism and as importantly contemporary countervailing 'civilizing' processes associated, for example with social movements associated with social justice, human rights and democratization.

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THE CONDITIONAL DISPOSAL OF CRIMINAL PROCESS: ITS PUNITIVE CONTENT AND ITS PROBLEM OF INNOCENCE

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Over the last five decades several jurisdictions have implemented a group of procedural mechanisms intended to simplify the process or to avoid the trial. Among them, the so-called pretrial diversion in the USA, conditional disposal in the UE or suspension condicional del proceso in Latin America stand out. Such institutions halt the criminal process with the condition that the accused pleads guilty and successfully complies with some obligations. If these requisites are satisfactorily met, charges should be dismissed. Originally aimed to decriminalize some conducts and to prevent a greater contact of offenders with the criminal justice system, nowadays conditional disposal is seen as an instrument addressed to accomplish other goals, such as reparation, mediation or greater efficiency into criminal justice systems. Regardless of purposes, conditional disposal is presented as a substitute for punishment and a soft way to manage offenders. The obligations which accompany conditional disposal can have the same content as community sanctions and measure (e.g. fines, reparation, victim-offender mediation, community service or attendance to a rehabilitative program) and could even fit the description of community sanctions and measures in European recommendations (Recommendation R(92)16 on the European rules on community sanctions and measures). In spite of this, both at a criminal policy and academic level there is resistance at recognizing their punitive character. Although these obligations are enforced without a formal conviction, they could be considered part of a new category of penalties, with the peculiarity that they are based on a presumption of guilt and imposed with lower normative standards when compared to community punishments. At first glance, conditional disposals depict a strategy intended to reduce the number of offenders stigmatized by the penal system. Paradoxically, available evidence points at conditional disposal having a net-widening effect, especially regarding innocent people. Based on a multidisciplinary perspective this paper (1) defends the penal nature of conditional disposal and (2) draws attention to some structural and dynamic aspects of its practice, in particular those that contribute to or promote its acceptance by the accused, irrespective of his or her innocence.

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THE FORENSIC APPARATUS AND HOW (NOT) TO MESS A CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION

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This presentation explores the forensic apparatus in the Portuguese criminal investigation, trying to analyse how the different legal and cultural understandings of the actors that intervene at the crime scene allow to construct a narrative of the events and assist justice in discovering the truth.
The criminal investigation is rooted in an apparatus in which traces, bodies and technologies are found, but also legal practices and cultural understandings that together allow building a narrative (or several narratives) about a specific criminal event.
It is important to understand how this apparatus and the different practices are articulated in a crime scene, and how the scientific and individual socio-cultural practices of the actors who intercede in the chain of custody are articulated and how the traces in the hands of different actors will be interpreted along the chain of custody and can play discretionary practices of the justice system.
Inserted in the post-doctoral research "Trajectories of traces in the crime scene" this presentation is based on the analysis of 20 judicial lawsuits with different criminal typologies: theft, robbery , offense to physical integrity , kidnapping , murder in attempted way, child sexual abuse and rape, entered in the Portuguese courts between 2000 and 2010.
It is intended to understand how socio-cultural understandings of police work may interfere in the trajectory of traces and analyse the implications that these understandings can have for the scientification of the Portuguese police work and for the construction of the truth in the Portuguese Judicial justice.
Particular attention will be given to police practices concerning the arrival to the scene, story told of the occurrence, collection of traces, comparison with suspect, informed consent to the collection of buccal swab, validation of the police procedures by the court and consequences for the judicial system.

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PRETRIAL DETENTION, MEXICAN CASE FACING ADVERSARIAL SYSTEM

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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. In México we are talking about more than 90,000 people, which represents over 42 percent of México's prison population, most of this people are accused of minor crimes and could be free without representing a risk to the community, this practices are unjust, costly, harmful, and ineffective. International human rights law establishes that pretrial detention should only be used under exceptional circumstances. The state counts only the direct costs of housing and feeding, pretrial detainees and overlooks indirect costs to society and the state of lost productivity, reduced tax payments that this people could have paid if they could continue working.This can only show us how much Mexico needs new ways to reduce the excessive and arbitrary use of pretrial detention, maybe it would help if the judges were able to evaluate every particular case and make a choice about if its really necessary pretrial detention or if its not. In my Frank Osorio Law Firm we fight every day against this type of wrong detentions and of course trying to modify the law in order to prevent the use of pretrial detention that ends on torture and of course in a wrong conviction. We will review some of the facts about excessive use of pretrial detention around the world. In my last two papers, one in Budapest Hungry and the other in Porto Portugal, I spoke about a related themes, first the Adversarial System in Mexico and Latin America, and then about Torture in Mexico, well, I signed a agreement with a ONG Asilegal AC in Mexico to fight against the abuse of pretrial detention, and I will show the specific situation of México. This time, I will present two real cases of people who suffered pretrial detention for a long time without a lawyer and a sentence that could justify the detention this type of cases are very common in my country, and will show the systematic error that take place in our new Criminal Law System.

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PROVISIONAL SUSPENSION OF PROCEEDINGS IN KOSOVO, HOW IT WORKS?

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Provisional suspension of proceedings is an alternative measure of proceedings within the duties and competences of state prosecutor, which at the same time provides new opportunity for compensation for damages to the victims of criminal offenses. Specifically, defendants benefits out of this procedure in a way that, it is a law obligation that within the period of time either to proceed with investigation or the criminal report has to be dismissed or shall be terminated. In light of this discussion, this paper will investigate how this aspect works and how the application of this principle takes place in Kosovo. This will be elaborated with case law from criminal proceedings in Kosovo.

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HUMAN RIGHTS LIMITS TO THE REGULATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF INCIVILITIES

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Punitive regulation of behaviour described as incivilities (anti-social behaviour, nuisance, disorder, quality-of-life offences) has been spreading across Europe, often through different types of legislation and various levels of public administration. National as well as municipal, local authorities have in this way criminalised various types of socially undesirable behaviour, which has in some instances raised questions of legitimacy of such laws in terms of adherence to the harm principle, legality, proportionality and other criminal-law principles. The paper examines some ways in which courts, in particular the European Court of Human Rights, have addressed the issue of incivilities and disorder. It presents the legal and human rights arguments used by courts to curtail the regulation and enforcement of incivilities when they violate human rights of the persons involved.

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INDIGENOUS CHILDREN HOMICIDE: BETWEEN THE RIGHT TO LIFE AND MULTICULTURAL-ANTROPOLOGICAL RELATIVISM

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The coexistence of multiple cultural traces in the same State and space of time makes certain behaviors, especially when performed by minority groups, show themselves conflicting to the criminal standards from the majority group. On the multicultural Brazilian context, the sacrifices of native indigenous children by their parents have been the target of constant discussions. According to native indigenous tradition, physical handicaps, people with mental disorders, twins and children of single mothers are considered to be animals that the tribe does not recognize, having to be killed, making the community believe they are risking at being cursed. Between the Yanomami, for instance, such situations consist on the main cause of death of children under one year of age, in the years 2004 and 2005, 166 cases were registered - a fact that evidences the gravity and relevance of the problem. From the cultural and ideological garb of these homicides, emerges the contraposition between the rights to life and the cultural diversity of native indigenous - ethnic minority in Brazil. By this bias, in the anthropological, legal and criminological perspective it is aimed to discuss the practice of children homicide in native indigenous communities. Therefore, the inductive method is utilized, with use of the technique of bibliographical research. In the development of the research allusions to cultural motivated crimes and the legal and criminal aspects related to indigenous people are made. In addtion, multiculturism, legal pluralism and cultural-anthropological relativism are adopted as theoretical references. The ideas of Paul Bonavides, Ingo Wolfgang Sarlet, Lênio Luis Streck, Raúl Zaffaroni, Ronald Dworkin and Rita Laura Segato theoretically ground the research. Thus, it is concluded that, in the name of indigenous cultural identity, vulnurable people can not be killed. In these situations, the right to life can not be relativized. However, as no one can be forced to refrain from having traditions, beliefs and customs, the State can not directly intervene before the occurrence of homocides motivated by cultural issues practiced in indigenous villages. Given this, emerges the need for public policies that, respecting the right to cultural identity, discourage the practice.

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UK HIP-HOP, CRIME AND THE CITY: PLACE, RACE, MASCULINITY AND THE ROLE OF RAP IN THE PERFORMANCE OF BLACK BRITISH IDENTITIES

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This paper examines the circulation of rap culture in a youth centre, a young offenders institution and a prison. Whereas blacks make up roughly 3% of the general population, they constitute 15% of the prisoner population in England and Wales. Despite decades on unequal outcomes for black and ethnic minority groups within the criminal justice system, the social experiences and aesthetic practices of black Britons has been largely overlooked within prison sociology. This paper draws on twelve months of fieldwork in English social and penal institutions in order to examine the construction of identity by young adults through rap music. Through a combination of participant observation, interviews and the close textual analysis of rap lyrics, this paper investigates how black men come to terms with their marginalisation in mainstream society, their responses to social inequality and the criminalisation of black culture, and their conditions of incarceration in prison through this oral-poetic form. Through a series of workshops in one of these prisons the paper examines how prisoners negotiate their cultural and religious identities, prohibitions within Islam against music, opposition to injustices within the prison, and how they project future selves beyond imprisonment through rap lyrics. The paper critically engages with how youth centres and prisons attempt to produce citizen subjects through the provision of music education programmes and the censorship of particular types of rap lyrics. Through an examination of the pedagogical practices and the social and aesthetic judgements made about rap lyrics by youth workers and prison educators, this paper highlights the cultural and aesthetic devaluation of rap that takes place even as social and penal institutions recognise the potential instumental value of engaging with marginalised young people through rap. By comparing the attitudes that staff in prisons and youth centres adopt in relation to rap with the aesthetic practices of young rappers, this paper attempts to explore the possibilities of developing a radical approach to rap in social and prison life.

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TRAVELLER WOMAN IMPRISONED IN SPAIN:RESULTS ON A SAMPLE IN TWO PRISONS.

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Within the research Project “Equality and Criminal Law: gender and nationality as primary factors of discrimination” takes place this study focused in the etnhic minority as an especific type of discrimination for Criminal Law. The main objetctive was to analyse the features of the femenine prison population from a triple perspective. The data were collected directly from the imprisoned women by surveys and discussion forum. The total amount of women participating in the research was one hundrend and sixty-four from three different penitentiaries. From this amount, thirty-one belonged to the traveller group. The women selection was done by self-identificaction, so the women that could identify themsleves as travelleres were the one participating in the research, whereas not all of the them were travellers, but they lived in this community by being married to a traveller man. According to the statistics, the rate of imprisoned women in Spain is so much lower tan the rate for men. However the rate of traveller women in prison is so high if we compare it with the remainder imprisoned women. This fact is the result of several factors. Indeed, the selection that the Criminal Law does on specific groups which behaviors are criminalized, affects mostly to the weakest and most vulnerable people. Within this group we found this traveller women, which suffer a criminalization process as a result of a discrimination based on individually and collective reasons:

- Being a woman in a strong patriarcal society.
- Being in most of the cases in a poverty situation.
- Being a part of an ethnic minority group.

Women are the last link in the criminal chain if we add belonging to a minority ethnic group we are facing a multiple discrimination process. This fact turn them into a potential vulnerable group to criminalization.

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FOREIGN NATIONAL WORKERS EXPERIENCES OF VIOLENCE AND VULNERABILITY IN THE NIGHT TIME ECONOMY (NTE) OF A BRITISH CITY.

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A wealth of extant literature on the night time economy (NTE) has predominately focussed on research that has examined confrontation, criminal behaviour and interpersonal violence (Winlow and Hall 2006). However, the expansion of the NTE has also included a concomitant increase in the numbers of fast food outlets and taxi services, constituting an area of the NTE that has remained largely at the periphery of criminological interest. Alongside this, 'race' discourses have established a large body of work around the experiences of racist victimisation amongst BME groups (Bowling and Phillips 2007). How this intersects with the NTE has also remained relatively untouched. This paper presents findings from a study that examined the lived experiences of foreign nationals and migrants who occupy the fast food and taxi workforce in a British city. The paper reveals that experiences of violence are widespread and can be conceptualised within a framework that unpacks racism and discrimination within a broader climate of geopolitical tensions and a context of consumer culture and economic structures that places these workers in a position of vulnerability.

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CRITICS: TIM NEWBURN, ADAM EDWARDS, KEVIN STENSON, SIMON HALLSWORTH

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Author-meets-critics session: 'The Securitization of Society. Crime, Risk, and Social Order' (Marc Schuilenburg, NYU Press 2015)

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TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS FOR CRIMINAL EXPLOITATION: HIDDEN VICTIMS

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The victim centric approach to trafficking in human beings highlights victim protection and respect for their rights. To make this protection effective it is necessary that victims are identified as such. This is particularly difficult in not enough analysed forms of trafficking, like the one addressed to exploit the victims to commit crimes, known as trafficking in human beings for criminal exploitation. Although this type of trafficking is explicitly recognised in the Directive 2011/36/EU it has not yet been deeply analysed. In this research 37 in-depth interviews with professionals working either in criminal enforcement and judicial agencies (policemen, prosecutors, judges, lawyers, prison staff) or in victim support services (staff at public victim assistance offices and in NGOs) have been conducted. The first objective of the research was to determine the reasons why victims have not been properly identified and which has been the role played by an insufficient knowledge of this type of trafficking in the lack of their identification. The second goal was to stablish the effects of the absence of identification of victims once they were arrested and during the criminal procedure, particularly checking the level of observance of the non punishment principle for crimes committed by victims during the trafficking process.

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HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND MIGRATION AT THE BRAZILIAN LAND BORDER

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This paper looks at the phenomenon of human trafficking at the Brazilian land border, which comprises 27% of Brazilian territory, is home to 10.9 million inhabitants and has rarely been the focus of migration research. In this paper, we present an assessment of trafficking and migration flows in the region, based on qualitative field research, together with an analysis of quantitative data available. The assessment examines, *inter alia*, human mobility and migration in the region as well as human trafficking and forms of exploitation. It emerged from the research that human mobility is very intense in the region for reasons such as commerce, search for public services in Brazil, work search, as well as family reunion. However, such mobility has also its dark side which is the exploitation of people and their vulnerabilities, mostly sexual exploitation of children, labour exploitation, migrant smuggling and drug trafficking. The research identified the causal relationship between situations of vulnerability and problems in accessing alternative means of income generation, on the one hand, and recruitment into trafficking networks, on the other.

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A MULTIPLE SYSTEMS ESTIMATE OF THE DARK NUMBERS OF VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE NETHERLANDS

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International organisations such as UNODC, ILO and the European Commission have for some time collected international statistics on victims of trafficking in persons. These efforts are set to gain momentum now that the eradication of trafficking in human persons has been adopted as Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. More specifically, the numbers of victims of human trafficking have been selected as performance indicator to measure progress with the implementation of this SDG. In this paperwe will explore the potential of Multiple Systems Estimation as an efficient method of estimating dark numbers of victims of trafficking in persons. We first provide a brief introduction to Capture-Recapture Analysis and to Multiple Systems Estimation. We then discuss the encouraging results of a study wherein MSE was applied to an existing multi-source database on detected victims of human trafficking (or “modern slavery”) maintained by the National Crime Agency of the United Kingdom to estimate the dark numbers of the victims of this crime (Bales, Henketh and Silverman, 2015). Next, we present the preliminary results of a similar exercise using the database of the National Rapporteur on Human Trafficking of the Netherlands on victims detected by six different organizations in the course of 2014 (Van Dijk & Van der Heijden, 2016).

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RELAUNCHING THE INTERNATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS SURVEY (ICVS)

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The International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS) was initiated in 1987. The survey was set up to produce estimates of victimisation that can be used for international comparison. The ICVS has evolved into the world's premier program of standardised surveys looking at householders' experience of common crime in different countries. There have so far been five main rounds of the ICVS, in 1989, 1992, 1996, and 2000 and 2004/2005. Over 140 surveys have been conducted in more than 78 different countries, and over 320,000 citizens have been interviewed. The sixth wave of the ICVS was not launched because the European Union was supposed to adopt a large victimization survey in all its member states by the beginning of the 2010s. That survey, however, has not been adopted yet and its future is incertain. For that reason, we invite all reserarchers interested in launching in a sixth wave of the ICVS to join us in this round table. The goal is to establish a timetable and a strategy to obtaind funds to conduct the survey, as well as to adapt the questionnaire in order to cover « new » forms of crime, in particular e-crime.

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RECIDIVISM PREDICTION USING DATA AVAILABLE FROM LATVIAN JUSTICE SYSTEM

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In 2013, we started a study to evaluate and improve existing Risk Need Assessment instrument used by Latvian probation. We obtained data from 23 406 clients and 99 263 criminal cases from Latvian Justice System and later these data were used for evaluation of predictive validity of the instrument. General conclusions indicate that almost all risk factors are statistically significant predictors of recidivism but overall prediction of the instrument is not sufficient (AUC=0.68; r^2=0.146). Moreover as existing instrument originally intended to predict general recidivism, it does not actually contribute to risk prediction related to violence. We analysed obtained data from Justice System to develop an alternative risk need assessment instruments. Results showed that data of demographical and criminal history could explain more variation of recidivism compared to existing RNA instrument. Based on these results we developed two screening RNA instruments - one for prediction of general recidivism and another for violent recidivism. Developed instruments are preferable for initial assessment (planning and starting of intervention) but they do not embrace dynamic aspects of risk and changes that encounter probation clients. For this reason, we developed two additional tools devoted specially for assessment of dynamic (changeable) risk factors and those tools we intend to use in combination with screening instruments.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARTICIPATION IN PROBATION PROGRAMS AND REOFFENDING IN LATVIA

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The goal of our study was to investigate the relationship between participation in probation programs and reoffending. The trial group was composed of 806 adult clients of State Probation Service of Latvia who participated in one of the following programs: Substance Abuse Management, Violence Prevention, Respectful Relationships, and Motivation for Change. The control group consisted of 806 case-matched probation clients without a history of participation in any of probation programs. The information about probation clients from year 2009 to 2011 was retrieved from Probation Case Records System (PLUS) database, while the information about consecutive fact of reoffending was gathered from Judicial Information System of Latvia. The data were analysed for each program separately. The results showed no significant relationship between participation in any of probation programs and reoffending in the three year tracking period. When the tracking period was reduced to one year, significant relationships between participation in program Motivation for Change and reoffending emerged, yet, there were no significant relationships between participation in remaining three programs and reoffending. The rate of recidivism for participants of program Motivation for Change was significantly lower (10 %) than for the control group (14 %). Practical implications of the results will be discussed for each program to maximize their efficacy.

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CORRECTION PROGRAMS OF THE STATE PROBATION SERVICE OF LATVIA

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The aim of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of the correction programs of the State Probation Service of Latvia: Respectful Relationships, Violence Prevention (or Emotion Management), Substance Abuse Management and Motivation for Change. There are two main approaches in the evaluation of effectiveness of probation programs: evaluation of the process and evaluation of the outcome. We conducted a number of studies that included both approaches of the evaluation of the effectiveness of the aforementioned correction programs. Research of the evaluation of the process included 2 studies: investigation of the implementation of the correction programs in the State Probation Service of Latvia and exploring of the attitude of the staff toward correction programs. Research of the evaluation the outcome also included 2 studies: investigation of the change in reoffending and the pro-criminal attitudes of the probation clients after their participation in the correction programs. The results showed that the attitude of the staff towards correction programs is generally positive. Majority of the staff believes in the effectiveness of the correction programs, however the employees expressed a need for more explicit criteria for the involvement of the probation clients in the correction programs. Implementation process of the correction process requires improvement in the following areas: selection, education, support and evaluation of facilitators of the correction programs as well as acquisition and analysis of the data related to the effectiveness and implementation of the correction programs. There was no significant changes in the pro-criminal attitude of probation clients' after their participation in the correction programs. It was obvious that majority of the probation clients give socially desirable answers. However significant relationships between participation in program Motivation for Change and reoffending emerged after one year tracking period. The rate of recidivism for participants of program Motivation for Change was significantly lower (10 %) than for the control group (14 %). Practical implications of the results will be discussed to maximize the effectivity of the correction programs of the State Probation Service of Latvia.

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SELF-REPORTED CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM OF YOUNG OFFENDERS AFTER A SUSPENDED SENTENCE

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Our study investigated the criminal recidivism of juvenile and adolescent offenders after a suspended sentence. A total of 186 young offenders (6.5% female) took part in the study and provided self-report data. The sample consists of two subgroups of young offenders: (1) 145 offenders who received a suspended sentence only; (2) 41 offenders who spent a maximum of four weeks in short term detention in addition to their suspended prison sentence ("warning shot detention"). All young offenders provided information on their contact with the probationary service, on their attitudes towards violence and the law, as well as on their criminal history (including previous prison sentences), self-control, substance abuse, and demographic variables. The survey also contained questions regarding the offenders' criminal recidivism after their sentence, which served as the outcome variable for the present study. Self-reported recidivism has the advantage of more accurately indicating the actual recidivism rate than official statistics, which generally produce lower incidence rates. We compared the two subgroups (arrestees vs. offenders who received a suspended sentence only) with regard to a number of variables, including the type of crime they committed, their level of self-control, and their attitudes towards violence and the law. We furthermore investigated how many of the offenders in each group reported recidivism after their sentence, and which variables significantly predict criminal recidivism. We also differentiated between different types of recidivism, for example perpetration of theft, assault or a narcotics offence. The results of our analyses will be presented in detail. Additionally, we will discuss limitations of the present study as well as implications of our findings with regard to criminal policy and practice.

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THE CRIMINALIZATION OF MIGRANTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE: HOW CAN WE EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENCE?

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The rates and degree of criminalization of migrants, especially as represented by rates of imprisonment, are deeply different in America and Europe. This difference can be conceived as an essential difference, due to profoundly different characteristics of American and European societies, or can be conceptualized as explainable due to different stages in the development of the phenomenon of migration, where Europe would simply trail stages of economic, social and cultural development experienced by North American society in the past. This paper will try to deal with some of these attempts at explanation.

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RISK CUES AND WARNINGS AGAINST PHISHING DO NOT ALWAYS WORK

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Humans tend to trust each other and they tend to easily disclose personal information. This makes them vulnerable to social engineering attacks. The present study investigated the effectiveness of two interventions that aim to protect users against social engineering attacks, namely priming through cues to raise awareness about the dangers of online activities and warnings against the disclosure of personal information. We studied a sample of shoppers in the shopping centre of a medium-sized town in the East of the Netherlands. Disclosure was measured by asking the respondents' email address, 9 digits from their 18 digit bank account number, and - if they shopped online - what they had purchased and in which web shop. Relatively high disclosure rates were found: 79.1% of the respondent filled in their email address, and 43.5% provided information on their bank-account. Among the online shoppers, 89.8% of the respondents filled in what kind of product(s) they purchased and 91.4% filled in the name of the online shop where they did these purchases. Multivariate analysis showed that neither the priming questions, nor the warning influenced the degree of disclosure. We discuss the implications of these findings.

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BEYOND THE NEOLIBERAL PENALITY THESIS?. VISIONS ABOUT THE PUNITIVE TURN ON THE GLOBAL SOUTH.

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In recent years it has emerged in the Global North a narrative about the punitive turn in the penal field that explains its development in certain national scenarios as United States and England and Wales as a result of the spread of neoliberalism as a political project over the past four decades. One of its most important incarnations has been the work of Loic Wacquant (1999, 2009). This narrative has been extended to think the emergence of evident trends towards the increase of punitiveness present in penal policies in other contexts and regions. Wacquant himself has promoted this extension towards the French and, more generally, European contexts in its main texts (1999, 2009). And in some essays he has even presented the possibility of using it to think, beyond the Global North about Brazil (Wacquant, 2003; 2008). It has also been developed by other authors about Latin America (Iturralde, 2011; 2012; Muller, 2011). This narrative is now under heavy criticism from various points of view, discussing their applicability to the scenarios of the Global North (Nelken, 2010a; 2010b; Lacey, 2013). This chapter intends to add other perspective to this discussion using evidence arising from a comparative exploration o South America. Its emphasis is on the rise, since the late 1990s in some of these contexts (Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Ecuador and Bolivia), of "postneoliberal" alliances and programs which were or are consolidated in governmental positions at a national level for more than a decade. To what extent these political experiences produced breaks with the previous diffusion of peculiar forms of neoliberalism and neoconservatism in the region dis the subject of a persistent contemporary debate, but it is difficult to imagine them as mere continuities with that recent past. However, some of these national scenarios experienced strong punitive turns during these political experiences. Some of these increases in punitiveness could be read as an inertia from the previous moment, continuing clear trends that existed before, as in the case of Brazil. But other punitive turns were and are produced during the prevalence of these political alliances and programs as in the cases of Venezuela and Ecuador. Using these examples, the chapter presents the theoretical implications that this finding of the existence of a "post-neoliberal" punitive turn have for the discussion of the neoliberal penalty thesis. In this sense, the chapter aims more generally to contribute to a dialogue between criminological productions generated in the Global North and South.

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ARE ALL POLICE OFFICERS EQUALLY TRIGGERED? A TEST OF THE INTERACTION BETWEEN MORAL SUPPORT FOR THE USE OF FORCE AND EXPOSURE TO PROVOCATION

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The aim of this study is to investigate the interplay between moral support for the use of force and exposure to provocative settings in explaining individual differences in self-reported use of force by the police. In the police literature, the relationship between a suspect's behaviour and police use of force has often been scrutinized. Those studies conclude that a suspect's resistance is a key predictor of police use of force. In this paper, we start from a different theoretical approach towards the study of police use of force based on one of the main principles of Wikström's situational action theory. We examine the extent to which a police officer's self-reported use of force can be explained by the main and interactive effects of moral support for the use of force and exposure to provocative settings. Our findings provide some evidence for situational action theory, and indicate that the effect of exposure to provocative settings is especially strong among police officers who score highly on moral support for the use of force.

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POLICE AND THE STEREOTYPED IMAGE OF ISLAM AND MUSLIMS: A FIRST REPLICATION OF THE POLICE OFFICERS' S DILEMMA IN GERMANY

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A series of police shootings of unarmed Black men in the US has provoked a lot of social psychological research on the influence of suspect's race on the use of police force. The so-called "Police Officer's Dilemma" was found by Correll et al. using videogames and examining the effect of ethnicity on "shoot" or "not shoot" decisions. While participants made the correct decision to shoot an armed target more quickly if the target was Black than if was White, they decided to "not shoot" an unarmed target more quickly if he was White. This bias was found to vary with perceptions of cultural stereotypes and with levels of contact, but seemed to be independent of negative attitudes and individual xenophobic prejudices. Often it is claimed that American research results are also valid for the European area. The American culture differs significantly in many aspects from the European culture. The aim of our study was to replicate the results in Germany. Therefore, the targets of the videogame were adapted and the effect of ethnicity was measured for Whites and Turkish/Arabs. Measures of Islamophobic attitudes and Stereotypes, also Threat Perceptions, were conducted. The data base consists of a sample of 230 police officers studying police science at the University of Applied Sciences in Hamburg.

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DIMENSIONS OF SCHOOL RE-INTEGRATION OF TRUANTS IN AN EXPERIMENTAL TRIAL

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Prochaska and DiClemente's (1984, 1992) Transtheoretical Model of Stages of Change suggests that school re-engagement is related to the level of motivation on the part of truants to change their problem behaviour. Analysis of the results of the ABILITY Australian truancy experimental trial involving 102 at-risk youth with histories of truancy suggests that a more complex model is required to explain progress towards educational re-integration. Youth were assigned randomly to either a control or experimental group. This study focuses on the 47 truants who participated in the ABILITY conference, a third party policing intervention involving communication of the legal levers. Transcripts, including the views of truants, parents and guardians, teachers and police officers were coded along willingness to re-engage in school as well as an additional variable: presenting capacity to respond to the intervention. The current study focuses attention on individual and structural constraints related to the individual's capacity to re-engage in education. Findings suggest that truants can be categorised into a matrix along these two dimensions: willingness to re-engage and presenting capability. Five types of truants emerge: reformed, ready, reluctant, resistant and recalcitrant. The 5Rs reflect different levels of participating youth's readiness to reform. The implication is that greater weight needs to be accorded to structural constraints (such as family and institutional characteristics) as well as individual's factors (e.g. skills and mental health factors) on the individual's responsiveness to intervention fostering school re-engagement.

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REVIEW AND CONGRATULATE PANELS - A STRENGTHS BASED APPROACH TO PROMOTING COMPLIANCE AND DESISTANCE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE YOUTH JUSTICE SYSTEM.

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The paper draws on a small qualitative study of an intervention to promote compliance and desistance in one youth justice setting. Drawing on the perceptions of a sample of magistrates, youth justice workers, parents and young people subject to community orders, it explores the perceptions of those who have been involved in 'Review and Congratulate panels' about the contribution such panels might make to promoting compliance. The potential for praise to be motivational and to influence young people towards compliance and desistance is explored. In addition, the involvement of magistrates in community sentences is examined in relation to enhanced perceptions of procedural justice and judicial legitimacy. The paper concludes by suggesting strengths based practices that engage significant people around the child and members of the judiciary to reward complaint behaviour, can contribute to developing positive feelings about the supervisory process and motivate compliance and desistance. We hope our contribution will prompt consideration of the merits and potential transferability of Review and Congratulate panels, or elements of it, to other judicial contexts.

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FROM HEGEMONIC FEMALE REPRESENTATIONS TO THE NEED OF A GENDER-RESPONSIVE INTERVENTION IN JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM.

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The purpose of this communication is to present and discuss some preliminary results of an ongoing research project on girls' deviance: patterns, needs and intervention. The main objective of this project is to understand whether it makes sense or not a sensitive and specific gender intervention in the Portuguese juvenile justice system. Using qualitative methods, the first phase of the project aimed to conduct focus group both with girls detained in educational centers and professionals of these centers. The analytical approach that we intend to bring to this oral communication is about the ways in which hegemonic discourses about girls and femininities (conveyed by young girls in educational centers and by the professionals), has an impact on representations about the need for a gender-responsive intervention in Portuguese juvenile justice system. If in a grammatical level the concept of masculinity and femininity appears symmetrically, in social relationships, this perception is not as linear, because conveys different forms of power, that perceive girls and women in a subordinate position , even when they break up the social expectation, such as the case of delinquent behavior. Although both groups identify idiosyncratic needs in the intervention with girls, propose improvements in this intervention, and consider that services and activities are based in a traditional model which reproduces gender roles (pregnancy, maternity, professional qualification), the project show us that they assume a certain posture of a resignation to the current model (which is politically neutral in Portugal) and a devaluation of the gender dimension in the intervention.

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EVALUAING DELINQUENCY POLICY INTERVENTIONS IN PORTUGAL

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Social program and policies, interventions, and services, should be required to undergo rigorous systematic evaluation to address the policy question of how society should invest in the treatment of juvenile offenders in the institutional care system. Public policy decisions regarding programs for youths should be grounded on research-based knowledge and experience of academia and practitioners, program participants. Despite developments in intervention science, the existing empirical literature is seriously underdeveloped with respect to the issue of delinquency interventions and policies in Portugal. In other words, there is little systematic knowledge on the effects of existing policies in the youth system. In this paper, we address the available research and evidence on juvenile justice institutional interventions. We seek to explore the extent to which these are 1) informed by previous studies and 2) subject to analysis during and following policy termination.

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THE BUFFERING EFFECT OF SOCIAL SUPPORT IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INMATE-ON-STAFF VICTIMIZATION AND BURNOUT

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Violence in workplaces can have serious consequences for individual workers and the entire organization or enterprise. Corrections can, for many reasons, be seen as a workplace prone to an increased risk of experiencing violence. Due to different forms of deprivations affecting inmates, like lack of freedom or privacy and due to a higher potential of being aggressive by many prisoners, the atmosphere within correctional facilities contains often a general tension. This may result in victimization of staff by inmates or in witnessing violence between inmates. Victimization and threat leads to a disruption of the assumptive world of the individual employee, which involves a change in the perception of personal invulnerability (Janoff-Bulman & Frieze, 1983). Inadequate coping strategies can inhibit the reconstruction of meaningful personal beliefs about the world after victimization. Thus feelings of insecurity remain and cause long-term stress which can increase the risk of burnout. The planned contribution deals with the role of social support from family and friends, cohesion between colleagues and a positive relationship with direct supervisors in the victimization-sense of security-burnout link. A conditional indirect effects model is used to analyze the moderating effect of social support in consideration of a mediating effect of sense of security in the relationship between victimization and burnout.

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DOING (WITH) TIME: COPING WITH INDEFINITE INCARCERATION IN SWITZERLAND

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In Switzerland like in most Western countries, due to societal and demographic changes but also because of shifts in policies and in the penal system towards a more sever regime, there is an increase of persons who are sentenced to indefinite measures, such as 'indefinite incarceration' (Art. 64 Swiss Penal Code SPC) because of security reasons after finishing their regular sentence, and 'in-patient therapeutic measures' (Art. 59 SPC) if they are suffering from serious mental disorders. This measure can be extended (for an indefinite time) or converted into indefinite incarceration (Art. 64 SPC) if the requirements for conditional release are not fulfilled after a certain period of time. Prisoners serving indefinite measures don't have any or at least no concrete date of release. They have to find ways in order to cope with the specific contemporary forms of 'pains of imprisonment' (Sykes 1958): the 'pains of indeterminacy' and the 'pains of uncertainty' (Crewe 2011; Hulley, Crewe & Wright 2015). In the light of public pressure and the current punitive approach to crime, a great number of individuals sentenced to indefinite measures will continue to age behind bars and most probably stay in prison until the end of their lives. For these prisoners it is no longer about 'doing time' in prison but about 'doing with time', since the time in prison becomes their remaining lifetime. By using ethnographic data collected in the context of an on-going PhD-project on indefinite incarceration in Switzerland, the aim of this paper is to provide in-depth insights into the lived experiences of time of long-term prisoners who are sentenced to indefinite measures. The institutional organization of time in prison that is expressed in a high density of rules and repetitive activities (Goffman 1961) will be presented in the first part of this paper. The second part of this paper will focus on how the prisoners perceive and deal with the institutional time order in their everyday lives and how they arrange themselves with the resulting monotony. Finally, this paper will present accounts of the prisoners' perceptions of the meaning of life under the condition of indefinite confinement in Switzerland, seen as a form of permanent social exclusion, and reflect on their ways of 'being with time'.

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THE IMPACT OF JOB AND AGENCY CHARACTERISTICS ON STRESS AMONG CHINESE CORRECTIONAL WORKERS

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In the west, it has been proved that role stress and job stress are important aspects of the correction workplace that impair organizational functioning and can have negative effects for correctional staff. And some effective predictors have been found , such as instrumental communication, supervisory support, formalization, job autonomy, race and so on .While the effects of role stress and job stress on correctional workers are not largely known in china, even more serious ,few studies have examined the causes of role stress and job stress. The current study explores potential antecedents of role stress and job stress among 225 community correctional staff at HuBei province in china. Multivariate OLS (ordinary least squares) regression analysis identified five statistically significant predictors of role stress: administrative support, formalization, integration, rehabilitation orientation and education attainment. And further multivariate OLS regression analysis identified three statistically significant predictors of job stress: job dangerousness, role clarity and role conflict. The results suggest that community correctional managers and supervisors can reduce role stress and job stress substantially by enhancing the level of education, clarifying the roles and responsibilities, standardizing the behavior of the staff as well as the agency, creating a supportive atmosphere for workers, reducing the risk of work and identifying the effective methods for rehabilitation orientation.

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END-OF-LIFE IN SWISS PRISONS: COPING STRATEGIES OF THE PRISON SYSTEM WITH SHIFTING INSTITUTIONAL LOGICS

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Due to the general ageing process of society and changes towards stricter sentencing, the number of older inmates is growing in absolute and relative terms. Some of them will never be released from prison for security reasons and face end-of-life behind bars. These developments have also brought about shifts in the institutional logic of the prison. Whereas prisons have held in custody young and able bodied inmates who eventually have to be released and will return to society, at least, for a growing number of elderly inmates this logic of rehabilitation has given way to a logic of indefinite incarceration and a concomitant responsibility of the institution to support inmates in coping with this situation and to provide end-of-life care. This paper explores how in two high security prisons adaptations on the system level have been developed in order to cope with this new situation. Adaptations are underway in terms of organizational development, human resources and changes in prison regimes. The paper is based on qualitative research carried out between 2013 and 2015 in two high security male prisons in Switzerland with a research grant funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation.

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A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CURRENT COMMUNITY POLICING IN EUROPE

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Funded by the European Commission's Horizon 2020 programme, the 'Unity' consortium is conducting a three-year study of community policing in Europe. Unity is a collaboration of researchers, practitioners and other partners from 15 organisations across 10 European countries. Our goal is to establish elements of good practice in community policing and to facilitate communication between community police officers, the public and partner agencies though the development of a social media application. In this paper, the authors will examine some early comparative findings in relation to the current configuration of community policing in Europe. In order to establish compatibility across the different nations our focus of research was community policing with young minority groups. The data presented here comes from 396 interviews with participants from nine countries, representing the police, the public, public sector intermediaries as well as experts in legal matters related to policing. In this paper, we will consider issues such as relevant social and cultural differences between our nine participating nations in conceptions of 'community policing', differing community policing priorities and the various obstacles in place which prevent effective communication in community policing. The paper will also consider the similarities which exist here and what these tell us about how 'community policing' is currently structured and experienced in Europe.

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AN ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE APPROACH TO MODELLING COMMUNITY POLICING

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While we see an activity such as community policing (CP) as being distinct from entities such as business and corporations, in fact, just as businesses do it requires people and systems to carry out processes and functions in order to achieve its aims: in this case the protection from harm and the promotion of well-being through community policing. Thus by identifying the stakeholders in the CP process (from citizens to communities to third party organisations and the police themselves), the activities, processes and procedures carried out under CP's remit, the information flows, and interplay between the systems already in use as well as the governance, training and management methods we can begin to understand and consequently map out how CP operates at present. By then also mapping out the risks and issues that CP needs to address and by looking at the effectiveness of its existing processes we can use these results to identify the areas in which CP needs improvement and the systems that may be able to assist with such developments. Enterprise Architecture provides a formal description of functions and components of a complex system, in this case CP, and its interrelationships, dependencies, principles and guidelines. By taking the four key outcome areas of Unity: information exchange, trust building, prevention and accountability; and mapping to these areas the key activities/tasks of CP within Europe identified from Unity's research we create an architectural model of CP in Europe which will serve as a basis for identifying where additional technologies and systems can be used to improve the process, perception and utility of CP throughout Europe.

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COMMUNITY POLICING IN TIMES OF NEW SOCIETAL CHANGES

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Since the fall of the iron curtain societies in Europe had several fast changes within their societies, which has a direct impact on the understanding of policing, the role of the police and the challenge for daily police work. With the start of the new millennium and the terror attacks of 9/11 the fear of becoming a victim of terrorist attacks grew in EU societies and the expectations of citizens to politics and police increased to protect citizens from these threats. Within the last years the number of refugees and asylum seekers were constantly increasing. The Arab spring, wars in Iraq, Syria and Libya as well as the economic situation in several other regions led 2015 to the highest amount of refugees into Europe in the post world war 2 era. At the three main border crossings in Bavaria there were up to 2000 people arriving daily. Besides the challenges this means for police forces, there are also certain other aspects to be taken into consideration. This phenomenon is often described in the media as a “crisis”, which has a negative connotation and it splits the German and other societies very emotionally. Often this is combined with the fear of further terror attacks, especially after the attacks in Paris and Brussels, which leads to a further feeling of insecurity throughout great parts of the society. Also the fast technological innovation and development of new ways of communication with Web 2.0 makes it easier for conspiracy theories to be taken as true and valid information. As one of the core elements of policing is to protect citizens and prevent crimes Community Policing has to act and react these new challenges. Modern Community Policing has to have a multilevel approach that includes Web 2.0 technologies to counter hoax information and to build a trustful relationship with citizens. Most refugees use their smartphones for communication, so they can be reached by a design of a trustful and valid channel to help them to understand Policing. Most refugees do have a certain attitude about Policing from their own countries, which usually is not positive and often shaped by a violent and corrupt police force. This picture is transferred to the target country. Due to this there is the need of contact and building of confidence-building measures. Community Policing has to include different ways of acting and reacting to answer the feeling of insecurity of citizens and refugees in a trustful manner and to counter all attempts of radicalization and division of the society.

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ICT TOOLS - BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN POLICE AND THE COMMUNITY?

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The police are the most operational social institution and are always available to citizens. They hold information on crime, violations and events, they maintain public order and peace in a particular area. In general, the overall public views the police as being in charge of preventing, detecting and controlling crime, and, on the other hand they view crime as a police problem. However, without the support of the community and other stakeholders, the police are not able to efficiently prevent, detect or control crime in the community. Community Policing in Croatia has been undergoing numerous changes since 2000, aiming at reinforcing the connection between the police and the citizens, initiating partnerships and adapting CP to the needs of the contemporary society - CP as an integral part of the community. As part of these efforts, the Croatian Police started introducing new ICT tools in an attempt to modernize policing and strengthen relations between police and citizens. The e-Police project comprises a number of different apps and systems, including: app for frontline police officers, body cams, reporting app for citizens, geocoding, upgraded AVL system, Viber and WhatsApp apps. Although the introduction of new ICT tools is often quite challenging, as it requires a shift from established patterns of conduct, causing opposing attitudes, in our case, police officers and citizens, seem to use the tools quite freely. Since the introduction of the e-Reporting app (e-Opažaji) in October last year, the police Operations and Communications Centre of the Zagreb County Police Administration (tasked with operating the e-Reporting app for the Zagreb County area) received more than 5,000 citizens' messages through the app. Moreover, uniformed police officers have started wearing body cams, using specific apps and systems. For purposes of this study, we will analyse the upsides and downsides of the introduction of ICT tools in everyday police work in Croatia.

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ADVANCING THE 'CRIMINOLOGY OF PLACE': SITUATING CAUSAL MECHANISMS IN SPACE AND TIME

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There is a non-random intra-urban distribution of crime, with distinct patterns typically manifest at macro, meso and micro scales. Moreover, the smaller the spatial unit of analysis interrogated the greater the contrast found in the distribution of crime between these units, with crime tending to cluster and persist at a small number of locations. Theoretical account of this patterning has been dominated (particularly at the micro scale) by a set of opportunity theories, with more limited endeavour being made to engage accounts rooted in social disorganisation theories. Against this backdrop, this paper develops a holisitc theoretical framework to interrogate the criminology of place and, specifically, seeks to situate the causal mechanisms underpinning the criminology of place in space and time. The paper then progresses to outline the methodological and data challenges that underpin operationalization of this framework. Ultimately, the paper identifies the value and limitations of a multi-scalar and time sensitive theoretical and empirical model of the criminology of place to crime control agencies seeking to develop effective, efficient and legitimate crime reduction strategies.

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REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN TRAJECTORIES OF VIOLENCE AND BURGLARY

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At the national level, in most of Western Europe violent crime and burglary have been falling in recent years but is this also the case at the regional level? Are regional trajectories for violent crime similar to those for burglary? Are trajectories similar across regions, or is there inequality in how crime has changed over time, with some places having seen large crime drops, others little change, and perhaps some even having seen increases? We investigate these questions for regions within the United Kingdom (Local Authorities in Scotland and Community Safety Partnerships in England and Wales) using recorded crime data over a decade up to 2014/15. There is still dispute and uncertainty as to which of the various methods increasingly being used to compare crime change in multiple areas over time is the best. Common approaches are Latent Class Growth Analysis (LCGA), which identifies a number of groups for which all areas in the group are assumed to have the same trajectory; Growth Models, where in addition to an overall average trajectory each area has its own set of parameters describing its own trajectory; and Growth Mixture Models, which combine LCGA and Growth models by identifying a number of groups each with a different trajectory but letting areas within each group have their own trajectory varying around the group trajectory and described by a set of parameters. We employ each of these three different techniques and compare and contrast both the questions they are theoretically able to answer and the actual estimates we obtain in practice.

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SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL COMMUNICATION OF BURGLARY RISK

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Studies on risk communication have made it clear that residential burglaries are often clustered in space and time and that it is likely that this clustering in many cases is related to returning offenders. However, there are still a lot of unanswered questions. How common are these near repeats, what are the spatial characteristics and to what extent may we presume that near repeats are caused by the same offender(s) revisiting the same neighbourhood? To answer these questions, we need to examine the extent to which residential burglaries cluster in space and time, and analyse the data in terms of days and meters rather than (as the previous studies did) months and intervals of 100 meter. A permutation test is helpful to establish to what degree incidents are clustered in space and time, but does not identify which of the incidents are clustered. A distinction between clustered and non-clustered incidents is, however, important if we want to gain insight in the statistical relationship between the incidents and the distribution of the various spatial, temporal and incident characteristics. To identify this distinction, special software was developed by the author.
Communication of risk: For this study, research was conducted in the Dutch cities Gouda and Alkmaar. The results confirm that residential burglaries cluster in space and time. A large portion of the residential burglaries in Gouda and Alkmaar (66% resp. 74% of the total) is committed by burglars that are returning to the area within 1-30 days. Another significant part (15% resp. 10%) is committed by burglars who do not return but continue to burglarise homes in the given area. This last type of offender visits a certain area and commits his crimes wherever he thinks conditions are favourable. In both cases, it is however likely that the burglaries are committed by the same offender or offender groups.
Spatial characteristics: There are notable correlations between the different types of near repeats, and the spatial characteristics of the street segments. These correlations suggest that the burglar's decision to offend is influenced by the segment's accessibility. Near repeats are most likely to occur in street segments that are relatively close to the main routes, well connected to adjacent streets and in dwellings that are relatively close to the street.

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THE PROSPECTS OF PROSPECTIVE POLICING

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Prospective policing is the name of policing techniques that (1) construct a likelihood surface of the occurrence of crime over a given space for given time periods, on the basis of previous data on the occurrence of crime in that space during various time intervals, and (2) deploy police surveillance such that, given that likelihood surface, officers maximize their chances of preventing crime or arresting offenders. In the present contribution we will investigate the second part, and concentrate on the probability of success of such a predictive surveillance strategy, in terms of variance of crime rates over space and time, number of police officers involved, and area that an officer can oversee. We will attempt to compare expected success rates of the prospective policing officers with those of “normally” deployed officers, in order to identify when and where prospective policing is a fruitful idea.

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MULTIPLE IMPUTATION OF INCOMPLETE COUNT DATA - THE COUNTIMP PACKAGE IN R

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Count data are typically not normally distributed. A count variable is often skewed and sometimes also zero-inflated, meaning that there is quite a large number of zeros in that variable. Count data therefore require special data analysis techniques like for example Poisson regression, negative binomial regression or zero-inflation models. The non-normal distribution of a count variable must also be taken into account, when missing data in a count variable are to be imputed. Research by Yu, Burton, and Rivero-Arias (2007) for example suggests that the use of multiple imputation (MI) techniques should be avoided, when the distribution of the empirical data deviates too strongly from the distributional assumptions of the selected imputation procedure. Kleinke and Reinecke (2013) have proposed multiple imputation procedures for various types of count data. We first give a brief overview of the imputation functions from the R package countimp. We then compare the performance of our count data imputation procedures against several standard MI procedures and other ad hoc missing data methods. Finally, we demonstrate, how to impute missing count data with the countimp functions using empirical data from the CRIMOC project (www.crimoc.org). Yu L., Burton A., Rivero-Arias O. (2007). Evaluation of software for multiple imputation of semi-continuous data. Stat Methods Med Res., 16(3), 243-258. Kleinke, K. & Reinecke, J. (2013). Multiple imputation of incomplete zero-inflated count data. Statistica Neerlandica, 67(3), 311-336

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OVERCOMING THE PROBLEM OF HEAPING IN CRIME FREQUENCY MEASURES: A COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT STRATEGIES

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Distributions of self-reported events (e.g.,criminal offenses) are often characterized by piles of frequencies (heaps) in categories ending with 0 or 5. Respondents may be in favor of thesecategories (digit preference) or have problems of recalling the exact frequencies (misreporting and rounding). However, since heaping contradicts the distributional assumptions expressed in count data probability models (e.g., Poisson, negative binomial), the consequences for data analysis can be severe, an issue seldom addressed in criminology. By using empirical and/or simulated data, this study illustrates several approaches that attempt to remedy problems arising from heaping. The first approach uses a mixture of likelihood functions for heaped and non heaped count data (Cummings et al., 2015) to consider the heaping multiples (1) via an interval-regression approach or (2) a mixture of rescaled distributions. The second approach also treats the heaping process in terms of a mixture, but introduces assumptions about imprecision from fuzzy set theory (Jung et al., 2015). The third approach specifies a reporting distribution based on a continuous-time Markov process resulting in reported counts that are controlled for rates that capture reporting „jumps“ from integer state k to $k + 1$ or $k - 1$ (Crawford et al., 2015).

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OUTLIER DETECTION AND OUTLIER ADJUSTMENT OF COUNTS IN SURVEY DATA: APPLICATION TO THE ANALYSIS OF POLICE REPORTING RATES

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Although incidence (frequency) measures of victimization experiences or self-reported delinquency are preferable to prevalence measures for a number of reasons, incidence measures lack precision due to difficulties of retrieval from memory and due to erratic answering behavior of some respondents, especially as to repeat victimizations or offending. As a consequence, estimates of rates of victimization, of reporting victimizations to the police, or of self-reported delinquency tend to be unstable. Assuming that reported counts of events within a reference period follow a negative binomial distribution, a method to identify outliers and to adjust them by random draws from this distribution (restricted to specific thresholds) is proposed. The presentation demonstrates the application of this method to detect and adjust outliers of self-reported counts to the analysis of police reporting rates.

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STUDENTS' VIEW OF UNSAFE PLACES

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Perception of safe and unsafe places within the city is an important issue in urban geography and also in the research on perception of safety. Previous researches have highlighted various factors influencing our perception of safety (individual characteristics and experience, media, politics, etc.) and the physical and social characteristics of places have been revealed as very important. Our research follows the previous studies and focuses on the perception of unsafe places by university students, specifically students of geography and demography, in post-socialist city (Prague, Czechia). We present the initial results from the beginning of the long-term research on this topic. The analysis of visual material (photos) is the main method of presented part of our research. The photos represent places that are perceived as unsafe and were taken directly by students. Analysis targets both at identifying the types of unsafe places and their characteristics, and revealing deeper conditionality of the perception. Additional texts written by students are used in the analysis. The texts justify the choice of the place, describe the reasons for the choice and propose modifications of these places contributing to alleviating the fear. The possibility of proposing changes and modifications provides a valuable source of information that points back to the reasons of perception of these places as unsafe. Additionally, differences between men and women and between residents and non-residents of Prague are examined. Results are discussed in the context of existing research from both western and post-socialist cities.

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FEAR OF CRIME AND PERCEVIVED RISK OF VICTIMIZATION AMONG YOUNG ADULTS: ISTANBUL SUBURBAN SAMPLE

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Fear is an emotional reaction against dangerous, threatening situations that negatively affects individuals and society. However fear of crime is defined as the fear of becoming a victim of a crime even there is no rational reason. It has been known that one of the main predictor of fear of crime is perceived risk. In last decades many researches has been conducted on this issue. This research is aimed to observe the Fear of Crime issue between young adults who live in suburban of İstanbul. To achieve this a questionnaire designed on fear of crime, constraining behaviors, environmental characteristics, perceived risk of victimization, direct victimization, indirect victimization, media exposure to violence, neighborhood attachment. Fear of crime questionnaire is applied to 250 participants with mean age of 23,3. Most of the participants living in flat, 12,2% living in buildings with security, 22% living in dormitory. Half of the participants living with their family, 31,2 % living with their friends and 15,6% living alone. Results showed that there was positive correlation between environmental characteristics and fear of crime. However no significant relation found between neighborhood attachment and other variables. Research results showed that exposure to violent images in media positively correlated with perceived risk of victimization. Future studies should be done for better understanding factors related to fear of crime and perceived risk of victimization.

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FEAR OF CRIME AND NEIGHBOURHOOD COLLECTIVE EFFICACY IN “POOR” AND “AFFLUENT” CITIES - EMPIRICAL RESULTS OF A QUANTITATIVE SURVEY FROM TWO GERMAN CITIES

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Security and insecurity are not equally distributed in urban areas and between its residents. Crime hotspots as well as public “places of fear” are to be found in most modern cities. The research project “VERSS” examines the spatial distribution of objective and subjective aspects of crime-related (in-)security in both poor and affluent German cities. One main research question of the project is to what extent neighbourhood’s social capital (focussing on collective efficacy) can establish security in urban areas. While most previous studies have examined this question one single city at a time, the methodological framework of VERSS allows a simultaneous examination to occur that investigates the links between collective efficacy and (in-)security for two cities comparing the findings with one another. In our presentation we will show empirical results from a quantitative survey (N = 2.939) that has been conducted in the context of the VERSS-project within the cities of Stuttgart and Wuppertal in 2015. We have estimated hierarchical linear models (HLM) testing the hypothesis that an increase of collective efficacy on the neighborhood level leads to a decline of residents’ fear of crime on the individual level. Considering the multidimensional nature of fear of crime we distinguish between the affective, cognitive, and behavioural component of fear. In addition, we have assumed that collective efficacy mediates the potential fear-increasing influence of a disadvantaged socioeconomic structure of the neighbourhood. With regard to the substantial differences in economic and social structure between the two examined cities, we seek to obtain new insights about the generalizability of the collective efficacy approach in different urban settings.

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EUCPN TOOLBOX VIII: CYBERCRIME - POLICIES AND PRACTICES

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This toolbox was written by the EUCPN Secretariat following the chosen topic of the Luxembourg Presidency in 2015. The EUCPN toolboxes are primarily written for local policy-makers and practioners who may be confronted with these problems in their daily work. Focusing on the phenomenon 'Cybercrime' during the Luxembourg Presidency was very useful and important, because of the scale of the problem, the big losses, the many victims,... Technology has become integral to virtually every sector of the global economy, including banking, communications and the electrical grid. The promise of today's interconnected world is immeasurable. The benefits that stem from that promise, however, face real threats. Cybercrime is a borderless problem, consisting of criminal acts that are committed online by using electronic communications networks and information systems, including crimes specific to the Internet, online fraud and forgery and illegal online content. The toolbox is divided into three big parts: policy and legislation, a guideline of good practices and promising practices and examples from practices. The first part of this toolbox is a general introduction to the theme of cybercrime. It builds on existing research and provides information on how legislative and policy measures are developed in the International level, in particular in the EU and his Member States, to prevent cybercrime. It offers the framework for the following parts of this toolbox. Because there is a big focus in the EU and his Member States on the welfare of children online, we gave especially attention to the strategy and actions for safer Internet for children. The following part focuses on the good and promising practices which were submitted by 20 Member States to compete in the 2015 European Crime Prevention Award, ECPA. We noticed that a lot of these good practices wanted to reach children or teenagers. In this chapter, 4 participating experts, who were invited by the EUCPN Secretariat, gave their view on the good practices which were presented at the BPC ECPA. Finally an overview of all submitted ECPA projects can be found in the last part of this toolbox.

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RESPONDING TO CYBER CRIME: DEVELOPMENTS IN INDUSTRY AND PUBLIC POLICY

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The rise in internet usage over the past 20 years has been substantial. The proportion of the global population with access to the internet has increased from 1% to 47% in the last 21 years. In addition, significant increases have been seen in the number and variety of devices connected to the internet; the number of businesses operating online; and the interconnectedness of electronic systems (i.e. the Internet of Things). This environment of significant growth in usage and interconnectedness has resulted in corresponding growth in the number and sophistication of cyber attacks and thus, cyber crime. To illustrate, 2013 saw more than 80% of large companies targeted by advanced cyber attacks; and the total number of detected information security incidents increased by 48% from 2013 to 2014. This contribution will discuss the following two elements that are vital to the response to this increase in cyber attacks: i) the ability of the cybersecurity industry to develop innovative solutions in order to prevent and respond to cyber attacks; and ii) the role of public policy, and government authorities, in facilitating and supporting this fight. This contribution will present research carried out by the author for the European Commission. This research provided an assessment of the cybersecurity industry, as well as the public policy actions of government authorities, primarily in the EU but also in the US, Israel and Asia Pacific. Through this assessment, the research determined the methods by which industry and government actors, including those in critical infrastructure, approach cybersecurity, solution development and synergy creation for the prevention of, and response to, cyber attacks. Utilising this understanding, the research assessed how public policy interventions can facilitate and support the development of innovative solutions and synergies. In line with the above, this contribution will first discuss the status of the cybersecurity industry and its ability to influence the fight against cyber attackers. Second, the public policy response of global governments will be detailed. Last, this contribution will present policy options that can utilise the best elements of industry and government practices to stimulate and facilitate the fight against cyber attacks.

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CYBER ATTACKS, CYBER CRIME & CYBER WAR: AN ABSENCE OF GUIDELINES

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Cyber attacks are proliferating around the world. The alleged attackers are individuals from a wide variety of countries as well as a variety of state actors or quasi-state actors. Those attacked include private and public companies; non-profits and NGOs, and governmental agencies, from intelligence agencies to defense departments to military branches to diplomatic agencies and more. The attacks have varied from purely data and intellectual property thefts to temporary and permanent system crashes to efforts to compromise governmental functions and/or endanger individuals as well as purely hacker mischief. When do and when should such attacks move from conduct meriting criminal prosecution by a domestic authority to conduct meriting a declaration of war? And, if war is merited, what should be the dimensions of such a war? Would you countenance the physical invasion of a foreign country in response to a cyber attack that completely comprised a public utility system, a government's defense department or another agency but that resulted in no deaths? The debate over whether to use of criminal sanctions or more aggressive military sanctions to respond to terrorist attacks around the world colors the back drop within which one must consider cyber attacks. Using the example of the United States, this paper will narrowly examine one aspect of cyber attacks, state-sponsored attacks by detailing:

- The inadequacy of the criminal sanctions for state-sponsored cyber attacks of any kind in or on the United States;
- The inadequacy of international sanctions for state-sponsored cyber attacks;
- The likely outcome of these inadequacies: a overwrought predilection for some form of warfare as a perceived appropriate response;
- A brief review of current domestic laws for when to go to war;
- A preliminary proposal for guidelines to improve war-making decisions when state-sponsored cyber attacks are involved.

The paper's ultimate goal is to begin a thoughtful discussion about what should constitute an appropriate response to the newest form of a state-sponsored external threat: cyber attacks. The proposed guidelines suggest rational factors that begin to measure what is and is not appropriate in responses to state-sponsored cyber attacks.

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GAMBLING HARM, CRIME CAREERS, AND SUBSTANCE USE

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Incarcerated populations across the world have been found to be consistently and significantly more vulnerable to problem gambling than general populations in the same countries. Our previous work applied Latent Class Analysis to responses to the Problem Gambling Severity Index, as well as to criminal history data for 1057 male and female prisoners in England and Wales (May-Chahal et al 2016). Six gambling types were identified primarily distinguished by loss chasing behaviour. Four criminal career types were identified, distinguished by frequency and persistence over time. A significant association was found between higher level loss chasing and high rate offending in criminal careers suggesting that impulse control may be a mediating factor between gambling harm and criminal careers. Given the relationship we found between gambling behaviour and offending, and in order to determine if substance use could be understood as a mediating factor between gambling and crime, we tested the hypothesis that there is a strong association between substance use and gambling behaviour. This hypothesis was partially supported by the data. The current paper presents results of further analysis that provides a more nuanced understanding of the relationship between gambling behaviour, offending behaviour and substance use.

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ENACTNG DANGEROUSNESS: THE LIMITATIONS OF EVIDENCE BASED DRUG POLICY

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The scientific study of deviance and criminality is a longstanding project, which has produced a number of progressive reforms in criminal justice. While there are recent examples of progress, the prohibition of illicit drugs is an area where reforms have been lacking. The traditional story of drug policy reform has been the inability to convince policy makers to acknowledge and adopt scientific evidence in their deliberations. Often, media backlash and the 'politicization' of the dangers of drugs is cited as the reason for this ongoing problem. A compelling example of this in the UK has been the Psychoactive Substances Act 2016, which criminalises substances on the basis of possessing psychoactive properties, irrespective of the harm they may cause (which is no longer subject to investigation). The problem with the traditional story - that pits neutral evidence making against biased policy and politics - is that it ignores the constitutive role of policy in shaping evidence, as opposed to simply choosing whether or not to follow it. After developing this argument, the presentation will examine a report produced by the UK Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs that catalogues the harms associated with an emerging psychoactive substance (methoxetamine). It will adopt a theoretical perspective drawing on Science and Technology Studies to critique to contingency of these findings and the assumptions present in designating a substance as 'dangerous'. This account will demonstrate how knowledge production about drugs derives its conceptual approach from the legal structure of prohibition. Further, it will show that this approach ignores and silences other forms of knowledge that could be developed by other methods. In this sense, the main problem with the Psychoactive Substances Act 2016 is the consistency between it and pre-existing controls, rather than the points of departure it introduces. The presentation will then go on to argue that the perspective on drugs enacted by these practices limits the scope for alternatives to current policies. The need to go beyond the constraints imposed by the legal framework surrounding drugs will be discussed and emerging alternatives considered.

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NEGLECT, REJECT, ACCEPT: HARM REDUCTION PERSPECTIVES ON LAW ENFORCEMENT IN OPEN DRUG SCENES

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Question: In an effort to reduce the problems associated with open drug scenes in the city of Bergen, Norway, the police in 2014 launched a new policing initiative. This research sought to a) explore the implementation of the new initiative, b) assess the perceptions of the initiative by drug users patronizing the open drug scenes, and c) study the impact of the initiative on the levels of harm associated with heavy drug use.
Method: Data were produced through ethnographic fieldwork in the open drug scenes in the period August 2014-April 2016; semi-structured interviews with drug users (12), health- and social service providers (16), and police officers (9); and analysis of police records and policy documents.
Results: The policing of open drug scenes followed different strategies in three different phases and places: Initial phase: drug users were mainly left alone in the largest open drug scene (*Nygårdsparken*) in an environment characterized by massive drug related crime in the period leading up to the new initiative (neglect); Intermediate phase: drug users were displaced from Nygårdspsparken and the city centre by means of intensified law enforcement and a 'zero-tolerance' approach, a phase lasting for about a year (reject); Final phase: drug users relocated in a tunnel in a disadvantaged area in the outskirts of the city where the police prioritized presence at the expense of law enforcement (accept). This latter strategy (acceptance) reduced harm by preventing stress and "rushed" injections, and police legitimacy increased as a consequence. However, the displacement and subsequent concentration of drug users in unhygienic surroundings in a cramped tunnel produced other negative consequences, such as increased drug related violence and marginalization.
Conclusion: The article concludes by discussing how different law enforcement strategies are related to different levels of harm and how they impact on the health and well-being of heavy drug users.

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ANTECEDENTS OF HOSPITAL VIOLENCE: FACTORS RELATED TO ANGER AND FRUSTRATION EXPERIENCED BY EMERGENCY WARD PATIENTS AND THEIR ACCOMPANYING PERSONS

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Patients (Ps) and their accompanying persons (APs) in emergency wards (EWs) are often in a state of mental distress due to the patient's perceived medical problem, pain, and long wait. This may lead to intolerance and impaired rational judgment, increasing the likelihood of violence of Ps and their APs. Studies point at the importance of staff-client interaction in leading to violent events. These events are the most extreme result of clients' frustration and anger in their interaction with EW staff. This study focuses on the negative experiences of EWs' clients.
Methods: Data were collected in the EWs of 7 major general hospitals in Israel, in different parts of the country. Interviews were conducted with 692 participants: 322 Ps and 370 APs. Negative feelings while in the EW were reported by 23.6% of Ps and by 20.5% of APs. Eight aggregate variables relating to staff-client interaction were created: 1. General attitude of staff and quality of EW experience; 2.Staff attitude towards P; 3. Staff attitude towards AP; 4. Waiting; 5. Quality of medical care; 6. Information provided to P & AP; 7. Information provided to P, as reported by AP;. Severity of medical problem.
Results:Among Ps, the only significant variable related to anger and frustration was quality of medical care. Among APs, the 3 significant contributors to negative feelings were: 1. Staff's general attitude; 2. Attitude towards P; 8. Severity of P's medical problem. Both similarities and differences were found with regard to Ps' and APs' respective perceptions regarding specific items within the aggregate variables. For example, whereas Ps' negative feelings were related to nurses' negative attitude, those of APs were related to the negative attitude of doctors. Similarly, whereas Ps were more bothered by the severity of their medical problem, APs' negative feelings were more affected by Ps severity of pain.
Conclusions: The study reveals the importance of including APs in the analysis of the staff-clients interactions in EWs. Results are discussed in terms of Ps' and APs' different perspectives within EWs. Practical implications of the results are raised, aiming at reducing client-staff frictions in the EWs, thus decreasing the potential of violent outbursts against EW staff.

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RECIDIVISM FOR ADDICTED FORENSIC PATIENTS FOR WHOM HOMICIDES, THEFT OR ASSAULT IS OFFENSE OF REFERRAL

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Question: Murder and Manslaughter show with less than 20 % one of the lowest recidivism rates in German statistics. Considering assault, the rate increases up to over 40 %. Methods: This lecture presents data on recidivism for the abovementioned group of offences. As part of a research project at the Hospital for forensic psychiatry Rostock, data from the Federal Central Register (Bundeszentralregister) were requested and statistically prepared for all released patients since 2001. 186 patients of a forensic hospital for addiction treatment, including 30 with murder or manslaughter and 156 with assault as offence of referral were included in the study. Results: Almost 60% of considered patients showed an alcohol addiction or abuse. In addition to the legal probation the delinquent history and early (problematic) behaviour were involved in the analyses. Almost 60% of probands reoffended. But the largest amount consisted of fines or suspended sentences. The percentage of new imprisonments among all patients amounts to 24%. Whether there were differences between patients with homicides and assault will be looked at closer during the presentation.

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VETERANS, VIOLENT CRIME AND MEMORY

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This paper explores violent behaviour in the pre-enlistment, military and post military lives of ex-military service personnel engaging with recovery support services in the UK. Drawing upon contemporary criminological theory, the paper considers how memories and feelings of humiliation, trauma and guilt experienced in their pre-enlistment lives can shape future violent incidents.

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DOES SELF-CONTROL AFFECT OFFENDING IN LATE LIFE? EVIDENCE FROM GERMANY.

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Self-control theory has stimulated much empirical inquiry, with the results usually showing that low self-control is predictive of offending or, more general, rule-breaking behavior. The majority of the evidence, however, stems from samples of adolescents and young adults. Little is known about self-control effects on late(r) life offending. This is why our study draws on a representative sample of people aged 50 years and over to address the questions (1.) whether low self-control affects offending at advanced age, and (2.) whether low self-control interacts with (physical) mobility in explaining late(r) life offending. Our results provide support both for the explanatory power of low self-control and the hypothesized interplay of criminal propensity and exposure to criminal opportunities.

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REDEFINED SELF-CONTROL AND SOCIAL BOND: COMBINED EFFECT ON CHINESE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

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The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship among social bonds, remodified self-control, and deviance. A self-report instrument containing two formations of control and juvenile delinquency was administered to a sample of 3047 Chinese secondary school students. Logistic regression analysis was used to test the magnitude of the independent effects of social bonds and redefined self-control on juvenile delinquency. This study aims at examining the relationship among social bonds, redefined self-control, and juvenile delinquency. Results showed as two important aspects of the self-regulatory mechanism, both social bonds and reconceptualized self-control do have significant association with involvement in delinquency among Chinese adolescence. Moreover, it was also suggested that social bonds can be viewed as an intervening variable between redefined self-control and juvenile delinquency in China.

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SOCIAL BOND AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR: A TEST OF SOCIAL BOND THEORY IN CHINA

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Abstract: Juvenile delinquency has become a serious problem and its reasons also become an imperative study. This research aimed at examining the four dimensions of Hirschi's Social Bond Theory and comparing the difference between migrate children and non-migrate children in China. Data applied in the current study were 3042 adolescents collected from 12 middle and high schools in a southwest city of China in 2015. The results show that social bond have some difference among different groups of students.

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ASSESSING THE MEASUREMENT AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES OF SELF-CONTROL IN THE TURKISH CULTURAL CONTEXT

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Self-control is one of the most consistent and reasonably strong predictors of criminal and delinquent behavior. Gottfredson and Hirschi's (1990) self-control theory asserts that: 1) individuals with low self-control are more likely to engage in crime; and 2) poor childrearing leads to low self-control. Although self-control theory has attracted substantial research attention across various demographics and cultures, there are still unresolved methodological and measurement issues yet to be addressed. Using data collected from 600 randomly selected households in a large city in central Turkey, the current research examines several unresolved methodological and measurement issues of self-control including differences among attitudinal and behavioral measures and unidimensionality/multidimensionality of self-control. Findings and implications of said methodological and measurement issues are discussed.

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PERCEIVED TRUSTWORTHINESS AND LEGITIMACY OF POLICE AMONG ADOLESCENTS: EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXT

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Recent research on perceptions of police has pointed to the importance of neighborhood context (measured both by macro-level indicators and/or attitudinal measures) in shaping adults' attitudes toward formal social control. This paper examines the link between neighborhood characteristics and perceptions of police in an international sample of adolescents, focusing on antecedents of perceived trustworthiness and legitimacy of police. It uses data from the third round of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD-3) for France, Germany, the Netherlands, the UK and the USA.

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HOW TO EXPLORE POLICE LEGITIMACY USING THE ISRD-3 SURVEY. SOME THEORETICAL ISSUES AND PRELIMINARY RESULTS.

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Over the last few decades, deterrence has become a frequent option to deal with juvenile delinquency in Spain. However, international research suggests that positive beliefs and attitudes towards the police promote compliance with the law among youths. The theoretical framework to examine this area of research lies in the legal socialization process through which individuals acquire beliefs and attitudes towards the law and legal authorities. This process begins in childhood and becomes more important in adolescence due to some developmental changes and different social interactions. Taking into account this framework, the present study aims to explore police legitimacy perceptions among Spanish youths using a subsample of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD-3). The sample is composed of 2.041 students from Compulsory Secondary Education (ESO), from high school, and middle-level vocational training. These participants were selected through a multi-stage random cluster sampling. Preliminary results show that procedural justice is the main predictor of police legitimacy. Additionally, contact with the police, parental supervision, and attachment to school had a small relationship with procedural justice and police legitimacy. Implications for legal socialisation are discussed, emphasising the role of schools, parents, and the police as possible agents of socialisation among adolescents in this field.

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TEENAGERS' PERCEPTIONS OF POLICE LEGITIMACY AND EXPERIENCE OF THE POLICE: FINDINGS FROM THE INTERNATIONAL SELF-REPORT DELINQUENCY STUDY (ISRD)

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Using the third ISRD (an international dataset covering - to date - around 25 countries), this paper will present findings on teenagers' perceptions of police legitimacy, and the relationships between their trust in the police, their perceptions of police legitimacy and their levels of compliance with the law. Descriptive statistics on variations between countries in trust and legitimacy will be presented, followed by multivariate modelling of the relationships between trust, perceived legitimacy and compliance. Some additional information is available on teenagers' experience of stop-and-search in Scotland and England, and some comparative findings on this will also be presented. Procedural justice theory will underpin the analysis, and we should be able to establish whether similar relationships exist for teenagers between trust, legitimacy and compliance as have been shown for adults in most countries where relevant research has been mounted.

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CHILDHOOD SOCIAL DISADVANTAGE AND PATHWAYS IN CRIME

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In this paper we apply Situational Action Theory (SAT) using data from the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (PADS+) to better understand the link between social disadvantage and crime and why most persistent offenders come from disadvantaged backgrounds while most people from disadvantaged backgrounds do not become persistent offenders. We will explore the extent to which the relationship between childhood social disadvantage and patterns of crime involvement from preadolescent to early adulthood are mediated by people's crime propensities (personal morality and ability to exercise self-control) and exposure to criminogenic contexts (characterized by weak law-relevant norms and low levels of enforcement).

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GENDER, CRIME AND CRIMINAL CAREERS

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It has been argued that “gender is one of the strongest and most frequently documented correlates of delinquent behaviour” (Warr 2002:114). Bartuch and Matsueda (1996: 168) have called for “a more complete general theory of criminality - including social psychological and social structural mechanisms - which we can... apply to the issue of gender differences in crime.” In this paper, we suggest that situational action theory (SAT) is well suited to this task and can help us better understand the relationship between gender and crime not only at the point of action but also over time. We will explore whether the same causal factors and mechanisms can explain male and female offending and, crucially, patterns of offending over time. Using SAT as a guiding framework we will assess whether the interplay it proposes between personal propensities and criminogenic contexts holds true for males as well as females, and the relationship between gender, crime involvement and criminal career pathways from preadolescence to early adulthood, using data from the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development study (PADS+).

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DOES LABELLING MATTER? A CRITICAL DISCUSSION OF KEY MECHANISMS AND TESTABLE IMPLICATIONS

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In this paper we will discuss the concept of labelling and mechanisms through which it is proposed to influence crime involvement. We will consider how situational action theory (SAT) may help us better conceptualize labelling's relationship with crime by considering its relationship with crime propensity and criminogenic exposure. We will explore testable implications, methodological challenges, and contemporary evidence regarding the impact of labelling on propensity, exposure and crime involvement. And we will consider if and if so how contact with the criminal justice system affects trajectories of propensity, exposure and crime involvement from preadolescence to late adulthood.

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THE INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF VIOLENCE - FIRST RESULTS OF CROSS-GENERATIONAL SIMILARITIES BETWEEN THE FIRST AND THE SECOND CRIMOC-GENERATION

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The cycle of violence is a much discussed phenomenon in criminology. The underlying central question refers to processes and factors which influence the transmission of violence from one generation to the next. However, many research projects focus upon the correlation of officially reported data between two or more generations while others use cross-sectional self-reported data. Intergenerational, longitudinal data with self-reported delinquent behavior is less commonly available. Fortunately, the German Duisburg-Criminological-Youth Study “Crime in the modern City”, a prospective panel study based on questionnaire interviews which were carried out in one-year intervals started in 2002 (seventh-graders, age 13) until 2015 (age 26), actually offers this last opportunity. The presentation will focus on the transmission of violent behavior through violent parenting styles. Therefore, the analysis is based on nearly 300 CrimoC participants, who reported to have at least one child in the 10th wave in 2013. These persons answered a couple of questions regarding their own child rearing behavior. Furthermore, data had been collected for the own experienced parenting style by their parents during the past waves. That way enables the analysis of (a) the impact of one’s early childhood and youth violence experiences on one’s own violent offending or victimization (b) the transmission of parenting styles from one generation to the next within a prospective longitudinal panel study which deals with self-reported data.

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INTERGENERATIONAL CONTINUITY IN INCARCERATION: EVIDENCE FROM A DUTCH MULTI-GENERATION COHORT

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Research Question: The occurrence of intergenerational continuity in offending is well established. More recent longitudinal studies have found that beyond the risk of offending, children of incarcerated parents are at increased risk to become incarcerated themselves. The evidence for continuity in incarceration of offspring is scant, however, and the causal mechanisms associated with this risk are unknown. The few studies that have investigated this are either retrospective or focus on only one window in time.
Methods: Using data from the Dutch *Transfive* study, we investigate to what extent there is intergenerational continuity in incarceration over four generations. Official judicial documentation is used to determine whether someone has been incarcerated. We investigate possible mechanisms and interpret the findings against the waxing and waning of imprisonment and punitiveness, and other social changes in the Netherlands over the period stretching from the 1950s to the early 21st century.
Results: Across all generations men with incarcerated fathers were at increased risk to become incarcerated themselves, compared to men with non-criminal fathers. Among the most recent generations, those with an incarcerated father were also at increased risk to become incarcerated themselves compared to men with criminal, but not incarcerated, fathers. This intergenerational transmission of incarceration was only significant among those men who experienced paternal incarceration during their youth.
Conclusion: Men who experienced paternal incarceration during their youth are at increased risk to be incarcerated themselves.

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CRIMINAL CAREERS OF INCEST VICTIMS AND THEIR SIBLINGS

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Child sexual abuse, especially by a family member, shocks society and may damage victims for life. Indeed, ample research has shown that victims generally have less positive outcomes on numerous domains, such as mental and physical health. There has also been done some research into crimes committed by child sexual abuse victims, however, much is still unknown. Most research is based on retrospective date, leaving it unknown how many of those who experienced incest did not offend themselves. Using prospective data and including non-abused siblings, we will investigate the criminal careers of both victims abused by a parent and victims abused by other perpetrators. We will focus on sex offenses in particular. We have examined the impact of child sexual abuse on the criminal careers of the victims using prospective data. We prospectively followed almost 1000 victims of child sexual abuse, found in archived court files from 1980 to 1985. Using criminal records of the victims, their siblings, and a matched control group, we are able to examine their criminal careers. Not only do we look at whether or not they offended in the first place, we also investigate what kind of offenses they committed (including sex offenses), how often they committed offenses, and whether they can be characterized as specialists or generalists. The prospective design and the inclusion of siblings, allowing us to control for environmental factors, make this an unique study in the field of child sexual abuse research.

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SHARING LIVES AND RISKS: AN INTERGENERATIONAL MIXED-METHOD STUDY OF FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS, PARENTING, AND PROBLEM BEHAVIOR

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The ability to engage in healthy and supportive relationships with family members or romantic partners is of key importance in leading a life that is not characterized by serious problems. The quality of family relationships is strongly related to parenting strategies and antisocial behavior. Relationship quality, parenting behavior and antisocial behavior each transfer across generations. Criminologists have mostly focused in the intergenerational transmission of antisocial behavior, developmental psychologists more on the transmission of parenting behaviors. This transmission is difficult to explain, as it is likely so that complex recursive mechanisms within generations as well as cross-generational influences work to keep families in multigenerational negative spirals of dysfunctional behavior. The data used in the current study is gathered as an extension to an existing quantitative data collection that has rich and prospective longitudinal data on 497 adolescents and their siblings (G2) as well as their parents (G 1). This quantitative data collection is continued in early adulthood, thereby also capturing the transition to parenthood and following up on the children that are born (G3). When G3 children are 2.5 years old, qualitative in-depth interviews are carried out with both G2 parents focusing on their past and present experiences regarding relationship quality, parenting, and problematic behavior. By means of a mixed method approach I test both existing theories, namely that relationship quality is the key to breaking intergenerational chains, as well as explore other explanations that focus for example on agency and situational factors. As data collection is still ongoing, I will focus methodology and share preliminary findings.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DISTANCE AND THE INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF OFFENDING

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Research Question: Several studies have shown that criminal behavior is transmitted from one generation to the next. The degree of this intergenerational transmission is not the same for all children. Some studies have shown that the intergenerational transmission of crime is less strong when children do not live with their criminal father. It is, however, unknown whether it also matters how far parent and child live away from each other. In this study the influence of the geographical distance between parents and their children on the intergenerational transmission of crime will be examined.
Methods: A subsample from the Dutch Transfive study will be used, which includes 472 children and their 661 parents. From 1994 onwards, the addresses of all individuals are known. For every year between 1994 and 2007, we determined whether a child lived with his or her father and mother and how large the distance between the addresses of parents and children was. Criminality was measured using official conviction data. Fixed effects panel models will be applied to control for time-stable confounders.
Results: Results show that children of criminal parents are at increased risk to commit a crime in the years that they live in their parents' home, compared to the years in which they live elsewhere. The distance between the addresses of children and their criminal parents does not have an influence on the degree of intergenerational transmission.
Conclusion: Intergenerational transmission of offending is stronger when children live in the same house as their criminal parents.

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JIHADISM IN THE DIGITAL ERA: THE CANADIAN CONTEXT AND RESPONSES

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Prior to believing in collective action frames such as jihadism and considering the moral legitimacy of the use of violence in their names, or making jihad abroad, one must first be exposed to it. In this regard, previous authors outlined how the Internet can be considered an important element in the way jihadi narratives are massively spread and disseminated to a worldwide audience. Our presentation narrows in on the case of Canada, demonstrating how the country first became identified as a target for jihadists, and then how Canadian jihadists have been used in the online propaganda material of jihadi groups actually operating in Syria. This further leads us to describe the various types of measures taken by the Canadian government and civil society to counter online jihadism. These measures are categorized as hard or soft measures, depending on whether their aim is to eradicate online propaganda material, or to prevent its effects through counter-narratives or alternative narratives. We have seen that government initiatives fall mainly in the spectrum of repressive counter-measures and that it is essentially from civil society that alternative discourses and promotion campaigns emerge. Finally, we argue that the Canadian initiatives to counter narratives offer discourses that are not directly opposing the jihadi narrative itself. These initiatives rather should try to offer a better picture of the Canadian social reality, as well as being more careful in the way political and societal ongoing events abroad are presented to Canadians. Indeed, we think that a good understanding of the jihadist discourse can lead us to develop more effective alternative discourses that might deconstruct the way jihadism portrays their reality.

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REGULATE THE ONLINE JIHADIST CONTENT

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The use of social media by terrorist groups for propaganda, recruitment, fundraising and dissemination strategies poses significant challenges for order maintenance in this area. Regulating cyberspace cannot be reduced to « expanding the current paradigm of crime control by increasing the number of police officers or adding greater resources » (Huey, Nhan & Broll, 2012, p.2). The security deficit in cyberspace requires collaborative efforts within and across various sets of public and private actors. The purpose of this presentation is to focus on the new configuration of social control through social media to regulate extremist content. Our framework mobilizes the network governance and governementality literature to explain the low formalization, heterogeneous organizational forms, large numbers of actors and massively distributed decision-making power on the Internet (van Eeten & Mueller, 2013). A case study on the regulation of online jihadist content will be analysed to illustrate these new configurations of social control in cyberspace.

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ANALYSIS OF ANTI-ISLAMIC STATE EFFORTS BY ANONYMOUS HACKERS ON TWITTER

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The Islamic State (ISIS/ISIL) uses twitter and other social media outlets as a method to promote agenda, recruiting, and propaganda. In November 2015, the hacker group Anonymous declared war on ISIS/ISIL and began targeting all social media accounts used in an attempt to get the information flow stopped and the account removed, causing stress and disruption to efforts made by members of the Islamic State. Anonymous did this in an attempt to bring attention to the general atrocities committed by the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. Additionally it was used by Anonymous as an attempt to bring attention to the failing policies of social media companies and how those policies are exploited to promote terrorism and radical ideologies. This study looks at the social media content over a 24 hour period during the launch of this anti-ISIS campaign to better understand the relationships between groups and individuals during the campaign and any possible meanings by utilizing micro content analysis.

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TERRORIST MODUS OPERANDI IN THE AGE OF THE ISLAMIC STATE: THE COMPLEXITY OF JIHADIST ATTACKS IN THE WEST BEFORE AND AFTER THE ONSET OF THE SYRIAN CONFLICT

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While much ink has been spilled on *why* terrorists commit attacks, much less has been said about *how* they do it. In fact, terrorist modus operandi is a remarkably understudied phenomenon. In order to fill this gap, this paper will outline a framework to measure the complexity of jihadist terrorist attacks. This framework is essentially a checklist of indicators of complexity that leads to an overall complexity score: the more indicators apply, the more complex the terrorist attack. An example of an indicator is simultaneity: attacks aimed at multiple targets at roughly the same time are, at least in this regard, more complex than attacks that are limited to one location. Other examples of indicators include a division of labour among the perpetrators and the use of an escape plan. For each of the attacks, it will be assessed which of the indicators apply. This leads to an overall complexity score and an operational profile for each attack. The dataset thus compiled, will be used to compare attacks before and after the emergence of the Islamic State: are attacks inspired or instigated by the Islamic State more complex than attacks that were committed when Al Qaida was still the dominant actor in the jihadist realm, and are they complex in different ways? The conclusion will highlight salient differences and similarities and will address the implications of the findings for counterterrorism.

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INTERORGANIZATIONAL COLLABORATION BETWEEN INVESTIGATION AUTHORITIES AND BUSINESS ENTERPRISES REGARDING CORRUPTION

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Interorganizational collaboration can be analyzed in many different ways looking at the subject-specific background and depending on the kind of actors being involved. This presentation focuses on collaboration in the area of economic crime and corruption in concrete terms. Dealing with interorganizational collaboration in case of corruption investigation authorities as well as at least one actor being accused of corruption is involved. That is just one view on interorganizational collaboration. Actually collaboration does not start at the point of repression, it begins a lot earlier. As in many other criminal areas there is not just repression, but also prevention. The presentation is based on some of the research results of the German study “Risk management of Corruption” looking at interorganizational collaboration between investigation authorities and small and medium sized enterprises and how it is currently applied. The need as well as expectations and experiences of each other’s attitude and behavior shall be presented. The results of the empirical research within small and medium sized enterprises and investigation authorities are linked to theoretical references from the field of criminology, organizational sociology as well as social psychology.

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POLICE ASPECTS OF CORRUPTION RISK MANAGEMENT: CORRUPTION NETWORK ANALYSIS

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The joint research project “Risk Management of Corruption Prevention (RiKo)” deals with the perception of corruption within society and aims to create a corruption prevention concept for companies, local governments and public authorities. The project module “Police Aspects of Corruption Risk Management: Corruption Network Analysis” focuses on relationships between key players of corruption networks and investigates how corruption networks between municipalities and small to medium-sized business get organized. The project is based on the analysis of investigation files. Network analysis is used as a qualitative method to identify and analyze corruption networks. The results being presented will answer questions on typical network structures concerning corruption between private business and public authorities. The project also focuses on (structural) factors which promote corruption. With the help of special software the network structures will be visualized.

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LIFEWORLD ORIENTATED CRIME PREVENTION

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The concept of lifeworld orientation, established in the 1970s by Thiersch, has gained great relevance in German theory and practice discourses. The concept was first introduced in the field of social work with adolescents. It brings together a specific perspective on social problems and certain principles for the organisation of professional practice. Lifeworld orientation, however, is also a promising approach in the context of crime prevention. Using the example of the prevention of corruption, this is established within a partial project of the German research project “Risc Management of Corruption”. It was assumed that the acceptance of crime prevention strategies by its addressees is fundamental for the effectiveness of respective measures. The perception and acceptance of prevention measures by its addressees, however, is often not taken into account when measures are implemented. Measures to prevent corruption for example - this is shown by research - are therefore hardly accepted by its addressees. In order to increase the acceptance and thus increase the effectiveness of prevention programs, it is important to consider the individual and workplace-related requirements of the addressees. This can be achieved by lifeworld orientated crime prevention strategies.

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RISK MANAGEMENT OF CORRUPTION (RIKO): CORRUPTION PREVENTION IN MUNICIPALITIES CONSIDERING THE COOPERATION WITH INVESTIGATIVE AUTHORITIES

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The research project „Risk Management of Corruption“ (Germany, term 2014 - 2017) considers the perception of corruption and the self-concept of corruption prevention of small and medium sized companies and of municipalities taking into account the cooperation with investigative authorities. This presentation zooms only into one part of the study namely corruption prevention of municipalities. The opening question asks for the normative frame (targets), followed by an audit of corruption prevention instruments (performance) in municipalities in Germany. The quantitative survey researched the efficacy of the instruments and hence it tries to get to the bottom of the sense of it. Corruption prevention can be only successful, if the instruments are based on adequate risk analyses considering the normative frame, if the instruments are evidence based and if the selection of instruments take the actual environmental into account. Furthermore a specific element of crime prevention in the discretion of the project is the cooperation with police with or without an actual crime act. The thesis is, that municipalities have less reservation to cooperate with the police. As both institutions belong to the public sector in Germany, both are subjects to the same normative frame. Cooperation between police and local authorities in the issue of crime prevention is an important part of success.

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CORPORATE COMPLICITY IN INTERNATIONAL CRIMES: A ROLE FOR SITUATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION?

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Since the Nuremburg trials after World War II the involvement and complicity of business leaders in mass atrocities has been acknowledged. Today, corporations can and do play an important role in the commission of international crimes, by tolerating or supplying the means for the commission of these crimes and supporting regimes responsible. Criminal investigations have been initiated in various countries however, no corporation has ever been convicted for complicity to international crimes. We apply contemporary models of business regulation and crime control to the problem of corporate involvement in international crimes. We analyse and compare two models: First, 'responsive regulation' as developed by Ayres and Braithwaite; second, the model of Situational Crime Prevention Theory . The applicability of this model to prevent business related crimes has only recently been explored. The "webs of compliance" that the UN Report promotes for transnational business allow for merging both models. First results from an analysis of 85 cases will be presented, and the suitability of the two models for the prevention of corporate complicity in international crimes will be explored and assessed.

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CORPORATE INVOLVEMENT IN WAR CRIMES IN THE DRC

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Almost all of us have over the previous years carried a device that can be related to the bloodiest wars since the Second World War: the violent conflicts in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Coltan, as well as other minerals, are essential for the batteries of our smartphones, tablets and laptops. In the DRC the mining of these 'conflict minerals' has been linked to violent conflicts between various factions in the Great Lakes region, which have left millions dead, injured or displaced. This paper aims to describe how western and local corporations and businessmen are linked to the international crimes committed during these conflicts, and how we could explain this involvement. In the analysis, we pay special attention to the effects of section 1502 of the Dodd Frank act, which since 2011 obliges companies to ensure their minerals sourced from the great lakes region is 'conflict free'. The paper will show, among other things, how minerals are not the only (and often not even the main) cause of conflict in the DRC and how regulation to prevent corporate involvement in war crimes has had many unforeseen effects.

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PROSECUTING SERIOUS ECONOMIC CRIMES AD INTERNATIONAL CRIMES: A NEW MANDATE FOR THE ICC

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The presention will focus on possbile approaches of addressing serious economic crimes by the International Crimianl Court. This should be seen as necceassry step in order to corespond with new global developments and with the consept of human secuirty as it is understood today.

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UNDERSTANDING NORTH KOREAN STATE-ORGANIZED AND STATE EMPLOYEE-ORGANIZED TRADE CRIMINALITY, THE RISK OF A NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION AND THE WEAKNESSES OF ITS FORMAL SOCIAL CONTROL

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I.Topic of the Presentation: The author presents results from a qualitative case study on state crimes that were committed by former personnel of the North Korean authorities on behalf of their state and for personal profit. The study is a part of an ongoing doctoral project on North Korean state crimes. The research design combined face-to face interviews with 16 former state employees with eight focus groups, consisting of 35 former North Koreans. The theoretical framework included several theories and concepts that aim to explain economic crimes and state criminality, including its control. The author modified the theories prior to applying them in a Northeast Asia research context. II. Findings: First, the academic literature has not discussed any theoretical distinction between trade crimes, organized on behalf of the North Korean government and such that were organized by its personnel. In particular, state employees have been selling women, narcotics and state-mined uranium ore to customers in China, Russia and Japan. Second, three former state employees revealed their motives for participating in the trade, and several modus operandi to evade internal and external formal social controls. They used non-governmental informal supply chains, including small boats for crossing the rivers of the Sino-Korean border and fishing vessels for reaching the Chinese coastal waters. Moreover, they bribed the staff of two security authorities of which some higher ranks were involved in their privately organized trade. Third, although external controls of the state-organized trade currently are increasing, the informal supply chains that the interviewees used for their private trade have not been targeted by the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2345. Moreover, the cargo inspections at the Sino-Korean border and around the North´s national waters are not performed as a coordinated strategy. There is no evaluation and state-of-the-art equipment for detecting nuclear and radiological materials. Summing up, the risk of the use of these supply chains that former state employees applied for their criminal trade for smuggling nuclear arms, materials, technology and scientists has been increasing. In the case of a system collapse or a revolution that risk will maximize. Fourth, the author proposes a control policy that targets these informal supply chains.

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CLEMENCY IN SPAIN: ANALYSIS AND EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVES.

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This work is about the current overview of clemency in Spain, made from the approach of Criminology, aims to understand what it is, its use within the penal system and its usefulness as a tool in penitentiary and criminal policies. Then the dysfunctions are identified and alternatives are proposed. Finally, a prediction is made about the continuity of such program, which is controversial due to the conflict with the separation of powers.

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AN INTERNATIONAL LOOK AT SENTENCING GUIDELINES

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This presentation pertains to an examination of sentencing guidelines for major offenses, including drug use. It explores the genesis of these sentencing guidelines, along with information about the political environment that led to the creation of sentencing guidelines for the violent, property and drug related offenses. The progression and development of sentencing guidelines in the United States will compared with several European countries. In short, the presentation is an examination of what has changed or what has not changed with regard to sentencing guidelines in Europe and the United States.

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THE ROLE OF THE COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES OF CRIMINAL CONVICTION WITHIN THE CRIMINAL PROCESS

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In many European countries an increasing number of ex-offenders is confronted with collateral consequences of a criminal conviction: state-imposed restrictions on ex-offenders of certain fundamental rights which extend beyond their sentence. These restrictions can be imposed by statute, a court or an administrative authority. In this paper I will focus on two types of collateral consequences which can be imposed by administrative authorities in the Netherlands. First, a criminal conviction can have consequences with regard to the choice of work. Employers can ask potential employees to provide certificates of (good) conduct. In some countries, ex-offenders sometimes cannot obtain these certificates because of a former conviction. Thus, ex-offenders are - at least for a certain period of time - restricted in their choice of work. Second, a criminal conviction can have serious consequences with regard to immigration issues. Depending on the sentence, the authorities can, for instance, decide not to renew or to withdraw a residence permit. This paper focusses on the role of collateral consequences within the criminal procedure. Are collateral consequences legally relevant for the criminal process? Do judges take these consequences into account when imposing a certain criminal sentence? And should they take these consequences into account? And do criminal lawyers consider the collateral consequences that may apply in a certain case? And should they consider these consequences? Following from the questions formulated above, I will answer these questions both from an empirical and a normative legal perspective. The empirical part of this research consists of an analysis of Dutch case law on how judges and criminal lawyers currently deal with the (possible) consequences of a criminal conviction within the criminal process. This research shows that lawyers do sometimes consider these consequences in their criminal defense and that judges do sometimes take these consequences into account while imposing a sentence. I will also describe the complications this approach entails. For the normative legal part of this research I will answer the question what role collateral consequences can have within the criminal process. For this, I will analyse from where collateral consequences derive their legitimacy and I will argue how these consequences relate to classic aims and principles of criminal justice process, such as retribution, prevention, protection of the public and rehabilitation.

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SENTENCING OLDER OFFENDERS: IMPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH & POLICY

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Older inmates account for the largest percentage of growth among prisoners and it is expected that older inmates will make up about one-third of the prison population by 2020. This research examines the influence of age in the criminal justice system, specifically the sentencing process, and explores the impact of policies currently in place to address the aging population behind bars. Using data compiled by the United States Sentencing Commission, we examine sentence outcomes for offenders 50 years and older to determine whether older offenders sentenced in U.S. federal courts were shown leniency based on their age, compared with their younger counterparts. We pay particular attention to differences across gender, race/ethnicity, and offense type, as well as the interaction effects of age, race, and gender groups. Initial findings indicate that older offenders were significantly less likely to be incarcerated than their younger counterparts however, if incarcerated, older offenders received significantly longer sentence length terms. The findings point to the importance of making clearer distinctions between the elderly offender populations and suggest that findings may be masked if differences between the "young-old" and the "old-old" are not considered. Policy issues are framed in terms of the social, legal, and ethical issues surrounding the efficacy of incarceration for older offenders.

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THE ACQUITTAL - AN UNKNOWN OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM?

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In Germany, there are about 27,000 people acquitted by court annually. Even though only three percent of German trials end in an acquittal, the number of the accused affected by is too high to be ignored. Nevertheless, the acquittal is a largely unknown factor in the criminal justice system. In consequence, the reasons for people must go through trial - and possibly an arrest with pre-trial custody - although they are absolved, are a hardly broached issue of empirical studies to date. The research group at the University of Tübingen Institute of Criminology tries to close this gap in the scientific landscape of criminology by analyzing proceedings that ended with the court finding the accused - who has been remanded into custody before - not guilty. In a cross-sectional design (analysis of court files) including all those proceedings in Germany in the years 2012 and 2013, the group not only gives a descriptive overview of those affected in particular, but also tries to categorize the proceedings from various points of view. In addition to demographic characteristics of the acquitted and the alleged victims, the focus of the investigation was a detailed examination of the pieces of evidence and behavior of the witnesses as to their testimony. Furthermore, the team took a comparative look at the statistics of law enforcement in Germany of the last twenty years to amplify the perspective to a superordinate level. The researchers also highlight the question concerning peculiarities of different crimes such as sex offenses (rape, sexual abuse, etc.), property crimes (robbery, theft, etc.) or violations of the Narcotics law. The presentation will give an overview of some results and the investigation itself to enrich the audience´s perspective towards one of the criminal justice system´s most interesting but also most unexplored phenomena.

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GENDER DIFFERENCES IN COMMITTING, JUSTIFYING AND SENTENCING PROPERTY OFFENCES

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The difference in crime rates between men and women - the “gender gap”- is a frequently replicated issue of criminological research. But on closer consideration, previous studies on gender and crime seem to be limited to violent offences and often lack the direct comparison between genders. For instance, child murderesses are overrepresented in the scientific literature, while male child murderers are only rarely investigated. In contrast, the present study focuses on theft and fraud from a gender perspective. This offence category contains 38% of all registered male and even half of all registered female delinquency in Germany. Data were collected from case files, starting with the police report, and ending with procedural settings or conviction. In total app. 3.000 cases or 30% of all relevant files from the prosecutor’s office in Frankfurt in 2013 were analyzed. Sociodemographic information, motivation for offending, and procedural acts of all parties were examined as well as their impact on the closing of the proceeding and the level of punishment. Concerning fraud, there was no mentionable difference between men and women regarding all analyzed variables. However, regarding theft, women as compared to men were older, had fewer previous convictions, less drug abuse and were less often homeless. Women who committed theft were apparently often motivated through old-age poverty, while men were motivated due to homelessness or drug addiction. Analyzing procedural acts, women were more cooperative with the authorities, more apologetic and more exculpatory, regardless which type of offense they committed. The results of the proceedings or the level of punishment primarily depend on previous convictions and the amount of damage.

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CRITICS: FEDERICO VARESE, FRANCESCO CALDERONI, EDWARD KLEEMANS, PAUL LARSSON.

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Sponsored by the International Association for the Study of Organized Crime (IASOC).

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CRIME IN THE INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTION INDUSTRY - TOWARDS A BROADER DEFINITION OF CHILD TRAFFICKING

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In Western countries, the demand for adoptable children, especially healthy infants, has been considerably high for several years. Rising infertility rates, liberal abortion politics, the widespread use of contraception, and the increasing acceptance of unmarried motherhood are factors that have decreased the number of infants available for domestic adoption in the U.S. and Europe. As a consequence, many involuntarily childless couples turn to ICA as a viable alternative to have a child of their own. However, the demand for children far outpaces the supply of orphans with the desired characteristics.The imbalance between the number of prospective adopters and the children available for ICA results in long waiting lists and high prices. The inordinate sums of money involved in the ICA system have created a commercial 'underbelly' where unethical and illicit practices are employed to provide the ICA market with adoptable children. Children are being purchased or abducted from their families, hospitals or orphanages and then the official adoption process is used to 'launder' them as orphans and adoptees.Trafficking in persons has attracted significant academic and political attention in recent years. Criminological research into human trafficking has been extensive and the issue has been high on the political agenda. Yet, considerably less attention has been paid to the phenomenon of trafficking in children for the purpose of adoption. Indeed, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (2000) does not consider purchasing, abducting and selling children for the purpose of adoption as a form of human trafficking. This paper claims that 'child laundering' is a serious crime and explains why the issue is still widely neglected by legislators, criminologists and the general public. For this purpose, the 'Prism of Crime' will be applied to examine the different dimensions of this social phenomenon. The paper concludes by proposing a broader definition of child trafficking, covering not only the transfer of a child for the purpose of sexual exploitation, forced labour and organ removal but also the purchasing, kidnapping and selling of children for the purpose of ICA.

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CHILD TRAFFICKING FOR EXPLOITATION OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES. A CRITIQUE ON THE CONCEPT OF 'EXPLOITATION'

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Child trafficking with the goal of exploiting children for letting them commit criminal offenses is, as of yet, understudied in Europe. There are some national and European reports (e.g. Gjermeni et al 2008; EFUS 2009; Anti-Slavery 2014; Vidra et al 2015) which generally focus on national child protection systems and how these deal with 'child victims of trafficking', rather than the nature and backgrounds of the phenomenon. Scientific articles (e.g. Rigby 2011; Rafferty 2013; Harvey et al 2015) generally go into the struggles of law enforcement and social work professionals to identify and protect this oftentimes invisible or 'ephemeral' group, rather than study the 'inside' perspectives of the young persons concerned. This causes, I argue, a conceptualisation of 'exploitation' that departs from a Western cultural notion of the sacred, vulnerable child whose 'proper place' is at home - 'home' both as 'in the house' (rather than in the street) and 'in the native country' (rather than elsewhere, or drifting). It largely ignores young people's agency (Oude Breuil 2008 and 2010; Mai 2011; O'Connell Davidson 2013), as well as structural causes and cultural migratory habits. The child care programmes that depart from such ethnocentric and normative notions of childhood oftentimes do not appeal to the children concerned. They run away from care institutions, evade support programmes and show 'victim resistance' (West & Loeffler 2015). On the basis of a systematic literature review and several case studies of child trafficking for exploitation of criminal activities from the Netherlands, this contribution aims to work towards a conceptualisation of exploitation that gives more credit to young people's agency, their cultural backgrounds, and their insiders' perspectives into their (labour) migration and experiences of exploitation.

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THE CHALLENGES OF TACKLING CHILD TRAFFICKING BY FRONTLINE PROFESSIONALS IN THE NETHERLANDS: A MULTIMETHOD QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

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Since the beginning of the 21st century, tackling child trafficking has been high on the international political agenda. Given that children are often seen as the most vulnerable and innocent members of our society, child exploitation unsurprisingly arouses moral indignation (O'Connell Davidson, 2005). Notwithstanding important legislative initiatives to stop child trafficking (e.g. Palermo Protocol, 2000; EU directive on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings, 2011), frontline officers implementing them face a multitude of challenges. This research project focuses on how professionals in law enforcement and social care agencies in the Netherlands deal with (signs of) children being trafficked and exploited for criminal activities or begging. This specific type of child trafficking is still understudied when compared to sexual and labor exploitation. We use the Ability, Motivation and Opportunity model (Appelbaum et al., 2000) to analyze (1) whether frontline professionals have sufficient knowledge, competences and experience to deal with this type of child exploitation (Ability), (2) to what extent professionals and their organization consider the phenomenon as a priority or a core task (Motivation), and (3) which possibilities and obstacles they experience to effectively tackle it (Opportunities). The central question is answered by means of a qualitative comparative case study design in four Dutch municipalities. Various types of qualitative data collection methods are used. We conducted 30 interviews with frontline professionals in law enforcement and social care agencies. Other methods we used were shadowing (McDonald, 2005), in-depth case analysis and three focus groups with policy and frontline experts.

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REFUGEE CAMPS: SAFE HAVENS OR ADDITIONAL SAFETY HAZARDS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN?

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Refugee camps should ideally provide a safe haven for men, women and children forced to flee their homes on account of war and armed conflict. Some find a sanctuary, for instance in the Turkish town of Kilis, now on the list for the next Nobel Peace Prize. Others are less lucky: the UNHCR and NGOs working with refugees are unanimous in their assessment that women and children often face additional hardships in the form of sexual abuse or, in the case of boys, in forced recruitment and training as child soldiers. In this paper we describe the problems in some specific camps, and we briefly outline proposals of the UNHCR on how to improve the safety of vulnerable groups.

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VICTIMISATION AND DELINQUENCY OF MINORS IN CENTRAL -EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic are three former post- socialist countries that have a great deal in common, both from a historical an a socio - economic perpeective, despite their considerable differences. There are many similarities in how crime and criminality have changed in these countries over the past 30 years. For all their many shared attributes, however, there are visible differences in the criminality and victimisation of their youth. The Czech Republic seems to have the fewest juvenile issues, while Hungary has the highest level of crime in the region. Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic also differ in their juvenile justice systems and the ideology underpinning their response to juvenile ofences.

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SUCCEEDING GENERATIONS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION: WHAT EDUCATION IS NEEDED?

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Comparatively, countering violence and corruption in the world requires partly different strategies in terms of crime control. Even more this differentiation is required in early prevention terms. This presentation focuses on the inroads into early-anti corruption (in)formal education for culture of lawfulness, to meet the sustainable development goals envisaged by the United Nations for 2016-2030.

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FROM OFFENDERS TO VICTIMS: THE ROLE OF SOCIALIZATION FOR A CRIMINAL DEVELOPMENT

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Many empirical research shows a strong correlation between victimization, socialisation and misuse in (early) childhood and later criminal behaviour. Children and juveniles who are victimized show a greater probability to commit crimes when they are elder. Also the chance that girls victimized and misused as children have in adulthood a partner who victimizes them again is bigger than in control groups. The presentation discusses the research results and the background of the dynamic.

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BACK-END SENTENCING IN A CULTURE OF REINTEGRATION?

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Internationally, the number of offenders being recalled to prison during their license period has been increasing dramatically. In England and Wales for instance, the number of offenders being recalled to prison has augmented significantly. The last decade, a growing number of scholars have focused on the possible reasons for and impact of the rise in recalls. The most common reason for recall is the violation of the license conditions, the so-called 'back-end sentencing' (Padfield & Maruna, 2006; Collins, 2007; Travis, 2007; Padfield, 2012; Steen *et al*. 2013) and an increased 'sensitivity' of the supervision system to violations (Reitz, 2004; Weaver et al., 2012). However, in contrast to the Anglo-Saxon literature on this topic, on-going research reveals the existence of a more reintegration-oriented recall practice in Belgium, in which non-compliant behavior might not necessarily lead to an immediate decision to recall a conditional release order. In Belgium, the decisions to recall a conditional release order of offenders who are sentenced to a prison term of more than three years (up to life imprisonment) are taken by multidisciplinary sentence implementation courts, after an adversarial procedure where the Public Prosecutor and the offender on conditional release are heard. In this paper, we describe how recall decisions are made in Belgium and discuss how and to what extend the Belgian recall practice differs from decision-making practices in other countries (Anglo-Saxon or other jurisdictions). In concreto, we will relate the nature of the decision-making process to the particular reintegration-oriented penal culture in which the decisions are made.

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PRISONER RESETTLEMENT IN EUROPE

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The Study is focussing resettlement of prisoners from the perspective of probation officers and social workers in prisons in Germany, Switzerland and Austria.The focal point is the interaction between these two institutions, probation and prison, and discusses resettlement from a perspective of social management. Main results of this study are for example that the probation officers are enable to continue the social work that started by the social workers in prisons. Further the probation officers criticise that the documents about the clients are incomplete and the clients in prisons are not informed about what happens when they get out of prison. All in all the sample that participated to the study includes more than 1000 social workers in three countrys. The study included the methods of social work in the judical system and also the practice of social work and the impact of the methods of social workers to aspects of resettlement and reintegration.

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WHY EARLY RELEASE IS NOT THE NORMAL WAY OF RELEASE IN CATALONIA?: THE VISION OF PROFESSIONALS

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This research explores the problem of prisoners that serve the whole sentence in prison, without benefiting from open regime or parole, which according to the Spanish prison law should be the normal way to return to the community when serving a prison sentence. The situation of being released at the expiration of the sentence seems problematic for the resettlement of former prisoners as well as for the protection of society. Therefore, the research wants to understand the reasons and explore possible solutions for this practice. The research is based on the method of appreciative inquiry and collects the opinion of a sample of different actors that take responsibilities in the rehabilitation and resettlement of prisoners. Semi-structured interviews have been conducted with 22 informants of three Catalan prisons: members of the rehabilitation prison staff (social workers, educators and lawyers), prison directors, members of the Catalan prison directorate, members of the third-sector organizations that participate in resettlement and, finally, with members of the prosecutor service and prison judges that control the prison administration. Results underline the vision of these professionals on the reasons that explain the lack of progression of prisoners from ordinary to open regimes, explain the best practices to involve prisoners in a process of rehabilitation and suggest reforms on the Catalan prison model that will make rehabilitation easier and will increase the number of prisoners released on open regime and parole.

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IMPORTANT CHALLENGES IN THE RESETTLEMENT PROCESS

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From classical studies, (for instance Goffmann: Asylums), we know that time spent in prison may be very likely to reduce social and human competences and further that not all competences can be repaired after release. From other legal and criminological studies it has also been enlightened that ex-prisoners face a big number of practical, economical and emotional challenges in the time after release. Mainly in case of release on parole many jurisdictions have systems of support and control after imprisonment. But what are the intentions and the legitimations of the support and control measures and which challenges do the professionals face in their attempts to carry out supervision and control? These questions will be enlightened by the help of the Systemtheory of Niklas Luhman and a Scandinavian study on professionals' approach to release on parole.

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THE REINTEGRATION OF "HIGH-RISK OFFENDERS" IN EUROPE.

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The question of how to best "manage" and implement the resettlement and reintegration of released prisoners in society has become an increasingly important topic in criminal policy. Structures and concepts for resettlement structures and processes are discussed and/or developed all over Europe. Whereas for "normal" offenders the focus of the discussions lies on better cooperation between prisons and probation/community services, many countries provide special concepts for those offenders who have been assessed to be dangerous. Risk assessment tools, control measures and cooperation with the police seem to play an important role in many European countries, and the concepts seem to be partly elaborated in more detail than those for low-risk offenders. The paper describes concepts for the reintegration of "high-risk offenders" who are released from prison. Different German conceptions in the federal states will be presented and compared to those from other European countries, partly based on the results of an EU-funded European practitioner's network on this topic (Dünkel et al. 2016). One focus of the paper is the question whether the idea of reintegration is replaced by aims of "safety and security" when it comes to those offenders who are labelled to be a "high risk". Another question is whether the concepts can be legitimated by research results and/or criminological theories.

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PLEASURE IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF PUNISHMENT

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The recent revival of Durkheim in the sociology of punishment strives to understand the narratives communicated through the prison. Yet the prison is not only about meaning and messages but also, and perhaps more fundamentally, about desires, fears and fantasies. For Durkheim himself, vengeance, satisfactions and other emotions accompanying the punishment were seen to be provoked by the transgression. There was no room for the passions of punishment itself, independent from desires provoked by transgressions. To account for the full scale of passions involved we need to move beyond the cultural turn. I will pick up on Nietzsche's observation that "in punishment there is so much *festive!*". There is no contradiction between excesses of sovereignty and the placid pleasures associated with humanitarianism. Instead, the obscene and the sentimental are seen to form different poles in the underlying economy of jouissance and rely on the same basic mechanisms. The prison-related pleasures cover contempt for otherness, desire for order, sentimental identification with suffering, lust for transgressions and pleasure in unbounded power. To disentangle the complex "pleasure-punishment-fantasy-class subjectivity" I draw on recent work in cultural criminology as well as bits and pieces from my own earlier research.

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POLICING AND PISTOLIZATION; REFLECTIONS ON THE PERVERSE EFFECTS OF PLEASURES OF PUNISHERS

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Historically speaking, Canadian street crime has not involved the use of handguns. The year 1991 was the first year in Canadian history when the number of homicides committed with handguns exceeded the number committed using 'long guns' (rifles and shotguns). This presentation looks at the policing of urban (dis)organized street crime that is chiefly associated with illicit drug markets, robbery, car theft and burglary, and the use of firearms. Unlike the situation in the United States, illicit drug markets in Canada have historically thrived without the presence of firearms violence. Subsequent to an immigration influx, a small number of high profile gun crimes became entangled in a moral panic about gun-crime and police racism. The paper argues that, operating in a specific socio-historical context, a complex interplay involving the police and criminal justice system, street criminals themselves and expert opinion makers all contributed to the escalation of gun-related crime over a period of about twenty years. With reference to data gathered during a three-year study of policing and gun crime in Toronto, the paper reflects on the thought that the 'pleasures of punishers' worked in a perverse way to amplify the deviance of gun-crime. The punishers in this instance were twofold. Firstly, and most obviously are the police and other criminal justice system actors, which acted so as to use punishment as a preventative deterrent intended to affect gun-totting criminals. Secondly, and less obviously, moral entrepreneurs who positioned themselves to, in effect, publically punish the police (on the presumption of their racial motivation for cracking down on gun-crime), contributed to a climate of opinion which eroded police legitimacy and undermined the police and other public agencies capacities to act adequately and in concert to respond to the increasing phenomenon of gun-crime. The pleasures of the punishers, both police and anti-police moral entrepreneurs, had the unintended and perverse consequence of amplifying gun-crime in minority communities, leaving the victims of such crime more vulnerable to the problem of gun-crime.

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THE RELUCTANCE OF HAPPINESS. A NOTE ON HOW SWEDISH PROSECUTORS MAKE HAPPY FEELINGS MEANINGFUL

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One of the main objectives for prosecutors is to reach a charging decision, go to trial and get the guilty sentenced. Working on a case where the collected evidence points in one direction and anticipates a successful prosecution is therefore steamed with positive emotions, such as engagement, happiness, joy, flow, and even pride. In the theoretical literature these emotions are usually perceived as energetic and motivational, for individuals as well as for institutions. Yet, drawing from qualitative interviews with Swedish prosecutors who are specialized i domestic violence, when they talk about these 'happy feelings' they tend to downplay them and talk about them in reluctant and distant ways. This presentation will explore how prosecutors make sense of their emotions in a professional context that advocates objectivity and rationality and how deliberative emotional positionings can be theorized as negotiations of the meaning of coercive authority and the 'moral taint' of doing harm to others (i.e. the defendant). Thus, the presentation offers insights on how the 'the reluctance of happiness' works as a central emotive within the emotional regime of the criminal justice system and reinforces it's legitimacy.

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PLEASURES OF POLICING: AN AUXILIARY ANALYSIS OF XENOPHOBIA

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In police research, dominant explanations as to why law enforcers harbour xenophobic attitudes are either cultural or political. As an auxiliary explanation, building on a more vocational approach, this article argues that a supplementary way of understanding xenophobic attitudes is related to what is here framed as the 'pleasures and displeasures of policing'. By paying attention to different everyday police work pleasures, it is demonstrated how xenophobia surfaces when criminal foreigners complicate otherwise appreciated work. Thus, bearing in mind that mundane and often overlooked matters such as vocational satisfaction have a bearing on police opinion, the article is ultimately a call for a better grounding of our criminological theories in the workaday sensibilities of law enforcement.

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LEAVING POLICE WORK: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TRANSITION INTO RETIREMENT

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The vast majority of the literature on retirement focuses its attention on the general financial aspects of leaving the work force. Only a few studies explore the social and psychological aspects of retirement. Even fewer seek to understand the social and psychological factors that affect retirees' from the police occupation. None are comparative where samples of police organizations from nations across the globe are compared. The present study explores what factors affect retirees' transition from a highly active and adventurous work life to that of retirement. The study compares three groups of officers and retirees. The first group are current officers who are within 3 to 5 years from retirement. The second group retired within the last year. The third group left police work between 3 to 5 years ago. The current study sampled police organizations in four nations: The US, Thailand, India and Jamaica. The findings reveal many similarities in the transition process and also differences that can be linked to the retiree's preparation for retirement, the extent of their social integration into police work and the national/regional culture in which they live. Policy implications are presented concerning the best practices in making a successful transition for being a police officer to becoming a retiree.

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IDENTIFYING RISK FACTORS AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS IN JUVENILE COURT PROCEEDINGS - A MULTI-LEVEL TAXONOMY

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There is hardly any judicial consideration of higher importance than the wise adaption of criminal sentences not only to the offenses charged, but to the character, the biography and the motives of the individual offender. This applies with peculiar force to the cases of juvenile offenders. Adequate state reactions in particular to juvenile criminal offenses demand precise and comprehensive knowledge of individual risk and protective factors. Determining those aspects, however, may prove to be very difficult for the juvenile courts. In this respect, it is decisive that the legal framework for the interrogation of suspects, defendants and witnesses in juvenile court proceedings differs significantly from the framework for the exploration of test persons and participants in research studies. On these grounds, a taxonomy that adapts to the specific conditions of juvenile court proceedings might be useful for scholars conducting research in juvenile justice and legal practitioners. A prefiguration of a taxonomy suitable for that purpose was developed and successfully tested in the research project on the “indication and implementation of juvenile court orders according to sec. 10 GYCL”, which was funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) and conducted at the Institute of Criminology of the University of Tuebingen (Germany).

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THE COURT'S REACTION TO OFFENCES COMMITTED BY JUVENILES

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Proposed speech is a summary of the research conducted at the Institute of Justice commissioned by Ministry of Justice. Research included 370 case files, including 459 juveniles which, in 2014, the court took a final decision about to use of youth educational centres and corrective measures (referred to as „the right group"). In the course of research, material collected about 60 juveniles, against whom the court has applied measures other than the above or discontinued proceedings (referred to as „the comparison group"). The aim of my speech is to present the analysis of the research sample and the issued decision with regard to cooperation with the juvenile courts „supporting institutions" at the stage of gathering information about juveniles. During the presentation, I will also make an attempt to answer to two fundamental questions: who are juveniles to whom the court shall apply the strictest measures mentioned in the article 6 of the Act on proceedings in juvenile cases, and what evidence has the juvenile court used in taking a decision in relation to a specific person and how decisions issued by the court are consistent with the recommendations of the „supporting institutions". During the presentation, I would like to characterize both the juveniles and the environment in which they grew up. I will also attempt to state the differences between „the right group" and „the comparison group".

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TRYING TO EXPLAIN THE REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN THE APPLICATION OF DETENTION FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN SPAIN

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The main objective of this paper is to analyse the evolution of the application of detention for juvenile offenders in Spain during the years 2007 to 2014. It was operated with disaggregated data, in order to observe the potential effects arising from the delegation of powers to the Autonomous Communities on the implementation of the measures imposed on juvenile offenders. And this both in terms of the number of violations and penalties imposed in each Autonomous Community, as well as the material resources available for the enforcement of detention measure - number of detention centres, types of centres - and management formulas in use - public, private or mixed -. The results seem to indicate a mismatch between the annual number of cases that could be judged by imposing some detention measure and the effective implementation of this measure. The comparison between the trajectories of the Autonomous Communities (AACC) confirms the existence of significant differences in the evolution of the application of detention, whose explanation does not seem to reside, at least directly, in the density of the AACC, or in the number of centres or places available. Moreover, it can be sensed the influence of management typed adopted - public, private or mixed - and the availability of specific semi-open and open centres instead of multipurpose centres. It is necessary, however, to analyse its relevance and its relationship with other contextual socioeconomic issues.

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ENSURING RESPECT FOR THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD IN THE CRIMINAL PROCESS: A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE ON PRACTICE IN IRELAND AND IN NEW ZEALAND

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The right to a fair trial is a fundamental aspect of the criminal process, for both adults and children, and is guaranteed under a variety of international instruments. Particular international obligations exist where the accused person is a child to ensure that this right is effectively realised. Article 40 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child sets out key factors which need to be taken into account in order to ensure a child receives a fair trial, and the issue has also been given consideration at an international level by the European Court of Human Rights. This paper will consider the question of how well the requirements of the right to a fair trial are realised as far as child defendants are concerned under domestic law. This paper will take a comparative approach to this problem, and will consider practice in criminal procedure in Ireland and in New Zealand when the accused persons are children, and how these approaches impact on a child defendant's right to a fair trial. The question of how these standards are implemented in practice is a very significant one, in order to ensure that they have real meaning for children in conflict with the law. This paper aims to consider this question, with reference to practice in Ireland, and in New Zealand. Particular issues have arisen in these jurisdictions around delay, legal representation, and effective participation. In particular, differences in processes within the juvenile court systems, and at the investigation stage by the police, have the potential to impact on children's rights in this area. In undertaking this comparison, the paper aims to highlight particular issues which have arisen in these jurisdictions, through examination of law, and of practice in the Irish Children Court, and the New Zealand Youth Court. This comparison will provide a useful insight into how the child defendant's right to a fair trial is realised in jurisdictions with different approaches to youth offending.

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PROSECUTION, COURTS AND SENTENCING

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Reconsiderations within criminal justice and punishment policy along the lines of more effective offender sentencing have led to signs of a commitment towards problem-solving justice approaches. 'Therapeutic jurisprudence' underpins the principle of specialist problem-solving courts and is a response to offender health and social lifestyle difficulties that are perpetuating criminal offending, typically drug dependence and mental ill-health issues. Programmes of structured support address 'criminogenic' need and 'judicial monitoring' is included in these efforts towards improved sentence outcomes. Problem-solving courts are growing in popularity and operate in a number of jurisdictions. This presentation draws on my recent research in the lower courts of the English justice system and with 'lay' justices adjudicating in this jurisdiction. It describes a problem-solving model of delivery being tested with young offenders with input from specially trained youth court justices. The paper introduces ideas on the way social justice can be embedded within the context of lower court justice in reference to specialist problem-solving courts. The conceptual themes are explained, as well as the nuanced detail drawn from the young offenders' experiences to continue my argument that problem-solving courts are the way forward for justice.

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WORK EXPERIENCES, EMPLOYMENT ORIENTATIONS AND MASCULINE IDENTITY AMONG MALE PRISONERS

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This paper explores the experiences of and attitudes towards work of male prisoners in an English training prison. Despite becoming more politically salient in the context of budget cuts and discourses of reducing reoffending, prison labour in England remains overwhelmingly menial, inefficient and manual. Prisoner participation in these work opportunities are situated in the context of broader labour market experiences that increasingly feature precarious service sector work rather than tradtionally masculine manual labour. However, very little research has examined how male prisoners experience prison work and how work - both inside and outside the prison - shapes prisoner masculinities. This presentation will attempt to begin filling this gap. Data from semi-structured interviews with male prisoners in an English training prison will be used to explore masculine ideals, labour market experiences and attitudes towards work, in prison and outside. In describing the diversity of prisoner masculinities and work experiences, the significance of place and history are illustrated and questions about different forms of prison labour are raised.

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'WE'RE LUCKY UP HERE' - EXPLORING WORK, HISTORY, AND LOCATION IN THE NARRATIVES OF PRISON OFFICERS

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The *embedded work role perspective* (Lerman and Page 2012) suggests that prison officer attitudes are influenced by two factors: broad, organisational values attributable to the role and experience of prison officer work, and ideological beliefs influenced by localised social, historical, and political context. This paper utilises the concept of an *embedded work role perspective* to explore similarities and differences in the narratives of prison officers at two male local prisons situated in the North and South of England. Data gathered from semi-structured interviews with serving prison officers will be used to demonstrate the extent to which the combination of doing prison work and being members of communities on the outside can shape attitudes and beliefs about life on the inside. Lerman, A.E. and Page, J. (2012) 'The state of the job: an embedded work role perspective on prison officer attitude", Punishment and Society 14(5): 503:29.

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CLASS, COMPLIANCE AND SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS AMONG PRISONERS CONVICTED OF SEXUAL OFFENCES

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In England and Wales, almost one in six prisoners have been convicted of a sexual offence, and yet we know almost nothing of their experiences of imprisonment. This talk will be based on an in-depth ethnographic study of HMP Stafford, a medium security English prison which held adult male prisoners who have been convicted of sexual offences. In comparison to a mainstream prison, a disproportionately high number of prisoners in Stafford had middle class backgrounds. These prisoners often had different pre-prison experiences to mainstream prisoners, and prison officers and other prisoners often had different expectations of them and their behaviour; both these experiences and these expectations structured interactions in complex ways. By exploring the experiences of a different group, this talk hopes to build on research on hypermasculinity and class amongst mainstream prisoners, and argue that punishment can have diverse functions and effects for different demographic groups.

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TOWARDS A DEGREE PROGRAMME. THE STRATEGY OF THE COLLEGE OF POLICING

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The current situation for educating police officers in England and Wales reflects somewhat the diversity of policing in the country, with 43 police forces undertaking their own particular training programme. Indeed, the College of Policing's attempt at introducing a common pre entry qualification called the Certificate of Knowledge in policing (CKP) has not been recognised by all police forces in the country, which demonstrates this resistance to a common approach. In an apparent attempt to standardise police education, the College of Policing has proposed that policing should become a degree entry profession as part of the professionalisation process. This presentation critically examines this proposed approach, and considers the possible implications of such a move.

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EDUCATION OF POLICE OFFICERS INTO THE NETHERLANDS

J. Heinen[1]

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The Police Academy is the centre for training, knowledge and research for the Dutch National Police, offering training and knowledge programs on the highest level, anticipating developments in society and translating these into customized education programs.In that way the Police Academy offers fully accredited bachelor and master degree programs in Policing and Criminal Investigation techniques. The Police Academy cooperates with the national Police and other (international) partners in the field of security, education, knowledge and research.The Dutch Nation Police (NP) has the unique and important job of maintaining legal order. In a quickly changing and complexing society (liquid society), this job constantly changes. It requires continuously professionalization to anticipate the high expectations of society and politics.An important focus point is the combination of expertise, skills, professional attitude and behavior, on the basis of the *'Dutch Police Academy and Police training Act'*.We have a mission; to offer the police and its partners a safe and inspiring learning environment. We want to be a top-level institute for security.Due to the change in the police organization (2013 NP) we must build our educations in a way that matches with the structure of the new police organization, in according to professional profiles of police officers. We stand for the challenge to rewrite those profiles.What does that mean for the way the Police Academy educates police officers?What conditions are needed to connect our trainings/educations with the structure of the NP and the needs from the liquid society?.A scenario can be to build our educations in a more multidisciplinary professionally approach and bring in less theoretical issues. The lecturer must bring his student in another learning mode. Education of police officers at this moment is established via the Qualification Structure-Job Profiles what leads to the needed Ccompetences and concrete Educations.This needs tailor-made programs with *labour market relevance.*

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FROM VOCATIONAL TO BACHELOR DEGREE? REFORMING THE POLICE BASIC TRAINING IN SWEDEN.

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At present Swedish police basic training is vocational and lasts for four semesters, followed by one semester of an internship. Historically, and traditionally, police education meant going to the Swedish National Police Academy (SNPA) in Stockholm. But in the fall of 2016 it will be the last time that police students graduate from the SNPA. By that time the most recent, and third just in the last decade, governmental investigation regarding how police training in Sweden can be reformed has also been presented. What already stands clear is that to become a police officer in Sweden you are obliged to go to university. One of the three police training universities is situated in the Stockholm area and is replacing the SNPA. The other two have already pursued police training, still vocational, since the early 2000's alongside the SNPA, on a special mission from the National Police Board. Some of the police training courses at these two universities have been rewarded with ECTS-credits and one of the universities applied for a police degree, when graduating after the mandatory four semesters. The struggle between academic and vocational training has been protracted and a political dimension has developed. In contrast to the former conservative government the social democrats put reforming police training in the top spot of their criminal political agenda for the election in 2014. In their opinion the police clearly needs to be better, meaning academically, trained to meet the new demands in the globalised society. In Denmark and Norway, Sweden's closest neighbours, police training is already academic and rewarded with a bachelor degree. Basically the decision has been made that the police basic training in Sweden will lead to a bachelor degree meaning that, to start with, another year of training will be added. If, or *when* is probably more correct to write, police basic training becomes academic it will administratively move from the ministry of justice to the ministry of education. Most certain that will have implications on recruitment and employability for the students. For the teaching staff there might be a closer relation to research, which is another issue in the policing development discussion. Noteworthy is that, when history is considered, a change in government might turn everything over.

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THE FACTIONAL DISPUTE ABOUT THE FOCUS OF THE POLICE-BACHELOR

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All German member states, which are responsible for the police, offer a university course for police officers. While some states also have a vocational training, others demand a university course as an entry-qualification for all new officers. However, there is a discussion about the 'best' focus, about the needed police skills and the 'superfluous academic stuff', as old-school officers would say, or science as an 'essential foundation for modern policing', as the academics point out. The on-going factional dispute about the focus of police education in Germany centres around the question, whether police work is more a handicraft or should be evidence-based, which would need more analytical competences on the basis of science. Further on the discussion is about the profession and professionalization, their chances and risks. While politicians, senior officers and scholars often discuss the controversial positions; the reality shows university curricula trying to bridge the gap between theory and practice. This concept requires compromises among the lecturers with different backgrounds, and it is for the students difficult to understand, as they have to switch between different ways of thinking.

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VIOLENT CRIME, COLLECTIVE EFFICACY AND CITY-CENTER EFFECTS IN THE CITY OF MALMÖ, SWEDEN

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Collective efficacy theory states that neighborhood levels of cohesion and expectations of informal social control mediate the association to crime of concentrated disadvantage, residential stability and heterogeneity. Collective efficacy theory have been confirmed in a number of studies from different parts of the world, but in Europe the evidence is somewhat ambiguous with large studies from the Hague, Netherlands and London, UK noting a very weak association of collective efficacy with crime. The present study investigates the relationship of collective efficacy with police reported public environment violent crime rates in the city of Malmö, Sweden. Data over collective efficacy is drawn from a community survey (n=4195), while data over concentrated disadvantage, residential stability and heterogeneity was provided by the municipality. Due to the high concentration of public environment violent crime to the city center additional data is introduced to control for city center effects in the form of nightlife and number of people present. Nightlife is measured based on the number of bars or nightclubs with permit to serve alcohol after 1 am. The number of people present in the neighborhood is estimated from standardized measurements of the yearly number of local bus trips started in, or near, each neighborhood with data from the regional transport company. Results show that collective efficacy is a stable predictor of public environment violent crime across all models

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COLLECTIVE EFFICACY AND VIOLENT CRIME IN FINNISH HIGH-RISE SUBURBS

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Recent years have witnessed a renewed interest in the study of crime and neighbourhood-level processes, particularly within the theoretical frameworks of social disorganization, collective efficacy and social capital. However, as the bulk of the studies has been done in the U.S., the generalizability of the findings in other cultural settings remains in question. While studies conducted with U.S. data sets have generally found success in explaining spatial variation in crime using measures of collective efficacy and social capital, results in Europe have been somewhat mixed. Some of the ambiguity might be attributed to the accuracy and availability of data, the choice of scale and the measures used for the modelling. A particularly crucial shortcoming of the previous research, however, has been the inability to control for the built structure of the neighbourhoods. The current study assesses the relationship between the socio-structural characteristics of the neighbourhood and crime using a survey-based measure of collective efficacy and police recorded violent crime. Utilizing a novel set of survey data collected in the PREFARE-project (New urban poverty and the renovation of prefabricated high-rise suburbs in Finland), the study focuses on a sample of 71 Finnish suburbs, which were sampled among clusters of high-rise buildings built in the 60's and 70's and located outside city centres. In each suburb (high-rise cluster), a sample of residents were sent a postal questionnaire concerning the characteristics of their neighbourhood. The resulting survey data was combined with block-level (250 m x 250 m) administrative data sources on demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the neighbourhood and geocoded information of police recorded violent crimes, and analysed using regression models. Due to its novel sampling method, the research design enables the inquiry of the relationship between social control, social cohesion and violent crime, while controlling for the built characteristics of the neighbourhoods by design. Overall, the study builds on the hypothesis that the level of collective efficacy, along with structural indicators of deprivation, explain variation in crime rates across neighbourhoods in a sample of Finnish high-rise suburbs.

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ETHNIC DIVERSITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIAL CAPITAL: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS IN GERMAN AND AUSTRALIAN CITIES

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Migration and increasing ethnic diversity has put a strain to social cohesion and collective social capital in urban neighbourhoods. While a large body of recent research has produced mixed evidence for Putnam's constrict hypothesis, few studies have taken a comparative approach which combines a neighborhood-based multilevel approach with a cross-cultural perspective. Australia and Germany are two advanced societies of similar economic resources but with very different histories of and policies towards migration. The central question of our study is how different macro-level conditions shape the ways in which ethnic diversity affects collective social processes of at the neighbourhood level. The empirical analyses are based on two large community studies, the Australian Community Capacity Study with ca. 9000 respondents in ca. 300 neighbourhoods in Brisbane and Melbourne, and the German SENSIKO survey with ca. 6500 respondents in 140 neighborhoods in Cologne and Essen.

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HOW DO CHANGES IN VULNERABILITY AFFECT FEAR OF CRIME IN DIFFERENT NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXTS?

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Vulnerability is one of the most successful explanations of fear of crime, as are adverse neighborhood conditions. However, only few studies have looked at these effects jointly, nor tested this approach longitudinally. We discuss an extended vulnerability approach which takes into account that vulnerabilities may change quickly due to e.g. worsened health or victimization. In addition, we ask whether these effects are dependent on neighborhood conditions, i.e. whether they are stronger in more disadvantaged and more disorderly neighborhoods. We use panel data from a recent community survey linked to systematic social observations in neighborhoods in two German cities (N = 3700 respondents in N = 140 small neighborhoods, two survey waves in 2014 and 2015) to test these assumptions, applying “multilevel hybrid models” which combine longitudinal and multilevel dimensions.

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EXPLORING THE LATENT STRUCTURE OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOUR

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Self-reported delinquency (SRD) is often scaled with the help of summative scores in criminological studies. Constructing a scale this way is based on several assumptions. One of these implicit assumptions is typically that exactly one dimension underlies the various SRD items. However, these one-dimensionality cannot be taken for granted considering the actual state of research. Therefore, the study of the dimensionality is the focus of this presentation.
The conceptual idea of the so-called "dimensional-categorical spectrum" - introduced by Masyn, Henderson, and Greenbaum (2010) - is used in the following to examine the dimensionality, that underlies the SRD items. The systematic analysis of this spectrum consists of various latent variable models that make different assumptions in regard to the structure of the latent variable. These assumptions in the different models reach from purely dimensional (factor analysis; item response model) to purely categorical (latent class analysis; latent profile analysis). The diverse models are all subtypes of the general factor mixture model.
Fit indices of the different models will be compared to choose the model that fits the data the best. With the help of the best fitting model the latent structure underlying the self-reported offending can be determined. This exploration of the latent structure will be conducted using a sample of juvenile students. The data of this sample is drawn from the study "Crime in the modern City" (CrimoC).

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USING B-SPLINES IN GROUP BASED TRAJECTORY MODELS

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This talk proposes the use of B-spline smoothers as an alternative to polynomials when estimating trajectory shape in group-based trajectory models. The use of polynomials in these models can cause undesirable curve shapes, such as uplifts at the end of the trajectory, which may not be present in the data. Moreover, polynomial curves are global, meaning that a data point at one end of the trajectory can affect the shape of the curve at the end. We use the UK Offenders Index 1963 birth cohort to investigate the use of B-splines. The models are fitted using Latent Gold, and two information criteria (BIC and ICL-BIC are used to estimate the number of knot of the B-spline, as well as the number of groups. A three-group solution was chosen. It is shown that B-splines can provide a better fit to the observed data than cubic polynomials. The offending trajectory groups correspond to the classic groups of adolescent-limited, low-rate chronic and high-rate chronic which were proposed by Moffitt. However ,the shapes of the two chronic trajectory curves are more consistent with the life-course persistent nature of chronic offending than the traditional cubic polynomial curves.

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THE PRACTICE OF LOG-TRANSFORMING CRIME DATA BEFORE MODEL FITTING. A CRITICAL REFLECTION.

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Log-transforming crime measures based on counts is a quite common practice in empirical criminology before fitting linear models. However, the provision of convincing arguments to prove its usefulness is missing in most cases. For that reason, we are planning a review of the econometric literature on the issue (i) to identify circumstances that seem to justify log-transforming the dependent variable, (ii) to carve out the interpretation of effect parameters and (iii) to critically reflect the data generating process (DGP) of criminological count data to evaluate whether this kind of modeling strategy is able to capture the DGP adequately. Further, we will conduct Monte Carlo simulations to learn more about the properties of the OLS-estimates from linear models with transformed count variables. A final discussion aims at summarizing arguments whether log-transformations of criminological count data are recommendable or not.

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EXPLORING FEAR OF CRIME EXPERIENCES THROUGH QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

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Fear of crime has been addressed mainly through quantitative methods. Researchers have been trying to understand the nature of fear of crime and also to determine the variables associated with it. However, surveys have been criticized for attempting to convert social processes into a series of quantifiable moments which do not reflect experiences of those interviewed. Qualitative research facilitates the exploration of fear of crime as a multifaceted and dynamic way in which fear of crime is situated in the local details of individual's circumstances and life courses (Hollway & Jefferson, 1997). The main goal of this study was to explore the experiences of fear of crime through individual's perspective. To achieve this goal sixteen semi-structured interviews were carried out. It was found that experiences of fear of crime are expressed through various ways such as states of alert, the experience of fear itself, behaviors for security reasons and risk anticipation. Interestingly, the experience of fear often starts with a state of alert which is not motivated by any particular stimuli but by a general threat. The state of alert was defined as preparation to action to a threat that could happen. Within this process, fear was associated with specific contexts (e.g., darkness, unfamiliar places, abandoned and dilapidated houses, vegetation) and actors (youth groups, drug addicts, residents of poor neighborhoods). According to participants the state of alert turns into fear when an imminent danger appeared. It was found that when individuals anticipated a victimization they tended to focus more on how they would react and less on offender's behavior. Some individuals also reported an incapacity to react when they experience fear in certain situations. Although the general sample distinguished between fear of crime and states of alert, men tended to emphasize the difference and to avoid the expression "fear". This result is consistent with previous studies that assert that men present a lack of willingness to report their fears comparing to women (Goodey, 1997). It was also found that physical contexts associated with fear are socially mediated by stereotypes and also by previous direct and vicarious victimization experiences. We believe that this study is a relevant contribution to the understanding of fear of crime experiences.

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ON CRIME DROP AND CRIME CHANGE, FEAR DROP AND FEAR CHANGE

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In the criminological literature the so called *crime drop* had been discussed intensively. Whether or not - and to what extent - the crime drop goes hand in hand with a *crime change* has been less debated up to now. In contradiction to popular belief, in many North-Western European and Anglo-Saxon countries the crime drop is accompanied by a *fear drop* as well. Victim surveys in these countries show a quite steady decrease in public perceptions of insecurity. But could it be that, just like it may be the case with crime, there is not only a *fear drop*, but a *fear change* as well? A change that the traditional instruments used to monitor public security perceptions are less able to detect? In this paper these four concepts are explored (with a main focus on fear drop and fear change), on the basis of literature review and recent studies by our research group in the Netherlands.

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ANXIETY AS A PSYCHOLOGICAL BACKGROUND OF THE FEAR OF CRIME

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Paper is based on data from a representative survey on the fear of crime conducted in the Czech Republic in 2015 on a sample of 929 respondents. In addition to the questions on fear of crime (Ferraro 1995, Lee and Farrall 2009, Jackson 2009) it works with a scale STAI-T-6 (Fioravanti-Bastos et al. 2011) measuring the anxiety. This offers an opportunity to test the hypothesis about the impact of this characteristic in the confrontation with other parameters, such as the influence of social status, victim experience and perceived disorganization in the neighborhood. The influence of anxiety appears to be negligible and statistically proven, however it is relatively small and even replaceable, yet as the most important factor in the regression analysis performed the perceived disorganization was confirmed. It means that the fear of crime has a realistic basis and it is embedded in the everyday experience of the respondents.

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THE IT SECURITY ACT AND COMPANIES OF THE CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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In order for highly complex industrial nations to function, the protection of IT systems that mainly belong to the critical infrastructure is of particular importance. The breakdown or disruption of these companies would result in significant supply shortfalls or risks to public security. The IT Security Act has been passed for companies and institutions of the critical infrastructure and it came into force in July 2015 as a response to poor cooperation by companies by introducing compulsory measures. This Act makes it mandatory for companies to ensure that their networks are given better protection against cyber-attacks. In addition to the mandatory obligation to report serious IT security incidents, minimum IT security standards for operators of such IT infrastructures are being set throughout the sector. This paper will discuss the value of the IT Security Act and will present results from a company survey to questions regarding IT security and the thinking about the IT Security Act.

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CYBER ESPIONAGE: NEW CHALLENGES

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Current studies shows us that the number of registered cyber-attacks is on the rise.Nowadays Malware is one of the key threat areas within cybercrime. Over the last three years the incidents involving data breaches, as Mcafee Labs reports, are Point of sale intrusions, Web app attacks and Cyber espionage. Focusing on Cyber espionage, we are referring to unauthorized network or system access seeking sensitive internal data and trade secrets. In 2015, Verizon Data Breach Investigations Report have registered 247 cyber espionage incidents.The Actors are mostly state-affiliated groups and organized criminal groups and espionage attacks seem to originate predominantly from East Asia (China) and Eastern Europe (Russia). The most common *modus operandi* is: phishing, backdoor and C2 malware and then that malware is used for the entry point. Statistically, two-thirds of cyberespionage incidents have featured phishing. What kind of data is captured in cyber espionage breaches? Trade secrets and proprietary information. Currently is very important for the criminal all the types of information collected from footprinting and fingerprinting. A perfect example of Cyber espionage is the Adwind Remote Access Tool, developed and used by cybercriminals. Adwind is a cross-platform, multifunctional malware program also known as AlienSpy, Frutas, Unrecom, Sockrat, JSocket and jRat. Between 2013 and 2016, this RAT have been used in attacks against at least 443,000 private users, commercial and non-commercial organizations around the world. Today JSocket.org is a website that implements malware-as a-service, commercially available on a subscription basis. Another organized criminal group is the Poseidon group, dedicated to running targeted attacks campaigns to collect data from networks, using spear-phishing emails and malware hidden inside office documents. The information gathered is used to manipulate the victim companies into contracting the Poseidon Group as a security consultant. In this scenario, policy makers must criminalise the use of malware as a method of committing cybercrimes with a regime of strict, dissuasive and consistent penalties.

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STATE CRIMES: EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS AND THE UNKNOWN/UNSPECIFIED DATA. DEATHS BY POLICE OFFICERS IN THE BRAZILIAN STATES OF RIO DE JANEIRO, SÃO PAULO AND BAHIA - 1996/2014.

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In spite of the important drop in deaths by homicides in the last decade in several states in Brazil, mainly São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, there is still an alarming amount of unwarranted use of lethal force by the police with an expressive number of civilian deaths, figures well above the ones observed in other regions of the world. According to reports from several sources, there are strong evidences that crimes committed by policemen are registered under different categories and may be well showing up in other databases. Human Rights Watch reports in December 2009 that "[t]he Rio and São Paulo police have together killed more than 11,000 people since 2003." Available data for "auto de resistência" (one of the legal terms for extrajudicial killings by the police force), the target of strong critics from human rights organizations and recently eliminated all over the country, are analyzed in this text in comparison to data from the Health Ministry. The states of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo e Bahia are considered and data classified by ICD-10 as "Legal intervention, operations of war, military operations, & terrorism" are used as benchmark. We also analyze the evolution of the participation of death by firearms, since the "Estatuto do Desarmamento", restricts its use by civilians. In Brazil, the persistence of deaths attributed to state agents suggests a strong link with agents' impunity and the pervasive opinion that there is a basic conflict between public security and citizen human rights.

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"DRUG LEGALIZATION INSTEAD OF WAR ON DRUGS: THE URUGUAYAN EXPERIENCE"

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According to Uruguay's National Board of Drugs (Junta Nacionàl de Drogas - JND), the cannabis market represents almost 80 percent of narcotics used by Uruguayans. On 10 December 2013 the Uruguayan parliament passed law 19172 establishing a normative framework which allows the control of the cannabis market in order to reduce the risks and potential damages incurred by those who use the drug for medicinal or recreational purposes. Furthermore, the new system attempts to fight against the illegal market. The law suggests a new approach to the distribution, consumption and commercialization of cannabis, proposing a change to a slightly regulated distribution of cannabis, in which the state has the monopoly of distribution. It is now produced by state approved growers and sold through local pharmacies. The new law also allows cannabis users to cultivate the substance or be part of a cannabis users' club. All legal producers and consumers should be registered in a non-public-access database. At first sight the law appears to challenge international conventions which regulate the use of narcotics in society. On closer inspection, however, the new Uruguayan system merely regulates the use within the prohibition system. This regulation of cannabis does not mean a new drug policy model, but rather a more realistic and consumer orientated proposal based on harm reduction. In UNGASS 2016 Uruguay proposed a new interpretation of the Law of International Conventions according to the spirit of international human rights treaties, and demanded more participation from the WHO and UNDP in drug policy control. This paper will endeavor to explain the different actions Uruguay is implementing to achieve a regulated system of cannabis production, distribution and consumption. In the months following the enforcement of the law, the consumption of cannabis, and criminal prosecution for drug offenses, has increased. Furthermore, a gray market has been created. The question of whether to have a regulated cannabis market to decrease the black market remains open to debate. Regulation in Uruguay has focused the world on the real dangers and benefits of Cannabis use.

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PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARDS CANNABIS REGULATION IN LATIN AMERICA: RESULTS FROM A 9 COUNTRY SURVEY

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Drug regulation and particularly the regulation of cannabis has been recent a topic of attention in Latin American countries. Countries such as Uruguay, Colombia, Mexico and Chile have done efforts to change their way to deal with cannabis, passing from a crime control and public safety perspective to one more focused on public health and market regulation. These policy changes, in order to be sucessful, should be understood and supported by the public. This presentation will show the results of the third round of the Drug Policy and Public Opinion Observatory (DPO) survey carried out in 2014. The Drug Policy and Public Opinion Observatory (DPO) is a regional barometer focused on the analysis of public opinion towards drug policy in Latin America. Currently it is the only comparative research project in the field. On the third round, nine countries were included (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay). Its total sample was 8952 cases. The sample is urban and concentrated in the countries' capital cities. It surveys people aged 18+. The DPO is the only survey that serves as an independent counterpart to OAS-CICAD's drug survey and nationally government-led surveys. It provides an independent tool useful both for researchers and NGO's to analyse and promote drug-related policy. The results will be analysed on the light of recent developments on drug policy in the region and will provide a comprehensive scenario for future evaluations of these policies.

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THE CHILEAN WAY TO LEGALIZATION OF CANNABIS. ACTORS, GOALS AND STRATEGIES

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Herbal cannabis is the most widely produced, seized and consumed illicit drug in Chile, actually a country whit one of the highest annual prevalence of cannabis use among active population in South America. Significant regulatory changes in Uruguay have arouse the Chilean public debate on cannabis policy. The current Chilean legislation tolerate possession, transport, hold or carry on of small quantities of drugs that produce physical or psychological dependency, when somebody can justify that it is for medical treatment or exclusively for personal and private use or consumption in the short term. Nevertheless NGOs and a wide political spectrum are advocating at least for a major liberalization, in some cases even the legalization of cannabis use. This kind of proposals demand not only the revision of regional and international drug conventions but also the hold national health care and education system. Meanwhile the Chilean administration analyze the liberalization of cannabis cultivation for personal use and its exclusion of the list of hard drugs.

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A PROPOSAL FOR A BALANCED CANNABIS POLICY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Not only the legalization of recreational cannabis in some American states but also the rather large-scale production, distribution and use of cannabis in many Member States raise the question whether the European Union shouldn't develop a proposal for a balanced cannabis policy that could contribute to a constructive discussion on the reform of the UN drug treaties in this regard. These are the issues that are discussed in a book prof. Brice de Ruyver and I myself wrote last year (The Third Way, Leiden, Brill Publishers). Our conclusion is that the European Union neither should follow the American example nor the Dutch example but should look for a solution that is connected to the traditional multidimensional foundations of its own drug policies and also for this reason can get sufficient support by the Member States. In our view this could possibly lead to a cannabis policy of which the main components are: the freedom to grow small amounts of cannabis for personal use, the establishment of a system for the production and distribution of medicinal cannabis and the acceptance of well-regulated social cannabis clubs.

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URUGUAY'S LEGALISATION OF CANNABIS FROM THE CONSUMERS'PERSPECTIVE. A QUALITATIVE APPROACH.

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Apolitical change has come aboutin UruguayandCannabis has been legalised in2013. It aims on the nationwide control over Cannabis -its cultivation und permitted amount of usage per individual.It is still a highly controversialtopic wherethe societal discourse is not only concerning possible dangers of cannabis use, butthe respective laws themselves and how they support a politically maturesociety.Statistics show that consumers purchase and consume Cannabis products legally and/or illegally, the latter islinked with dangers.Someare sceptical towards being officially registered, and some maybe just follow the oldroutine of illegality.The status quo of Cannabis use is quantitatively known, but not the rationale of the actors behind it. My current qualitative project aims to make these rationales holistically visible byre-constructingthe consumers' lifeworld-perspectives regarding thenew law. These findings will help to get qualitative knowledge over the actors themselves,how they deal with stigma, black markets, the joy of smoking Marihuana, and how the old and the new laws influence their decision-making and subsequently their legal / illegalpractices.Thusleading questions are:Howand whydo people chooseto purchase Cannabis products legally or illegally? How donormsand valuesinfluence their decisions and dealingswith law? And what kind ofsocial strategiesare formed bythesedecision processes? Criminological, sociological, and psychological theories form the interdisciplinary basis of this qualitativestudy.For Uruguay's model of legalisation is the first of its kind in the world, the findings of this study offer,first, a deeper understanding of consumers and their social involvement with law, and, second, the opportunity to discussthis model for other countries from a consumer`sperspective.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE IN RELATIONSHIPS - DISCUSSION OF LEGAL SITUATION AND PRACTICE IN AUSTRIA

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Psychological violence is a phenomenon that has moved more and more into the spotlight recently. It is a concept that is difficult to grasp for outsiders: Where physical violence occurs, there is evidence in the form of wounds or bruises, but it is not easy to make psychological violence visible. A study about the life situation, safety and health of women in Germany conducted in 2004 (original title: "Lebenssituation, Sicherheit und Gesundheit von Frauen in Deutschland") linked psychological violence to health issues such as sleeping problems, depression, heightened anxiety, eating disorders, self-harm and suicidal thoughts. Psychological violence might not be visible outright, but its consequences are no less severe than those of physical violence. The dissertation project "Psychological violence in relationships - discussion of legal situation and practice in Austria" will incorporate a theoretical part about psychological violence and a data analysis of cases of stalking and dangerous threats, two forms of psychological violence that are already punishable under Austrian law. The aim is to survey firstly, if cases are treated differently depending on whether they happened in a relationship or outside of it, and secondly, if more laws against psychological violence are needed in Austria. The reason for surveying if cases are treated differently when they happen inside a relationship is that this might be an area where officials refrain from interfering. The data analysis should work out if cases that happen between partners or ex-partners are more often dismissed or if offenders are punished less severely in those cases. Methodologically, data will be extracted from 400 cases of stalking and dangerous threats brought before the department of public prosecution in Vienna in 2014. The cases are chosen arbitrarily through assignment of random numbers. 200 of them are identified as cases that happened in the family or in a similar setting. The oral presentation at the Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology 2016 will include both theoretical foundations about the concept of psychological violence and preliminary results of the data analysis project.

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VIOLENCE AGAINST PARENTS IN A TRANSOFRMING SOCIETY: GENDER AND PARRICIDE IN RUSSIA, 1990-2015

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The exploration of violence against parents across both the arts and humanities, and within the social sciences, has been absent until very recently. However, advances in history, sociology, psychology and criminology brought to light importance of careful research on such key social issues as domestic violence, family violence, violations of human rights in connection with policy decisions and social actions. Violence against parents (VaP) has recently emerged as one of the latent forms of family abuse perceived to be a recent phenomenon attributed to the crisis in family policies or parenting styles or communication problems between parents and their children. The presentation focuses on parricide as a result of escalation of domestic violence based on the homicide data from St. Petersburg, 1990-2015. Russian parricide profile is quite similar to what we see in other countries: the primary victims of lethal violence are mothers killed by their teenage or adolescent sons as a result of long-term abuse. This profile differs from Soviet era parricides, in which sons mostly killed their fathers protecting their mothers from domestic abuse. I argue that this change could be explained by the post-Soviet shift in gender ideologies towards more conservative and patriarchal which reflected in rising numbers of domestic violence and violence against women.

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CONTROLLING BEHAVIOURS AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AMONG SPANISH WOMEN

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Intimate partner violence (IPV) or domestic violence, is associated with negative consequences such as chronic pain, trauma, depression, suicide and death; not only among victims, but also their children and social network members. Early detection and prevention of any behaviour associated with IPV is necessary to avoid that this human rights abuse remains a pervasive global public health problem. Controlling behaviours by an intimate partner, which include acts to constrain a woman's free mobility or her access to friends and relatives, is considered a form of moderate violence and may be an indicator of more severe underlying IPV. Previous research has shown that men who are more controlling are more likely to be violent against their partners. Using data from the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights: Violence Against Women Survey (2012), we analysed variables associated with controlling behaviours of a current partner in a sample of 1520 Spanish women 18 years of age and older. Results showed that 12% of respondents experienced at least one episode of partner control (e.g. forbid you to work outside home) within the context of their current relationship. Moreover, the women reporting controlling behaviours by their partner were more likely to have suffered from physical (25%), psychological (47%), or sexual (11%) violence than those women who did not report controlling behaviours by a current partner. Women experiencing partner control also reported poorer self-reported physical health, lower household income, and were younger than women who did not report any controlling behaviours by a current partner. These results suggest that controlling behaviours may be underlying more severe forms of IPV. Thus, prevention and intervention programs must primarily focus on this predictive variable of intimate partner abuse.

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COMPARING EU MEMBER STATES ON COERCIVE CONTROL - ANALYSIS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE BASED ON FRA SURVEY ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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Intimate partner violence in the presence of coercive control has been associated in research with severe consequences to the victim as well as repeated incidents of victimisation. Despite the significant burden that results from coercive control, survey research on intimate partner violence has only gradually started to examine how coercive control manifests itself in the relationship and what its effects on victims are. Data from the first EU-wide survey on violence against women - which the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) carried out in 2012 interviewing 42,000 women - can be used to not only examine the relationship between coercive control, intimate partner violence against women, and its consequences, but also to compare EU Member States in terms of the prevalence of coercive control. The results of this analysis suggest the need to ensure that surveys measuring intimate partner violence are equipped to identify coercive control in a relationship as an important predictor of psychological impact, injuries as well as other consequences of violence. Furthermore, patterns in coercive control between EU Member States differ from the patterns that have been established earlier when comparing the countries based on the prevalence of all forms of physical and/or sexual violence against women where the perpetrator has been the current or the previous partner.

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LONGITUDINAL AND CONTEMPORANEOUS RISK FACTORS OF DATING VIOLENCE PERPETRATION: DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES BETWEEN GENDERS

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This study reviews a large set of risk factors of adolescent dating violence. Guided by an ecological perspective, we differentiate risk factors in domains such as the socio-economic background, the family environment, individual (problem) behavior and attitudes, violent victimization, leisure activities and peer group characteristics as well as characteristics of the current romantic partner and relationship. The study includes little-studied factors such as perceived attractiveness and physical strength, consumption of pornography, or violent ideations. The risk factors were measured between age 7 and 17. The study draws on data from the Zurich Project on the Social Development of Children and Youths, a longitudinal study on the long-term development of violence and other problem behavior. The study population consists of a highly multiethnic cohort of over 1300 youths in the city of Zurich, Switzerland. For most risk factors the effect sizes were similar in both genders. However, with regard, e.g., to media use, to some parenting practices and to several attitudinal outcomes we found significant differences between genders. The implications of the findings for prevention will be discussed with regard to the identification of specific target groups, of promising risk factors to be addressed, and to the need of gender-specific interventions.

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THE ROLE OF EXECUTIVE FUNCTION RESEARCH IN YOUTH CRIMINOLOGY

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Executive functions, or dysfunctions, have found their entrance in criminological theory and research, not in the least through the work of Moffitt and her Dual Taxonomy (1993). Over the last couple of decades, studies have been increasing on this subject, and more and more attention is given to this line of research. But what do we know so far? What are executive functions? How do they influence behaviour? Why should we research them and how do you study them? This presentation will deal with the theoretical background, empirical studies and future directions of studying executive functions in juvenile offenders. Starting from Moffitt's theory over new insights, current studies and possible issues concerning them, ending with my own research design, the role of executive function in youth criminology theory and research will be highlighted.

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EMPATHY TOWARDS WHO? IN- AND OUT-GROUP DIMENSIONS OF EMPATHIC CONCERN AND THEIR IMPACT ON PREJUDICE

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Question. Empathic concern is a very well-known concept in psychology and known for its attenuating effects on a wide variety of socially undesirable behaviors, including prejudice. However, as sociologist Sawyer already indicated in the early 1980's, it is dangerous to presume it is a stable personality trait. Recent research in evolutionary psychology and criminology also suggests the role of empathy may depend to a great extent on the social context in which the interaction occurs and the target of the empathy. In this paper we test this idea empirically by creating a measure which captures the distance between empathic concern towards the in-group and empathic concern towards the out-group, which we call *parochial empathic concern*, following evolutionary psychological scholarship on parochial altruism. **Methods.** The parochial empathic concern measure is computed as follows: on the basis of the empathic concern scale from the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI), two different empathic concern scales were created by reformulating the IRI items specifically towards the in-group and a specific out-group. The latter was then substracted from the former in order to grasp the distance between empathic concern for the in-group versus the out-group. An online questionnaire was constructed which contained the parochial empathic concern measure, and other validated measures of prejudice and the most salient predictors thereof. The questionnaire was completed by 1360 students from various university departments. To test the psychometric properties of the new scale, OLS regression analyses were conducted and structural equation models were constructed. **Results.** Regression analyses indicate that parochial empathic concern is a powerful predictor of prejudice (similar in size to the well-known predictors social dominance orientation and right wing authoritarianism), and structural equation modeling confirms these findings, where it serves as a strong mediator between prejudice and typical predictors thereof. **Conclusions.** Based on theory and this first empirical test, caution is warranted in interpreting empathic concern as a stable personality trait which affects all groups of people equally. By depicting a certain group as hostile towards the in-group, empathic concern for this group may diminish, thus contributing to the proliferation of prejudice, and presumably bias motivated behaviors. Implications for the field of prejudice studies are discussed and further research questions are formulated.

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"ALL IN THE FAMILY": BIOGENETIC PERSPECTIVES ON FAMILY AND CRIME

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After decades of being connected with "bad science", the notion that biology is a cornerstone to explain criminal behaviour has been gaining a renewed visibility in academic studies and in criminal investigation practices. The aim of this paper is to analyse current configurations of the understandings about criminality, family and biological inheritance, and to explore the ethical and societal challenges associated with the re-emergent trend of "biology of culpability". Based on documental analysis of criminal cases and thematic analysis of interviews with experts from biopsychology and from forensic genetics, we focus on two cases. One is associated with emerging theories within the bio-psychological field about criminal behaviour. Referring to the forms whereby genetic and social elements are intertwined and mutually influenced, these approaches propose specific programs to prevent and predict violence and aggression. The second case regards "familial searching". This genetic technique is used in criminal investigation practices to find crime perpetrators through their genetic connection with relatives whose profiles are recorded and stored in criminal forensic DNA databases. We argue that both empirical cases show the relevance of geneticization of society, hereby materialized in assumptions regarding the core role of biological connections in explaining criminal behaviour and the prevalence of crime in certain kinship networks. This draws attention to the emergence of a new category of suspicion - the family members - targeted for surveillance by the criminal justice system mainly due to their genetic linkage with "criminals", independently of their behaviour. There is a need for a wider discussion, grounded on empirical research, about the risks of stigmatization and discrimination that can result from considering families as a cornerstone to explain, predict and/or prevent criminal behaviour.

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PHENOMENOLOGICAL EXPERIENCE IN THE ATTRIBUTION OF HOSTILITY IN SELF-DEFINING PAST AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL CRIMINAL EVENTS AND TRAIT AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOUR OUTCOMES

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Self-defining memories (SDMs) are those memories referring to highly significant events which provides people with a better understanding of both themselves and others. The development of personality and the interpretation of future experiences rely on those SDMs. Our criminal self depends on the meaning and learnings attributed to those memories. In addition, this process of autobiographical construction is supported by experienced phenomenological variables (intensity, relevance, emotional valence, clarity, perceptions and details). Due to the fact that the attribution of hostility in others´ intentions have been consistently associated with aggressive behaviour, we aim to test: a) the association of attribution of hostility in self-defining past criminal events with current scores on aggressive behaviour and b) the most predictive variables, among the phenomenological experience of autobiographical self-construction, for the attribution of hostility in the others. Participants retrieved their most significant self-defining memory as used to describe their criminal self and scored the phenomenological variables related to that experience. Aggressive trait questionnaires were also administered. Results showed that those participants showing a high attribution of hostility in past self-defining criminal experiences, reported high scores in aggressive behaviours using the Life History of Aggression and the Buss & Perry Aggressive Questionnaire. The perception of physical threat and the remembering of related feelings during the criminal event, significantly predicted the attribution of hostility (R^2 = .21, p < .01). Those results suggest that the use of past autobiographical information for the reinterpretation of attribution of hostility, a feasible form of social cognition training, may be focused on the perception of realistic physical threat in that situations and in the rationalization of feelings experienced during the criminal experience.

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GANG MEMBERSHIP, DEVIANT BEHAVIOUR AND VICTIMISATION: AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON ACCORDING TO THE INTERNATIONAL SELF-REPORTED DELINQUENCY STUDY-3

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In the present paper, we analyse the relationship between gang membership and antisocial behaviours and victimisation according to the results of a large student survey conducted in 12 countries. The sample (N=33,840) was made up of 7th, 8th and 9th grade students, both boys and girls, attending different types of schools. To identify gang members, we used the Eurogang network's definition, i.e. “any durable, street-oriented youth group whose own identity includes involvement in illegal activity”, and added “self-nomination of one’s group as a gang” to the questions indicated by the Eurogang. About 2.6% of youths were identified as gang members according to this definition, with large differences emerging among the various countries: from 0.7% in Venezuela to 4.1% in Italy. The prevalence of gang membership was lower than in the second wave of the ISRD, conducted six years earlier. Gang membership implied more frequent and serious antisocial behaviour and victimisation. Regarding all these aspects, regional differences were taken into account.

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THE INFLUENCE OF EARLIER PARENTAL VIOLENCE ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY - THE ROLE OF SELF-CONTROL, SOCIAL BONDS, DELINQUENT PEER ASSOCIATION AND ROUTINE ACTIVITIES AS MEDIATORS IN AUSTRIA AND SWITZERLAND

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Previous research demonstrated that children who had been exposed to physical maltreatment by parents show a higher risk of using violence as adolescents. It is assumed that parental violence unfolds negative influences on later delinquency directly, but also indirectly, that is, mediated through other crime predictors. This contribution presents an empirical test of the major theoretical propositions explaining this cycle of violence, namely self-control theory, social control/bonding theory and learning theory. In addition and partly related to these theories, routine activities measures are considered as well. Thus using data from the ISRD-3 study, the mediating roles of self-control, social bonds, crime-related attitudes, delinquent peer association and unsupervised leisure time are assessed among juveniles of grades 7 to 9 from Austria (N = 6500) and Switzerland (N = 4158). Moreover, with exploratory intent, it is tested if the same mediating effects apply to Austria and Switzerland and for boys and girls.

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PARENTAL MONITORING OR SELF-CONTROL?

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Micro and macro social aspects have been traditionally used to explain delinquency. Nowadays personality is given more support in this task. Using a sample of 3162 participants from the ISRD-3 study in Spain (age ranging 12 to 18 years), this presentation tries to test the relative significance of 'parental monitoring', 'self-control' and 'impulsivity' (as measured in the ISRD-3) in the prediction of juvenile delinquency. First, the structure of the three sets of items that intend to measure the above mentioned concepts were analysed. Second, the relationship among the different components of parental monitoring and those of self-control and personality characteristic were assessed. And, finally we used the information reached to get the best qualifier to predict antisocial behaviour and delinquency. The results show that criminology can't rely on parental monitoring only to prevent delinquency or antisocial behaviour.

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THE EVOLUTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS'S BEHAVIOURS AND ATTITUDES AT THE LIGHT OF THEIR HISTORICAL OPPORTUNITIES

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The aim *of the oral presentation* is to help to understand boys' and girls' problematic attitudes and behaviors from the macro level: at the light of the evolution of boys' and girls' historical and institutional opportunities and injunctions (for instance concerning education, labour, autonomisation) - without ignoring potential contradictions and class distinctions- ……. to the micro level : observing *how boys/girls* integrate (or not) gender injunctions and opportunities in their own life, their values, their relationships (intimate and with pair). The results obtained via ISRD data already show such dynamics which can be important to analyse in order
- to give visibility to 'gender' at work (how inter and intra gender groups hierarchization takes place).
- to avoid a naturalized and static conception of gender differences in terms of attitudes and behaviours and to give chance to new patterns of "living and growing up together'.

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NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH IN THE NETHERLANDS: CRIME CONTROL OR CULTURE OF CONTROL?

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This contribution derives from new findings of a national survey and fieldwork in five districts on the phenomenon of neighbourhood watch in the Netherlands. Following the English-speaking world, neighbourhood watch schemes have become increasingly popular in the Netherlands. It is a form of voluntary work that seeks to contribute to the safety and quality of life in residential areas. Activities include patrolling the streets and identifying and reporting suspicious behaviour, signs of disorder and unsafe situations to police, government institutions or fellow residents. Volunteers often collaborate with local police and government institutions. Drawing from municipal data, the present research shows that a significant increase has occurred in the Netherlands in watch schemes in the last five years. At present, some 700 watch teams are active in almost half of Dutch municipalities. This excludes the more loosely organized digital WhatsApp-watch groups that even number in the thousands. In accord with research in the English-speaking world, analyses of local Dutch crime figures and the present fieldwork (observations and interviews) indicate that neighbourhood watch groups can contribute to lower crime levels. The study sheds light on some of the mechanisms responsible for this, closing theoretical gaps in the literature. Moreover, neighbourhood watch teams can enhance the self-organising potential of a neighbourhood. At the same time, their deployment is not without practical and moral problems. The fieldwork yields several illustrations of stigmatization, ethnic profiling, impulsive action, organizational conflicts and excessive social control of fellow residents. In middle-class neighbourhoods, in particular, symbolic violence (Bourdieu) and passive aggressive behaviour of volunteers towards ‘deviant others’ such as migrants and youths are real dangers. These contrasting effects raise fundamental questions about how the popularity of neighbourhood watch should be assessed: as a welcome civic instrument of crime control, or as a social phenomenon adding to an undesirable culture of control? Some recommendations are presented to control this new wave of social control.

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STREET PASTORS*:* SECURITAS AND CERTITUDO IN THE BRITISH NIGHT-TIME ECONOMY

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This paper presents the results of a study on Street Pastors in Cardiff, capital city of Wales. Street Pastors are Christian volunteers who look after (intoxicated) people in the nightlife district. In so doing, they provide security (*securitas*) through empathy and care. The motives of Street Pastors to engage with partygoers are multi-layered, but their personal faith appears as a key explanation. A certain kind of orthodox certitude (*certitudo*) of being safe (and saved) in a Higher Power gives the pastors their strength to go out on the street, face the unknown and feel compassion for their fellow citizens.

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WHO GETS TO DECIDE WHAT? THE FIELD OF COMMUNITY SAFETY IN ENGLAND AND WALES, FRANCE, AND ITALY.

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This paper is part of a wider project that understands security as a governmental strategy and adopts a comparative perspective in order to analyse how its deployment has opened up new spaces for governing in three different countries: England and Wales, France, and Italy.It is based on an analysis of the legislative and administrative acts regulating the field of community safety in each country, specifically for England and Wales: Crime and Disorder Act 1998; County-wide community safety agreements (for county councils), Community safety partnership plans and strategic assessments (for unitary authorities and metropolitan boroughs), Police and Crime Plans (for 41 police areas in England and Wales plus Greater London); for France: National and departmental plans for the prevention of crime and delinquency, national legislation on local security contracts; for Italy: Security package, regional laws for the promotion of integrated systems of security, security pacts. The analysis will focus on two dimensions. First, it will look at what the rules of engagement are as dictated by national authorities and on how strategic priorities, rules for funding and for assessment are laid out by relevant authorities in each country. Second, it will map the networks that these provisions also establish to produce and govern security. Bringing together these two strands of analysis will make it possible to identify participants to these networks, to highlight who gets to decide what at which level of government and, finally, to see how priorities are established and then change over time. These results will deepen our understanding of the field of community safety in three ways. First, they will contribute to an empirically based understanding of what community safety means in different constituencies, and how this definition is the result of negotiations going on between distinct actors at different spatial and political levels. Second, they will shed light on how community safety networks are shaped, with particular attention to the direction and strength of ties. Third, and of particular relevance in a comparative perspective, they will provide evidence as to how, if at all, specific institutional configurations, solutions and discourses have spread and adapted to other contexts, either within or across nations.

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SEEING AND CHOOSING CRIME: A RANDOMIZED SCENARIO STUDY OF THE CAUSES AND CAUSE OF THE CAUSES OF THE PERCEPTION-CHOICE PROCESS

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In Situational Action Theory, crime is seen as the result of the interplay between individual and setting characteristics. While most partial tests of SAT have used measures of self-reported offending as dependent variable, few tests of SAT have focused on the perception-choice process. The perception-choice process refers to seeing crime as an action alternative and deliberately (or habitually) carrying out an act of crime, given that one sees crime as an action alternative. The unique contribution of this study to the empirical literature is that it tests the perception-choice process using a web version of a randomized scenario study, thereby mimicking the experimental design online. The results indicate that the likelihood of choosing a violent response increases as a result of the interplay between scenario criminogeneity and propensity. Besides that, micro-place disorder and social bonds have indirect effects on the perception-choice process. The implications for future tests of SAT are discussed.

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GENDER DIFFERENCES IN YOUNG PEOPLE'S CRIME INVOLVEMENT - A CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARISON OF UK AND SWEDEN

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There is a well documented gender gap in crime involvement between girls and boys. It has been argued that that the underlying causes of crime involvement may not be identical across girls and boys. On the other hand, recently developed theories like the Situational Action Theory (SAT) claims that the causes of crime are general and apply to girls and boys similarly. This paper examines gender differences in young people's crime involvement by testing some of the core propositions of SAT in the UK and Sweden. Using data from the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (PADS+) and the Malmö Individual and Neighbourhood Development Study (MINDS) we explore cross-national differences in crime propensity and exposure to criminogenic settings and the extent to which these can explain gender differences in crime involvement. Data from two waves of data collection (age 15 and age 16) are used. Findings show gender differences in crime involvement across both countries with lower levels of crime involvement among girls. However, the differences in crime involvement between girls and boys appear to be greater in the UK than in Sweden. These findings are discussed in relation to country specific gender differences in exposure and propensity.

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PROBLEMATIC ALCOHOL USE AND ITS SITUATIONAL CAUSES: CAN DIFFERENCES IN SUBSTANCE USE PROPENSITIES AND SUBSTANCEGENIC EXPOSURE EXPLAIN PROBLEMATIC ALCOHOL USE?

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Problematic alcohol users are often perceived by others as breaking rules of how one should behave. Even in societies where alcohol use is generally accepted, use which results in negative consequences for the user or others is considered to breach these (drinking) rules. Situational Action Theory (SAT) proposes that rule guided behaviours can be explained by people's propensities and their exposure to settings encouraging that behaviour. A person developing problematic substance use might have a genetic and neuroscientific make-up which partly explains self-control as well as how likely the person is to develop problematic use. Even with this vulnerability, however, a person at some point has to decide to try a substance for the first time. SAT focuses on the situation in which a person perceives a rule breaking behaviour as an action alternative. This paper, using data from the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (PADS+), studies the impact that earlier substance use propensity and substancegenic exposure has on people's later propensity and exposure as well as on their likelihood of developing later alcohol use problems.

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CAN SITUATIONAL ACTION THEORY EXPLAIN THE GENDER GAP IN ADOLESCENT SHOPLIFTING?

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Although shoplifting is one of the crimes with the smallest gender gap among all offence types, most studies still conclude that boys steal from shops more frequently than girls. The roots of the gendered distribution of shoplifting delinquency have not been explained satisfyingly yet. This work investigates whether Situational Action Theory can account for boys' greater involvement in shoplifting activity compared to girls and if the propensity-exposure interaction that is at the heart of the theory applies to both genders. Results from a large-scale student survey conducted in Austria suggest that Situational Action Theory generalizes to both genders and that it is well suited to explain why boys are more likely to shoplift than girls.

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ON THE LINK BETWEEN VIOLENCE AND (VICTIM) SENSITIVITY TO INJUSTICE

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Violent behavior among adolescents is widely researched - theoretically and empirically. What is missing - at least in criminological literature - is an analysis of violence as a situational reaction to violations of an individual sense of justice that has to be restored. Drawing upon the Theory of Social Control by Allan Horwitz (1990) these reactions can be theoretically systemized as forms of social control that are applied, if deviant behavior from another person is experienced. Combining this sociological theory with the social-psychological construct of Justice Sensitivity (JS) gives the idea more explanatory power: The individual differences in reacting to unjust situations can explain the motives behind violent behavior in a conflict. Especially the victim-sensitivity corresponds with antisocial and more expressive reactions (eg. Bondü/Krahé, 2015) and therefore is seen to serve as a promising construct. Both theoretical ideas are additionally embedded in the Model of Frame-Selection (Kroneberg, 2013) as a superior action-theoretical framework. In this talk, the link between violent behavior and the victim perspective of JS will be presented in detail. After establishing a theoretical model, hypotheses will be tested with data from the German criminological self-report panel-study 'Crime in the modern City' (www.crimoc.org). With the help of a Vignette and a JS-short-scale (Baumert et al., 2013), the self-report data on violent behavior will be analyzed.

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THE VICTIM-OFFENDER-OVERLAP: THE CONNECTION BETWEEN VICTIMIZATION AND DELINQUENCY

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Contrary to the traditional assumption that victims and offenders are two different, distinct groups, criminology offers a broad variety of research which suggests that both groups share similar characteristics and that the risk of being a victim or an offender is influenced by the same factors. So there is a good case to believe both groups do not only share some similarities but victims and offenders are often one and the same person. The presentation discusses the connection between victimization and delinquency with the focus on victimization as a criminogenic factor itself. The theoretical basis is the General Strain Theory according to Robert Agnew, where the experience of social strains lead to deviant or delinquent behaviour. Victimization can be considered as such a strain - with the potential to induce negative emotions which finally result in delinquent behaviour. The connection between victimization and delinquency will be analysed over the course of time using criminological panel data from the DFG-funded self-report study "Crime in the Modern City" (CRIMOC). At first, the course of victimization and the extent of the overlap between victims and offenders during adolescence is descriptively analysed using cross-sectional data from the CRIMOC-project. Furthermore the influence of victim experience on delinquency (and vice versa) is examined by using panel data containing information for juveniles and young adults between 14 until 24 years.

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SANCTIONING JUVENILES IN ENGLAND AND GERMANY - LONGITUDINAL EFFECTS ON MORALITY, CRIMINOGENIC EXPOSURE AND SELF-REPORTED DELINQUENCY

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Cross-national studies offer the chance to compare the effects of sanctions of different juvenile justice systems. The German and the English juvenile justice system differ remarkably both in their aims as well as in the applied sanctions (at least in the analyzed time interval from 2002 until 2009) and are thus suited for a comparative analysis. Using the data of two panel-studies from Germany (*Crime in the modern City*, Universities of Muenster and Bielefeld) and England (*Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study*, University of Cambridge) the effects of measures of formal control on the self-reported as well as officially registered delinquency of juveniles and young adults will be analyzed. It is hypothesized 1) that the effects of formal sanctioning on subsequent delinquency are mediated through the interaction between morality and criminogenic exposure (as elaborated in Situational Action Theory by Wikström), 2) that these (indirect) effects differ between German and English juveniles and 3) that these differences can (at least to a large extent) be explained by differences between the two juvenile justice systems.

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THE "SURVEILLANCE PATTERN" IN THE COUNTERTERRORISM LEGISLATION OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND: CRIME PREVENTION IN THE "WAR ON TERROR"?

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More than a decade after 9/11, which redefined the global socio-economic conditions and, in consequence, the national and international legal systems, societies remain haunted by the question of how to prevent such serious incidents from happening again. In this context arises the issue of whether legislators and law enforcers have found means (criminal law, administrative law, and policing) effective enough to control crime. “Controlling crime” involves preventing violence; talking about crime control after the fact is almost an oxymoron. It is now more than ever that the focus is on preventive or proactive measures of risk-avoidance, at the heart of which are patterns of surveillance of individuals, as well as intelligence management by the police and the secret services. Such patterns of surveillance and intelligence management constitute in many countries a part of their strategies against terrorism, the most prominent form of serious violence. And yet, in the case of France, which has been surveying individuals and keeping confidential antiterrorist databases since the 1990s but experienced multiple terrorist attacks in 2015, the effectiveness of these methods has been challenged. Unlike France, the counterterrorism strategy of England & Wales has taken a holistic approach towards terrorism, where surveillance and intelligence patterns form only a part. Most recently however, the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 has given surveillance and crime control a whole new meaning, by imposing a new duty on certain authorities, even on education institutions, which requires them to have “due regard” to the need to prevent people from turning to extremism and terrorism. This presentation will analyze the current surveillance patterns, their practical implications, and the challenges they pose for traditional criminal law in the French and English strategies in terms of controlling terrorist activity. In view of the above, it will address the question of whether or not surveillance is indeed an effective method of crime control in the field of terrorism.

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THE PENALIZATION OF INCITEMENT TO TERRORIST ACTS IN GERMAN CRIMINAL LAW

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Whereas the penalization of propaganda through incitement offences has a long history, the focus on incitement to terrorist acts is a more recent phenomenon. Currently, several international measures dealing with incitement to terrorism exist that are relevant to German domestic law: the UN Security Council Resolution 1624 (2005), the Council of Europe's Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism 2005 and the EU Framework Decision 2008/919/JHA of 28 November 2008. In implementing these, the German legislator, unlike the English or Spanish, did not create a specific incitement offence. However, this does not mean that such conducts are not penalized. Several different provisions of the German criminal code (Strafgesetzbuch - StGB) are relevant and applicable in this context. In the general part, sec. 26 StGB - Abetting - and sec. 30 StGB - Conspiracy - are of relevance. The special part contains several more: sec. 91 (1) StGB - Encouraging the commission of a serious violent offence endangering the state, sec. 111 StGB - The public incitement to crime, sec. 129a (5) StGB - The support of a terrorist group and the recruitment of members or supporters for a terrorist group, sec. 130a StGB - Attempting to cause the commission of offences by means of publication, sec. 131 StGB - Dissemination of depictions of violence and sec. 140 StGB - Rewarding and approving of offences. This presentation explores these provisions in order to answer the question if and how German criminal law penalizes direct and indirect incitement to terrorist acts. It concludes that even if some of the provisions are to be viewed critical, the chosen approach is to be preferred. It is one of parsimony and the German legislator should refrain from broadening the scope of the criminal law in this context in order to maintain a fair balance between the need to prevent terrorist acts and the protection of the freedom of expression.

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EXPLAINING THE CRIME OF ALL CRIMES: WHAT CAN CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORIES CONTRIBUTE?

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Conventional criminological theories are challenged to a degree that makes them seem useless when applied to explain genocide or genocidal situations. First of all, the crime itself seems too monstrous to be explained by way of a theory that was probably developed for something as harmless as juvenile delinquency. So if the crime is special, doesn't it need a special theory? The second problem is that although even these mass murders can be carried out in a short period of time, they have a long preparatory phase that has to be acknowledged and included in a theoretical explanation. Third, genocide is also complex in terms of interaction and collaboration of groups of people with differing degrees of involvement in the planning of the crime and the actual killing, so a theory would have to address not only the micro or the macro level, but both and would have to take into account social dynamics, individual contributions and the political environment. The presentation will identify current theoretical explanations of genocide, most of which have been developed with a view to a particular situation. These approaches will then be discussed with a view to their applicability to other situations, their commonalities and differences and thus their generalisability and thus potential for application to other forms of complex criminality.

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IMMIGRATION, IMMIGRATION CONTROL, PENAL POLICY AND CRIME - EUROPEAN DIVERSITIES AND CONVERGENCES

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In the last year, it has become evident that migration is at the core of contemporary European concerns about security, welfare, crime and the future of European identity and cohesion. In this presentation Skilbrei will describe ways how immigration and its organization, consequences and control are relevant to criminology and how the discipline engages with European policy agendas.

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CRIME, PUNISHMENT AND MIGRATION: WHAT IS 'SOCIAL CONTROL' IN EUROPE TODAY?

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I believe that research on the relationships between crime punishment and migration needs to recognize that the main features of migrants' reception are essential to a successful integration and therefore also to low levels of deviance among migrants. This presentation explores the connections between such reception, in Europe today, and the meaning of "social control", moving from my own reconstruction of the development of the concept in The State of Social Control (Melossi 1990).

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RIGHT-WING POPULISM, REFUGEES AND ESCALATION PROCESSES

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A ghost goes on in Europe, the ghost of right-wing populism. In Germany a social movement (PEGIDA) and the political party (AfD - Alternative for Germany) exist since 2014. Are the attitudes of group focused enmity and xenophobia new in the German society? And what are the special targets of right-wing populism since the migration process of refugees, especially from Islamic countries? How escalation works and what the indicators of radicalization are, will be discussed in the paper with special consideration of empirical research of the Bielefeld Institute for Interdisciplinary Research of Conflict & Violence.

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THE DYNAMICS OF COUNTERFEIT ALCOHOL DISTRIBUTION: UNDERSTANDING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF LEGITIMATE BUSINESS ACTORS, ORGANISATIONS AND STRUCTURES

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This paper explores the organisational structures of counterfeit alcohol distribution, drawing on current research which integrates social network analysis with a criminological script analysis approach to examine data on counterfeit alcohol markets and distribution networks between Ireland and the UK. The paper draws attention to the interplay between legitimate and non-legitimate markets and actors in the organisation of counterfeit alcohol distribution. A successful counterfeit alcohol enterprise requires an illicit product to be assimilated into a legitimate market. This involves the creation of a legitimate appearance for the product, which poses a number of challenges for the criminal actors involved, and an understanding of the conditions of the market. The transportation of counterfeit alcohol from the point of production to the point of disposal (which primarily occurs through legitimate retail outlets) may involve the integration of the illicit product into legitimate logistics and transportation processes and subsequent de-integration, as the product moves back into the control of the criminal enterprise. Therefore, the role of legitimate industry actors and the (mis)use of legitimate business structures and mechanisms can be seen as integral to the organisation of counterfeit alcohol distribution.

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A MATTER OF TRUST? THE USE OF CORPORATE VEHICLES BY ORGANISED CRIME GROUPS

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"Corporate vehicles" are legal entities such as corporations, trusts, and limited liability partnerships, which the OECD has described as "the basis of most commercial and entrepreneurial activities in market-based economies". Such corporate vehicles are employed widely by organised crime groups to control and manage any monies made through their diverse criminal activities, ranging from trafficking, the sale of illiicit goods, to cyberfrauds, counterfeiting, etc. In this paper I examine how the legal, policy and enforcement landscape across the UK affects the choice and use of "corporate vehicles" by organised crime groups. I consider the extent to which legal and policy (a)symmetries across the UK jurisdictions and beyond (concerning secrecy, the likelihood of detection etc) create circumstances which are conducive to the misuse of such entities and structures. In particular, I will assess the impact of the Fourth EU Anti-Money Laundering Directive, which came into force in June 2015 and must be implemented by member states by June 2017. This Directive makes it a requirement for companies to "obtain and hold adequate, accurate and current information on their beneficial ownership, in addition to basic information such as the company name and address and proof of incorporation and legal ownership". The UK will meet these requirements with the coming into force in April 2016 of the *Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015* which requires companies to maintain a central register of beneficial ownership. I will assess this legislation and consider its likely effect on OCGs.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE BKA RESEARCH PROJECT "PHARMACEUTICAL CRIME"

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Background
Pharmaceutical crime with its three manifestations "pharmaceuticals in the illegal distribution chain", "illegal pharmaceuticals in the legal distribution chain" and "doping" - especially in amateur sports - poses a serious problem for Germany and the entire world. The increasing ageing of our population who need more and more medication and the consumers' growing affinity to the Internet as well as the ideal of a "perfect" body and maximum performance, which have been gaining in importance for decades, have contributed to the rise of this phenomenon in the recent past. Pharmaceutical crime has undergone change since the BKA published its study "Arzneimittelkriminalität - ein Wachstumsmarkt?" (Pharmaceutical Crime - a growing market?) in 2007. However, the fight against this phenomenon and the legal framework have also been further developed in the last few years.
Project objectives:
The project aims at providing the agencies involved in the fight against pharmaceutical crime with an overview of the current crime and crime control situation. The following aspects have priority:

- Description of the current situation including a phenomenological assessment
- Trends / potential threats
- Legal framework, any need for further regulation
- National and international law enforcement situation.

Finally, the project is to identify shortcomings in crime suppression and formulate recommendations for action to remedy such deficiencies.
The research results will be published and thus made available to the public. Since there is - especially in Germany - a general (criminological) research deficit in the field of pharmaceutical crime, the BKA fills a gap by launching the research project "Pharmaceutical Crime 2".
Methodical approach

- Secondary analysis
- Legal analysis
- Expert interviews and discussions
- Standardized written survey
- Analyses of documents

Project period:
10/2013 to 08/2016

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CREDIT CARD AND CONSUMER FRAUD IN SWITZERLAND

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Technical developments and improved security measures are supposed to be responsible for an overall observed decrease in credit card fraud. This presentation aims to verify if this trend is also true for Switzerland and if it can be linked to above mentioned technical protection measures. Data from different sweeps of the Swiss Crime Survey, a victimisation survey regularly conducted in Switzerland, as well as official data are used in order to examine to what extent persons in Switzerland have become victims of credit card as well as online consumer fraud.

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MODELS OF INTERNATIONAL CRIME CONTROL - THE CHANGE OF THE LANDSCAPE OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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The globalization of crime creates new challenges to combat those trans-border crimes by the use of law and law enforcement. A noticeable reaction to those new challenges is the adaptation of this trend to generate global criminal justice and law enforcement mechanisms. Since the creation of International Criminal Justice mainly states or international or internationalized bodies have created individual criminal responsibility as a reaction to mass violence and human right abuses. Until now, very little attention has been laid on regional and hybrid mechanisms and their impact on international criminal justice as well as transitional justice. Beside the production of an immense legal framework affecting the system of international criminal justice those regional political and legal bodies, such as EU, OSCE, AU, ECOWAS, OAS, etc., are deeply involved in the creation of hybrid institutions to combat international crimes. Against this backdrop, this paper will first examine the role of regional organizations regarding their impulses on reactions to mass violence. In a second step, the paper will categorize the different approaches into different models of International Crime Control, which then will be evaluated.

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THE ROME STATUTE AND WARTIME SEXUAL VIOLENCE

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From times immemorial, the needs of victims of atrocity crimes were “unfortunate” casualties of war or authoritarian regimes. Sexual violence victims, in particular, were largely invisible until the aftermath of the ethno-national conflicts of the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, where media attention bore witness to a large-scale recourse to such crimes as a strategic “weapon of war”.But, although international tribunals set up to address atrocities in these conflicts recognised wartime sexual violence as a possible war crime or crime against humanity, actual convictions were low and the scope of repair provided was limited. A turning point was reached with the Rome Statute 1998 instituting the International Criminal Court (ICC). It provides a novel architecture in international criminal law by emphasising the need for accountability for atrocity crimes while also focussing on a “victim-centred approach” and reparations. It also offers one of a most progressive definition of sexual violence as an war crime, crime against humanity or genocide.This is significant given the prevalence of large-scale sexual violence in situation countries before the court. Challenges in implementing the Statute’s provisions are clearly considerable, both procedurally and because the Statute’s architecture depends on national cooperation. For sexual violence specifically, however, the court has been at pains to overcome procedural hurdles through internal guidance, training and staffing arrangements as well as targeted victim support.On a national level, limitations remain salient because of technical and resource constraints, especially post conflict. There are also undeniable issues related to lack of priority and stigma. There may, however, be some cause for solice. The recent conviction of *Jean Claude Bemba* on charges, which include wartime sexual violence may, for one, signal that internal ICC measures are finally having some effect. There may also be indications of a cascading effect of the ICC's focus on sexual violence nationally, through new court procedures and an increase in judicial proceedings for these crimes.

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END IMPUNITY! - THE NARRATIVE CONSTRUCTION OF A PANACEA FOR SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

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The paper addresses the narrative construction of the fight against impunity as the panacea for sexual violence in conflict. In doing so, we analyze the framing of sexual violence in conflict by international NGOs, politicians, and legal practitioners in international criminal justice, and find that there are four dominating narratives that prompt their approach: a representation of victims as 'broken', parallel etiological narratives of rape as a result of opportunism and/or as a weapon of war; and a subsequent assumption that criminal prosecutions will alleviate both the cause and effect of such crimes. We question the premise of this incremental narrative process by suggesting that they build on assumptions about criminal law's effects that are less about practice than ideals. We are skeptical towards a development in which the fight against sexual war violence has become the fight against impunity, a development that constructs criminal law as the only conceivable response to the real-time challenge that wartime rape and sexual violence is. Hence, we take a step back from the consequences of this development, to look at the narrative process that produces it in the first place.

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PRISONERS' ADVOCATES AT GITMO: THE ROLE OF NGOS IN (DE)LEGITIMISING PUNISHMENT IN RESPONSE TO COSMOPOLITAN DILEMMAS

K. Lohne[1]

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The United States Naval Base in Guantánamo Bay, Cuba is considered one of the foremost symbols of the 'war on terror' since September 11, 2001. Since 2002, estimates of almost 800 individuals from at least forty different nation-states have been transferred to and imprisoned in detention facilities at Guantánamo. In addition to unlawful detention, allegations of torture have been confirmed, and Guantánamo accordingly referred to as not only a 'legal black hole' but also a 'horrendous blot' to democracy and US reputation and the 'gulag of our times'. Since 2004, the US military have put in place several sets of procedures to allegedly subject prisoner detention to some sort of judicial review. As part of this, military commissions have been established at Guantánamo to prosecute detainees for violations of, *inter alia,* the laws of war. Although there are great uncertainties about which laws actually apply to the Gitmo proceedings, the commissions apply and rely on jurisprudence by international criminal courts. Arguably, the military commissions therefore seek legitimacy through the system of international criminal law and the international judicial system generally. In order to explore further how the international is brought into play in legitimacy battles over the Guantánamo military commissions, this paper focuses on how human rights NGOs engage in international forum shopping as legal strategy in their work at Guantánamo. While using the legitimacy of international law, the paper argues that human rights NGOs engage in work to delegitimize the military commissions and focus on defence rights, due process and the rule of law. As human rights NGOs have been central to the development of international criminal justice, the paper offers comparative insight on their elaborate roles in the international judicial system and how human rights NGOs function to legitimise or delegitimise the role of legal punishment in response to cosmopolitan dilemmas.

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CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND THE MEDIA IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

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Public needs to be informed about the work of the judiciary, and about the outcome and course of the criminal proceedings, especially when it comes to serious crimes, and crimes committed by public figures. On the other hand, defendants have rights which must not be violated by inadequate reporting. The balance between timely and complete information for the public and respect for the rights of defendants ought to be achieved, and also freedom of expression with the smooth progress of the criminal proceedings. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to present the normative framework regulating this area in Serbia, and also to present the practice of the European Court of Human Rights relating to the articles 6 and 10 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. The paper concludes with some recommendations for the improvement of the practice in the Republic of Serbia.

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DOES LAY PARTICIPATION IN COURT AFFECT THE PERCEPTION OF STATEMENT CREDIBILITY AND SUSPECT CREDIBILITY? INSIGHTS FROM AN EMPIRICAL STUDY WITH SWISS CRIMINAL LAW JUDGES

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The study of interpersonal perception of statements and lie detection has been an important part of criminal justice research. Laypersons are involved in these activities. This contribution draws the attention to lay participation in court that exists in different variations all over the world. In Switzerland as in other countries, everyday citizens participate as lay judges predominantly joining professional judges in mixed tribunals. In the present study, I investigate the effect of legal education and court experience - the two major criteria that differentiate lay judges from professional judges - on the perception of statement credibility and suspect credibility. The analysis is based on data of 510 Swiss criminal law judges that was collected with a written survey. In this survey, judges evaluated a suspect and his statement based on the actual written record of his first investigative interview conducted by the police. In Switzerland as in other countries such as France and the Netherlands, written records of pre-trial proceedings might be used as evidence in court; therefore, they are important elements in criminal trials. The findings suggest that court experience determines the perception of statement credibility; in contrast, legal education and court experience did not affect the assessment of suspect credibility. In sum, the study indicates that civic participation changes the evaluation of the story told and hence, the outcome of the decision-making process. The results are discussed in terms of different forms of knowledge as well as of legitimacy of criminal law proceedings. Furthermore, references are made to current political discussions on civic participation in criminal trials.

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DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THREE DUTCH CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES

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How do police officers, prosecutors and judges view the criminal justice system? About half of Dutch police officers have low confidence in the criminal justice system. Police officers complain that it is impossible to tackle crime and disorder, because as they believe, prosecutors and judges are often letting them down. This PhD research compares views on criminal justice in the main criminal justice agencies (police, prosecution and court) in The Netherlands. How different are the views police officers, prosecutors and judges express on criminal justice in general, and three procedural stages in particular (pre-trial detention, conviction and sentencing)? A few explanations can be given for differences. An overview is given of the different values, perspectives and ways of reasoning that define police work, the functioning of the prosecution service and the courts. What role is played by (a.o.) due process and crime control values, different penalty goals and the relationships (or tensions) between them? The final question this research tries to answer is about the impact that different and sometimes conflicting attitudes towards criminal justice in these criminal justice agencies have on police work, the functioning of the prosecution service and the courts. The research methods used: interviews and a questionnaire.

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KEEPING IT REAL: EXPLORING GIRLS' AND YOUNG WOMEN'S SUBSTANCE USE NARRATIVES

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Narratives are a powerful qualitative methodology that inspire the criminological imagination (Presser and Sandberg, 2015). When reflective of social, structural and cultural factors, including gendered perspectives, narrative methodologies contribute much to the criminological theory base (Fleetwood 2015; Miller et al 2015). This paper draws on the narrative accounts of justice-involved girls and young women in the UK and USA to explore their use of (primarily) alcohol and marijuana. Counter-hegemonic story telling (hooks, 1989) provides a useful analytic framework for understanding the narratives as resistance to patriarchal imagery about how girls and young women should behave and live their lives and, in particular, to accounts of female delinquency and violence as unusual, unfeminine or non-agentic. We explore the ways in which young females construct stories about the dynamic aspects of substance use and the role it plays or has played in their lives, including choosing to start, to enjoy, and perhaps, to stop. An understanding of these dynamics should prove helpful to models and practices of desistance and recovery among young people.

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ROMANI GIRLS IN THE YOUTH COURT: THE YOUTH JUSTICE MAGISTRATES' PERSPECTIVES

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In this paper, we will focus on delinquent Romani girls who appear before the Youth Court in Belgium. In our previous work based on judicial court files analysis we have argued that although these girls only represent a small share of the Belgian Youth Court population, they stand out because of their specific profile. Youth justice professionals perceive them as hardly approachable and as untreatable. The question of approachability is linked to the closed character of Roma communities, which results in a lack of information on the girl's identity, age and social context. The problem of untreatability is linked to the language barrier, the lack of questioning of property offences and the perceived negative influence of the family/community. These factors are seen as important obstacles hindering a constructive intervention, which results in a predictable and dual reaction of the Youth Court (De Bus & Nuytiens, 2016). Drawing on interviews with juvenile judges and with magistrates of the Public Prosecutor's Office we will elaborate on this topic. While in the first paper we mainly focused on how the Romani girls were described in the case files by policemen, social workers and psychiatrists, in the current paper we will focus on the perspective of the decision-makers. First, we will explore their perceptions and opinions with regard to these girls and their contexts. Second, we will discuss how they deal with these girls and which reactions they consider as (in)appropriate. The results will be linked to the ambivalent position of these girls in the system, referring to the thin line between victim and offender.

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CRITICS: ANDREA GIMENEZ SALINAS (MADRID), EDWARD KLEEMANS (AMSTERDAM), KLAUS VON LAMPE (NEW YORK)

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Aim of the session is to present and discuss the Routledge book 'Organised crime in European businesses'. The editors (Ernesto U. Savona, Michele Riccardi and Giulia Berlusconi) and the authors will briefly present book objectives and contents, while three discussants -Andrea Gimenez Salinas (Instituto de Ciencias Forenses y de la Seguridad, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid), Edward Kleemans (VU University Amsterdam), and Klaus von Lampe (John Jay College of Criminal Justice) - will provide a critical review. Some of the authors will be present as well. The book studies the involvement of criminal groups in the legitimate economy, bridging the gap between organised crime and money laundering research. Current studies lack an analysis of organised crime infiltration in legal businesses in terms of purposes, methods, targeted territories and economic sectors. This book aims at filling this gap. It provides an in-depth analysis of the laundering and infiltration process based on case studies collected in eight EU countries including Finland, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. It is organised in four parts. Part I explores the infiltration into legitimate businesses to conceal and facilitate illicit trafficking. Part II examines the infiltration to develop fraud schemes. Part III focuses on the infiltration to control the territory and influence policymakers. Part IV discusses the impact of criminal infiltration on the European legal economy, and suggests how the main results of the study could be translated into practical risk-assessment instruments at the disposal of practitioners, public and private organisations to improve the prevention of money laundering and criminal infiltration. This book is an ideal resource for students and academics in the fields of criminology, economics/finance, and sociology, as well as private sector practitioners, public officials and policy makers.

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SEX TRAFFICKING AGAINST THE BACKDROP OF ORGANISED CRIME

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Unstable circumstances in the individual, interpersonal and wider social sphere lead to an increased vulnerability of foreign as well as domestic women and men, which can be utilised by perpetrators of sexual exploitation through obvious or subtle means of coercion (cf. Helferrich et al. 2010: 61 ff.; KOK 2011: 22ff., BKA 2014: 5, 7). The perpetrators are often part of a more complex structure, as can be deduced by the necessary work-sharing and the sheer amount of accompanying and logistical crimes linked to it (cf. BKA 2014: 5; Maihold 2011: 11ff.). Simultaneously, the police data for Germany suggests on average less than two suspects per preliminary investigation (Ø 1,66 TV/EV, calculation based on BKA Bundeslagebilder Menschenhandel 2004-2014). The existing difficulty of proving sex trafficking as defined by § 232 of the German penal code (StGB) within the legal system seems to contribute to the low number of detected organised groups of perpetrators. The limited insights of the victims into the network structures of the perpetrators and their consequently less significant statements are further contributing factors to the difficulties of uncovering the organised crime structures involved in sex trafficking. The phenomenon of complex structures in sex trafficking is met with a multi-disciplinary approach in the German-Austrian cooperative research project PRIMSA (prevention and intervention of sex trafficking). This presentation will incorporate first findings on the organised structures of sex trafficking, as well as the dependence of perpetrator strategies on the nationalities of victims and offenders alike and the existing difficulties of the criminal proceedings in the area of human trafficking for sexual exploitation.

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HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOR THE PURPOSE OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION: FINDINGS ON SUCCESFUL POLICING IN GERMANY

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Nowadays, trafficking in human beings is a major crime problem. Intensive migration movements increase the risk to become a victim of this offence. Because of this, the question arises, which strategies can be used to effectively prevent and combat human trafficking. Not only political solutions are needed to prevent human trafficking but also adequate police investigation strategies. For this, more empirical data are necessary regarding the process of human trafficking and the way, police can effectively cope with this type of crime. Knowledge about the victims of human trafficking can be retrieved from previous studies. Up to now, only few studies have focused on the perpetrators of trafficking. These studies mainly concentrate on demographic factors. Information about the modus operandi of recruitment, the forms of trafficking victims and the forms of exploitation of the victims is rare. Hence, the German- Austrian joint research project ,,Prevention and Intervention in Human Trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation", which is financed by the German ministry for science and technology and the Austrian federal ministry for traffic, innovation and technology, has a focus on research questions regarding the perpetrators. It also asks to successful strategies of police and judicial work. In the presentation, findings on interviews with experts (mainly specialised police officers), on interviews with perpetrators and on an analyses of 500 police files will be presented. These findings show that there is no dominant perpetrator group. Instead, one can find different groups with different modus operandi. In addition, the findings show the influence of different emphases for example in form of subject focused commissariats or specialised prosecution offices. It is also necessary to have knowledge of traumatized witnesses and to have sufficient knowledge about the strategies of the perpetrators (eg voodoo, Loverboy).

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THEORISING CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE: THE INTERSECTIONS OF GENDER AND AGE

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This paper draws on empirical research and feminist influenced thinking to stimulate theorising of child sexual abuse. A number of interesting gender dimensions emerged from the findings of research that focussed on the needs of and support for families of child sexual abuse. Most striking was the tendency towards the reproduction of traditional stereotypical expectations around non-abusing parental roles and responsibilities as manifested in how children are protected and supported in the family environment. These observations provoke food for thought for feminist criminology and victimology. This paper uses the findings from this research in the context of intersectionalities theorising and further, as a springboard for emergent theory on child sexual abuse. It confronts some awkward questions, contradictions and dilemmas for a feminist approach to child sexual abuse. It tentatively explores the potential of a gender-wise mode of working with non-abusers which may be more conducive to supporting the needs of child victims of sexual abuse. With a specific focus on gender and age, the paper proposes an intersectional feminist approach to child sexual abuse.

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SPANISH CRIMINAL POLICY MODEL IN GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

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Gender-based violence against women is a usual topic related to Victimology and Gender. This paper is focused in knowing the effectiveness of criminal and procedural reforms in gender-based violence approved during the last decade in Spain. In this research we are interested on studying whether the norm has been effective. This indicates if the prohibition norm is being fulfilled, or if was possible to have reacted properly to the non-performance of the norm by means of enforcement law. From a qualitative and quantitative methodology we can affirm that in general terms, the Spanish Criminal Policy Model in gender-based violence is effective since most of the resources have been activated. However, all the resources are not working appropriately. The educational one for example has not been sufficiently developed yet.

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FINGER OF BLAME: THE INFLUENCE OF MALE SEXUAL AROUSAL ON VICTIM BLAMING IN THE CASE OF RAPE

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In cases of sexual violence victim blaming remains an especially prominent issue. A factor that might help explain the high rates of victim blaming in these cases is sexual arousal. Previous research has shown that sexual arousal may remain or even be evoked in healthy individuals in the face of sexual violence. Sexual arousal may alter people's judgments and decisions concerning sexually violent incidents in ways that benefit perpetrators and hurt victims. However, the influence that sexual arousal may exert on victim blaming has never been investigated. Therefore, the present study sought to examine the effects of sexual arousal on victim blaming in a rape case scenario. The author argues that sexual arousal will increase victim blaming because it leads to decreased perceptions of severity of the rape incident as a result of the shared visceral state of sexual arousal between observer and perpetrator. A total of N = 165 heterosexual adult men participated in the present study. Differing levels of sexual arousal were induced by presenting participants with either a sexually explicit or neutral video. After viewing the video, participants were presented with a female rape scenario in the form of a short story. Finally, questionnaires assessing participants' levels of victim blaming, assignments of victim responsibility, and perceived severity of the incident were administered. The results demonstrate that sexual arousal ($p = .03$, $R^2 = .02$) and perceptions of low incidence severity ($p < .001$, $R^2 = .26$) significantly increase victim blaming. In addition, low severity perceptions significantly predicted increases in victim responsibility ($p < .001$, $R^2 = .23$). However, perceptions of severity did not mediate the relationship between sexual arousal and victim blaming. These results indicate that sexual arousal and perceptions of low incident severity may significantly contribute to victim blaming behavior in cases of sexual violence.

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THE CRIMINALIZATION OF STALKING IN THE EU MEMBER STATES: NEW TRENDS AND PRACTICES

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This paper focuses on a “new” crime that is typically seen as a form of gender-based violence, namely stalking. In my presentation - *The criminalization of stalking in the EU Member States: New trends and practices* - I will take stock of the manner in which the European countries have incorporated the crime in their criminal laws. I will describe the recent increase in countries that have criminalized the conduct and those that are on the verge of doing so, the different legal definitions they have adopted, and international developments related to the criminalization of stalking. Against the backdrop of victimological theories and empirical studies, I will analyse the positive and negative trends that can be discerned and discuss the pros and cons of a gender-sensitive approach in developing anti-stalking laws.

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THE RECALL OF THE ALTERNATIVE MEASURES IN ITALY: MISLEADING FEARS AND REAL SUCCESS

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One of the main obstacle to a larger implementation of the alternative sanctions instead of prison is the never ending opposition of the public opinion to the idea that an offender could spent time in the outside society before the end of his/her prison sentence. Offenders are continuously considered dangerous even if the competent authority doesn't think so and decide for the application of home detention or probation. Moreover, media tend to give emphasis only to the reduced number of negative experiences in which the probationer or the offender in home detention breaches the Court prescriptions or commits a new crime and comes back to prison, while avoid to inform about all the positive case in which the measure is completed without creating any kind of problems or posing any risk to the outside society. The Authors, by presenting local and national data concerning the recall trend in Italy in the last ten years -2005-2015 (with a special attention to the reasons of the recall itself: new crime, breach of the Court prescriptions, new sentence for an old crime) and comparing them with the huge number of the community measures that have not been recalled during the years, aim to highlight how much unfounded are critics against the use of alternative sanctions as elements that increase insecurity in the society, to conclude - on the contrary - that they are the only one efficient chance of re-socialization for people who committed a crime.

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EXPLORING WOMEN'S COMPLIANCE WITH COMMUNITY ORDERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES: LEARNING FROM PRACTITIONERS, SERVICE USERS AND MAGISTRATES

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Ensuring that community sentencing options address (and are responsive to) the specific needs of women offenders is a key objective for the UK government. With such sentences forming the majority of punishments for women administered by the courts, the issue of compliance is crucial. Compliance, while a complex and multi-faceted concept, ultimately requires offenders to observe the legal requirement(s) of their order while engaging in regular supervision. Compliance also forms a key strategic priority for the newly-formed private Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs) that now manage low and medium risk women offenders in the community. Much has been written about the ability to measure compliance as it relates to women offenders, who may respond to different (and less quantifiable) interventions than men. There is continued concern that the payment-by-results basis upon which the CRCs are remunerated sits uneasily with some of the holistic, gender-responsive models that have been developed for working with women. Investigating the views and experiences of practitioners (including probation officers and keyworkers), service users (those currently serving their sentence in the community or recently finished) and magistrates across a number of research settings in London and the South West of England, this research provides a glimpse into arrangements for women in the new probation landscape. Drawing on data gathered from over seventy semi-structured interviews, it will present some of the initial findings which once again highlight the importance of discretion, persistence, creativity, relationships and gendered-responsiveness when punishing women in the community.

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THE IMPACT OF CRIMINAL PUNISHMENT

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One goal of criminal punishment is to prevent convicted persons from re-offending. The extent to which the type of sanction affects the likelihood of recidivism will be analyzed via a logistic and a cox regression. The same types of crime with factually similar conditions are not equally sanctioned at all courts in Germany. This circumstance will be used to test whether different sanctions for similar crimes produce different outcomes. On this basis, several types of offences that can theoretically be sanctioned in a number of ways, like a monetary fine or a prison sentence, will be analysed to see if, based on the same legal preconditions, different sanctions produce different recidivism rates and whether recidivism occurs at a different speed. The data for this presentation are based on the data of the German Reconviction Study. This data in turn comes from the *Bundeszentralregister* (BZR), the Federal Register of Criminal Records. Since 2007 a recidivism study for Germany has been built up by the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law in cooperation with the University of Göttingen. All offenders in Germany who received either a non-custodial sentence or who were released from prison will be examined over a time period, with an interest in looking at whether they were sentenced again. Recidivism by type of offence, sanction, number of previous convictions and demographic characteristics such as age and sex will be analysed. The data contain all convictions in Germany from 2004 to April 2014, including previous convictions of the recorded persons.

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EUROPE IN PRISONS: AN AGENDA FOR RESEARCH

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The study of imprisonment in Europe usually takes a more or less comparative approach, with particular focus on similarities and differences in terms of law, policy, penal rationalities, prison conditions and other points of interest. Often a country-specific approach is applied, in which national specialists report about the prison system, its key characteristics and developments and also on how this national system fits within a broader penal system and relates to wider developments in society. This can be called a 'prisons in Europe'-approach. In this paper, we develop a research agenda for a 'Europe in prisons' perspective. This approach shifts the attention to a somewhat different set of questions that aim to explore the multiple ways in which Europe penetrates local prison systems (e.g. what has been the impact of major European institutions such as the CPT or the ECtHR on prison policy-making and daily life in prisons throughout Europe) and how these European tendencies impact upon either third states (candidate states, states at the frontiers of Europe) or become 'exported' to other contexts (either international or supranational). The paper will draw on the findings and conclusions from a two-day workshop and will form the basis for an edited volume *Europe in Prisons,* forthcoming with Palgrave Macmillan.

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DUTY TO DISCLOSE PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS DURING INTERVIEWS FROM UNITED KINGDOM'S PERSPECTIVE: LESSONS FOR SOUTH AFRICA AFTER 20 YEARS OF DEMOCRACY

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The duty to disclose previous convictions by potential employees including ex-convicts is a world-wide problem which is not only exclusive to South Africa. Most developed European countries such as the United Kingdom have encountered such a problem in the past and have dealt effectively with such a problem. Having been successful in its solving of the problem, the United Kingdom can become a role model for other countries such as South Africa to learn from so that it can implement similar laws which will enable it to effectively deal with such an issue. So in this case South Africa must learn from the United Kingdom and reform its laws so to adequate protect all its citizens equally with discrimination of any sort. It is against this background that this paper will reflect at South Africa's steps taken in order to align itself with international standards, after 20 years of new constitutional dispensation.

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"DETERMINANTS OF PRE RADICALIZATION: HOST NATIONHOOD REJECTION AND VIOLENCE JUSTIFICATION AMONG ADOLESCENTS: BETWEEN RELIGIOUS AND SOCIO ECONOMIC EFFECTS. UPYC FRANCE".

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Based on UPYC France, a representative sample of adolescents in the province of Bouches du Rhone (Marseille), the determinants of rejection of host nationhood and justification to using violence (against police and against people of other ethnic-religious background) are looked for. Various competing explanations are taken into account: firstly, spiritual effects of a religious worldview, denomination and strong religious attachment, adherence/rejection of liberal values (belief in equality and freedom of choice), national identification, and, secondly, material effects, of SES and education of parents, neighborhood and involvement in crime. Using SEM (structural equation modeling), we find that pre radicalization is driven by a "mixed model" with spiritual variables (religious worldview, Muslim denomination, high religiosity) and material variables (deprived neighborhood and involvement in crime). Spiritual variables explain rejection of liberal values while material variable explain adverse contacts with authorities, and their combination favors hostility towards the nation and justification of violence.

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RESOCIALIZATION OF INCARCERATED OFFENDERS AND THE ROLE OF CRIMINAL PROGNOSIS BY EXPERTS

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The presentataion will discuss the problem of resocialisation of offenders in prisons and the role of prognosis of dangerousness of prisoners in this context. In Germany there is meanwhile an increasing number of prognosis of dangerousness of prisoners, especially in cases of sexual and/or violent crimes. The expert testimonies are done regularly by Forensic Psychiatrists and Forensic Psychologists, most of them don't have any experience in criminology, in parts they don't have a special training. The presentation will present data of a broad analysis of expert testimonies about the future behavior of prisoners, the calculated recidivism rate. The quality of these expertises about prognosis on the background of the profession of the experts (Psychiatrist vs. Psychologist) are discussed. There are meanwhile minimal standards of expertises about future criminal behavior, the research projekt analysed the question if these standards are respected by the experts and are there differences on the background of the profession of the expert. Which role plays the court in proofing the quality of expertises. A big part of the prognosis are negative for the prisoner, he is seen dangerousness by the experts and they suggest that he should not be released. International Research shows meanwhile clearly that many prognosis come to the end the incarcerated person is dangerousnes, but the recidivism rate in violent and dagerous crimes is low if these prisoners are released, so called false positive prognosis. The presentation presents results about differences in the outcome of the prognosis in comparison with the profession of the expert and the quality of the prognosis. Are psychiatrists more restrictive than psychologists. The results are discussed on the background of political motivation and the attitude of the public about the topic (punitiveness). Suggestions for changing the situation are presented. How should expert prognosis be done to have better and more valid results, which role play financial aspects, the courts and the public. How can prognosis help to structure the resocialisation programs in prisons, how is the cooperation with the prison officials.

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DUTCH POLICE STRATEGIES TROUBLESOME YOUTH GROUPS COMPARED

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In 2012 the Dutch National Police started a national programme with the aim to identify effective police strategies in dealing with violence and antisocial behavior in neighborhoods. One of the aspects of this programme is a PhD research project about troublesome youth groups which are responsible for different kinds of antisocial and criminal activities, like threatenings of citizens and bulgaries. The main goal of this research project is to understand and compare different strategies that local police units are using to deal with troublesome youth groups. In what way are they examples of good policing? In this research it is assumed that good policing is not the same as effective policing. That is why an alternative theoretical framework, a problem-oriented police, has been applied. This framework is based on Goldstein (1979:1990) and a number of aspects that Terpstra (2010) presumes to be the social mandate of the police.

Research design

The findings in this research are based on three case studies. Each study was conducted in a period of three months. The case study included observations and the researcher carried out interviews with key actors: policemen and -women, partners with whom the police collaborate and residents of the neighborhoods.

Results

The results will be presented during the oral presentation. Attention will be paid to different aspects of a problem-oriented police, for example the extent to which the police is making a true problem analysis and the ratio between a preventive and a reactive approach (whether or not based on that analysis). Another aspect which will be pointed out is whether police strategies contribute to acceptance of and trust in the police.

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KNOWLEDGE OF SPACE: POLICE ACCESS ON URBAN LANDSCAPES

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Question: The definition of crime hot spots and problem places is part of everyday police work and enables police action in the streets. Except crime statistics processed in crime maps and specific data banks, it remains unclear on what empirical or non-empirical basis police is able to define such areas in the city. In this context, this contribution addresses the question of the production and reproduction of commonly shared meanings of local spaces in different police precincts and their effects on police action.
Method: I report findings from extensive participant observations of police patrols in several neighborhoods characterized by varying degrees of social disadvantage and minority populations as well as in-depth interviews with police officers.
Results: Results show a high relevance of incorporated, latent knowledge of everyday life that is particularly associated with sociodemographic structures of places, streets and neighborhoods as well as police officers' individual experiences of tension and danger. Among other things, everyday knowledge is commonly shared by legitimating myths reflecting risk potentials for routine police action.
Conclusion: The results raise the general question of knowledge production enabling police access on urban landscapes and point to the need of further research.

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‘HAMMERING THE RED BLOBS’: POLICING AND PREJUDICE DURING THE 2011 ENGLISH RIOTS

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The paper presents findings from a qualitative study of policing and partnership during the 2011 English riots. A primary aim was to understand why disorder occurred in some locations outside London, but not others. Methods included 45 depth interviews, with police and practitioners in two cities, and analysis of a range of documentary data and social statistics. A case study approach was selected for its ability to capture context, recognising that policing rarely takes place in a vacuum. Key findings relate to how stereotypes of ‘would-be’ rioters influenced the policing response and, consequently, who was involved, how and where. These stereotypes were informed by the immediate context of how riots elsewhere were being reported and the longer-term context of police-community relations locally, which were characterised by repressive policing of poor black and mixed race men thought to be involved in gangs. This prejudice meant that officers abandoned their training on crowd psychology and negotiated management, to focus instead on tactics of control. At the first sign of disorder, the police set out to ‘hammer the red blobs’. The ‘white blobs’, or the ‘goodies’, were otherwise protected in the commercial centre for ‘business as usual’.

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TURKISH JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM AND TRENDS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY OVER THE LAST DECADE

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As located between Europe and the Middle East, Turkey is important geopolitically with a population of over 78 million. 1 out of every 4 people is under the age of 15 and the median age is 31. Turkey has mostly youth population and as projections demonstrated this trend will go on at least for 3 decades (TSI, 2015). Like the other countries who have young generations majority in their age pyramid Turkey is also experiencing some of the social phenomenon issues such as education, unemployment and juvenile delinquency. Although Turkey has a Juvenile Law since the end of 1970's, after becoming part of The Convention on the Rights of Children in 1994, the country had some significant reforms on Juvenile Justice System and as a result of this metamorphosis The Child Protection Law entered into force in 2005. This research is aimed to focus on Turkish Juvenile Justice System and observe the trends in Juvenile Delinquency in Turkey over the last decade with a statistical analyze by using the "Judicial Statistics and Prison Statistics" which is collected by the Ministry of Justice and published by the Turkish Statistical Institute. The preliminary results of the analysis indicates that the total number of juveniles who convicted and received into juvenile prison and reformatory is decreased among mentioned years. Rates of thievery among juveniles have increased, while the homicide and robbery rates dropped. The reformation of Turkish Juvenile Justice System has a significant positive impact on the best interest of the children who face with justice system regardless of being victim, witness or defendant.

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JUVENILE JUSTICE IN PORTUGAL: HOW ARE SELF-REPORT STUDIES MEASURING UP TO OFFICIAL DELINQUENCY ESTIMATES

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This paper empirically discusses the evolution and status of the self-report method in assessing delinquent behavior in Portugal. This paper addresses the methodological criticisms of self-report research and the question of the consistency between self-reported data and official estimates of delinquent behavior in the context of a particular national setting. We review the specific methodological criticisms of self-report delinquency research and the validity and reliability of self-report measures. Using a particular national setting and data from samples of youngsters, we seek to review and compare findings of previous self-report research in Portugal with official data. Have self-report measures been reflective of delinquent involvement? How have any discrepancies between to the two types of delinquency data evolved? The frequency and seriousness of self-reported delinquent behavior are analyzed for differences among several socio-demographic and socio-economic over time. These data are then compared with data on self-reported police contacts and with data found in police and court records.

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DELINQUENCY AND VICTIMIZATION AMONG CHILDREN IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA - RESEARCH RESULTS FORM ISRD - 3 (INTERNATIONAL SELF-REPORTED DELINQUENCY STUDY - 3)

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Delinquency and victimization among children are issues that are attractive for many researchers worldwide. Researchers often note that official data sources (official statistics) do not show the real figure of delinquency and victimization. Therefore, there is an additional way i.e. surveys for gathering more accurate data on delinquency and victimization, Despite certain disadvantages of this type of surveys, they can provide more accurate image of the delinquency and victimization mostly among children who are the target group of respondents. Often self-reported delinquency surveys are combined with victim surveys as in the case with the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD- 3). In this regard, the subject of this paper is related to delinquency and victimization among children from primary and secondary schools, with the aim to present the initial results from the international survey conducted in the Republic of Macedonia in 2014 (part of - ISRD-3) regarding these aspects. The main focus of the paper is on the prevalence of delinquency and victimization among children from two cities in the Republic of Macedonia (Skopje and Kumanovo) and more important, the rate of reporting the victimization by children to the police. In addition, there will be presented the results from the analysis about the connection between children delinquency and victimisation and the possibile victim-offender overlap. The sample of the study encompasses 1239 pupils aged 13-15(16) from 24 schools (primary and secondary) in two largest municipalities Skopje and Kumanovo. The field data collection was conducted in the period April - December 2014. For data collection and data analysis, the following methodological instruments were applied: self-report juvenile delinquency survey and victimization survey as a technique and a structured questionnaire as a research instrument filled in by the pupils electronically (offline) on Fluid surveys.

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STUDY OF FACTORS FOSTERING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY (PILOT STUDY)

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The Pilot Study of “Study of Factors Fostering Juvenile Delinquency” was conducted with initiative and involvement of LEPL Center for Crime Prevention of Ministry of Justice of Georgia, Analytical Department at Ministry of Justice of Georgia and EU “Supporting Criminal Justice System Reform in Georgia” and research company ACT (Analysis and Consulting Team).The Pilot Study constitutes first stage of the research project “Study of Factors Fostering Juvenile Delinquency” which consists of both quantitative and qualitative methods. The project stressed the importance to conduct pilot qualitative research, in order to identify each of the possible factors, which cause juvenile delinquency. Moreover, to determine recommendations for further research(es) and develop quantitative research instrument/structured questionnaire.It should be emphasized that the above-mentioned research report includes methodology of the pilot study, main findings - analysis of the factors fostering juvenile delinquency and methodological recommendations for further research(es).The given pilot study was conducted with initiative and involvement of LEPL Center for Crime Prevention of Ministry of Justice of Georgia, project of Analytical Department at Ministry of Justice of Georgia and EU “Supporting Criminal Justice System Reform in Georgia”. The study was conducted by research company - ACT.
The study was financially supported by EU project.

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THE JUVENILE CRIME DROP IN THE NETHERLANDS: IN SEARCH OF POTENTIAL EXPLANATIONS

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From 2007 police census data show a sharp decrease in the number of suspects of crime among juveniles aged 12 to 25 years old in the Netherlands. How to explain this decrease remains unclear. Constructionist theories suggest that changes in police census data are fully explained by changes in the law enforcement system. Normative theories argue that changes in police data can be explained by demographic, social or economic trends. In this study, we systematically explored the (inter)national literature for macro factors that could explain changes in juvenile crime. Next, in an empirical case study of the city of Amsterdam, we explored which of these macro factors relate to changes over time in the number of juvenile suspects of crime and the types of crime they were suspected of. Our results indicate that the decrease in police registered juvenile crime in Amsterdam should be explained by multiple factors. Some of these factors concern policy investments (such as focus on school drop-out and targeted law enforcement), other factors relate to socialdemographic developments which appeared coincidentally.

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FEMALE AND MALE JUVENILE PRISONERS: INMATE CODES AND INMATE VIOLENCE

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In 1958 Sykes described the deprivation for a male population of a high security prison. Some years later Giallombardo (1966) did a similar research on a female prison population. She distinguished the pains of imprisonment for her sample likewise. Regardless of time, space, and security levels, the existence of the pains of imprisonment was proven in recent surveys for male and female juveniles in Germany as well. Not only the deprivation, but also importation is being discussed as a cause for the existence of an inmate code. An interrelation for both, male and female, is recognisable between inmate codes and violence. Nevertheless, there is a lack of longitudinal research on this topic. Therefore, this paper aims at the question, if attitudes towards the inmate code predict inmates´ future violent behaviour and vice versa. Furthermore, the impact of the prison environment is examined. Data is based on a longitudinal study of male and female juveniles incarcerated in juvenile correctional facilities in Germany. Questionnaires measure self-reported violent behaviour, attitudes towards the inmate code, and the prison environment. A structural equation modelling is conducted to examine the overall relations.

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FACTOR STRUCTURE AND PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE PRISON ADJUSTMENT QUESTIONNAIRE FOR YOUNG MALE OFFENDERS

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The Prison Adjustment Questionnaire (PAQ) measures inmate self-perceptions of adjustment problems in prison and has been useful for adult prisoners. The present study examined the factor structure and psychometric properties of the PAQ in a sample of young male prisoners in Portugal. A three-principal factor solution matching the original external, internal, and physical factors fitted the data best, accounting for 51% of the variance. Internal consistency for the three factors and total score ranged from .56 to .82, and two-month test-retest reliability ranged from .51 to .60. External problems at entry in prison predicted prisoner disciplinary infractions after one and three months. Scores on the other scales upon arrival predicted inmate current and future mental health symptoms. Despite limitations, the results suggest that the PAQ is psychometrically sound with young offenders and, therefore, may help in identifying juveniles with increased risk and needs during imprisonment.

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PRISON ARCHITECTURE - PRISONERS' PERCEPTIONS OF PRISON ENVIRONMENT

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Interactions and relationships between prisoners as well as between staff and prisoners usually are considered as factors most influential on prison climate. However, the overall institutional atmosphere does not exclusively depend on the social climate. Further factors such as the exterior and interior design of prisons play a decisive role in shaping the prison experience as well. However, since prison architecture almost entirely focusses on security and order, prisoners primarily have to deal with the close confines of prison and its large concrete walls, bars, watchtowers and barbed wire fences. The Cologne study "Violence and suicide in juvenile prisons" includes this specific perspective on prison climate and asks the following question: How do prisoners perceive the prison environment? The research project surveyed 882 male and 269 female prisoners from 12 juvenile prisons in Germany in order to explore their perceptions of their prison. With the help of a questionnaire the prisoners were asked to rate the prison climate both within the prison building and of the prison's outdoor area. This paper presents the prisoners' perception and displays significant distinctions between the prisons under study. Additionally, there will be an investigation whether the prisoners` perceptions distinguish between prisons with high and low levels of deprivation.

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A SHORT LONGITUDINAL EXPLORATION OF PRISONERS' EXPERIENCE OF INCARCERATION: WHO SHALL FLOURISH?

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Mental health is paramount to the full participation of individuals in our society. A healthy individual "realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community" (World Health Organization, 2010). Human flourishing is a desirable outcome as it leads to improved psychophysical health, reduced days of work lost, lower health risks, and lower utilization of health-care services (Huppert and So, 2013; Keyes, 2007). However, this is not the case for prisoners. Prisoners' experiences of incarceration are painful and traumatic, can lead to the development of further mental health issues and, in some cases, self-harm and suicide (Møller et al., 2007). Flourishing happens only in certain limited conditions, for example, where prisons are more humane, and/or where prisoners can attend to activities which increase their self-esteem and self-efficacy (see for example, Bilby et al., 2013; Liebling and Assisted by Arnold, 2004). This paper draws on a short longitudinal study of a local Cat B prison of England to answer the following: What does it mean to flourish within a prison environment? what are the psychosocial factors and dymanics which foster or hinder the process of human flourishing in prison?

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POLICING AND POLICE IN ONE HAND: THE NECESSITY OF ONE BRUSSELS METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE

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After the Paris terroristic attacks and the Brussels Airport and metro attacks, the political debate on the organisation of the Brussels police force exploded again. This is not a new topic in Belgium. With 19 Mayors steering 19 different Brussels Dutch-speaking and French-speaking municipalities that are divided in 6 local police 'zones' and not one overall director or Police Crime Commissioner, or, so to speak 'a super Mayor for Brussel 19' fragmentation, malfunctioning, limited information sharing and political conflicts became almost constitutive elements of this metropolises. Some even blame our capital for negligence in this regard, keeping old structure alive and so creating safe havens and hiding places for radicalised youngsters, ex Syria fighters and hard core terrorists (from Belgium or France). We explore the recent Bill on restructuring Brussels police force into one unified police system, combining pros and cons from an academic perspective (urban regime analysis and governance studies) and from a political and practical angle. What exactly is this police reorganisation (coming from Flanders) Bill about? Why do French political parties refuse? What are French Brussels liberals and socialist divided about? We conclude with the statement that, like in other EU metropolises, Brussels capital not only needs one COP oriented Brussels police service, but also its municipal leadership in one hand combining as well Brussels 19 as all other policing issues, so that social care, prevention and law enforcement are just building blocks of one integral (security) policy.

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HOW THE PARIS TERRORISTS' ATTACKS IN 2015 HAVE CHANGE- OR NOT- POLICING STRATEGIES IN FRANCE

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Social scientists who are working on the French National police forces and on the French security policies have known for a while the main characteristics of this system: these national forces are supposed to follow central policies and to control the citizens rather to serve them (Monjardet, 1995). Many critics have underlined the limits of such a centralized organization, with priorities set by the national government: a widening gap between the Police officers and the population; a permanent dissatisfaction with strategies built from Paris without local public participation; a hierarchy central found of New Public Management, with little autonomy for the rank police officers. But these critics often come with comments on the advantages of such a centralized social system: French police chiefs often shed the light on the capabilities of this kind of organization to face big threatens, to coordinate a high number of officers and a huge amount of information, and to keep the deviant population under a tough control. The Paris terrorists' attacks of 2015 have shown new limits of these policing structures. The lack of police officers with links with the communities, the need to wait orders from the central level, the competition between services, among other causes, have led to some failures before, during and after the attacks. We will examine what part of these failures are due to the centralized system and how the French police organization uses this event to reform -or not- its way of acting.

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COMMUNITY POLICING IN A NATIONALIZED POLICE FORCE: A STUDY ON THE LOCAL TEAMS IN THE NETHERLANDS' NATIONAL POLICE FORCE

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In the Netherlands in January 2013 the new National Police force was introduced. One of the major aims of the 2013 police reform was that despite the new and highly centralized organization of the new force, the police should have a strong local position. To realize this, at the local level new police teams were introduced. To make the police more 'robust and decisive', it was also decided that the new local police teams should be much larger, have more officers and operate in larger territories. Now, more than 3½ years after the start of the National Police, it is time to ask to what extent these new local teams are effective in realizing the aim of locally embedded police. This presentation concentrates on the main findings of a recent study of six of these local police teams, both in urban and rural areas. One of the main questions of this study was if and how these new police team realize the ambitions of community oriented policing, a notion that has been very important over the past 20 years in the Netherlands. This study shows that in practice the aim of a strong local position of the police teams is hard to realize. In many respects the distance between the police and citizens became much larger. For citizens it is more difficult to contact the police. Many police stations were closed and opening hours reduced. Citizens are stimulated not to come to the office but to report incidents mainly by computer. Patrol officers face problems to patrol in remote rural areas because of the large distances. In addition, because the police teams are so large (on average they have about 150 officers) it proves very difficult to manage these teams. Because there are much more officers in each team, the traditional strong relations between the officers often became much weaker.

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VIRTUAL BURGLARY: EXPLORING THE POTENTIAL OF VIRTUAL REALITY TO STUDY BURGLARY IN ACTION

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Question. This article explores the potential of virtual reality to study burglary by measuring user responses on the subjective, physiological and behavioral levels. Furthermore, it examines the influence of individual dispositions, such as sensation seeking and self-control, on behavior during a virtual burglary event.
Methods. Participants, male university undergraduates (N=77), could freely move around a virtual neighborhood wearing a virtual reality headset and using a game controller, and were instructed to burgle one of the houses in the neighborhood. Participant movement, items stolen from the house, and heart rate were recorded throughout the burglary event. Individual dispositions were measured before, and subjective user responses were measured after, the event. Additionally, we experimentally varied whether there was an alarm sounding, and participants' beliefs about the chance of getting caught (deterrence).
Results. Participants reacted subjectively to the burglary event by reporting high levels of presence in the virtual environment and physiologically by showing increased heart rates. In terms of behavior, high deterrence resulted in fewer items being stolen and a shorter burglary. Furthermore, sensation seekers stole more valuable items, while participants high in conscientiousness stole fewer items.
Conclusions. The results suggest that virtual environments have substantial potential for studying criminal behavior.

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RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY TARGET SELECTION: AN ANALYSIS USING GOOGLE MAPS

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Residential burglars are said to rationally consider target selection in two steps. In the first stage, burglars select a suitable area from within a city, and in the second stage a specific residential unit is selected from a set of alternatives for victimisation (Bernasco & Nieuwbeerta, 2005). Previous research has primarily focused on the first stage, using large spatial units of analysis such as neighbourhoods. Consequently, quantitative research assessing the second stage of the hierarchal process are a rarity. The primary aim of this study is therefore to establish to what extent residential burglary target selection is dependent on the physical attributes of residential homes and their immediate surrounding area. Secondly, we aim to assess the worthiness of using Google Street View (GSV) as a tool of Systematic Social Observation (SSO). This study uses GSV to collect unique property-level data on burglarised and non-burglarised residential homes in The Hague, the Netherlands. Clustered conditional logistic regression modelling is used to test whether attributes of these dwellings effect the likelihood of them being victimised. The results indicate that burglars consider the ease of escape from a property when selecting a target, as well as the extent to which the dwelling is accessible, and open to surveillance from neighbours and passers-by. There is no evidence to suggest that indications of resident wealth effect the likelihood of victimisation. The experience of using GSV as a tool for SSO is encouraging for researchers interested in collecting rich, micro-level data both in the field of residential burglary, but also for those interested in other acts of deviance that occur in public spaces.

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"SEEING DISORDER": THE DIVERGENCE BETWEEN SURVEY-BASED AND OBSERVATION-BASED DISORDER MEASUREMENT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES FOR THE ANALYSIS OF NEIGHBORHOOD PROCESSES

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Disorder has a central position in theories of communities and crime, yet its impact in empirical studies is dependent, among other things, on measurement. Using data from a recent community survey linked to systematic social observations in neighborhoods in two German cities, we investigate the bias in disorder perceptions by survey respondents relative to results from systematic observation, and ask how this bias translates into explanatory models of neighbourhood social capital. As has been shown in previous studies, we assume that ethnic diversity has a key role in explaining a biased perception of disorder by respondents, hinting at the symbolic meanings of disorder for more generalized uneasiness and fear. The analyses are based on a survey of N = 6500 respondents in N = 140 small neighborhoods, the systematic social observations cover N = 3000 street segments in these neighborhoods.

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GRAFFITI AS A SIGN OF URBAN DEGRADATION?

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Graffiti constitute interventions in public space that depending on their kind and content are characterized 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 there are significant social changes in recent years that are mainly related to the financial crisis and massive immigration. These changes have affected the city of Athens which, because of its status as capital of the country, receives the largest part of social problems. 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 type and quantity of graffiti in central areas of Athens and in consideration of any connection with the other caracteristics of their deterioration, such as abandoned houses, closed shops, garbage in the streets, public drug use, illegal prostitution and illegal trade.

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HOW BIG DATA HELPS US GAIN UNDERSTANDING CRIME PATTERNS: THE POTENTIAL UTILITY OF GEO-LOCATED SOCIAL NETWORK SERVICE DATA FOR CRIME PREDICTION RESEARCH

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From the perspective of environmental criminology, criminal activities are understood as the consequence of the interactions between individuals and the physical and social characteristics of places where people live, work and travel. Although the dynamic interactions of such factors have been discussed theoretically, previous empirical research has been unable to fully capture these interactions. However, recent technological advances in the collection and analysis of large quantities of secondary data, especially Geo-located Social Network Service datasets, offer new opportunities to examine variations in space and time of the movement patterns and emotions of individuals. In this research, we consider how such data can enhance understanding of crime events and criminal situations and ultimately provide police and security agencies with potentially more effective crime prediction and prevention strategies. We also will explore the potential utility of such data in testing theories of environmental criminology, and consider the strengths and weaknesses of the available data.

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IMPROVING CRIMINOLOGICAL SURVEY RESEARCH USING AUDIO-CASI: AN OPEN SOURCE SOLUTION FOR LIMESURVEY

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Some of the general challenges of survey research are especially pronounced in the field of criminology. On the one hand, addressing privacy concerns and social desirability bias is particularly important given the usually sensitive content of the surveys. On the other hand, criminologists often deal with specific populations with literacy problems, such as prison samples. In addition, with web-based surveys becoming more and more common, motivating participants to finish a survey they started is gaining importance. Audio-enhanced computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI) helps in addressing these problems. Being able to listen to sound files of questions and answer options while proceeding through a questionnaire can increase interest in the survey, improve comprehension of survey questions and considerably lessen the burden of a self-administered interview, especially in target populations with reading difficulties. In addition, and particularly interesting for criminologists, it has been argued that ACASI reduces social desirability bias. One problem in implementing ACASI is the lack of affordable and easily accessible software solutions supporting it. This talk introduces an ACASI module for the open-source software LimeSurvey. The module supports the commonest question types, can be integrated into existing installations of LimeSurvey with only minor effort and is available free of charge.

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TESTING THE CULTURAL BACKGROUND OF THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN DETERRENCE AND MORALITY IN THE EXPLANATION OF EVERYDAY CRIME VIA MULTIPLE-GROUP MODELING

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Following the tradition of analytical sociology and Situational Action Theory (SAT), the present study focuses on the social mechanisms that relate the so-called causes of the causes–the distal determinants of moral action (Wikström et al. 2012)–with the decision to commit acts of everyday crime. In particular, we aim to empirically test the social ecological approach in relation to the interplay between personal morality and the deterrent appearance of a specific setting. With regard to opportunities for everyday crime, the question would be whether everyday crime is influenced by the special features of the places and spaces where opportunities for everyday crime emerge. Against the background of these ideas, the present study examines whether the expected mechanisms that constitute the impact of morality and deterrence on these kinds of crime can be identified in opportunities that are located in different places and that are situated in different cultural backgrounds. Empirical analyses are conducted with data collected as part of a mail survey (n=2,383) of a disproportionately layered random sample among residents of an East German city. Opportunities for everyday crime were measured via vignettes. The analytical strategy relies on multiple-group modeling by estimating the influences of the theoretically specified predictors simultaneously for different local and situational backgrounds. The results are presented and discussed with respect to theoretical and methodological aspects.

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USING CONFIGURAL FREQUENCY ANALYSIS AS A PERSON-CENTERED ANALYTIC APPROACH IN CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH

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Configural Frequency Analysis (Krauth & Lienert, 1973; Stemmler & Heine, in press) and log-linear modeling (von Eye & Mun, 2013) are presented as person-centered analytic approaches for the analysis of categorical or categorized data in multiway contingency tables. Different kinds of Configural Frequency Analysis are presented: 1) First-order Configural Frequency Analysis, which is basically the analysis of a main effects log-linear model, 2) Prediction Configural Frequency Analysis, which defines one or more dependent variables. Next to explaining the statistical background of Configural Frequency Analysis the R-package *'confreq'* (Heine, 2015) is presented, which is an easy to use tool for analyzing multiway contingency tables. The data examples are from the Erlangen-Nuremberg Development and Prevention Study (Lösel, Beelmann, Stemmler, & Jaursch, 2006, abbreviated as ENDPS). Configural Frequency Analysis broardens ones repertoire for analyzing data from quantitative criminological research.

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THE (PERCEIVED) SERIOUSNESS OF CRIME AND ITS COMPONENTS: OPENING THE BLACK BOX

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Crime seriousness is an important but poorly defined concept in criminal law and crime control policy. This presentation intends to clearly conceptualise crime seriousness for policy; assess the correspondence between the proposed specification and public perceptions of seriousness, and, having thus opened the "black box" of crime seriousness, explore the potential utility and risks of using public perceptions of seriousness in policy deliberations. Accordingly, we define crime seriousness in terms of four components, severity of crime harms, incidence of crime, incidence of crime harms and wrongfulness, which we mapped to four stages of policy, criminalisation, priority setting in crime control, sentencing policy and sentencing practice. A general population survey administered in 2014 in Belgium to 3000 Flemish residents indicates that perceptions of wrongfulness and, to a lesser extent, severity predict the perceived seriousness of crime, but without regard to incidence. These results might be interpreted as evidence of both the potential utility and risks of drawing on public perceptions of crime seriousness in policy-making decisions insomuch as they provide information about some, but not all components.

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DISTANT VOICES: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY

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Distant Voices is a project created through collaboration between the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research and Vox Liminis, a third sector organisation that works to bring creative practice to criminal justice and its reform. Distant Voices brings musicians, artists, people with convictions, their families, criminologists and the general public together to explore public understanding of punishment and reintegration related issues through the arts. In its second pilot phase (2014-2015), Distant Voices culminated in a series of open, public events whose aim was to take 1) songs that were written by prisoners as well as 2) related art forms (including crime fiction and documentary film-making) to a wider audience, in an effort to encourage a higher quality of engagement with and deliberation about these issues. This paper is based on an ethnographic study of these public events, conducted in collaboration with Vox Liminis with the aim of exploring the experience of participants. The methods included a participant observation study of the festival and a series of follow up conversations with participants in order to explore and understand better the meanings and feelings that they had during the events, and how they reflected on these experiences afterwards. The results suggest that the festival succeeded in encouraging participants to reflect deeply on their beliefs about crime related issues. The findings highlight the importance of emotions in public dialogue about punishment and reintegration, and the value of artistic and cultural events in enabling constructive affective engagement with these often contested questions.

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EXPLORING THE VIABILITY OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN POLAND THROUGH LAY PEOPLE'S VIEWS ON PUNISHMENT AND JUSTICE.

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The conference paper is based on my doctoral thesis and aims at exploring whether Poland as a post-communist, post-transformation society has the potential to be receptive to the restorative approaches to justice and the restorative function of punishment. A number of lessons can be drawn from the Polish case in order to understand the viability of restorative practices, and it is argued that the preconditions of such viability can be rooted in people's accounts on punishment and justice. Such investigation requires looking at the broader context. Socialist past, post-1989 multiple transformations, and aspirations to join the international community make Poland an interesting context where one can draw insights about the Polish case as well as learn about other societies. Restorative justice in Poland was implemented in 1997 in the form of victim-offender mediation, however, the limited use of mediation inspired this research and led to explore why it has only had limited use. In order to present my argument I first discuss people's views of the Polish criminal justice system, police and unpaid work as a sanction. Then in light of these understandings I present how lay responses of people, with and without the experiences of the Polish criminal justice system, shed light on the preconditions for restorative justice. Participants' narratives are delineated against a number of theoretical approaches traditionally ascribed to punishment and justice.

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PREDICTORS OF PUNITIVENESS IN TURKEY

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In Turkey, the public's desire for harsher punishment has become much more visible in recent years. It is argued that government should increase the penalties in order to stop or prevent all types of crimes. Despite public debates, little is known as to how the sources of punitive attitudes varies in the Turkish context. What are the correlates of the punitiveness? What are the predictors of punitive attitudes toward criminals? Due to a lack of data sets, these kinds of questions still remain unexplored by academics. Research exploring the public demand for more punishment has suggested the importance of demographic factors (age, gender, education, and income), crime salience (fear of crime and victimization experience) and attribution to crime in various countries. Therefore, the goal of this study is to investigate whether these factors are related to punitive attitudes in Turkey. Methods:This present study is based on face-to-face interviews with randomly selected Ankara residents. OLS regression is used to analyze recent survey data involving 1230 responses. Responses' desire for harsher punishment is measured by the level of support for seven policies to deal with crime. Some of these items are "make sentence more severe all crimes", "make harder to get parole" and "bring back to death penalty for some offenses". Similarly, fear of crime is measured by an index combined seven items such as robbed, attacked and car stolen. Respondents were also asked whether they were victim of given specific offenses in the past 3 years. And three items are used to measure causal attribution to crime. Most of the demographic variables are coded following the previous studies. Results: The findings indicate that fear of crime is the predictor of demand for severe punishment while victimization is not. Causal attribution to crime is also significant. Results of demographic variables are mixed. In conclusion, crime salience (fear of crime and causal attribution to crime) is an important predictor of punitive attitudes toward criminals. This project (113K070) is funded by The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK)

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FACILITATORS OF ORGANIZED CYBERCRIME AND IMPLICATIONS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

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When it comes to organized crime, besides the offenders, there are several actors and conditions that can help to commit a crime, so-called facilitators. The Internet has made it possible to commit new crimes and created new ways to cooperate. Does this organised cybercrime involve new facilitators? And what does this mean for the prevention, detection and investigation of this type of crime? This study aims to gain insight into the actors and conditions that facilitate organized cybercrime and the degree to which these actors differ from facilitators of other forms of organized crime. The data for this study consist of an analysis of police records of 11 criminal investigations into organized cybercrime (2009-2016) in the Netherlands, in combination with information gained from interviews with prosecutors and police officers. The findings indicate that several people and businesses facilitate organized cybercrime either consciously or unconsciously. For example, through the provision of certain services, or by not asking questions. Some of these actors are well-known players when it comes to facilitating organized crime. But our research also shows there are several new actors and companies facilitating organized cybercrime. This concerns for example, companies that rent server space, online advertising companies and people who convert money into digital currency. These findings provide new leads for the prevention and detection of organized cybercrime. Investigative authorities may for example enter into new alliances with facilitators to jointly trace cybercrime or raise awareness among these new facilitators.

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WHAT DOES "CYBER-OC" MEAN? EMPIRICAL FINDINGS OF A GERMAN CASE STUDY

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The main goal of our research was to explore the existence and the manifestations of the so called phenomenon of "Cyber-OC", the emergence of which is attributed to the rapid development and global networking of information and communications technology (ICT) that has been witnessed in recent years. This phenomenon represents a huge security challenge that arises from the merging of two particularly dangerous forms of crime - cybercrime and organised crime. In our case study we looked at the questions whether traditional organised crime is involved in cybercrime and how is cybercrime committed. The findings show i.a. that the phenomenon of Cyber-OC is clearly manifesting itself in Germany and is playing an increasing role in the perceived tasks of the police. This concerns investigations in nearly all areas of crime in which crimes are committed against as well as using ICT technology. Against the backdrop of numerous anonymisation and encryption techniques as well as technically ingenious modi operandi, the requirements for being able to conduct the investigations are becoming greater, especially with regard to the need to deploy highly skilled IT experts. Regarding the organisation of Cyber-OC, the findings show that the crimes are being committed i.a. with a division of labour, by less tightly structured groups (networks), as well as groups organised in strict hierarchies, some of which displaying new "roles" corresponding directly to the technical na-ture of cybercrime. These particular features are one of the factors why identifying, investigating and fighting these crimes is even more difficult.

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THE ORGANISATION OF CYBERCRIME: TYPES, STRUCTURES, AND PATTERNS

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Has information technology, as many would argue, now become the latest and most powerful tool used by organised criminals? Can we continue to think of cybercrime in terms of the actions of motivated individuals, or must we now always incorporate an 'organised' dimension to how it is conceptualised? And if so, what (if any) organisational forms or patterns of activity typify 'organised cybercrime'. In this paper I will test the predictive and practical efficacies of a typology developed during an 18 month study of digital organised crime (McGuire 2012). I will consider how well this explains the continuities and distinctions between traditional organised crime and its emerging online version. I will ask what it tells us about the likely evolution of organised cybercrime and how it could (or should) be revised in the light of emerging evidence.

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DISORGANISED CRIME ONLINE AND THE RISE OF ONLINE EXTORTION: KILLER TOASTERS, FRAUDULENT FRIDGES AND THE VIRTUAL PIZZO PARLOUR

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Just as it seems that the Cybercrime threat cannot get any worse, then it looks as though it might! Developments in 'The Cloud' are now making computing more powerful and cheaper for the criminals, and the 'Internet of Things' is increasing both the range and scope of devices that are involved in our financial and social transactions. Both of these new disruptive technologies create additional information flows that can ultimately be used to victimise us in many new and different ways. Drawing upon EPSRC funded research into policing cybercrime, this paper will look at what new forms of cybercrime are being predicted; at what is actually taking place, and at what is being done to address them. More specifically, the first part it will look for any early evidence to answer the question as to whether there will be a step change in cybercrimes with the new technologies, and if so in what direction. Because of restricted time this paper will focus upon extortion via Ransomware. The second part will address the question underlying the previous answer which is the concern about organised crime groups online, especially with regard to online forms of extortion. Will, for example, cybercrimes continue to be 'disorganised' by distributed and ephemeral groups, as seems to be the case so far, or will the circumstances soon be right for the emergence of new internet mafias whose extortion demands are paid as a form of virtual Pizzo?

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ECONOMIC AUSTERITY AND THE REORIENTATION OF BRITISH DRUG POLICY

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Over the past half-century, British drug policy has been through a series of transformations. From the 'clinic' system of the 1970s to the current recovery agenda, these transformations have been mediated by the political, socio-economic and cultural context in which they have occurred. In 2010, the UK coalition government published its new drug strategy, calling for a greater emphasis on drug users achieving 'full recovery' from drug dependency. This strategy was introduced in a climate characterised by sustained economic downturn, and one that witnessed the implementation of a vast array of austerity measures by UK government. Drawing on findings from a qualitative research study with two drug service providers in North West England, this paper demonstrates the diverse ways in which austerity has provided the catalyst for reorienting drug policy and practice towards abstinence-based recovery. To conclude, some of the opportunities and challenges for drug service provision that have emerged from this reorientation will be discussed.

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CONTROL CHANGES: THE LEGALIZATION OF CANNABIS IN CANADA

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The newly elected Liberal government of Canada (since October 2015) is about to legalize cannabis for recreational purposes. A two-year process is expected. What are the challenges? The first challenge will be to manage this waiting period, and the second one to prepare the new national control framework on cannabis with an objective of health promotion, taking into account the social, political and economic context. First challenge: Now, many new players are looking forward to this new market. In British Columbia, illegal marijuana stores multiply. In the Prairies, the producers of hemp (without THC) cultivate hundreds of acres of cannabis and develop with their chemists, several varieties of products. Therapeutic cannabis providers located throughout Canada are impatiently awaiting authorization to sell marijuana for recreational purposes. Many small individual producers dream of cannabis clubs like the ones in Spain and others are reluctant to government controls. Second challenge: The former police chief of Toronto, Bill Blair, now a Member of Parliament, is responsible for this project. His work will be tricky. The criminal law is federal, health regulations are provincial. The alcohol and tobacco distribution and taxation are regulated by the provinces, they will have a say on how this project will take form. Moreover, their thirst for taxation is high, so high that a black market for tobacco and alcohol is present for this reason. If the same logic is reproduced with cannabis, the black market will continue, especially if US prices on cannabis are significantly lower than those of Canada, as it is the case for alcohol and tobacco. This means negotiations with the provinces will not only be on sharing the cannabis taxes, but also on the level of the rates of taxation. Added to these delicate federal/provincial negotiations, Canada has to take into account the decisions of our American neighbour on the issue and the development of its cannabis market. Finally, how the government will manage the issue of the 600,000 Canadians who have a criminal record related to the simple possession of cannabis?Conclusion: In short, this process to change the law concerning cannabis will be very complex, socially, politically and economically.

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BUTCH PERSPECTIVES - THE DYKE SIDE OF SEXUALITY? ABOUT THE ROLE OF THE HETERONORMATIVITY IN THE SAME-SEX FEMALE RELATIONSHIP WITH SPECIAL REGARD TO SEXUAL VIOLENCE

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This paper will shortly describe the lesbian gender, heteronormativity and sexual abuse problem area by answering three cardinal questions.
1.Although research on the sociological aspects of lesbian gender has grown substantially over the past decades, the criminological effects remain relatively under-explored, especially considering the viewpoint of the sexual violence. It is widely known that heteronormative assumptions can negatively influence any type of romantic relationship. Several scientific debate revealed that this frame has also a strong negative impact on the sexuality of the lesbian world. The first question is if the hidden heteronormativity could make the same-sex female relations imbalanced in some cases.
2.If the answer is yes, is it possible that this imbalance problem leads to criminal consequences?
3.Researches suggest that lesbians, who abuse their partner, may do so due to similar reasons to the heterosexual male batterers and also engage in romantic relationships in a manner similar to heterosexual men. In same-sex female relationships, the physically stronger, more masculine member - so called butch or dyke - seems to be the perfect abuser. But is that so? Is higher scale of masculinity responsible or correlated with higher level of sexual violence? Is the destructive power attributed only to the masculine party?
Besides answering these questions, further important segments of this interdisciplinary field, e.g. the risk factors of sexual offence, forms and effects of the sexual violence within the lesbian relationships and the disempowerment theory, will be also discussed.

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AN EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENTLY AGED DOMESTIC ABUSE PERPETRATORS AND THEIR OFFENDING

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Domestic abuse perpetrators differ in the seriousness and frequency of their offending behaviour. Recent research in Wales suggests that the group of domestic abuse perpetrators causing the most harm is likely to include some combination of serial, high-risk and repeat perpetrators (Robinson et al., 2014), evidence which led to the development of the Priority Perpetrator Identification Tool (PPIT) (Robinson & Clancy, 2015). The PPIT is designed to help frontline practitioners identify a subset of perpetrators considered the most dangerous and thus priorities for multi-agency monitoring and management. Police, probation officers, and Independent Domestic Violence Advisors in Wales completed PPITs for a sample of perpetrators known to their agency (N=406). Using this data, this research explores whether and how domestic abuse offending varies with age, by examining the offending profiles (i.e., escalating, repeat and serial domestic abuse, level of harm to victims, and general offending) of differently aged perpetrators. The extent to which other criminogenic factors, such as mental health problems and alcohol and drug misuse, influence the age-offending relationship is included in our analysis. Implications for theory and research on and responses to domestic abuse will be discussed.

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SIGNS OF INSTITUTIONAL ANOMIE IN PORTUGAL AND THE WEAKNESSES OF THE PORTUGUESE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE

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Following the worldwide 2008 financial and economic crisis, structural changes have occurred in Portugal with subsequent negative effects in social and distributive areas of public intervention, threatening the maintenance of the welfare state. Unemployment and, consequently, deprivation and social inequality have emerged as major issues. This atmosphere leads us to evaluate if there are risks concerning the emergence of deviant behavior in Portugal as postulated by the Institutional Anomie Theory (IAT). According to this theory, in a context of "blocked opportunities", expressed in increasing inequalities and deprivation, there are pressures to deviance -instrumental crime-, especially if major social institutions (e.g., the family, religion, the polity, social support: education, healthcare and social protection) lose their ability to countervailing economic dominance, or if they are subservient to the economic structure. In such criminogenic institutional environment, instrumental crime might arise challenging the Portuguese system of justice. Using descriptive analysis of social and economic indicators, based on the measurement of the variables included in the empirical literature about institutional anomie, we sought: i) to identify if there are signs of institutional anomie in Portugal; ii) to assess the ability of the Portuguese system of justice to deal with the phenomenon. Some indicators emphasize the main weaknesses of the Portuguese system of justice.

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REVISITING THE MEASUREMENT OF IMBALANCE: AN EMPIRICAL TEST OF IAT, AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS, AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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Messner and Rosenfeld's Institutional Anomie Theory (IAT) holds that an imbalance between societal institutions leads to crime. More specifically, higher imbalances lead to higher rates of crimes; types of imbalances influences the type of crime the country experiences. Research over the last couple of decades has found moderate empirical support on the relationship between economic indicators and rates of violence. Other imbalances involving the family, school, government, and other institutions have largely been ignored in the literature. Building from our past work, we expand on previous institutional anomie theory research by measuring institutional imbalance involving multiple institutions within a society, including, but not limited to, the economy, family, school, polity, and health. We then examine the effect of these measures on aggravated assault rates and violence against women across dozens of diverse nations around the globe. We conclude by discussing both the implications of our findings on how to better operationalize imbalance in IAT as well as the need for further IAT testing on a wider variety of crime types.

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IS THERE A CRIME DROP IN CONTEMPORARY GREECE UNDER CRISIS? THE CASES OF HOMICIDE AND PROPERTY CRIME RATES

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In the proposed paper we intend to examine whether the allegations of a contemporary crime drop are validated for the case of Greece under crisis. To address this question we have used the existing official statistics ranging over a period of 25 years and for two particular types of crime offences. Those of homicide and property crimes, committed in Greece from 1990 onwards. Our assumptions are based upon the official statistics kept by police and criminal courts registries, since the much needed qualitative research on this issue is lacking.We are acquainted of course with the methodological pitfalls inherited in official crime statistics collection and interpretation but in terms of interpreting trends over time in both, Greece and comparatively, statistical data provide a suitable tool. Our attempt is aiming at a preliminary search of the “crime drop” question in terms of both: theory and method. We are particularly concerned on whether the data available possess the quality to support valid assumptions on the issue under investigation. We have been also concerned with the theoretical means employed to explaining incompatible crime trends, as proven to be the particular homicide and property crime trends of our case. We have concluded that sound answers cannot be provided but only through macro-level theoretical perspectives such as the theory of “risk” in a global modern world, otherwise interpretations might be still pending.

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THE HISTORICAL CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF FINLAND - A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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The purpose of the study is to present and describe the historical criminal statistics of Finland. The Finnish statistics begin in 1754 (homicide) and the collection of official legal statistics started in the middle of the 19th century. Recently, the Finnish criminal statistics have been compiled into a consistent set of data. The time series include criminal sentences (1842-), punishments (1842-), crimes known to the police (1927-) and prison population (1809-1831, 1843-). The study presents the data to the scientific community and describes the main trends in crime and crime control. The study continues a Nordic research tradition of historical criminology pioneered by f. ex. *Verkko, Christie* and *von Hofer*. The second purpose is to compare the Finnish trends with the Swedish statistics. Particular attention is directed to the analysis of different times of crisis, for example the famine of 1868 and the times of war. Moreover, both countries underwent a societal transformation beginning in the late 19th century. The development followed a similar pattern in both countries but its speed differed significantly. In addition, the countries faced distinct challenges along the way. To give an example, Finland fought a civil war and in World War Two, while Sweden has not participated in a war since 1814. Examining the differences in crime and crime control may thus provide valuable lessons to be learned. The study is divided in four parts. The first one introduces the data and provides information on the methodology and reliability of the data. The second part examines crime trends appearing in the court statistics while the third focuses on the offences reported to the police. The fourth part observes the use of punishment as a tool of crime control. The analysis is complemented with statistics of indicators of economic and societal development. The study employs the methods of descriptive statistics. The data is mostly unused in previous research. The goals of the study can be summarised in the following research questions:

- What kind of criminal statistics are available for Finland?
- What have been the main trends in crime and punishment in Finland during the last 175 years?
- How do the trends in crime and punishment compare to Sweden, especially during times of crisis?

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HOW DO INDICATORS PLAY A ROLE IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CONTROL: THE CASE OF CROATIA

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The author will present the main findings of the Croatian ISRD3 survey, which was conducted by the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology (Assist.Prof. Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac and Reana Bezić) at the Faculty of Law - University of Zagreb as one of its ad hoc projects (www.balkan-criminology.eu/en/ad_hoc_projects/isrd3). During 2013 and 2014 the ISRD3 has been conducted in Croatia for the first time, on a city based sample in Zagreb and Varazdin. As the target group was 12-16 years old students, survey was conducted among students from 7th and 8th grade of primary school, and 1st grade of secondary school. The total sample size of the students was 3606, but only 48,36% (1744) participate in the survey. The presentation of the results of the ISRD3 from Croatia will be focusing on the role of indicators in juvenile delinquency control. First part of the presentation will explain and justify the selection of indicators. Second part will present the selected preliminary results. The aim is to test the informal control theory. The added value would be to compare the ISRD3 Croatia findings with other countries, which will be the part of author's Ph.D.

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ISRD3: VICTIMIZATION AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR OF MINORS IN SERBIA

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Correlation between victimization of minors, whether within the family of outside of it, and their delinquent behavior, has been confirmed by numerous international studies. Studies on juvenile delinquency confirmed that victimization of minors leads to participation in criminal activities, and vice versa, criminal behavior may increase the risk of victimization. First research on juvenile delinquency in Serbia conducted within the ISRD3 made it possible for us to study delinquent behavior of minors, as well as their experience of victimization. The aim of this paper is to show partial results of ISRD3 Serbia which relate to the correlation between victimization and delinquent behavior of minors. Research is conducted on a sample of 1336 students of elementary and high schools in Belgrade and Novi Sad (city-based sample). First, we are going to present results regarding the prevalence of victimization and delinquent behavior of minors in Serbia. After that we will focus on results regarding the correlation between victimization and delinquency. Results showed high prevalence of juvenile delinquency and victimization of minors in Serbia. As for the victimization as factor of juvenile delinquency, and vice versa, juvenile delinquency as factor of victimization of minors, research has confirmed mutual association. Regression analyses showed that robbery and theft victimization, as well as being a victim of assault, cyber bulling and domestic violence, are predictors of delinquent behavior. On the other hand, less severe forms of delinquency have been identified as predictors of victimization of minors in Serbia.

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JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND VICTIMIZATION IN SWITZERLAND AND UKRAINE. THE ROLE OF FAMILY VARIABLES. RESULTS OF THE ISRD-3

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In this presentation we will show the comparison of family variables in Switzerland (N=4158) and in Ukraine (N=1651), as well as their influence on juvenile delinquency and victimization. Our results showed a higher prevalence of juvenile delinquency in Switzerland (country from the Western civilization) than in Ukraine (post-soviet country). At the same time, Swiss respondents reported about a weaker parental control and family bond than their Ukrainian peers. These variables are significantly associated with the perpetration of offences by juveniles. We suggest that it is the manifestation of Western European highly permissive societies, in contrast to the post-soviet ones. The taken family variables have also an influence on victimization of juveniles. The prevalence of victimization and the influence of family variables are varying among these countries depending on an offence and a form of parental control. For instance, victimization of robbery, cyber bullying and parental violence is higher in Ukraine than in Switzerland. Swiss respondents reported a higher prevalence of being a victim of theft, hate crimes and parental maltreatment. More detailed results will be discussed.

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JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, VICTIMIZATION AND BONDING TO SCHOOL IN SWITZERLAND. THE ROLE OF SCHOOL CLASS HOMOGENEITY. RESULTS OF THE ISRD-3

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This presentation is dedicated to the influence of homogeneity/heterogeneity of Swiss school classes on the perception of school situation, juvenile delinquency and victimization. The homogeneity/heterogeneity was measured by the calculation of Herfindahl index of students' migration background. In accordance with our results, students from classes (7-9th grades) with high heterogeneity have weaker bonding to school; the crime situation in such schools is worse. Classes with higher homogeneity demonstrate a lower prevalence rate of delinquency and victimization. These effects are remained after statistical control of gender and school. In accordance with the results of the International Self-Report Delinquency study in Switzerland (N=4158), almost 48% of respondents have at least one parent born abroad, 13.8% of students were born not in Switzerland (weighted data). More detailed results and explanation strategies will be discussed during the presentation.

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THE PERPETUATION OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOURS IN CAPE VERDEAN YOUTH: A PREDICTIVE STUDY.

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Since the late 90's, Cape Verde has seen a steady increase in antisocial behavior committed by young people. However, little is known about the factors related to the maintenance of such behaviors. In this study we sought to identify factors that predict the perpetration of antisocial behavior in Cape Verde in a sample of 535 students of both genders attending public schools, using data from the International Self-Report Delinquency-3 (ISRD-3), already adapted and validated. The results show that young males legitimized less antisocial attitudes and were more likely to commit antisocial behaviors. Likewise, although the results were only significantly marginal, the perpetrators showed a greater likelihood of engaging in disruptive activities during their leisure times. These results are analyzed in terms of their implications for the prevention of delinquency in Cape Verde.

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ROBBERY IN THE RETAIL SECTOR: OFFENCE CHARACTERISTICS AND PREVENTION OF INCIDENTS AND INJURIES

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Question: While robberies in the retail sector entail considerable financial losses, their impact on victims' physical and emotional health is even more severe. Commercial robberies are under-researched both with regard to characteristics of offences, offenders, and victims, and to offence and harm prevention. The research focused on the effectiveness of approaches to prevent incidents and injuries.
Methods: 712 cases of robbery in the German retail sector as reported to and handled by the Statutory Accident Insurance Body for the Wholesale and Retail Trade in twelve months (July 2014 to June 2015) were analysed. With regard to technical and organizational attributes, and store location, comparisons (applying binary logistic regression analysis) are made between victimized establishments and a reference group of retail establishments not affected by robberies in the preceding five years. With regard to offender strategies and effective prevention of injuries, incident reports were analysed to determine modi operandi and the influence of employee behaviour on robbers' use of force.
Results: Noncompliant staff behaviour is linked to increased offender aggressiveness. Links between technical safeguards and prevalence of robberies are discussed with regard to concepts of situational crime prevention in the retail sector. Some technical safeguards are linked to a lower prevalence for victimization of establishments but the effect direction is ambiguous.
Conclusions: Within certain bounds, especially the limits of offenders' rationality, prevention of robberies in the retail sector is feasible, but the effectiveness of technical and organizational measures is limited. Employee behaviour proves to be an important predictor of physical injuries in the course of robberies in the retail sector.

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PREDICTING UNWANTED CROWD BEHAVIOUR BASED ON SOCIAL MEDIA

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The emergence of aggressive behaviour in crowds is often unpredictable and difficult to control. Whether it concerns sports festivities, demonstrations, or even dance events, in such contexts large-scale aggressive outbursts are not uncommon and are usually triggered by relatively small stimuli. The amount of people involved in such incidents may grow quickly, and the larger the size of the group, the harder it is for the police to control the outburst. In the Simulation-based Prediction and Analysis of Collective Emotional States **(**SPACES) project, this problem is addressed by developing an intelligent system to help guardians predict and control the emergence of unwanted behaviour in crowds. This system makes use of a combination of two main techniques, namely sentiment analysis and agent-based simulation. Using input based on sentiment analysis of social media (e.g. Twitter messages), SPACES will make a prediction of the development of a scenario in the near future. The main technique for making this prediction is agent-based simulation. Specifically, an agent-based simulation model is developed that contains knowledge about the intra- and interpersonal dynamics of the (mental) states and actions of individuals in a crowd, such as emotion contagion, and (group) decision making. Based on this model, the system will be able to predict, for example, the emergence of aggressive outbursts, panicking behaviour, or congested areas in parts of a crowd. As a first step the possibility of using Twitter data for predictive policing models was explored using the city of Amsterdam, the Netherlands as a case study. In this exploration a novel, powerful approach to Bayesian inference is used to assess the correlations between the spatiotemporal distributions of tweets containing predefined keywords and that of violent crime incidents. Results of that exploration are used to explain the possibilities of the SPACES project.

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'TO PLUNDER WHEREVER AN OPPORTUNITY OFFERS'. A STUDY OF THE ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE ON CRIME AND CRIME CONTROL IN THE PORT OF ANTWERP (1880-1940).

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This paper focuses on the manner in which between 1880 and 1940 private actors in the port of Antwerp, whether or not in cooperation with the public authorities, interpreted crime and crime control in terms of risk management, loss prevention and situational crime prevention through a strict economic approach. As will be discussed in detail throughout the presentation, this point of view opposed to the then dominant institutionalised and criminological discourse. In essence, crime control by the major criminal justice institutions put an emphasis on the biological, psychological and sociological characteristics of the offender. Measures taken by maritime, transport and commercial organisations aimed, however, exclusively at manipulating the temporal and spatial dimensions of the opportunity structures of the port in which criminal activities, which posed a threat to the economic profitability, could develop. Empirical data was collected through archival research in organisations directly and indirectly involved in (private) policing and security; local and judicial authorities, the Chamber of Commerce, maritime, transport, business and industrial interest parties and private security companies. We will argue that the ports specific environment, labour organisation and subsequent difficulties in the setting up of an efficient system of employer control, were the most important factors to adopt an almost exclusive situational crime prevention approach, in contrast to, for example, more or less 'closed' factory-based institutions.

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SITUATIONAL RISK FACTORS IN ROBBERIES AGAINST LUXURY SHOPS

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Robberies against luxury shops are a specific type of robbery with specific targets, usually perpetrated by professional robbers. This study analyses robbery series in France and Switzerland in order to understand the existing modus operandi and the characteristics of victimized premises. Namely, the study aims at developing a crime script of robbery against luxury shops. This will allow to identify which situational factors may increase or decrease the victimization risk. Eventually, the study will provide a better understanding of luxury robberies and of different prevention measures.

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SCRIPTING ILLICIT MARKETS: CRIME SCRIPT ANALYSIS IN INTERNATIONAL ILLICIT MARKETS WITH CONSIDERATIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME, ILLICIT WILDLIFE, AND THE ILLICIT ANTIQUITIES MARKET

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This paper will examine the use of crime script analysis (CSA) as a preventative measure within the study of international illicit markets. The nature of international illicit markets presents significant difficulties in determining crime prevention techniques and methods. It will be argued that CSA provides a promising new method of analysis, which provides a detailed, step-by-step script of how an illicit market operates, and thus, a more effective means of prevention. As many of the case studies that will be examined in this paper have been usefully applied to Situational Crime Prevention Theory (SCPT), the effectiveness of CSA being applied within the framework of SCPT will also be discussed. Some illicit markets that will be explored in detail will consist of environmental crime, the illicit wildlife market, and the illicit antiquities market. As there is currently no standard form or use of CSA in criminology, this paper will explore the different ways in which CSA has been used within the scope of illicit markets. This paper will also place particular focus on how CSA has been used to help determine intervention points within illicit market as a means of deterring or reducing crime from occurring. General comparisons will be made between different crime script structures and formatting. Additionally, there will also be a comparison of the different types of data and methods used to create crime scripts. Consideration will also be given to difficulties faced by CSA, such as a lack of crime scripts readily available for study, owing to the relatively new method of analysis within criminology. Significant emphasis will be placed on the illicit antiquities market, and difficulties that have arisen while attempting to create a crime script for this market. Overall, this paper will demonstrate the potential of CSA as a helpful resource in developing preventative measures within illicit international markets.

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THE CONCEPT OF MORALITY AND ITS MEASUREMENT IN SITUATIONAL ACTION THEORY

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Some commentators have suggested that morality has been relatively neglected in contemporary etiological criminological theory, but in fact it can be found as a nuclear element in many explanations of crime, as well as in empirical research (Hirschi, 1969; Matza, 1964). Morality is present not only among metaphysical components of explanations (Popper, 1956), but in empirical hypothesis as well. Situational action theory (SAT; Wikstrom et al., 2012; Wikstrom and Treiber, 2015) is a leading explanation of crime which explicitly grants morality a role among its causal mechanisms. It recognizes its relevance in the moral filter, during deliberation and in the element of self-control (Kroneberg, 2016). In this presentation, we will explore the conception of morality in SAT, as well as its connections with compatibilism and rationality. At the same time, we will discuss the consequences for measurement (Hirtenlehner et al., 2013. It will be argued that SAT's conception of morality is related to a long established tradition in human thought that goes back to Kant and has many supporters in contemporary philosophy (Allison, 1990; Wood, 1997). Thus, we will rely on moral philosophy and will assume the inextricability between science and philosophy (Sklar, 2000). Though philosophy is arguably connected to social science (Bunge, 1999), the exploration of this connection in our field has been mostly done in some of the subfield of so called critical criminology (Arrigo et al., 2005). It will be argued that "mainstream" criminology can benefit from this connection without changing its focus in sound explanation and hypothesis testing.

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MORALITY AND CRIME: A CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARISON OF PETERBOROUGH AND MALMÖ

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The aim of the present study is to examine whether moral values differ between young people in Malmö (Sweden) and Peterborough (England), and whether differences in moral values are mirrored in differences in crime involvement. To achieve this we use data from two waves, age 15 and 16, from the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (PADS+) (N=693) and the Malmö Individual and Neighbourhood Development Study (MINDS) (N=482). Initially, we found that young people in Malmö report lower levels of morality. This difference can to a large extent be explained by Swedish youths taking minor wrong-doing less seriously, while British youth have an overall more strict approach to both minor and more serious wrong-doing. The association between moral values and crime involvement is similar across both countries. The findings from this study show that more research is needed to disentangle different aspect of morality in order to predict crime involvement.

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THE ROLE OF PEERS IN SITUATIONAL ACTION THEORY: DO PUPILS OF THE SAME GRADE INFLUENCE ONE ANOTHER IN THEIR VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IN THE SCHOOL CONTEXT?

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The finding that peers have a strong influence on delinquency is well-known and in accordance with situational action theory (SAT). SAT explains deviant behavior by the interplay of propensity and exposure. Peers could have an effect on the actor by influencing his or her morality (propensity) or by being part of the setting (exposure). This paper analyzes the role of peers in violent behavior in the framework of SAT while at the same time attempting to overcome well-known problems of peer analysis related to crime. In previous studies, participants reported about friends' delinquency, but with this survey method people overestimate similarities between themselves and their friends which lead to the so-called 'projection bias'. One solution to this problem is the use of complete networks. In these, participants report their own behavior and attitudes and people can be associated with one another, for example as friends. Hereby, the influence of friends from one context is often extrapolated to (possible) peer influence in another context. While this analytical strategy could explain peer influence on propensity, for example through socialization, it seems quite problematic in the explanation through exposure. SAT assumes that deviant behavior is the result of a person acting in a specific context. This implies that only peers from the context in which the actor is actually acting should be regarded. Using data from the school-based longitudinal study Friendship and Violence in Adolescence (N = 2635-3793; age = 13-15), I investigate if and how violent behavior in school is influenced by peers in the same context. Therefore, I use complete network data to detect friendship inside the school grade as well as violent relationships between pupils of the same grade.

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THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN ADOLESCENTS' OWN MORAL RULES AND THOSE OF THEIR FRIENDS: HOW IT INFLUENCES THEIR TENDENCY TO BEHAVE VIOLENTLY IN THE FACE OF PROVOCATION

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Deterrence and Rational Choice Theory are prominent theoretical approaches in criminology that predict individuals will abstain from deviant behaviour because they deliberatively assess the negative consequences that might follow from the deviant action under consideration. However, studies show that quite often individuals behave in a rather spontaneous and automatic manner guided by their personal moral rules, and unconditional of the presence of any incentives. It will be shown that in addition to the moderating effect of personal moral rules on the influence of incentives, it is necessary to take into account the impact of the social context the individual is embedded in. Building on the idea of cross pressure, which is commonly understood as conflict between the individual and the social expectations of her context, it is hypothesized that the interplay between an individual's personal moral rules and the perceived norms of the social context acts as a moral filter. Based on the Model of Frame Selection (Kroneberg 2005) and the Situational Action Theory (Wikström 2004), an individual should follow her own moral rule unconditionally if it corresponds strongly with the perceived norm of the social context. In contrast, if moral rules held by the individual and the norms of her context contradict each other, the individual should deliberatively take into account incentives and consider other action alternatives. These hypotheses will be tested using data from a sample of 2635 adolescents from the Ruhr area in Germany. Placed as protagonists in a hypothetical scenario within the school context, the adolescents were asked to report their intention to behave violently in a situation of strong provocation.

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YOUNG ADULT MIGRANTS AFTER THEIR RELEASE FROM PRISON IN GERMANY - A CRIMINOLOGICAL NETWORK PERSPECTIVE ON PERSISTENCE AND DESISTANCE

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Do social contacts influence processes of inclusion or exclusion after release from a prison in relation to other factors? The Mainz network study examines the biographies of young adult male migrants in Germany after release from their first juvenile sentence. The starting point of the study was the overrepresentation of members of numerous immigrant groups in German prisons compared to its proportion of the population. Theoretical basics are developmental and life-course criminology and the desistance research. The qualitative study compares 14 participants with no re-arrest to 15 re-imprisoned participants. It uses the methodology of Applied Criminology and the ego-centered network analysis. The results focus on the biographical development and factors influencing criminal threat after release (e. g. the network and others). The author developed a new rating scheme for relationships to describe the social capital and the network influence in a criminological way. The importance of networks for the delinquency development after release for a desistance process can be clearly seen. A comparison of the networks after release from prison allowed standardized network graphics. The crucial difference between the participants in both groups consisted in dealing with potential hazardous relations. Building of the lecture: First part of presentation will be research question, design and methods. Second and main part will be the criminological results of ego-centered network analysis including the presentation of anonymous network graphics.

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PERSONAL NETWORKS OF YOUNG OFFENDERS: A CRIMINOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

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The relevance of the relational dimension in delinquency has largely been acknowledged in criminology. Theories such control, social support and learning focus on specific types of actors (peers, romantic partners, family, prison or probation officers) and on different mechanisms of influence (bonding, support and learning). Following these theories, most of the growing social network research in this field is focused only on some type of contacts or ties and little research analyse the offenders' overall personal community. Taking into account all of the actors and relationships that the criminological theories underline, we will be able to provide a criminological interpretation of the relational context of offenders. With this aim, we present a mixed method analysis of the personal networks of a sample of young offenders between 18 and 21 years old, who are serving custody or probation in the juvenile justice system in Catalonia (Spain). Data were gathered in two waves between 2013 and 2015: the first one obtained information about 93 participants while they were serving a juvenile sentence and 54 of them were followed-up after 20 months. Two different data collection instruments were used in both waves. First, a standardized questionnaire on personal networks was completed by each participant. Through this instrument we gathered information on the socio-demographic characteristics of *ego* (the respondent), of 25 contacts, the contents of the relationship between the ego and each contact, the contacts characteristics and the relationships between each pair of contacts. The second instrument was a qualitative interview with each participant in order to identify the context and processes involved in their personal network and their relationship with delinquency. We obtain four network profiles, where each profile reflects different social contexts of delinquency and different roles played by key actors. This typology may be understood with the help of aforementioned theories. Second, we select four typical cases of desistance in order to analyse any changes in their networks between the two waves. The results allow us to identify which aspects of the aforementioned theories are relevant to explain the change in the networks and in the delinquency involvement.

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THE IMPACT OF INTROSPECTION AND RESILIENCE ON ABSTENTION AND DESISTANCE FROM DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AMONG ADOLESCENTS AT RISK

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This study examines the subjective processes of introspection of three groups of adlescents at risk and in distress and analyzes their perceived impact on the development of resilience and, consequently, the abstention and desistence from criminal conduct or, alternatively, the intensification of delinquent behavior. The three groups are: Stable normal adolescents with neither past nor current involvement in crimiinal behavior; persistent criminal adolescents with past and current involvement in criminal activities; adolescents limited to temporary delinquent behavior with a criminal past but no current involvement in delinquent behavior. Our main findings are that (a) the processes of introspection and self-exploration of risk and distress factors have a perceived positive impact on current and future modes of thought and behavior among stable normal adolescents and juveniles limited to themporary delinquent behavior; (b) processes of introspection have a positive impact on the development of resilience and internal change among adolescents limited to temporary delinquent behavior. We conclude that, first, processes of introspection assist in the development of resilience among various groups of adolescents at risk and, consequently, in the desistence and abstention from crime; second, periods of crisis and distress among adolescents at risk may serve as opportunities for introspection and possible shift from a criminal lifestyle to a normal one; and, third, failure to assume responsibility for their involvement in delinquent behavior may lead criminal adolescents at risk to develop deterministic attitudes toward numerous distress and risk factors in theor lives and, consequently, continue with their criminal lifestyle.

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DISENGAGING FROM PEERS IN THE PROCESS OF DESISTANCE

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The influence of peer groups has been found to be key in moves into persistent offending in adolescence. It is also known that the process of desistance among male persistent offenders in their twenties involves a lessening of links with peers. However, this topic has been studied much less than the relationship between desistance and romantic partnerships, or desistance and work. Using data from the Sheffield Desistance Study, in which a sample of 113 mostly persistent male offenders in their early 20s were interviewed up to four times, this paper will explore the changing patterns of friendships ('mates') and the relationship between these changes and the process of desistance.

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GOOD PRACTICES IN INTEGRATING POLICE STATISTICS AND CRIME VICTIMISATION SURVEYS. PRACTICAL EXAMPLES FROM THE MARGIN PROJECT

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Crime and levels of security are difficult to analyse. There is no single instrument that offers all information about crime because police records fail to pick up all crimes and crime victimisation surveys are of great help but have also gaps. Furthermore levels of security are partially affected by crimes. First of all, not all crimes have the same effect in security feelings, and secondly there are individual, territorial and social factors that influence the level of security. The fact of being man or women, young or senior, wealthy or poor, national or immigrant are factors that contribute to the perception of security. All those factors are difficult to be collected by one only instrument, but there are different ones that provide with quite accurate and useful information. So, the challenge is to design methodologies that facilitate their integration. There should be ways of making sense of all of them in order to obtain a more complete and accurate information about the levels of security. The Margin project aims at designing new methodologies that allow for getting more precise information about the levels of security taking into account territories and social factors, paying special attention to vulnerable groups. Police statistics combined with crime victimisation surveys, geographical and social data can provide us with information about the relationship between crime, security, levels of income, gender and territory. First step to detect good practices in that area is to establish the criteria that should provide us with a good instrument to measure insecurity. Those criteria should focus on the following points: a) Combination of diverse instruments, quantitative and qualitative. b) Provide with information that can be territorialised as much as possible. c) Specific instruments used to get information from specific groups. d) Existence of enough temporal series in order to be able to analyse tendencies. e) A connection between the security diagnosis and the policies to tackle the levels of insecurity.

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MARGIN PROJECT: REDUCING INSECURITY AMONG DIFFERENT DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC GROUPS

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The MARGIN project has been designed in order to provide grounded knowledge allowing for a deeper understanding of the root causes of insecurity in contemporary society. In doing so, this coordination and support action addresses the “Secure Society” Challenge as set out in the Work Programme adopted by the European Commission in December 2013. It is our strong belief that crime-related issues need to be tackled through a dedicated methodology that could contribute to increased efficiency and efficacy in the management of security policies. In particular, the MARGIN project implements a mixed methodology with a view to achieving a better understanding of the socio-economic, socio-geographic, cultural and anthropological dimensions of (in)security. The underlying assumption is that insecurity arises as a very heterogeneous concept that needs to be considered in conjunction with a range of other aspects including personal wellbeing, trust in public institutions, justice and social integration. Social sciences and humanities research projects addressing the topic of insecurity need to take into account this heterogeneity in order to create community resilience practices enabling citizens (especially among those at risk of exclusion) to better face anxieties, fears and feelings of insecurity. Under this perspective, the MARGIN project is explicitly oriented to the inclusion and empowerment of socially excluded groups, and principle among its outcomes is the analysis of the influence of demographic factors on the perception of insecurity. In particular, the MARGIN project implements a mixed methodology including: a) the implementation of statistical models in order to identify and analyse factors assessing public and personal insecurity; b) the design and implementation of a thematic allowing for the analysis of the relationship between demographic, socio-economic and socio-geographic factors and perceived insecurity; c) an anthropological fieldwork (50 in-depth interviews, 6 months of participant observation and 10 focus groups in 5 European cities) in order to explore how the ethno-cultural specificities are related to other population parameters such as gender, age, occupation, etc.

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FEAR OF CRIME AND PERCEPTIONS OF SECURITY

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Fear of Crime has become a major indicator in criminological research. At the same time crime is seen as one of the major security risks, ranking among other hazards like migration, financial and environmental security. Putting crime in this context different data from the European project SOURCE will be presented to provide empirical evidence and theoretical arguments for a broader conceptualization of subjectively perceived security in European societies.

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AVOIDING AND MITIGATING SAFETY RISKS IN URBAN ENVIRONMENTS

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City.Risks will leverage a set of innovative technologies, city infrastructures as well as Web and social media technologies aiming to increase the security level of citizens in large cities. Through City.Risks solution the citizens in modern smart cities will be actively contributing to the fight against crime and the increase of security level in their daily activities. The project aims to achieve a more in-depth and fine-grained analysis and understanding of the factors of fear of crime in urban environments, investigating and correlating both dimensions of objective aspects, related to the actual surroundings and crime incidents, and subjective aspects, related to societal and psychological factors covering the citizens' perspective.Results of the project include studies for urban security challenges and factors of fear of crime, a platform and SDK, mobile and web application, theft prevention and identification sensor, and a business model and replication plan. The outcomes of this project are planned to include:

- City.Risks generality, interoperability and replicability: that will contribute in a wider uptake of the project results and allow for the establishment of a pan-European landscape for safer cities
- Business viability through stakeholders' acceptability: this will ensure the long term viability and sustainability of the City.Risks in operational mode (beyond the pilots of the project's lifecycle).
- Real increase in the citizens' safety feeling: at the end of the project the pilot partners will validate (with quantitative and qualitative metrics) the impact of the results.

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THE ETHICS DIMENSION IN EU FUNDED PROJECTS. FROM INFORMED CONSENT AND DATA PROTECTION TO THE POTENTIAL RISK OF DOUBLE VICTIMISATION.

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Ethical issues have a central role in Horizon2020, and are becoming increasingly relevant in all the EU funded programmes. Proposals submitted under each call or topic, and under all the different funding schemes, request an ethics self-assessment presenting and analysing in depth all the ethical issues that potentially are going to arise during the life of the proposed project. Considered ethics issues are obviously the ones connected with biological research, most of all if dealing with animals and human beings, but address also many aspects of the research in the area of social sciences, as informed consent, privacy, data protection and so on, including academic integrity. However, attention paid to ethics in the EU programmes is not connected only to formal procedures: it is related to the core of the proposed researches and tasks themselves. Ethics appraisal procedures are envisaged since the evaluation phase of the proposal, and are carried on during the life of the approved project as well, deeply influencing the execution of the project itself. The aim is to protect effectively the rights and privacy of the people involved in the projects, including the researchers, and to avoid potentially negative situations as the well-known “double victimisation” effect. In this presentation the speaker, chairperson of the MARGIN project’s Ethics Advisory Board and member of the EU Commission panel of external experts for the Ethics Appraisal, presents the main rules and regulations regarding ethics in the EU projects, with a focus on social science researches.

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COMPLEX SUPPORT NEEDS AND JUVENILE JUSTICE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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This paper draws together insights into young people with complex needs in the youth justice system. Looking comparatively at Australia and England and Wales, juvenile justice institutions are filled with some of the most vulnerable young people in our societies, many of whom have high support needs. Using critical disability and critical criminology theoretical orientations, our work suggests these complex needs are created by social and institutional arrangements that normalise the criminalisation of disability related behaviours and present challenges to young people themselves, as well as to policymakers and those who work in services intended to support them. This research looks at interventions and support for vulnerable young people comparatively; at the provision of healthcare within the community and in custodial settings; the detrimental impacts of detention; and finally raises questions around the appropriateness of custody as a sanction of punishment for this group of young people. How these issues are approached and managed in practice is not only dependent on international and intra-national contexts, but varies significantly within local contexts themselves.

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COMPARING JUVENILE JUSTICE REGIMES THROUGH TRANS-NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LENSES

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A range of global human rights standards ostensibly provide a unifying framework for juvenile justice. The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child are particularly noteworthy. Despite such instruments, however, significantly divergent practices are evident both between and within nation states. By drawing on findings from a four-year research project on comparative youth penality, it will be argued that variations within nation state borders (intra-national) may be as great, or even greater, than some differences between nation states (inter-national). In this sense taking the national (let alone the inter-national and/or the global) as the basic unit of comparative analysis becomes highly questionable.

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COMPARING CHILDREN'S RIGHTS AND JUVENILE JUSTICE IN AUSTRALIA AND THE UK

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The paper explores juvenile justice, human rights and young people in Australia and the UK. While it is acknowledged that there is a clear framework for respecting the human rights of children within juvenile justice, we ask the question to what extent do Australia and the UK actually operationalize and comply with these rights in law, policy and practice? Further, we consider the extent to which children rights violations are either 'national' problems or variable depending on specific contexts, and the complex interplay between the two.

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A CRIMINOLOGICAL UNDERSTANDING OF DEVIANCE IN SCIENCE

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From a system entirely driven by the aim of truth-seeking and the pursuit of authentic knowledge, science evolved into an environment where great work could lead to high social status and prestige, bringing along commercial and political opportunities. With these fundamental changes came along immense challenges to reconcile fundamental norms of science with the relentless pressures that have become emblematic of today's "excellent" science. Because of this rapidly changing research context it can be said that deviance in science has taken different shapes and dimensions over the past few decades. The emergence of the notion of integrity is relatively new in science, and stems from a growing body of research practices labelled as inappropriate. Attention to cases of scientific misconduct increased and so did the awareness of deviant behavior in science. In general there seems to be consensus amongst scientists in accepting Fabrication, Falsification and Plagiarism (FFP) as the three most basic forms of fraud. However, the notion of scientific misconduct appears more complex with an extending amount of behaviors being captured and labelled as questionable behavior or misconduct in science. In this presentation we argue that, from a criminological point of view it is exactly this evolution, comparable to criminalization processes in society that is worth a thorough exploration. Further, an understanding of the expanding ethical mindset in science as a response to the problematization of incorrect behaviors can offer interesting insights from a criminological perspective. In this regard parallels can be drawn with the rise of the integrity concept in other professional contexts such as for example police departments and the private security sector, resulting in a wide range of institutional measures, codes of conduct and prevention strategies. This paper is based on the literature analysis within the PRINTEGER project. The findings based on a literature study point to the added value that a criminological perspective, hitherto lacking, can offer on scientific misconduct.

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WHY SHOULD CRIMINOLOGY BE RESEARCHING SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT. AN ESSAY ON OCCUPATIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL CRIME IN SCIENCE.

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Scientific misconduct has gained visibility worldwide and a series of concerns are expressed about its causes, frequency, and harms. Despite some more recent attention, it is argued that Criminology should consider scientific misconduct to be a topic of research. Results of a 5-year research on the subject will be presented, including results obtained from 27 interviews to European scholars and a qualitative content analysis to 13 documents produced by the European Commission, the OECD and the European Science Foundation. Results obtained show how scientific misconduct shares a series of features with occupational and organizational crime: lack of general consensus on what is considered to be scientific misconduct, on how (or if) should it be prevented and sanctioned, relative impunity of powerful actors, influence of the organizational environment in the promotion of pressures and constrains leading to misconduct. Correspondingly, social control efforts may be described as overlapping and dependent of voluntary acceptation of rules and regulations. What is more, definitions and policies battle between self-regulation of science or external-regulation over science. All this is considered to be best understood by using theoretical considerations produced by criminological studies on occupational and organizational crime, thus managing to promote scientific misconduct as a criminological topic of enquiry.

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AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON CAUSAL FACTORS OF TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATE CRIME

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Sponsored by the Ministry of Science and Technology of Taiwan, this paper is a study concerning corporate crime by employing empirical approach to collect data about causal factors of transnational corporate crime in Taiwan. The research sample was selected from a transnational corporation with criminal record and another one without criminal record (as a control group). The corporation with criminal record released toxic chemicals and caused hundreds of people, including employees and neighborhood residents, to develop cancer. Interviews were conducted to obtain the primary qualitative data. The main sample of interviews included 8 managers and 10 employees in each corporation, i.e. 16 managers and 20 employees. Some other related people were also included (members of some non-profit organizations). In addition to interviews, secondary data were collected from various official agencies, such as Taiwan Environment Protection Agency, Council of Labor Affairs, Ministry of Economic Affairs. Furthermore, this study also employed content analysis method to analyze the representation of both corporations in the main newspapers of Taiwan. Finally, the quantitative data were collected from a survey. The sample of survey was 300 employees randomly selected from each corporation. Thus totally 600 employees were randomly selected from both corporations. The empirical data shows that control mechanism, criminal opportunity, and managers' self-control are main latent variables that influence the occurrence of corporate crime or deviance. A negative interaction exists between managers' self-control and criminal opportunity. Managers' self-control has a negative effect on corporate crime and deviance. It implies that the occurrence of corporate crime and deviance becomes highly possible when managers with low self-control encounter criminal opportunity. Furthermore, lack of public concern and loose government regulation resulted in low risk or possibility of prosecution and punishment of corporations involved in illegal activities. Accordingly, the mechanism to control corporate activities largely depended on corporations' self-regulation. The benefit of illegal activities became the main indicator of criminal opportunity. Once self-regulation was ineffective or failed, the occurrence of corporate crime or deviance was possible.

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BUSINESS AS USUAL. NEUTRALISATION TECHNIQUES AS CORPORATE DEFENCE STRATEGIES IN CONNECTION WITH ALLEGATIONS OF CRIME

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In the classic article *Techniques of Neutralisation*, Sykes and Matza (1957) explain how neutralisations are employed by young offenders in order to deny the immorality of certain actions. Offenders utilise these techniques prior to committing offences in order to neutralise reprehensible actions and to reduce their sense of culpability. Neutralisation techniques can be used to explain how individuals evade the social control that would otherwise restrain them from committing offences. Maruna and Copes (2005) argue for the relevance of applying the neutralisation perspective to completely different phenomena from those examined by Sykes and Matza. Proceeding from Sykes and Matza's work, Stanley Cohen (2009) describes the use of neutralisation techniques in relation to state violations of human rights, and uses these techniques as a tool to deconstruct official discourses that have been produced in connection with allegations of crime. Cohen's framework, unlike Sykes and Matza's, primarily focuses on the use of neutralisation techniques as an official response subsequent to crimes having been committed and allegations made. Cohen (2009) argues, however, that the use of neutralisation techniques can also be seen to some extent prior to crimes being committed in order to make it possible to commit violations and at the same time reduce culpability. In a similar way, the defence mechanisms identified in this paper will not only be viewed as neutralisations of individual events, but also as an overarching and continuously ongoing process intended to legitimise the continuing work of the business as a whole; that is, business as usual. The paper will discuss these neutralisation techniques by using examples from how two Swedish companies apply when defending themselves against accusations of having committed crimes: Telia Sonera and Lundin Petroleum. Their defense is manifested in press releases, information on websites, internal reports, criminal investigations, and investigations outsourced to external parties.

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JUSTICE AFTER ATROCITIES - CASE STUDY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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Perpetrators of international crimes committed during the armed conflicts in the Former Yugoslavia in the early 1990s have been prosecuted by multiplicity of courts at all levels of enforcement of the international criminal justice system: international, internationalized and domestic. Dozens of selected individuals have been tried at the international level by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia ("ICTY"), while domestic courts in the successor countries of the Former Yugoslavia have dealt with the vast majority of perpetrators. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the internationalized State Court at the central state level and cantonal and district courts at the entities level (i.e. Republika Srpska and Federation) have all prosecuted international crimes applying different criminal substantive and procedural codes. Many studies have analysed the prosecutions, trials and sentencing at the ICTY but the activities of domestic courts in the aftermath of atrocity crimes remain largely neglected in the scholarship. In this presentation, results of an original empirical study of prosecutions and sentencing of perpetrators of international crimes committed during the Bosnian wars and prosecuted by courts in Bosnia and Herzegovina and by the ICTY will be discussed and the multiple levels of justice for perpetrators of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide compared and contrasted.

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ANALYSING SYMBOLIC JUSTICE NEEDS IN A COMPLEX BOSNIAN POST-CONFLICT MATRIX: FINDINGS FROM A POPULATION-BASED SURVEY.

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Within scholarship focusing on non-judicial forms of transitional justice (TJ), there has been an increasing interest in the use of more symbolic forms of justice (as opposed to concrete or material forms) to help post-conflict societies overcome a violent past. These are understood here as those often localized and non-judicial measures that aim at reparation and acknowledgment through the validation of victimization, the recognition of various levels of accountabilities and facts, as well as remembrance. Such forms of justice may constitute a key element of social restoration in Bosnia-Herzegovina (BiH), in their potential to symbolically acknowledging individuals' suffering as well as providing them a voice and status, but also in representing, when targeted towards collectives, a societal recognition of past harm doing. Yet, it is also increasingly suggested that such outcomes may be more likely if they account for the needs and experiences of all those affected by the conflict, especially those representing traditionally marginalized voices. This is particularly significant in BiH, as it constitutes a complex social reality within which various social groups struggle to gain recognition and public visibility for their experiences of the past and contingent justice needs. These processes are often reflected in the implementation of symbolic TJ measures. Yet, symbolic justice measures have been afforded little empirical attention in BiH and beyond, especially within the framework of quantitative studies. The existent scholarship on symbolic justice measures has mostly taken the form of ethnographic case studies related to specific initiatives, without any comprehensive analysis of the factors that may ground particular symbolic justice needs. We aim to bridge these gaps in this study. Through the analysis of survey data collected across BiH (n=855), we show how specific profiles of war experiences, beliefs and identity can be related to support for different symbolic justice needs, such as acknowledgment of suffering or voice and information. They reveal the complexity and heterogeneity of current justice concerns in BiH and the key role of personal experiences of the past and their embedding within specific social identities and memories.

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LOADING JUSTICE.EXE. PLEASE WAIT. WAIT. WAIT...

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1956, forces of the Hungarian Army and occupying Soviet soldiers shot together into the crowd of unarmed protesters in several cities of the country, mostly consisting of students and labourers. Persecution of political enemies began immediately after the fall of the revolution, causing the death of hundreds of persons. A long time had to pass until the transition into a democratic society in 1990. There was however no truth and reconciliation process for the crimes committed during the communist regime, which led to the current situation in Hungary, marked by a belated struggle to prosecute those persons who committed the most serious international crimes and human rights abuses. Lack of political willingness, a series of erroneous judgments and difficulties in gathering and evaluating evidence after 60 years make it however very complicated to find the truth and serve justice.

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THE TWILIGHT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA: ARCHIVAL RECORDS, MEMORY AND THE QUEST FOR TRUTH AND JUSTICE

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At present, criminology has rarely addressed justice, reconciliation and truth after mass violence and genocide; it remains largely focused on the global north. Independently, transitional justice (TJ) has developed into a bourgeoning field that looks into how societies deal with a violent past in countries in the global south. Mainstream criminology and transitional justice scholarship therefore remain two distinct fields of inquiry. The paper's aims are twofold: firstly, it brings together transitional justice and criminology discourses through a theoretically informed analysis of legal archives. Secondly, in doing so, it aims at advancing both fields in their theoretical understanding of court procedures from an innovative point of view, namely archival and narrative studies, as well as memory studies and poststructuralism. This paper will draw on the archival documents of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) to bring together theoretical work on archives and cultural memory studies, and literature on TJ as well as criminology and international criminal law. In doing so, the paper seeks to advance an interdisciplinary and a critical perspective on criminal procedures in TJ. It compliments *southern criminology* by introducing new ways of thinking about courts procedures and by focusing on the *legal memory* which has been neglected in criminology at present. The developed framework will advance analysis of both, international and domestic *narratives* of crimes and the search for truth and justice.

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VULNERABLE ON TARGET: THE SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CONTEXTS OF THE REPRESSION OF SMALL SCALE CIGARETTE TRAFFICKING AT THE EU EASTERN BORDER

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The rapid increase of flows of “illicit whites” produced by the Belarus Grodno “Neman” tobacco factory became the serious concern in recent years in the EU. Due to the geographic position, Lithuania has become both a country of the transition and the destination of the “illicit whites”. While the major quantities of illegal cigarettes travel by the trucks and ship containers to the Western Europe, the national media and consequently politicians are very concerned with the small-scale trafficking cases that are more frequent and much more visible. As the response to the relatively high numbers of small scale illegal trade of cigarettes, the draconic administrative sanctions have been employed in Lithuania, especially for repeated offences. However, that policy raises serious doubts about its adequacy. The paper covers analysis of 1100 court decisions in administrative cases on cigarettes trafficking and also semi-structured interviews with 18 representatives of State authorities (police, prosecutors, judges, customs officers, State tax inspectorate officers). The authors focuses on the socio-demographic portraits of the actors that are involved in small-scale smuggling and the illegal trade of cigarettes: drivers, carriers (“boots”), retailers and managers. The results of the analysis show that there are significant socio-demographic differences among the offenders who have different roles and functions in the cases of illegal trade of cigarettes. The higher level offenders (“managers”) employ socially vulnerable persons to execute lower chain functions (e. g. for carrying the boxes of cigarettes). Also, socially vulnerable persons involve into the lowest retail level. The latter offenders face the highest risk of being detected. Instead of higher-profile offenders, they become the main targets of severe administrative sanctions (especially for repeated offences). The social hardship and severe sanctions for repeated illegal trade of cigarettes push them into the circle of repeated offending. Thus, the policy of draconic repression of repeated small-scale illegal trade of cigarettes might be challenged from the perspectives of efficiency, proportionality and social justice.

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CONFISCATION OF THE PROCEEDS OF CRIME IN FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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Traditional approaches for the fight against crime, which rely on imprisonment and other criminal sanctions, proved to be inadequate to fight economically and rationally based criminal behaviour. It comes as no surprise that modern crime policy sees confiscation of ill-gotten goods as one of the most promising approaches to fight crime. Although this penal measure has been introduced in the Bosnian-Herzegovinian criminal justice system in the mid-seventies of the twentieth century and has been constantly improved, only few efforts have been made to compare legal framework of the confiscation in domestic law with the provisions in other legal systems and international standards. Even fewer efforts are made in direction of the evaluation of confiscatory practices, mainly because of lack of reliable statistical data in this field. The paper aims to describe and evaluate legal framework of confiscation of proceeds of crime in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Furthermore, it seeks to explore the practice of confiscation by means of secondary analysis of official data gathered and made available from the newly established Federal agency for the asset confiscation. The data refer to 2003-2014 time period and to 25 courts, covering the majority of federal court instances. The analysis of the legal framework suggests that the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has introduced quite solid and implementable framework for the confiscation. Both property and equivalent value of the proceeds can be confiscated. The detailed notion of the proceeds of crime, procedure for its confiscation, financial investigation and management of frozen and confiscated assets are now regulated and are quite in accordance with international standards. Key findings in the analysis of the confiscation practice suggests that courts have ordered confiscation in value of over 8 million Euro in close to 300 criminal cases, but no data were available how much of orders were in fact executed. Typical crimes for which confiscation was ordered were property offences, corruption, economic crimes and tax evasion. Although the foundation for the effective confiscation in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been laid, more needs to be done, especially in terms of raising awareness of the importance of confiscation of illegal proceeds among both practitioners and decision-makers, and of developing skills to do so.

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THE COMMUNICATION OF ADVERSE EVENTS AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE - THE NEMO TENETUR SE IPSUM ACCUSARE PERSPECTIVE

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The theme and the question of liability has made rivers of ink run within the Portuguese and international academic community. It can be studied by various prisms through various sciences, in particular by legal sciences. In criminal law, when considering someone responsible for a wrongful act, it means that the subject has done something that is prescribed by law as such, therefore, anti-legal. However, this does not necessarily match the syllogism practice of tort / liability / punishment because we have to necessarily answer the question of guilt, which is the assumption and limit of any criminal libility according to our legal policy. Now, one of the basic principles of the Portuguese criminal proceedings is precisely the principle *nemo tenetur se ipsum accusare,* with the result that no one is required to provide evidence against himself, that is, to take over as responsible and guilty for the commission of a particular crime the privilege against self-incrimination. This principle, as we understand it, is essential when we struggle with the issue of medical liability and therefore the malpractice and reporting of adverse events, or error reporting if you prefer. This type of device, made possible by the National Incident and Adverse Events Reporting System, which ensures the anonymity of all which is processed, namely of the professional involved and the patient "victim" of the adverse event, is essential to improve patient safety and progress in medicine and in health care. However, does this "new" system effectively contribute to the reduction of malpractice situations as they (possibly) entail criminal responsibility? It is precisely this question that we propose to explore with this communication, to dispel any doubts that still exist in this area, and how it is portrayed outside the Portuguese legal system. To do so we have analysed portuguese and international case-law, as well as legal theory in general and data which is published by official websites.

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"ASAP": CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE FAST LANE IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICE WORK OF A NEW POLICY TO DEAL WITH HIGH VOLUME CRIME

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Since mid-2011 a new method to deal with high volume crime has been introduced in the Netherlands: "ASAP" ("As Soon As Possible"). It has fundamentally changed the manner in which the police and public prosecution agency organize their work in order to respond to common crime "as soon as possible". Although ASAP also refers to goals such as 'selectively', 'simple', 'clever' and 'together', the speed with which cases are settled is emphasized. By changing the work process, ASAP should reduce the average processing time for simple criminal cases from eight or nine months to one month. To reach this goal, the decision of the public prosecution agency for further processing is brought forward. The aim is to decide within three days. To realize this police, public prosecution agency and partner agencies (Council for child protection, the probation service and the victim support services) cooperate and work at the same location. Based on information provided by the police and the partner agencies, the prosecutor makes a decision how to respond to the crime, if possible without the intervention of a judge. This new method to deal with high volume crime, might have some serious implications for the organization of police work in practice and for criminal justice values. For example the police will have to provide a lot of information quickly because the prosecutor has to make a decision in a couple of hours or days. Probably the police will experience (time) pressure. What are the consequences for the quality of the investigation? Are the police able to investigate the case thoroughly? Almost four years after the introduction of this new work process, it is unclear how it works in practice and what are the implications for (the organization of) police work. This is why an in-depth study took place in four police forces by analyzing documents, interviewing police officers who work with the ASAP procedure, observing the ASAP process, evaluating the legal decisions, analyzing the speed of the settlement in cases and by interviewing lawyers. In my presentation, I will outline some of the main findings of this empirical study.

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WOMEN IN PRISON IN SPAIN: THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BANGKOK RULES TO THE SPANISH PRISON LEGISLATION

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This paper aims to take a close look at the reality of female crime in Spain. On the one hand, we will focus on describing the current situation of women incarcerated in Spanish prisons, an especially vulnerable group given their peculiarities and necessities. Through secondary sources, we describe the situation of discrimination against women in these prisons. On the other hand, the paper establishes whether the current Spanish prison legislation echoes all or some of the *United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures of Freedom for Women Offenders* (Bangkok Rules, 2010). To this end, a detailed analysis of both standards, national and international, is essential. As a general conclusion, although Spain has high standard prison regulations and modern facilities, female prisoners in Spanish prison are subject to discrimination. It is from such a perspective that this article proposes that the necessary changes and appropriate penitentiary policies to meet the specific needs of female prisoners are established.

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THE MEANING OF GENDER IN THE POLISH CRIMINAL CASES.

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The meaning of gender in criminal cases was usually understood in terms of the signicifance nad impact. Other option, within interactionist and feminist perspectives is to reconstruct the definions of gender, feminity and masculinity. The aim of the presentation is to demonstrate what we can know about gender in criminal cases on the example of Polish criminal cases (what is the definition of gender which has been used by the judges in decision-making proces of sentence).

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CUSTODY IN THE COMMUNITY: AN INCOMPATIBLE CONCEPT?

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The approach to women's imprisonment is currently undergoing radical change in Scotland with an undertaking by the Scottish Government to close the existing womens prison HMP Cornton Vale, and build a new national prison and 5 community based 'custodial units' across Scotland for the incarceration of women. This paper critically addresses this shift in penal arrangements from custodial to community forms and explores the conceptual and practical implications for understandings of the role and experience of imprisonment for women.

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WOMEN AND SENTENCING IN ENGLAND AND WALES: EQUAL AND DIFFERENT

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In this presentation I will review sentencing developments since 1991, especially the use of short sentences of imprisonment and look to the future in terms of the potential to reduce women's imprisonment. I will make comment on various initiatives put forward by campaigning groups, examine some of the challenges regarding the sentencing of women who have dependents, and explore various possibilities for reducing women's imprisonment. This will include discussion of mechanisms to differentiate between the form and level of penalties, critical thinking about the scope to limit magistrates' sentencing powers, and reflections on the potential introduction of structured deferred sentences, and the creation of alternatives to imprisonment for breaches of community penalties or post-custody license conditions. I will also explore the possibility specialist women's courts.

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THE LEGAL-ILLEGAL INTERFACE IN THE WILDLIFE TRADE

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The illegal wildlife trade is currently approached as a serious form of crime. While in the 1990s it was believed that tourists and opportunists dominated the illegal trade, nowadays the focus is on the involvement of organized crime. However, there is also a third group: corporations involved in illegal wildlife trafficking. The interconnection between the legal and illegal wildlife market is essential for understanding involved criminal networks. This presentation focuses on the legal-illegal interface in the wildlife trade. Symbiotic and antithetical relationships between the actors highlight the thin line between the under- and upperworld. Legally registered wildlife companies use legal infrastructures to trade illegal wildlife and often the same species are offered on both formal and informal markets. Quantitative descriptive analyses based upon seizures in the EU are combined with qualitative fieldwork in China, Russia and Morocco to sketch an overall view of the interconnection between the legal and illegal wildlife traders.

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UNDERSTANDING THE LOCATION CHOICE OF WILDLIFE CRIMINALS

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Traditionally, criminologists study criminal location choice to explain why criminals target certain locations. Information on wildlife criminal decision-making is lacking, but essential for creating effective countermeasures. Location choice is typically explained using the rational choice perspective; namely that offenders choose locations characterized by high reward, low risk and minimal effort. This study aims to explain the criminal location choice of poachers entering and exiting a private nature reserve in South Africa to determine what environmental factors explain their behaviour. The presentation presents a methodology for doing this using historical data of incursion events, systematic observations of these locations, and a case-matched comparison with sites where no incursion occurred. When combined with background information such as patrol intensity, vegetation density, water holes, cell phone coverage, and other non-poaching crime types it is possible to determine which features best explain the location choices poachers make. Ultimately, the findings will help improve models that explain and predict poacher behaviour.

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ASSESSING U.S. WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING: PATTERNS ACROSS SPACE, TIME, AND AND GENERA

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Description of Problem: Illegal wildlife trade is one of the most profitable transnational crimes in the world. In the U.S. fewer than 330 agents from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services are tasked with inspecting 72 air and seaports to intercept illicit wildlife products. Question: This paper suggests a risk assessment strategy that utilizes analytical techniques from criminology to wildlife contraband entering the U.S. to determine how it concentrates in space, time and among genera. Methods: Using the Law Enforcement Management Information System (LEMIS) database 40,113 incidents of seized wildlife products from 2003 to 2012 were identified. Various descriptive and inferential techniques are used to identify where, when, and among which group of genera trafficked contraband concentrates. Results: Findings suggest a disproportionate share of export countries, ports of entry, times and genera account for a majority of incidents. Conclusion: Resource allocation by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services should be prioritized accordingly.

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WILDLIFE CRIMINAL NETWORKS IN A PROTECTED AREA: HOW ORGANIZATION DIFFERS ACROSS CRIME TYPES

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Wildlife crime in protected areas is driven by the demand for plant and animal products. In some cases, people harvesting wildlife products illegally do so for subsistence or personal use (i.e. meat to eat, wood for cooking or grass for grazing). In others, the illegal harvest is to generate income by supplying domestic and international commercial markets. This suggests the network structures of criminals will differ between the two groups. Breaking the law for personal reasons would require a much smaller network than for commercial distribution. To investigate this topic, arrest records from a protected area in Uganda are used to map the offender networks for different crime types. The analyses explore the demographics of offenders working together as well as how communities are linked for different types of crime. The results give insight as to how complex networks are for different crime types. This is useful for identifying which communities are most involved with wildlife crime and thus where interventions should be targeted.

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DISCOURSES ON PROSTITUTION IN THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS LEADING TO THE CRIMINALIZATION OF THE PURCHASE OF SEXUAL SERVICES IN SWEDEN

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Since January 1st 1999, the purchase of sexual services is prohibited through criminal law in Sweden.[1] Prostitution is considered as one of the worst forms of men's violence against women and as one of the worst expressions of the power imbalance between men and women that not only affects the prostitutes or their clients but also the whole society. The question arises how it came to this view on prostitution and the prohibition of purchasing sexual services. In Sweden, the *travaux preparatoires* have a huge influence in the legislation process. Therefore, in a first step I would like to analyze the discourse on prostitution in the preparatory works that lead to the so-called *Sexköpslagen* (the law of the purchase of sexual services). Responses should be given to the following questions: In which context was prostitution discussed? What was the purpose of the new law? Why did they come to the conclusion that the client should be criminalized? It will be shown that the law that prohibits the purchase of sexual services is meant to promote equality between men and women and that it originates from a feminist perspective. Since the law is already more than 17 years old, the question remains if there has been a change in the discourse on prostitution. Consequently, in a second step the official documents on prostitution that have been published after the introduction of the law are to be analyzed to the extent if they offer a new or at least extended discourse on prostitution or not. I will show that those documents never questioned the concept of prostitution as it was established before the law. [1]The provision is now found in Chapter 4 § 1a of the Swedish Criminal Code.

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RESEARCHING MASSAGE PARLOURS: A MALE REFLECTION OF 'DOING FIELDWORK' IN ILLICIT, STIGMATISED AND GENDERED SETTINGS.

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This presentation reflects on the male experience of conducting research in massage parlours; off-street environments in which (typically) women trade sexual services in heterosexual monetary transactions. Despite the heterogeneity of the sex industry, what we 'know' about sex work and prostitution has traditionally been based on accounts of street transactions. Indeed, with few notable exceptions research has often neglected sexual service provision in off-street environments. This presentation is based on ongoing research and will provide contextualised insight in to the features and characteristics of massage parlours in Cardiff, Wales. Additionally, it reflects on the various methodological challenges related to 'doing' cross-gender fieldwork in an illicit, gendered and highly stigmatised setting. Ultimately, it is suggested that gender incongruence is not an insurmountable obstacle when conducting sex work research, providing the researcher consciously manages and comprehensively reflects on their own positionality throughout the research process.

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VICTIM PROTECTION IN PROSTITUTION

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Prostitution is known as the oldest profession of the world and many ways to regulate or abolish prostitution have been introduced, tried and dropped throughout history. Since the adoption of the Prostitution Act in 2002, critics say, Germany has become the brothel of Europe. In fact, the Prostitution Act has brought out prostitution from moral concerns. Prostitutes can now conclude legally valid contracts with their suitors on sexual services. But has it really improved victim protection in this special field of action? That is really doubtful. For 2016 the adoption of a Prostitute Protection act is planned in Germany. The core of this legislative proposal is to allow sites to offer sexual services only with an administrative permission. The core of this legislative proposal is to allow sites to offer sexual services only with an administrative permission. In the future prostitutes must register their activities and should become obliged to seek consultations especially regarding their health. A condom requirement will be introduced. Suitors, not using a condom, will be punished. Equally, suitors, who operate recognizably with forced prostitutes and trafficking victims will be punished. Prostitute associations are up in arms against this legislative proposal. They feel stigmatized and relegated to the underground. Nevertheless, the proposal has a good chance to be adopted in parliament this summer. Which impact has the proposed legislation on the red light district in Germany? It opens a field of tension between prohibition and prevention. By example of the city of Bremerhaven, where street prostitution flourished, until nearly the whole city has been declared restricted areas in 2014, it'll be worked out the effect of bans. The Institute of police and security research in Bremen (IPoS) has investigated the impacts of the Restricted Area Act by consulting police, authorities, NGOs, prostitutes and suitors. Out of the results of this research project, there's a view to be ventured to the consequences of the proposed bill. Moreover it is to be displayed, how latest victim protection rules also affect prostitutes, especially as far as victim support and witness protection is concerned.

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PEACEKEEPERS AND POST-WAR PROSTITUTION IN KOSOVO: QUESTIONING THE REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN INVOLVED AS SOLE VICTIMS

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Soon after the Kosovo war ended in 1999, the local small-scale prostitution market transformed into a large industry with high demand for commercial sex. The growth of the Kosovar sex industry is predominantly explained as a matter of forced prostitution which followed the demand of international peacekeepers, diplomats and relief workers that settled down in support of wider international efforts to build peace and stability in the former Serbian province. The United Nations (2002: 84) acknowledges that 'there is some evidence that prostitution increases with international intervention'. In an attempt to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse by peacekeepers, the United Nations (2003) prohibits its entire staff to 'exchange (…) money, employment, goods or services for sex'. More specifically, in Kosovo, the United Nations listed bars and nightclubs in which women were allegedly involved in prostitution. United Nations staff and peacekeepers were not allowed to frequent any of the premises on this list since 'international representatives and by default their organizations [could not be seen RdW] condoning and supporting the sexual exploitation and slavery of women and contributing to the profits of organized crime'. The measures taken by the United Nations emphasize the victimhood of women involved in post-war prostitution. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork in Kosovo, this paper argues that such a representation moves attention away from the variety of experiences of women involved in the Kosovar sex industry. It essentializes suffering by focusing on forced prostitution and victimhood, rather than women's resistance efforts to structural inequalities. Therewith, the measures of the United Nations paradoxically enhance the vulnerability of the women they claim to help.

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LESSONS LEARNED BY SEX WORKERS

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In the Netherlands empowerment and resilience of the individual are key concepts in government policy. A complex transition from a welfare state to a participative society is taking place. Not all marginalized and excluded groups can meet these standards, at least not without effective support. In the support and guidance provided, there is a tendency to combine scientific and professional knowledge with experience expertise. Giving a voice to experience experts is considered to be a unique and irreplaceable source of knowledge; this is viewed as a prerequisite and a substantial cultural change in social work. A centre for support and advise (ex) sex workers was recently opened in the south of the Netherlands. Professionals and trained ex-sex workers, who understand specific emotions, obstacles and circumstances from an inside perspective, work together. Avans University of Applied Sciences supports the development of best practices. Relevant expertise is collected about how and when an approach is actually empowering and effective. Bachelor students in their last year support this centre in its delicate work by action research and q-methodology e.g. issues that matter are investigated in a practically-oriented way to find better solutions. Lessons learned by sex workers: why this theme? In earlier findings in our research (about stress factors) sex workers reported spontaneously about what they had learned during this work and which qualities they had developed. We wanted to discover more about this theme. The research was done by means of Q-methodology with respondents who work legally as a sex worker. Our findings about characteristic types of lessons learned by sex workers will be presented.

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ASSISTING VICTIM SUPPORTERS IN EUROPE: LESSONS ON TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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Prioritization of victims' rights in the European Union has been an ongoing process since 1985. Although throughout the years documents have obliged member states to obey the established standards set by the EU, previous studies have demonstrated that not all member states are in complete compliance. Some of the results from previous research that are pertinent to the current study are the: the absence of a uniform definition for victims and indirect victims, and the lack of training programs for law enforcement. The Victims' Directive has also identified judges and prosecutors as in need of training programmes on victim, something that the current study, also examined. The main objective of the current project was to carry out a needs assessment with different professionals that provide support and assistance to victims of crime in the European Union. The methodology included both qualitative interviews and a quantitative survey. The qualitative interviews were with a knowledgeable individual within a victim support organization. Within the qualitative interviews, eight member states of the EU were represented. The quantitative component included a convenient sample of victim support organizations, law enforcement and judicial/prosecutorial organizations. The quantitative survey represented responses from sixteen of the member states. The mains findings include, the need for: different methods among countries for training programmes, more structured training materials, cross cultural victimization programmes, across country collaboration, and more resources. These findings are substantive, but exploratory. Future research should continue to identify needs in training and assess, more thoroughly, the current training programmes. More future research ideas and limitations will be discussed at the presentation.

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ANALYSING HELP-ACCEPTING BEHAVIOUR AS A PROXY FOR VICTIM'S NEEDS

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Assessing individual needs of victims of crime evokes different problems. What an individual person who fell victim to a specific crime wants and needs is a result of and influenced by a wide variety of factors. What complicates the matter further is that when asked directly for his or her needs and wishes a victim of crime often does not have a clear answer. To 'translate' the impact of the incident into clearly expressed needs takes (a long) time, and many victims lack an adequate framework of reference. Analysing help accepting behaviour might be an alternative way to establish the relation between individual characteristics of the victim and the crime (s)he suffered, and his/her needs. Slachtofferhulp Nederland (Victim Support Netherlands) records information about victims and the type of support they receive, in a registration system. The first step was to combine these data (at an individual level) with data provided by the National Bureau of Statistics (such as income, education, household composition). The second step included analysing which variables predict the acceptance of support and the use of different types of support services. In this presentation the methodological approach and some results will be discussed, as well as the manner in which Slachtofferhulp Nederland uses these results to improve her capacity for offering 'tailor-made' support to victims.

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AN EMPIRICAL TEST OF CHANGING CRITERIA FOR ADMISSIBILITY OF CIVIL CLAIMS WITHIN CRIMINAL LAW IN NL

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According to the European Victims' Directive (2012/29/EU), "in the course of criminal proceedings, victims are entitled to obtain a decision on compensation by the offender, (…), except where national law provides for such a decision to be made in other legal proceedings" (art. 16). In the Dutch legal system, victims do have the opportunity to file a claim in the adhesion procedure in criminal law. This procedure has a couple of clear benefits for the victim over the civil procedure, including the avoidance of paying court fees, help from the Dutch victim support organization and possibilities for state enforcement in case the claim is awarded. In order to strengthen the position of the victim within the criminal law setting, the Dutch legislator aims at an increase of the number of claims of victims being admissible in the adhesion procedure. Before 2011, the requirement for admissibility was that this claim should be "of simple nature". The legislator had the impression that judges too readily interpreted a claim to be inadmissible on this ground. Therefore, the criterion was changed. From 2011 onwards, a damage claim should not be a disproportionate burden to the criminal proceedings in order to be admissible. Of course, this criterion still leaves a large margin of appreciation. In the Dutch literature, it is often argued that the change in the admissibility criterion did not actually lead to an increase in the number of admissible claims. The research project to be presented is one of the first to empirically test this assumption. Close to 1000 court cases, half of which based on the old and half of which based on the new criterion, were analyzed to see whether there was a significant change in the number of (partially) admissible claims after the introduction of the new admissibility criterion. We controlled for other factors such as the type of damage, contestation by the public prosecutor or defendant and the height of the claim. Preliminary analysis didn't provide any evidence for an increase in admissibility due to the implementation of the new criterion.

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‘NOT ALL VICTIMS ARE CREATED EQUAL: UK VICTIM POLICY AND THE CREATION OF A VICTIM HIERARCHY.

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Over the past 20 years there have been a number of responses by the UK government to victim campaigns and concerns, resulting in (amongst other things) a victims’ commissioner, a victims’ champion and numerous pieces of legislation strengthening the rights of victims. However, it is evident from these policy changes that not all victims are created equal, and this paper explores how such legislative and policy changes have served to create a hierarchy of victims that is more or less aligned with Nils Christie’s idea of the ‘ideal victim’. As such, this paper examines the impact of such policy changes on particular groups of victims (most notably, those defined ‘vulnerable’ victims and victims of hate crime) and how these changes have been perceived by different groups within the criminal justice system (e.g. the police, courts and victim support services). In doing so, this paper will argue that hierarchies have been created even within the aforementioned ‘privileged’ groups, meaning that some ‘vulnerable’ victims become even more vulnerable.

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DOES ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF PRISONERS PREVENT RECIDIVISM AFTER PRISON RELEASE? FINDINGS FROM A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL IN THE FEDERAL STATE OF BADEN-WURTTEMBERG, GERMANY

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In 2010, the German federal state of Baden-Wurttemberg passed a law that enabled electronic monitoring of prisoners on the state level. A research project with a RCT-design was launched at the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law to evaluate this pilot project. The area of application included home detention as a means of release preparation and early work release in the context of day parole. The first phase of the research project, completed in February 2014, evaluated the implementation of the measure and analyzed the psychological und psychosocial effects of electronic monitoring. The current, second phase aims to examine whether the use of electronic monitoring has a positive impact on recidivism. We therefore compare the recidivism rates of the treatment and control groups, i.e., of prisoners who were randomly assigned to the measure of electronically monitored release preparation or early work release versus prisoners who served their regular sentence behind prison walls. In addition, we include data of a matched control group. We thus empirically examine the research question whether electronically monitored prisoners exhibit a decreased risk of reoffending and discuss the results against the background of theoretical considerations.

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ELECTRONIC MONITORING IN SPAIN: ANALYSIS OF THE GPS IMPLEMENTATION IN CASES OF GENDER VIOLENCE

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The implementation of the Global Positioning Systems (GPS) in the surveillance and monitoring of offenders by public institutions has grown exponentially since 2005. His presence appears related to the social alarm in the public opinion caused by certain crimes (Peckenpaugh, 2006) and, at the same time, to the need of containing dangerous and serious offenders, as well as technological advances that innovate new forms of crime control, reformulating sentences and traditional measures. Spanish GPS technology began to be implemented in 2009 to control offenders who serve a restraining order in cases of gender violence. After seven years from this pilot experience there is no research that estimates their impacts and challenges of the measure. This paper examines the systems implementation during the first four years in order to determine their impacts and effectiveness. To this end it has applied a qualitative methodology based on in-depth interviews to a representative sample of institutional key actors who manage the restraining order throughout the Spanish territory, that is: police officers, judges, prosecutors, members of private companies, etc. The main results show a positive assessment of the measure while many technical problems have been referred.

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EMOTIONAL LABOUR IN ENGLISH PROBATION: EMOTION MANAGEMENT AS EFFECTIVE PRACTICE

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This presentation will present the findings from a piece of research that investigates the performance of emotional labour in probation practice. Using data that were collected through interviews with staff in the National Probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Companies in England we will describe and analyse the way in which practitioners manage their emotions in order to contribute to the broader goals of the organisation for which they work. The presentation will look at how practitioners consider the link between the performance of emotional labour and the effectiveness of probation more broadly. Thus, we will use participants' insights into the way in which emotion management and effective practice are linked and focus on how practitioners are supported in managing and displaying particular emotions in the course of their work. As the data were collected in private and public organisations we will consider the differences in the use of emotion across these organisations which have fundamentally different governance structures and funding models. The paper will therefore contribute to our understanding of what emotional skills are perceived to be important in the field of offender supervision as well as how organisations can better support practitioners when it comes to the use of emotion in probation practice.

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TRAVELLING REFLECTIVELY: PROBATION PRACTITIONERS NEGOTIATING THE JOURNEY BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR PRACTICE

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In May 2013, Chris Grayling the then Justice Secretary for England and Wales announced that over half of probation would be sold off to the private sector. Of the 21 Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs) created for this purpose only one bid was successful from a 'not for profit' organisation. This research focusses on this unique setting. This session presents the findings of a mixed methods case study that followed a cohort of probation practitioners as they negotiated the journey from the public to the private sector. The research was carried out during the first 15 months after the new owners took control in February 2015. Data was collected at 5 points in the practitioners' journey using a range of methods, including: a two stage panel survey, in-depth semi-structured interviews with a sub-set of practitioners after each phase of the panel survey, concluding with a deliberative enquiry event where practitioners, managers and other key stakeholders debated emerging themes. Whilst findings may not be typical of CRCs generally, it was possible to explore practitioner perspectives and experience of a new 'participant focused' operating model within the context of market conditions and a newly divided service. Particular attention was given to the way practitioners recruited into probation during different eras of training and practice coped with change and made sense of the new ways of working. This presentation will conclude by offering a tentative response to the question: Can probation staff mutual companies respond to concerns about the future of probation or will market values and pressures over-ride traditional values?

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ELECTRONIC MONITORING IN EUROPE

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Electronic monitoring (EM) technologies are being used increasingly in Europe and beyond in terms of the number of jurisdictions in which they are deployed and the range of applications. In a growing number of jurisdictions EM is used across the criminal justice process as a pre-trial measure, as a sentence and as an early release mechanism. Indeed, EM is fast becoming viewed as a panacea for the problems facing many criminal justice systems particularly as a vehicle to reduce prison populations, cut costs and enhance public safety. This paper will explore the main findings of a comparative study of EM in five European jurisdictions (Belgium, England and Wales, Germany, The Netherlands and Scotland) which all use EM to different extents and in different ways. It will question whether EM provides a credible alternative to custody as well as exploring how it might be used more creativity to increase its usefulness as a criminal justice tool whilst at the same time ensuring its humane, just and proportionate use now and in the future.

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BEING FINED INSTEAD OF BEING PUNISHED - COLLECTIVE INTERPRETATIVE PATTERNS OF FINES

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The fine is the most commonly used punishment of the 21st century; Western countries rely more regularly on the fine to enforce punishment than on imprisonment. For example, fines amount to 84 percent of all convictions in Germany. Yet only few studies have been devoted to this specific form of punishment. This could be due to its ambiguous form. The fine does not impact the individual but mainly the bearer of a role; it shows the limits of tolerance (*O'Malley* 2009). A fine impacts convicts less than prison sentences do, nevertheless if it leads to imprisonment (for fine default); it is the individual that is incarcerated. In a nutshell, the fine represents multiple, sometimes contradictory ideas of punishment and can lead to different ends. The presentation at hand aims to introduce the fine to a wider academic discussion. It contributes to the sociology of punishment by working out collective societal interpretative patterns (as introduced by *Oevermann*) to which convicts recur when facing punishment in form of a fine. These societal interpretative patterns disburden the individual by offering socially shared interpretations to perceive, interpret and legitimize a punishment. The patterns were reconstructed by analysing 44 interviews with convicts who had received a fine. The patterns that emerged - and will be presented - place punishment in a moral context of legitimacy, justice and redemption. However, there are patterns that do not utilize a moral context, but consider the fine mostly as fate, risk or a merely monetary issue. These interpretations reflect contradictory political and social aims of fines and help understand how convicts deal with this.

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THE WORK OF THE ELECTRONIC MONITORING OFFICER

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The electronic monitoring officer is a relatively new penal actor functioning within a new penal institution, and we assume that his tasks differ significantly from other penal actors, such as the prison officer or probation officer. The reason for this difference is that the tasks are being performed from a distance. The monitored individuals are controlled using technological devices, which removes the necessity of face-to-face interactions. Together with the disappearance of face-to-face interactions, the unpredictability of human interactions and the complexity of human behavior diminishes and is captured in a limited number of codes and categories, which are highly decontextualized. This creates a whole new way of delivering punishment. The focus of the presentation is twofold. First, we provide a description of the tasks of the electronic monitoring officers. Second, we focus on the issue of discretion.

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PLACE BELONGING AND DESISTANCE: SEX OFFENDERS IN A UK PROBATION APPROVED PREMISES

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In fields such as social psychology and urban georgraphies the significance of places and the meanings they have to us have been well-recognised as very significant to our sense of personal and social identities, as well as to our social relationships and interactions. Yet, despite this recognition that places are bound-up in our ways of making sense of the social world, our position in it and attachment to others and the values associated with particular places, the importance of place to the likelihood of offenders' desistance is only recently starting to be explored. Research shows that offenders who break with places associated with their offending pasts are more likely to desist, and that this is not just a practical process of moving away from criminogenic places, but an emotional and cognitive one in which places associated with new pro-social values are sought, and serve to support the (ex) offender to maintain desistance. However, in criminal justice settings, such as probation approved premises, that aim to support an offender's desistance, the place itself and different internal places within the institution may come to be associated with particular offender groups and identities that inhibit the offender from desistance by not enabling them to find these pro-social places which facilitate them to re-orientate their self-identity and value-system. This presentation explores an in-depth ethnographic case-study example of such an institution to examine the role of place for sex offenders and the significance it has in supporting or inhibiting their desistance. Fieldwork was conducted over 21 months with staff and residents (of all offender categories) and includes observations of daily life and interactions as well as qualitative interviews with 11 staff and 17 residents.

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"A JOB FIT FOR A WOMAN": RIGHTS DISCOURSE, ORGANISATIONAL CULTURE AND THE GENDERED CONSTRUCTION OF PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY OF RUSSIAN POLICE RECRUITS

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Policing has often been portrayed in Russia as a predominately male occupation. Female police officers are well represented within different branches and units of policing, however they are rarely promoted to leadership at the regional or national level. Although at present female recruits comprise 20 to 30 per cent of candidates in police training institutions, their experiences are rarely taken into consideration by the police organisation. This paper is based on the results of a longitudinal empirical study exploring police recruits' attitudes to human rights. The first set of data consisting of 20 in-depth interviews and focus groups was obtained in 2007; the second round of interviews was conducted in 2014. As the project progressed, it became apparent that female recruits' understanding of the meanings of rights was heavily influenced by their social and professional identities and self-perceptions. It had also reflected the ideological shifts in the official rights discourse and the increasing emphasis on social and economic over political rights. The paper then discusses cultural and organisational barriers to equality and a variety of coping strategies adopted by Russian policewomen in dealing with contradictory messages regarding their professional roles. It is agued that this data can help to understand how policewomen's work identity in contemporary Russia is being reconstructed along traditional gender roles.

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THE CHALLENGES OF AN ETHNOGRAPHY ON POLICING IN A ONE PARTY STATE: VIETNAM

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This study of policing in Vietnam explored the nature of policing in Vietnam given its unique history - particularly, the practice of Confucian values combined with prolonged colonisation; the latter resulting in ongoing concern with foreigners' interest in the country. Although crime has increased alongside rapid economic development, Vietnam is generally regarded as a safe country in terms of violent crime and public order although the methods used to prevent crime e.g. surveillance is a trade-off for the public. The aims of the study were to identify the extent to which police in Vietnam shared or differed in cultural characteristics by drawing on the literature heavily focused on developed, Western countries. An understanding of police culture in Vietnam is valuable in terms of identifying which established lessons on reform are appropriate for the Vietnamese context. Approximately 50 police officers were interviewed at varying stages of their career. Observation was largely undertaken at the People's Police Academy. Police officers emphasised negotiation and problem-solving as preferred responses and in many cases viewed enforcing the law as a last resort. This was justified in terms of promoting harmony rather than an adversarial approach and referred to as a legacy of Confucianism which tended towards avoiding state intervention. Whilst at times regarded as a 'police state', the under or over enforcement of laws depending on cultural, social and political influences is at odds with the rule of law. Many police expressed pride in their occupation and insisted they were admired by the public, despite being ranked as the most corrupt institution in Vietnam by Transparency International. In some cases, police felt inferior to colleagues in other jurisdictions and expressed embarrassment at the endemic corruption in which they felt hopelessly embedded and lacking agency to change. Some police argued that Vietnamese policing was superior to some Western countries due to the lack of terrorist activity whilst critiquing the police capacity of the terror targets in Belgium and France. The presentation will also describe the pathway to gaining approval from the Ministry of Public Security to be the first foreigner to study police in Vietnam in this way, as well as the ethical, logistical and methodological challenges that had to be addressed.

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POLICE CULTURES AND POLICEMEN IN EUROPEAN FICTION BOOKS. A STUDY IN CULTURAL CRIMINOLOGY

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In recent years a remarkable amount of scientific literature on the representation of crime and the criminal justice system in the media and in culture - in particular in popular culture- has been produced. Most studies investigate how crime is re-shaped in a variety of media communications, especially in movies and newspaper. Some explore how police cultures and policemen are represented in movies and tv series. Most do not take into consideration, however, what is probably becoming, in current times, one of the most powerful means of communication of the image of police and policemen: works of fiction. Fiction books on police in Europe have become very successful in recent years, thanks in part to the spread of some notorious Scandinavian books on police, and they are now reaching a far larger public than in the past. This paper is the result of a three years study on the representation of police work and culture in police fiction, with reference to some celebrated characters (for example, Kurt Wallander in Sweden, Salvo Montalbano in Italy, John Rebus in Scotland, Kostas Charitos in Greece and some few others). Main research questions are: considering the main findings of scientific research on police, to what extent do these characters represent the reality of police work and cultures? How are these characters and their stories influenced by the social contexts where they live and work and, at the same time, how do they influence the image of police and policemen in the public? Which are the main features of these new heroes of police fictions books? The paper discusses these issues relying on the theoretical keys of cultural criminological analysis, in a European comparative perspective.

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EXPANDED POSSIBILITIES FOR SHORT-TERM DETENTION IN THE GERMAN JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - OBSERVATIONS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A NEW SANCTION

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The study presented investigated the implementation of a new type of sentence in juvenile criminal law in Germany. Since March 2013 a suspended sentence can be combined with short-term detention for up to four weeks. National court statistics and full court files of about 1800 cases resulting in a suspended sentence were analyzed to determine the effects of the introduction of new sentence on sentencing decisions in general and the characteristics of cases and offenders sentenced to the new sanction. Particular attention will be given to regional sanctioning disparities and the methodological problems of research on decision making processes in the criminal justice system. The implications of the findings with regard to criminal policy will also be discussed.

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SHORT-TIME DETENTION IN ADDITION TO A SUSPENDED PRISON SENTENCE FOR JUVENILES - THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A NEW SANCTION TYPE IN THE GERMAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

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In 2013 a new law made it possible in Germany to combine a suspended prison sentence for juveniles (up to 20 years of age) with a short-term detention of up to four weeks in a special juvenile institution („Jugendarrest neben Jugendstrafe zur Bewährung"; § 16a JGG), that has also come to be known as „warning-shot detention" („Warnschussarrest"). The aims of this sanction have been
a) to raise the young offenders' awareness of their crimes and the potential consequences of further criminal behavior,
b) to isolate them from negative peer influences for a short time, and
c) to use the time in detention in order to prepare for the subsequent period under probation.
The introduction of this previously not feasible combination of sanctions has been very controversial, with proponents hoping for deterrent and rehabilitative effects and opponents warning against negative consequences of detention (labeling, subcultural contagion) and net-widening tendencies (more young offenders getting locked up than before). Our study provides a content analysis of the 213 cases in which this sanction has been employed in in Bavaria in the first two years after its introduction (2013 and 2014). Most of the defendants had manifold psychosocial needs; 88 % had prior criminal records. Corresponding to the results of our earlier survey of juvenile court judges` quite diverging attitudes toward this new sanction, it was used rather frequently in some jurisdictional districts and rarely or not at all in other districts. Awareness-raising (or deterrence) was the main goal cited by the judges. In a minority of cases (about 15 %) the imposition of a short-term detention made it possible for judges to suspend the prison sentence. Recidivism analysis (using information on subsequent incarceration in regular prison) showed that 30 % of the subjects were subsequently imprisoned (by December 2015; these data will be updated.) The results of our study will contribute to the discussion on the merits of this new sanction and on methodological issues concerning its empirical evaluation.

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SHORT-TERM EDUCATION IN YOUTH DETENTION CENTERS AS A HUMAN RIGHT

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The UN Disability Rights Convention, which was adopted in 2006, assures people with disabilities full and equal social inclusion and is thereby a clarification of the UN Human Rights Declaration from 1948. The convention contains a broad definition of disability, which focuses on the dimension of social participation and demands a diversity-oriented treatment of disabled people (Bielefeldt 2006). Social inclusion as a human right comprises in particular social participation in terms of education, housing, work and leisure (Graumann 2012). It is discussed as a theoretical concept in all pedagogic disciplines and was put into educational practice by implementing joint teaching of disabled and non-disabled children into German School Acts. It is therefore remarkable that the model of social inclusion is little received in criminological considerations despite the facts, that the facilities of the German juvenile justice system represent very excluding settings and that the social rehabilitation of the concerned young people is covered by the UN convention. This contribution discusses social inclusion as a human right and attempts to define implications for the arrangement of juvenile justice facilities. This is illustrated with a short-term educational project, carried out in a German youth detention center. The project is based on a specially developed concept, which focuses on the social participation of the arrested young people and comprises a curriculum with the following major goals: creating participatory structures, empowering the young people, arranging a positive atmosphere to enable ideal learning and developing sustainable (work-) relationships. The project was formatively evaluated by accompanying research embodying a mixed method design. First findings prove the basic feasibility of conducting a project with young arrested people, including 14 hours work a day in organizing the daily routines, educational courses and leisure activities. The institutional framework, however, partly proved as problematic as it seemed not prepared for inclusive and participatory arrangements. In this context the contribution deals with the issue of arranging youth detention centers along the UN Disability Rights Convention and therefore assuring the young people's human right of social inclusion.

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“POLITICAL EDUCATION IN JUVENILE DETENTION CENTERS“

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The submission is part of a dissertational project that focuses on a formative evaluation of political educational curricula in juvenile detention centres. The programs are accompanied by aparticipantobservationthat is supposed to contribute to the optimization as well as the implementation of such programs. The main goal of political, democratic education remains the same in juvenile detention homes: young people are to receive the possibilities to learn in and for freedom. Therefore, they need skills such as participation, political judgment, the ability to articulate their needs and wishes (Sturzenhecker, 2007). It most certainly cannot be the aim of educational efforts in prison to train youths that are silent, merely adjusted and uncritical towards the work of the professionals in charge - this is at odds with the relevant legal, democratic human rights regulations (Feest, Bammann, 2010). The submission discusses possibilities of as well as obstacles to political education for imprisoned young people as a means for establishing their world as a space for education. It explores the legal regulations the German Criminal Youth Act offers in order to assign political education in prison. According to §2 of the NRW’s juvenile detention law (§2 JStVollzG NRW), juvenile detention homes have to be arranged in an educational manner. Hence the young people’s development, comprising their education and learning, has to be the focus of all pedagogical efforts. Imprisoned people remain citizens retaining their fundamental rights (Ostendorf 2011). Therefore educational concepts must intend to improve the legal political participation opportunities of young people. Despite these efforts closed facilities of juvenile detention are some of the most challenging pedagogical settings (Walter 2011). Goffmann attests total institution a fatal effect on the young person’s role as a citizen (Goffman 1973). This itself justifies the necessity of political democratic learning in prison. Political education curricula are supposed to establish spaces for educational processes and discussions, where young people can open up and reflect on their individual perceptions, ideas and values. They will be supported to revise relevant subjects for their lives and to find legal, socially approved forms of participation (Scherr, 2011).

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SOCIAL TRAININGS DURING SHORT DETENTION AND THEIR IMPACT ON YOUNG OFFENDERS' RECIDIVISM

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Although there is still no final consensus on the objectives and the purpose of criminal law in the scientific discourse, the German legislator has decided that the purpose of punishing young offenders is to reduce recidivism (§ 2 JGG). Moreover the German constitution forces us to review if this intention withstands scientific verification. In doing so, one federal state in the south-west of Germany, Baden-Württemberg, carried out a pilot project to figure out the impact of a special treatment during short detention on recidivism rates. Detention centers for young offenders between 14 and 21 years run social training courses during short detentions (up to four weeks). The courses were meant to teach the detainees how to cope with their everyday life in a norm-compliant way. The overall goal of these classes was to reduce recidivism after release. The evaluation of this project is not only based on its implementation, but goes even further. It looks at the young offenders' recidivism rates after release and tries to detect weather the social training has positive effects on them. The heart of the research design was a survey conducted among detainees and social workers who lead social training courses during detention. In addition to the survey, case files were analyzed to detect the specifics of trials that end up with short detention as a sanction. The presented research project aims to check empirically if and how young offenders get themselves into these trainings and if this can change their mind and behavior. The presentation will show results of the survey and case file analysis as well as insights in the issue of repeated offences after short detention. It will particularly emphasize the impact of the trainings on recidivism rates.

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SEXUALITY, INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AND GENDER (A)SYMMETRY IN CONFINEMENT. THE PREA SURVEYS IN CRIMINOLOGICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE.

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Looking at incarcerated people as victims isn´t the prevailing view, even for criminologists. In the USA with its tremendous rates of incarceration, legislation like the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) from 2003 wasn´t expected and refered to as a "miracle" by experts. Hypotheses to explain this miracle will be offered. The data subsequently collected brought unexpected results. Neither in public opinion and criminological common sense as quantitative dominant assumed active roles of male inmates, nor those of the male staff could be oberved in prevalence surveys or substantiated through incidence statistics. In distinguishing the social organization of female facilities from that of their male counterparts, the constructs of „pseudo families“and of „emasculation/feminization“ are often used to make specific sociocultural distinctions regarding the genderedness of these institutions. „Doing masculinity“ or „ultimate humiliation“ through feminization seems to be unambiguous. In contrast, the „pseudo families“ are seen both as socially supportive and as one of the social preconditions or at least temporal precedessors of (sexual) abusive relationships. Hence some terminological and empirical clarification is needed. Bringing together the findings and controversies from research on intimate partner violence in general (gender symmetry/asymmetry), the PREA-Surveys and their accompanying and subsequent studies,there is a chance to shed new light on old questions of sexual violence within male and female facilities. Another opportunity is to get a new insight into prevention of (sexual) violence during and after confinement. Proceeding this way will lead to a classical terminological proposition towards treating sexual matters in prison and some practical recommendations for gender adequate applications.

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CONVICT'S FORMS OF COMMUNICATION INCLUDING LETTERS AND THE CULTURE OF BANISHMENT

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This paper pursues a humanistic analysis and examines the contents and frequency of a previously never used source, letters in particular of Scottish criminals decades ago: the files are of 34 criminal convicts sentenced to Penal Servitude in Scotland c. 1889-1947 whose agency we are able to glimpse. Convicted of the most serious offenses (murder) these criminal prisoners' files provide us with insights and understanding about how this type of incarceration was experienced many decades ago in a remote part of the Scottish geographic landscape, it was akin to an imperial convict colony excepting it was not overseas. This archival source allows us to see prison history from the inside. Most had sentences of execution commuted to Penal Servitude which entails hard labour. A documentary analysis of the convicts' files held by the National Records for Scotland archive also reveal how penal authorities sought to tightly manage and control prisoners, especially any form of communication with the outside society. Their letters are attempts that seek the continuation of relations established prior to custody and retrieve a past life and self-identity. The letters contain material for expressing complex sentiments in the absence of normal access to the human recipients whose lives have sometimes moved on. Their contemporary resonance is striking. The other sources within these 34 government files afford an appreciation of the cultural constraints of imprisonment which demonstrate that the bureacratic techniques applied were immensely oppressive, unforgiving and humiliating. The convicts musculature was used to develop the public capital infrastructure connected with shipping using Peterhead harbour.

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POLICE REFORM IN DENMARK: HISTORY AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

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Since the formation of the National Danish police in 1938, a number of organizational reforms have been undertaken, each in turn reducing the number of police districts, reorganizing command structures, and limiting differences between districts. In the years since the last reform (2007), however, some of the salient features of this reform, especially the uniformity of districts and a strong emphasis on the fulfillment of specific performance goals, seems on their way out. The changes are not the results of an overt shift in policy - rather they seem to be the result of a string of de facto decisions, often carried out in individual police districts. Thus, the centralization that was a central tenet of the reform seems to give way to a certain degree of decentralization. The paper will discuss possible reasons for this development.

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CENTRALIZATION OF THE POLICE - SWEDISH EXPERIENCES

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The Swedish police has recently been the subject of a major reform. A single national police force was created in 2015, consisting of a hierarchal structure with a central body (including an operative unit for organised crime) and seven subordinate regional authorities. This replaces the previous central supervisory body and 21 autonomous county police authorities. The main drivers for the reform were problems in the governance structure (i.e. split responsibilities between the county police boards and the chief constable, and between the central and county police authorities). Other reasons for the reform were the (alleged) lack of flexibility of the county police structure, and the lack of resources and competence of smaller police authorities to deal with complex modern criminality (forensic, cybercrime, transnational crime). A feature of the Swedish system of accountability of the police is a variety of different legal oversight mechanisms. These are soon intended to be complemented by an oversight body with a focus on effectiveness/efficiency. However, central and local political accountability over the police is relatively weak. The first official evaluation of the reform is expected October 2016. However, there is already enough material in the public domain to reach certain preliminary conclusions on the implementation of the reform and the problems (so far) experienced in reaching the goals set for the reform.

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PLODDING ALONG : THE NEED FOR A MAJOR RECONFIGURATION OF POLICE SERVICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

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This paper will consider the new demands placed on police forces arising from the dramatic increase in cases of fraud and cybercrime. It will assess the ability -or current inability -of the police to respond to this development. The paper will therefore be directed towards the growing requirement for substantial internal police reform that goes well beyond anything contemplated heretofore. The paper will draw on the recent and important HMIC PEEL Review of police efficiency which has for the first time raised the question of identifying not just police capacity but also police force capability. It is evident that while police forces are able to quickly identify police capacity [ranks and police numbers] they experience great difficulty in relation to capabilities. This in fact links in with the police response to the 'new' forms of crime which is now replacing acquisitive crime. The paper will seek to identify current police responses to this development and also highlight its inadequacy. The paper will go on to explore problems surrounding major internal reform -by way of assessing recent initiatives such as direct entry to superintendent rank and the current status of PCSOs. The paper will evaluate recent reform against the background of police organisational culture which may serve to significantly impede much needed internal reform. It will assess the proposed use of volunteers and in contrast will other police management and investigation models particularly those developed recently in both the NZ police and the Australian Federal Police which may together provide a more secure and effective platform for addressing the new crime demands of the 21st Century. The paper will build on the argument presented earlier by the author within the LSE Democratic Audit Blog [December2015] on' New challenges to the Police Service'. It will suggest that civilian direct entry may become essential if new forms of crime are to be addressed.

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FROM ‘WHY?’ TO ‘SO WHAT?’: MAKING SENSE OF POLICE REFORM IN SCOTLAND

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In 2013, Scotland merged its 8 regional police forces to create a national police organisation. The most radical change in the country’s policing history, the establishment of Police Scotland has involved significant changes to the structure and governance of policing as well as the narrative around what policing is for. This paper will examine the background to police reform in terms of the key economic and political drivers of organisational change and then assess what difference reform has made, focusing on three key themes. First, the paper will assess claims about improvements in efficiency and effectiveness which the merger of the 8 forces was expected deliver. Second, the paper will examine the politics and politicization of policing that has accompanied the reform process. Third, the paper will explore changing public perceptions of policing, particularly in terms of shifts in views of trust and confidence. Against a background of political claims around the need for greater centralization of policing, the paper will conclude by calling for a greater focus on the evaluation of police reforms so that processes of policy transfer in this field are more strongly grounded in evidence of ‘what works’ and ‘what doesn’t work’.

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ADVANCES IN RISK TERRAIN MODELING (RTM)

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This presentation will provide an overview of Risk Terrain Modeling (RTM) and present findings from recent research projects that have employed RTM to target law enforcement interventions for crime mitigation and prevention. We will conclude with a discussion of future applications of the technique and its potential use in areas that impinge on criminal justice, including public health.

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FORECASTING CRIMES APPLYING RISK TERRAIN MODELING - A CASE STUDY IN AUSTRIA AND SWITZERLAND

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This research project deals with the implementation and evaluation of the Risk Terrain Modeling (RTM) technique in Austria and Switzerland, which allows localizing places, where the probability is high that a crime event will take place. RTM does not focus on previous crimes that happened, but on risk factors which have an influence on the environment and can increase the probability of the risk that a crime will be committed. RTM is a recently developed approach, and is tested in Austria and Switzerland for the first time. Using the example of the city of Salzburg, Austria, predictions are made for the crime events assault, auto theft, burglary, and robbery for 2013 as well as for 2014. In addition, the results of 2013 are evaluated and compared. Using the educational version of the RTMDx Utility software, risk factors that correlate with the crime event as well as their spatial influence can be identified. Based on these results, the risk factors are operationalized to risk map layers, which is done using two models, developed within ArcGIS. Then, the risk map layers are combined to a final risk terrain map, which is classified and finalized. For the study in Switzerland, which is conducted for the canton of Zurich, the professional version of the RTMDx Utility software is used. Risk terrain maps are implemented for the crime types burglary, robbery, auto theft, and burglary and auto theft, for 2013 and 2014. In addition to the RTMDx software, the Geographically Weighted Regression (GWR) is used to test how the relationships between each risk factor and the crime types vary throughout the study area and if analyzing these local relationships can improve the results. The second part of the study in Switzerland is to test RTM on a shorter temporal basis than a one-year period, which has been used so far for most predictive models. The aim is to find out, if and how well RTM can be applied on a half year or seasonal basis. The risk terrain maps for Austria and Switzerland are evaluated using the Predictive Accuracy Index (PAI), for which a python script tool is implemented to enable an automated computation. Not only the PAI values itselves are a good indication for the accuracy of the predictions, but also the percentage of correctly predicted crime events in respect to the size of the predicted areas, which is especially helpful for decision support.

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3CITIES : RTM APPLIED FOR THE STREET ROBBERY AGAINST WOMEN IN PARIS (Y 2014)

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The goal of this study is to apply the Risk Terrain Modeling (RTM) process to one type of offence in the Paris city area and to compare the results with the same offence with international studies. The hypothesis of RTM is that the significant aggravating factors selected from a wide list of factors provided by criminology literature, increase the risk of commission of this offence at the micro local place, causes the hot spot and can predict a possible geographic short displacement or crime emergence in new places in the area. 21 theoretical risk factors were 2 selected. The model linked with temporal variables raises awareness of the need to integrate the temporal dimension in the analysis process. Indeed, the results can break the initial model (static) depending on whether the temporality (dynamic) is included or not.

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FROM DOMESTIC BURGLARIES TO MAFIA HOMICIDES: APPLYING RTM TO CRIME FORECASTING IN ITALY

M. Dugato[1]

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Predicting crime is one of the emerging trends in contemporary criminology. However, knowing where crime is more likely to happen in the future is only the first step for defining actual and effective policies and interventions. The Risk Terrain Modeling (RTM) approach moves beyond the simple definition of risky places by identifying also the contextual factors determining the risk of future offences. This paper presents and discusses three different applications of RTM for forecasting street robberies, domestic burglaries and mafia related homicides in Italy. The results show the flexibility of this approach and its usefulness in orienting preventive policies.

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ANNUAL ASSEMBLY OF THE EQMC

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In the annual meeting of the EQMC, the chairs will give an overview of the working groups general agenda as well as recent and future activities. Further, the annual meeting serves as an opportunity to further expand the organizational structure within the working group. As a main objective, the working group aims at regularly organizing panel sessions at the ESC conferences as well as thematic workshops for applied criminologists on special methodological topics. Persons who are interested in organizing and/or offering sessions, workshops, ... are kindly invited to attend the meeting to express their ideas. Further, all ESC members with research interests in quantitative methods are invited to join the meeting and to register as members of the EQMC.

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PUBLIC OPINION REGARDING PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR JUVENILE CRIME

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Previous research indicates that people ascribe less responsibility to juvenile offenders for the crimes they have committed. In fact, they identify a lack of parental control and poor discipline as some of the leading causes of youth crime. Although assignments of responsibility to parents vary depending upon the youth's age, we know rather little about the role of other factors. The current study assesses whether the characteristics of the crime, the offender, and the respondent himself impact support for parental responsibility. Using randomized factorial vignettes, we manipulated the seriousness of the offense, peer involvement, and the offender's characteristics with regards to race, age, sex, and prior record. We then measured specific attitudes about parental responsibility and parental punishment.

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PROCEDURAL JUSTICE AND EMOTIONAL FIELD: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON TRUST IN THE POLICE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE IN ITALY.

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Trust is considered a key resource for the police, because they need citizens' support for the activities of order maintenance, criminal investigation and crime prevention. Even if research on trust in the police has been enriched by different perspectives, emotions of young people towards the police has been widely underestimated, despite the fact that minors are often treated as target of policing activities and crime prevention initiatives. Starting from the literature on procedural justice and police legitimacy, this paper presents main results of a quantitative study on trust in the police carried out on the Italian dataset of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD3). The aim is to expand the boundaries of the research in this field both from the methodological standpoint, by introducing the concept of emotional field, from the standpoint of the subjects interviewed. Unlike other studies on trust, the subjects are minors. Results provide a first empirical consistency to the concept of emotional field, allowing to get out of the single-item measures generally used to describe emotions; they are able to confirm the adequacy of the assumptions of the procedural justice approach and also contribute to show some critical points in the young people-police relationship.

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POLICE LEGITIMACY IN SÃO PAULO: CONSENSUAL OBEDIENCE AND LEGITIMATE DISOBEDIENCE

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The paper suggests a better operationalization of police legitimacy concept. By going beyond the idea of willingness to obey the police, we demonstrate the importance of considering the non-obedience cases as well. As so, we test the procedural justice hypothesis in São Paulo by evaluating the effects of contact with the police on compliance with the law through the latent construct of legitimacy. The literature has suggested three conceptions of legitimacy: willingness to obey and trust (Tyler); lawfulness and shared values (Tankebe); obey and moral alignment (Jackson and Bradford). Thus, there has been some advancement on the measurement of willingness to obey, as Tankebe suggested this would not capture the consensual dimension of obedience; on this regard, Jackson suggested the operationalization of two new variables, truly free consent and coerced obligation. Despite such advancements, we argue these conceptions are still overestimated: although researchers have considered the possibility of obeying and not legitimating, no consideration has been taken into account on the possibility of not obeying and still legitimating the police. After collecting primary data with a survey design in São Paulo, we were able to address this issue. Not only were the individuals asked if they should obey the police even if they thought that it was wrong, but they were also asked to spontaneously answer why. It was then possible to classify those answers in consensual obey, legitimate disobedience, coerced obedience and mistrust, and therefore collecting a new variable which can contribute to the debate. After creating constructs through polychoric factor analyses, the hypotheses were tested with OLS models: first, replicating Tyler; then, adding the new variable. In every case, not only were the coefficients higher (remaining as significant), but also the adjusted R^2. Results confirm our hypothesis: to measure consent, studies on police legitimacy should go beyond willingness to obey.

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PUBLIC JUDGMENTS REGARDING THE EFFECT OF PERSONAL MITIGATING FACTORS ON CRIMINAL SENTENCING

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The legitimacy of the criminal justice system requires some level of correspondence between public opinion and sentencing practice. Sentencing data show that Personal Mitigating Factors (PMFs) such as remorse and good character can have a significant impact on sentencing outcomes but little is known about the importance given to PMFs by the general public. In addition, almost all research to date has been based on self-report measures such as surveys or interviews and yet psychological research shows that people are typically unable to describe their own judgment policies accurately. An alternative is to measure people's judgments directly, by asking them to make a series of sentencing judgments while manipulating variables of interest (in this case, PMFs). Each individual's judgement policy can then be estimated using statistical analysis. The authors designed an experiment to examine how different combinations of three PMFs (remorse, good character, and addressing addiction) and three common aggravating factors (previous convictions, on bail, and under the influence) affected individuals' choice of sentence length in a hypothetical assault case. Forty members of the public read a short assault scenario and then chose an appropriate custodial sentence length across 32 different versions of the scenario containing different combinations of mitigating and aggravating factors. Each participant's responses then were then analysed separately using multiple linear regression. The study found that across all participants, addressing addiction had the strongest mitigating effect (reduced sentence length by 2.8 months on average), followed by remorse (2.2 months) and then good character (1.6 months). However, the extent to which PMFs influenced people's judgments varied widely: 29% did not take account of any PMFs, 35% only took account of one, 23% took account of two, and only 13% took account of all three when deciding sentence lengths. There was also some evidence that when two or more PMFs were present, the effect of each factor was reduced. These results can help inform the development of guidance on the use of PMFs in sentencing, especially when combined with data on the use of PMFs in current sentencing practice (e.g., the authors' own research using data from the Crown Court Sentencing Survey).

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PREVENTION OF ONLINE BANKING FRAUD: AN END-USER PERSPECTIVE

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Safety and security of online banking is a joint responsibility of multiple parties. One of those parties is end-users, the subject of our study. Research has shown that technical security cannot guarantee the safety and security of online banking users. Hence, the human factor is also important. Nevertheless, online banking fraud victimization, instigated for example by phishing and malware attacks, is often caused by end-users' lack of precautionary behaviour. In this respect, users are considered the weakest link in online banking. Consequently, end-users should be able to cope with threats aimed at online banking. The present study examines the extent to which the weakest link - end-users - can be empowered in protecting themselves against threats aimed at online banking. The main theoretical perspective chosen for this study is protection motivation theory, a social cognitive theory that predicts behaviour. Recently, this theory gained attention in the information security domain and is considered one of the best explanatory models for protective behaviour. Central concepts to protection motivation theory are threat appraisal and coping appraisal. A model of precautionary online behaviour is developed - based on protection motivation theory and variables from other behavioural models - and tested with questionnaire data of 1200 Dutch users of online banking. The data are analysed by means of partial-least-squares path-modelling. The results provide support for most hypotheses and explain high levels of variance for both precautionary online behaviour and risk perception concerning online banking fraud. The most influential predictor variables for precautionary online behaviour are response efficacy (i.e. beliefs about the effectiveness of protective measures) and self-efficacy (i.e. beliefs about the personal capability to take protective measures). The current study provides insight into motivations of end-users to protect themselves against online banking fraud. The results can be used by scholars and information security professionals to enhance awareness training and prevention campaigns aimed at safe online banking. When end-users are (more) empowered, it will become more difficult for phishing and malware attacks to succeed.

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ONLINE BANK ROBBERS ON A ROLL

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With the introduction of online banking, the focus of bank robbers changed mostly from banks to their customers, who are not as resilient to attacks as banks are. One aspect that makes customers susceptible to successful attacks is the wide range of capabilities of computer systems they own and use for online banking. For decades, computers are capable of handling multiple tasks at the same time. Some of these tasks can interfere with other tasks. Therefore, criminals have the opportunity to interfere in the user's online banking affairs. In the third study of the Dutch Research Program on Safety and Security of Online Banking, the focus is on improving the resilience of bank customers by making technology work for them, instead of potentially against them. In the presentation, several technical modus operandi of criminals and possible counter-measures are explored. Some highlights of our research are also discussed, of which a brief overview follows. Online banking can be conducted as home banking (at home or at the office, using a personal computer) or as mobile banking. A trend has been identified in the development of both. Home banking evolved from crude, expensive systems that were quite rare in people's houses to the websites that banks offer today. All bank sites are build using the same standard web technologies, which makes it trivial for criminals to adjust their attacks to customers of different banks. Mobile banking started in a similar manner, crude and expensive, but is now at a popularity point where the use of standardized web technologies is starting to become attractive to banks to reduce costs. This will make it lucrative for criminals to focus on mobile banking as well, since the use of homogeneous underlying technology allows more scalable attacks. More details about the origin of the trend and possible attack vectors will be given in the presentation. To examine whether our proposals for improvements and those of others actually have the effect that is expected, a framework has been built with which online banking authentication methods can be tested in a virtual banking environment. An interesting aspect is that the framework can be used to simulate certain criminal attacks that disrupt payment traffic. We did so in a small-scale experiment, of which the results will be discussed in the presentation.

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PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE: THE CASE OF ONLINE BANKING FRAUD

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Law enforcement agencies always have played an important role in fighting crime. In this digital era however, information which may be relevant for law enforcement is more and more in possession of private actors. This also counts for online banking fraud, since banks have a lot of information about (potential) fraud available. Resultantly, the involvement of private actors in the fight against crime has become more important. Although obligations in criminal procedure law, which make it possible for police investigators to force private actors to provide relevant information, are well-covered in criminal procedure law, the voluntary contribution of private actors to criminal justice seems to be overlooked by the Dutch legislator. This lack of regulation is undesirable, since there might be a risk of infringement of fundamental rights, especially of the right to a fair trial and the right to respect for private life (article 6 and 8 ECHR). Another consequence is that the allocation of tasks and responsibilities remains unclear, which hampers effective crime fighting. The aims of this study are outlining the legal framework and making a proposal to improve it. Therefore, judicial desk research has been performed, including studying relevant doctrines and case law. Also several experts in the field of interest have been interviewed. This has been done in the Netherlands, as well as in Germany and the United Kingdom. The first notification is that boundaries between public and private set inconsequent differences. After all, when goals and infringement are similar, why should fundamental rights protection be different in case of private investigation compared to public investigation? Another result is that not only direct but also indirect relationships have become more important, and thus the consequential effects of regulation. Instead of the legal status of actors, their mutual relationships and corresponding interactions should be focused on. This makes it possible to analyse complex situations wherein multiple sets of regulation are applicable. It furthermore simplifies balancing powers in relationships, since it makes mutual duties and obligations more clear. Complexity, symmetry, mutuality and definition are the indicators of a legally acceptable division of powers within a (legal) relationship.

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A TAXONOMY OF CYBERCRIMINAL NETWORKS: AN INTERNATIONAL EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL CAPABILITIES OF PHISHING AND MALWARE NETWORKS

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Two recent studies which are part of the Dutch Research Program on the Safety and Security of Online Banking, present empirical material regarding the origin, growth and criminal capabilities of cybercriminal networks carrying out attacks on customers of financial institutions. This presentation extrapolates upon the analysis of Dutch cases and complements the existing picture by providing insight into 22 cybercriminal networks active in Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States. Analysis of the capabilities of criminal networks shows that all networks are primarily targeted towards customers of financial institutions, but most networks are not restricted to one type of crime. Core members are often involved in other forms of offline and online crime. The majority of networks fall into the high-tech category of networks, mostly international, high-tech networks. These are networks with core members, enablers, and victims originating from different countries. Analysis shows that forums play an important role for the majority of the cybercrime networks. Forums are used for recruiting enablers, purchasing tools and services and selling tools and services. In addition, forums appear to provide a more fluid form of cooperation of key members and enablers. A limited number of core members (or even a loner) can thus become international players. Alongside access to a forum it would appear that only one good technician is required who makes malware, manages a botnet, or hacks into databases.

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ORGANIZED CRIME AND COMMUNITIES : THE CASE OF SALFORD.

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The paper -coauthored with Paolo Campana-explores the connection between communities and organized crime , using Salford as a case study. The paper is based on field interviews.

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COMPETITION AND EXPANSION IN THE ILLICIT DRUG MARKET

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The growth and spread of illicit drug markets generates significant social and economic costs, however there is little research on what leads these enterprises to expand in size and increase their outputs. Using data from interviews and observations with active illicit drug dealers and manufacturers in a mid-major city in England, this paper demonstrates how drug dealing enterprises expand and compete for resources whilst mitigating risks. It argues that access to resources through social networks and criminal convergence settings largely determines the extent to which enterprises can flourish. The environment in which these enterprises reside imposes variable levels of risk from enforcement agencies depending on the legal classification and public perception of the type of drug sold. Low levels of risk allow illicit enterprises to become highly visible and operate openly, whereas high levels of risk lead to hidden drug markets with comparatively higher levels of violence. Overall this paper shows how illicit enterprises are both socially and practically organized around the access and use of resources within a variable environment of risk.

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NIGERIAN VICTIMS IN TRANSIT: PRINCIPAL-AGENT PROBLEMS IN A TRAFFICKING NETWORK

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The aim of this study is to explore how human traffickers in a Nigerian criminal network coordinate their activities while transporting victims. It is not self-evident that the offenders are able to run a profitable business. Rather, this is the result of the network overcoming certain principal-agent problems. This paper provides a content analysis of 826 intercepted phone conversations between 50 offenders during a criminal investigation in 2006 and 2007. The results show which problems occur and what mechanisms are in place to solve them. In particular, the risks involved in each part of the journey are mapped and set out against how the activity is coordinated and which actor is chosen to perform the task. The findings contribute to the literature on criminal cooperation and inform about the nature of human trafficking from Nigeria to Europe, which is one of the most persistent streams of trafficking for sexual exploitation to Western Europe.

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WHAT CAN BE LEARNED ABOUT THE BRITISH CANNABIS MARKET FROM THE PRICEOFWEED WEBSITE?

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Price plays an important role in drug policy analysis. Good data on drug prices can provide useful information to understand the inner workings of illicit drug markets (i.e. demand, supply, and the impact of law enforcement). There are three main sources of data on drug prices: (1) reports by government agencies; (2) Self-reporting by users; (3) transaction-level data from law enforcement. In UK, three main organization provide data about cannabis price: The Serious Organised Crime Agency; DrugScope, a charity; and, the Independent Drug Monitoring Unit. This study explores another source, the webpage priceofweed.com. We examine one and a half year's worth of data, taken from the website using a bespoke web scraper that daily indexes information on quantity, quality, location, price and date of each cannabis transaction reported on the Webpage Price of weed. We discuss this source's limitations and potentialities for better understanding the price of marijuana in the UK over time and how this information can improve drug policy analysis and prescriptions.

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FROM AN EMERGENCY CALL TO A CRIME REPORT: POLICING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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As a persistent societal problem, domestic violence (DV) continues to challenge government policies and legal systems and create enormous direct and indirect costs as well as immeasurable human suffering. Most such violence remains hidden, but when it comes to the attention of the authorities, the police are often the front line authority to address the problem. Most DV incidents that result in a crime report come to the attention of the police during a DV call out, which highlights the importance of such call outs when implementing criminal justice policy related to DV. Since the 1980s, several countries have adopted pro-arrest and mandatory arrest policies in order to improve interventions in DV. In Finland, recent changes to the legal system have focused on crime reporting and the right to bring charges in cases of violence in close relationships. As a result, since 2011 the police have had a legal obligation to report even petty assaults without considering the victim's wishes if the victim and offender are in a close relationship. A close relationship as defined by the Criminal Code of Finland covers the offender's spouse or former spouse, sibling or direct ascending or descending relative, or a person who lives or has lived in a joint household with the offender, or otherwise is or has been in a corresponding personal relationship with the offender, or is close to him or her. Very much like pro-arrest policies, these changes in the law are targeted at decreasing victim and police discretion based on the assumption that a crime report and preliminary investigation for every DV incident would help to prevent further violence. This paper presents an analysis based on unique data collected on all of the DV call outs of a major Police Department in Finland during a six-month time period in 2015 (N=1,811). Data from the Police and Emergency Call database is analyzed together with 410 survey responses from frontline police officers concerning the same call outs, in order to assess the actions of the police and how incident features are associated with reporting a crime from a call out. The analysis reveals that despite the "pro-crime-reporting policy" adopted in Finland not every incident is reported as a crime, and how certain incident features are associated with police decision-making in crime reporting.

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ESTABLISHING INDIVIDUAL GOALS AMONG PERPETRATORS IN BATTERER INTERVENTION PROGRAMS TO INCREASE TREATMENT ADHERENCE AND MOTIVATION FOR CHANGE: A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL

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Treatment adherence and motivation to change are among the main challenges to improve batterer intervention programs (BIPs) effectiveness. In this study we examined whether adding an Individualized Motivational Plan (IMP) to a standard BIP increased the intervention effectiveness relative to BIP alone. The IMP is based on motivational interviewing, stages of change, therapeutic alliance, and the good lives model principles, and is delivered through individual motivational interviews (a total of five hours) and three group activities aimed to review individual goals and their achievement. 160 male intimate partner violence offenders court-mandated to a community-based BIP were randomly assigned to receive 70 hours of standard BIP (SBIP) or the SBIP plus IMP. Data were collected at baseline, 9- and 15-month follow-up. Primary outcome was recidivism at 15 months. Secondary outcomes included treatment compliance (number of sessions attended and enrolment status), risk of recidivism, physical and psychological violence and stage of change. Results were analysed using both intent-to-treat (ITT) and per-protocol (PP) approaches. Findings indicated the SBIP plus IMP participants significantly attended more program sessions, finished the intervention in a more advanced stage of change, and had a higher reduction in recidivism risk than SBIP participants. These results highlight the relevance of alternative approaches including strategies to increase treatment adherence and motivation for change in BIPs.

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PROTECTING VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: VICTIMS' SPECIAL NEEDS AS A CHALLENGE FOR POLICE AND JUSTICE SYSTEM

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Protecting victims of domestic violence has been a challenge for police and justice system ever since such acts have been recognized as crimes. In 2012, the EU Directive on Victims' Rights 2012/29/EU established a new level of minimum standards of rights, support and protection for victims of criminal offences. As it gives special consideration to victims who are particularly at risk due to their relationship with and dependence on the offender, it is of high relevance to cases of domestic violence. The presentation addresses the question how the German police and justice system deal with victims' rights and needs in cases of domestic violence, especially in relation to the standards established in the EU Victims' Directive. It highlights the issue of applicability and effects of barring and protection orders in cases involving especially vulnerable victims of domestic violence, like very old women, women with disabilities or mental health problems. These cases pose specific challenges for police and court orders, such as the victim's high level of dependency on the perpetrator. Based on analyses of judicial and police data as well as interviews with practitioners and victims, the current status of victim protection in domestic violence cases during the course of criminal proceedings by police and justice system, from the first intervention to the final court hearing, is explored. The analysis identifies strengths and shortcomings in both police practice and the justice system with regard to the implementation of victims' rights in cases of domestic violence. The presentation concludes by highlighting the importance of the EU Directive for victims of domestic violence with special needs and points at further challenges for implementing the Directive in Germany.

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN SWITZERLAND: A FOLLOW UP OF CASES FROM POLICE TO COURTS

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This presentation is based on a follow up of all the cases of domestic violence registered by the police force of one Swiss canton in the first half of 2012 (N=592). The cases recorded by the police were retrieved at the five offices of the Prosecutor of the canton and then at the four criminal courts of it. This follow up allows an analysis of the type of offences recorded, the profiles of the authors and the profiles of the victims. The analysis allows studying the evolution of the cases throughout the criminal justice process. Special attention is given, for example, to the reclassification of offences and to the final decisions of the prosecutors and the courts. The quantitative analyses are complemented with interviews conducted with key actors of the procedure (police officers, prosecutors, judges and social workers). The research was conducted by the School of Criminal Sciences of the University of Lausanne on behalf of the Equal Rights Office for the Equality of Women and Men of the Canton of Vaud. It counted with the support of the Police, the Prosecutor's Office and the Courts of the canton.

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THE VIRTUES OF STRANGERS? POLICING GENDER VIOLENCE IN PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES

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This paper considers the gap between reformist policy and practice of policing gender violence in Pacific Island Countries (PICs) with a key focus on Solomon Islands, Fiji and Kiribati. It critically engages with two pervasive arguments in policing scholarship: (1) arguments regarding the value of hybridity and regulatory pluralism in PICs; and (2) the dominant critique of 'policing by strangers'. We outline and acknowledge the compelling logics of these arguments but we contend that they are called into question when (re)evaluated through a gender lens. Drawing on in-country fieldwork observations, relevant reports from government and nongovernment sources, and secondary literature we begin to map out the empirical evidence that demonstrates the fragility of such positions in the case of policing gender violence. We explore the complexity of institutional reform processes in PIC police forces by providing an overview of the intersection between informal operating cultures and police reform agendas - particularly as they relate to the policing of gender violence. We argue that Georg Simmel's (1950) idea of the stranger, illustrating the contradictory experience of what it means to engage with someone who is spatially close but socially distant, offers a framework for exploring policing reform in the context of gender violence. Approaching gender violence through the lens of the 'stranger' potentially supports the development of a context specific professional ethic that is able to effectively navigate conflicting forms of authority that currently undermine policing in PICs to provide better outcomes for women.

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THE GEOGRAPHY OF CHILD MALTREATMENT RISK IN THE CITY OF VALENCIA: A BAYESIAN SPATIO-TEMPORAL ANALYSIS OF NEIGHBORHOOD EFFECTS

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The aim of this study is to analyze the influence of neighborhood characteristics on the spatial and temporal distribution of child maltreatment risk. To conduct analyses, geocoded data of families with child protection measures in the city of Valencia (Spain) from 2004 to 2014 were used (N = 1635). Two types of child protection measures were considered: (1) child protection measures not involving the separation of the family unit, and (2) more serious child protection measures involving the separation of the child from their parents. As the neighborhood proxy, we used 552 census block groups, which was the minimum administrative unit available in the city of Valencia. Neighborhood characteristics analyzed at the aggregated level (census block groups) were: neighborhood socio-economic level, immigration rates, residential instability, and crime levels, obtained from the census office and the police department of the city. For spatial analysis different Bayesian spatio-temporal and autoregressive models were performed with R software. In addition, a shared component modeling was used to identify joint clustering between the two types of child protection measures. The spatio-temporal autoregression showed a better fit than more simple spatio-temporal models. Results showed that low socioeconomic status, high concentration of immigrants, high residential instability, and high levels of crime were related to high levels of child maltreatment risk. Moreover, the two types of child protection measures shared a substantial part of the spatial variability, showing a common geographic pattern. Results also suggest stability over time and spatial chronic patterns of child maltreatment risk during the years analyzed. Different maps are used to analyze the areas of excess risk. Results also showed a spatial component indicating remaining variability attributable to spatially structured random effects. Implications for prevention and intervention strategies in child protection will be analyzed.

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PROSPEROUS, TIDY AND SAFE? THE PERCEPTION OF INCIVILITIES IN MORE OR LESS PRIVILEGED NEIGHBOURHOODS IN GERMANY

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The incivilities thesis refers to a set of theoretical concepts explaining how local physical deterioration and disorderly social behaviour influence citizen's perceptions of personal safety in urban contexts. Incivilities, therefore, are argued to be one key influencing factor on subjective security. They can have the negative effect of making residents avoid certain areas in the city because they make them feel unsafe. These "places of fear" can in turn receive increased attention of local policy makers, funding initiatives or policing efforts to improve their physical appearance and raise subjective security amongst the citizens. This presentation will give an insight to what extent the quantitative as well as qualitative perception of incivilities and unsafe spaces can differ between more or less privileged neighbourhoods in Germany. The presentation will be concerned with subjective assessments of incivilities by residents in their neighbourhood as well as objective analysis of incivilities in "places of fear" identified by local security experts. The question will be addressed to what extent citizens see physical deterioration or disorderly social behaviour as a reason to feel unsafe.

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URBAN AND SUBURBAN CRIME IN HAMBURG

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Crime in the suburbs has been a big subject in the analysis of crime in the United States, but not in other countries like Germany. Relying on data from the International Self-Report Delinquency 3 (ISRD3) study and on data describing structural and cultural aspects of the districts ("Stadteile") of the city of Hamburg, this study tests the hypothesis that the effect of individual differences e.g. of self-control on crime is moderated and/or mediated by the characteristics of the social groups and their interaction at the level of districts. In other words, the composition of "milieu" groups at the level of districts influences individual behaviour. Theoretical and methodological consequences for the criminological field and public policy recommendations are presented.

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INSTITUTIONAL PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNAL SECURITY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN "SENSITIVE URBAN ZONES" AND IMMIGRANT CRIMINALITY

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The Portuguese social sciences literature has recently begun to make references to so-called "sensitive urban zones" (SUZs), described as vulnerable zones on the outskirts of big cities (e.g., Lisbon and Setúbal) where the population suffers from poor socioeconomic conditions. The same literature has also described these zones as being areas where migrants, especially people from Portuguese-speaking African countries (PALOP), and the unemployed tend to congregate. Since the beginning of the century, these areas have seen the number of foreigners of certain ethnicities rising, especially after the last mass regularization of migrants. At the same time, police forces describe these zones as being primary intervention areas, leading to the targeting of SUZ residents. Moreover, certain new migrant groups to Portugal (and to these SUZs) are over-represented in Portuguese prisons, suggesting some bias on the part of the judicial system, who have historically described SUZs as areas of growing criminality and drug trafficking. As such, SUZ residents are thought to need greater social control, and more visible and selective policing. Within this framework, police have institutionalized a perception of SUZs as crime ghettos in need of targeting, these perceptions being reinforced by documentation concerning the "rise" of new forms of violent crime from abroad. Therefore, it is important to study these perceptions of crime as contributing to the characterization of SUZs as being areas of criminality, and how such perceptions are reinforced by the legislature's designation of SUZs as being areas requiring "special policing strategies". This article will focus on the balance between the selectivity of police and the justice system in Lisbon's SUZs, with an emphasis on issues pertaining to immigration and crime. Moreover, we consider wider societal perceptions of crime, where stereotypes are constructed around a vulnerable population as needing social policies. This reflection has been published in the journal "Laws" (MDPI - Laws **2016**,5, 16; doi:10.3390/laws5020016), open access, and it is available to read before the presentation and the debate.

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INTERNATIONAL SELF-REPORT DELINQUENCY STUDY: UPDATE AND INFORMATION

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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 (ISRD-3) with an opportunity to discuss the progress of the study in their country and to exchange ideas about methodological and practical issues encountered during the fieldwork. The ISRD3 Steering Committee will provide an update of the project, answer questions, and inform national participants about working documents, publications, deadlines, and so on. The meeting is intended primarily for the national partners of the ISRD-3 project, but everybody interested is welcome. The meeting also will present the opportunity for those not familiar with the ISRD3 project to familiarize themselves with the project and to explore joining the ISRD-3 international research team.

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THE FUTURE OF RURAL CRIMINOLOGY

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Rural criminology is a rapidly developing area due to the convergence of increased attention to rural crime and criminal justice issues in feminist theory, critical criminology, green criminology, and the emergence of criminology in the global south. Several recent books on rural crime topics were recently published and future prospects for advanced scholarly work is promising. This presentation briefly summarizes recent developments in rural criminology as a point of reflection on its future, especially the development of theoretical perspectives that both challenge and revise mainstream criminological theory.

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POLICING THE WILDLIFE TRADE IN NORWAY

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The legal and illegal wildlife trade harms billions of animals every year, whether animals are killed on the spot to be processed into various kinds of products or are trafficked alive as part of the pet industry. Based on empirical research from Norway, in this paper I follow different cases of illegal wildlife trade, from Custom's seizure reports to final decisions in the judicial system. The aim is to reveal possible weaknesses and what they consist of in the policing and law enforcement of this particular crime through a narrow analysis of specific cases relating to wildlife trafficking. The cases include trafficking in parrots to Norway for the pet trade, a collector case including a large number of animals and ivory artifacts, and a reptile trafficking case including breeding and trafficking of reptiles from Norway to an international market. By looking into the investigation material and based on interviews with police officers I discuss the final outcome of the cases in view of justice and crime prevention.

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FEAR OF CRIME AND OVERALL ANXIETIES IN RURAL AREAS: THE CASE OF SWEDEN

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People fear crime less in rural areas than they do in urban areas. It is submitted in this chapter that this fact represents a partial picture of perceived safety in rural areas. Instead of reducing the issue of fear of crime to the risk of victimization, we place fear of crime in a broader context using Swedish rural areas as case study. Fear of crime and other overall anxieties are captured by indicators from Living conditions and Crime victims' surveys. We go beyond actual statistics of perceived safety to shed light on the nature of fear by looking at fear as perceived by particular groups in Swedish rural areas. The chapter develops a critical analysis of two examples of expression of fear in relation to the process of othering in the Swedish countryside: Sami youth (the old other) and berry pickers (the new other). The chapter closes with suggestions for further research on fear of crime in rural contexts.

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POLICING FARM TRESPASS: EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS FROM AUSTRALIA IN THEORETICAL CONTEXT

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Effectively policing rural landscapes - particularly the vast, low-density population expanses of rural and remote Australia - is challenging. Preventing and policing crime on farms is particularly so. This paper will focus on the role of rural police in Victoria, Australia, as first responders, investigators of rural crime, and as builders of social capital. It presents initial work of a scoping project underway which examines farm trespass by unauthorised hunters and animal activists, and the 'thin blue line' role of police in often fractuous circumstances. The paper argues that building and strengthening relationships with farmers and addressing ingrained reticence in country communities to report crime are essential to encourage greater reporting and more effective deployment of situational crime prevention initiatives, to reduce the incidence of disruptive trespass on farms, and to allow a problem-orientated policing philosophy to prevail. Experiences from Victoria could well serve as a guide for other jurisdictions.

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BETWEEN PROTECTION AND CRIMINALISATION: STATELESSNESS CHILDREN IN ITALY

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Current discourses, policies and practices about statelessness rest at the intersection of national and international laws about displacement, migration, national belonging and citizenship. Mostly, statelessness is the result of factors such as political change, expulsion of people from a territory, discrimination, nationality based solely on descent, and laws regulating marriage and birth registration. Italy is host to a considerable number of migrant children, many of them stateless or at risk of statelessness. Migrant children often lack a residence permit or other identity documents and consequently as undocumented persons, they have no political rights and limited access to social services, health care, education, employment and housing. They also risk receiving expulsion orders and being detained in a detention centre, in this way the shift from legal protection of the child to criminalisation of the child is manifest. According to the Italian law on citizenship (law 91/1992) children born in Italy to non-nationals who have not been recognized as stateless persons, do not acquire Italian citizenship at birth. However, in Italy, there is an automatic conferral of nationality under the law to otherwise stateless children born on Italian territory; this is in theory what constitutes a perfect safeguard. Despite Italy having both an administrative and a judicial statelessness determination procedure which can result in the grant of a residence permit, in reality very few stateless persons actually receive this status. This contribution highlights a number of concerns embedded in the hybrid nature of statelessness and quasi statelessness as experienced by children in Italy who find themselves in a limbo of legal invisibility, without basic rights, and facing too often the prospect of detention. Finally, this paper underlines the significant problem in terms of state practice, where the child will only acquire nationality through the requisite safeguard if the parent has been officially recognised as stateless through statelessness status determination. Statelessness status determination is then a tool for the identification and protection of stateless people, in particular in the migration context, and is not a requirement for or precursor to the application of safeguards to prevent statelessness at birth.

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IMPROVING AND SHARING KNOWLEDGE ON THE INTERNET ROLE IN THE HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND PEOPLE SMUGGLING PROCESSES: EVIDENCE FROM THE EU PROJECT "WWW.SURFANDSOUND.EU"

G. Baratto[1], A. Di Nicola[1]

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Over the past two decades, an increase in trafficking in human beings (THB) and migrant smuggling in the European Union (EU) has been accompanied by the development and availability of the Internet and social media. The use of such technologies has greatly expanded criminals' capacity to conduct their illicit activities, between traditional offences and new forms of crime. Consistently the EU considers as a priority the "prevention of trafficking in human beings", requesting "research into, and development of tools to prevent and address different forms of trafficking in human beings" with a focus "on the use of internet and social networks for recruitment of all forms of trafficking in human beings". Furthermore, the Special meeting of the European Council of 23 April 2015 on smuggling of migrants stated that it is crucial "to detect and request removal of internet content used by traffickers to attract migrants and refugees, in accordance with national constitutions". The EU project "www.surfandsound.eu" addresses these needs by improving the knowledge on the use of Internet (including social networks) in the THB/people smuggling processes, and by spreading such a knowledge among LEAs and NGOs in the EU. More in detail the project aims: 1) to explore visible/dark Web to draft a research protocol about the use of Internet in the THB/people smuggling processes by identifying potential at risk Web contents and/or other abuses of the Internet (e.g. use of chats, VOIP); 2) to use the research protocol to collect and organize a significant number of information from the Web; 3) to understand the use of Internet in the THB/people smuggling processes by analysing collected data, in order to draft guidelines to identify potential at risk Web contents and other abuses of the Internet, to develop awareness raising campaigns, and to spread project results via workshops for LEAs/NGOs. This presentation illustrates both the project methodology and its preliminary results.

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HOW CAN PROSECUTIONS OF MIGRANT SMUGGLERS BE INCREASED AND IMPROVED?

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Even though the tackling of migrant smuggling has become a pressing political issue at EU level as well as for Member States, it remains quite an under-researched area, often with scattered and incomplete information available. Drawing on research undertaken by Optimity Advisors for the European Commission on this topic in 2015, this paper aims to discuss some emerging questions. An important tool to address the smuggling of migrants is the prosecution of smugglers and the confiscation of their profit, as this reduces the supply of smuggling and could have the effect of acting as a deterrent for potential future facilitators of migrant smuggling. Although prosecution is a response which is put forward in nearly all policies aiming to tackle migrant smuggling of International Organisation's and Member States, there is also a perception/notion that the number of successful prosecutions of smugglers could be higher and that more can be done. The paper will discuss current impediments to successful prosecutions (e.g. lack of cooperation between EU MS and relevant EU agencies, or cooperation with third countries, conflicting national legislation, issues around collection of evidence/investigation methods, lack of proper financial investigations) and identify policies/concrete actions which could address those particular challenges. Finally, the paper will present ideas for further research, i.e. different cases of successful prosecutions and the identification of common characteristics between them (e.g. organisations involved, methods used for evidence collection, cooperation with other countries, focus on prosecuting entire organisations or rather specific roles within the organisation, difference of investigating vessels at sea vs. smuggling on land/air).

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CONFESSIONS OF A PEOPLE SMUGGLER: AN EXPLORATION INTO PROFESSIONAL CRIMINAL CAREERS

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How is the career of a smuggler of migrants and asylum seekers born? How does it evolve, develop and end? How do migrant smugglers who work alone then become part of a criminal group? What kind of organisational model do people smugglers adopt and why? What are the skills required to conduct this criminal business? What are the vulnerabilities that feed the criminal business? What is the relationship with their clients? How do smugglers justify themselves? What is the role of money? The author of this presentation, together with the investigative journalist Giampaolo Musumeci, conducted a two-year exploration into the word of people smugglers, finding and interviewing illegal migration bosses in different countries in Europe and Africa. The result was a book (Confessions of a people smuggler, Chiarelettere, 2014; new extended edition 2015), which attracted the attention of international media and was published in 7 languages. The main results of this explorative journey are presented here.

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A NATIONAL STUDY OF VICTIMIZATION AND VIOLENT OFFENDING BEHAVIOR AGAINST ADOLESCENTS: BIRTH COHORT STUDY USING THE DANISH REGISTRY SYSTEM

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The study focuses on examining the relationship between victimization and offending against children. Generally, being victimized is associated with an increased risk of later offending. And engagement in violence increases a person's likelihood of being a victim. The study examines the risk factors proceeding being a victim of violence and the risk factors proceeding the first time violent offending against a child. Both victims and offenders are studied. National birth cohorts of children born 1980 to 1988 followed from their 15th until their 25th birthday and parental and familial risk factors proceeding the first time offending are included (N=458,030). Additional, national birth cohorts of children age 7-18 are followed and parental and familial risk factors of victimization during adolescence are included (N=622,956). Only violent convictions are included in this study were the perpetrator and the victim are confronted. The statistical analysis is a discrete time Cox-model where the controls (years at risk) were constructed by the members of the total birth cohort who had not experienced the event in focus. Based on preventive theories an extended list of potential risk factors was included in the analysis. Parental background factors such as domestic violence, parental suicidal behavior, child in (public) care, and family separation all contributed independent information to the prediction of violent convictions. Structural factors such as parental unemployment also contributed to the explanation model, as did the young person living in a disadvantaged area, young non-Danish citizens, and other indictors of a resource deficit in the young person's 'human capital': low education, psychiatric disorder, and somatic disease. The importance of current situation and opportunities specified by ADHD diagnose or alcohol abuse also indicated risk taking behaviour as a precursor of later violent behaviour. Odds ratio of being registered of criminal violence against a child is 5 times higher for males than for females. Since victims and offenders of violence have pretty much the same background risk factors, it is expected that non-Danish citizens, who is overrepresented among the offenders, also will be overrepresented among victims of violent behavior. The research question is: Why are non-Danish citizens under-represented as victims in the Danish legal system?

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CHILD VICTIMS AS ADULT OFFENDERS: CRIMINOGENIC EFFECTS OF UNRESOLVED TRAUMA AND LOSS

M. Halsey[1]

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This paper examines the life histories of adult prisoners in Australia convicted of serious violent offences with the view to better understanding the role of unresolved childhood trauma as a precursor to criminal conduct. Interviews with second and third generation prisoners reveal a strong relationship between intergenerational trauma and intergenerational incarceration, with case studies demonstrating how the incarceration or violent death of a (biological) parent create opportunities for other adults to take up the role of abuser in children's lives. Step-parents, foster carers, and staff within juvenile prisons, feature prominently in such instances. Conceiving intergenerational trauma and intergenerational incarceration as intertwined means that renewed efforts are needed to prevent children's internalized confusion and shame (over abuse suffered) from manifesting later in life as externalized rage - a rage not infrequently directed against others in the form of serious criminal conduct.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OFFENDING AND VICTIMIZATION: CAUSAL EFFECT, RECIPROCAL EFFECT, OR DEVELOPMENTAL CHANGE?

S. Cho[1]

[1]*Delta State University , Social Justice and Criminology , Cleveland, United States*

This study involves both cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses estimating self-control with a time-stable effect and lifestyles with a time-varying effect on the association between offending and victimization. It also includes a comparison between the causal direction and the reciprocal effect of offending on victimization in a path model. The theoretical background uses an integrated approach of lifestyles and routine activities, self-control, and social bond theories. Both analyses of 2,844 fourth grade students in South Korea from 2004 to 2008 support the main hypothesis: youths with less self-control and risky lifestyles (delinquent peer associations and juvenile offending) are more likely to be victimized. The rate of change in juvenile offending is significantly positively related to the rate of change in victimization.

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THAT'S WHERE THE MONEY IS: THE CRIMINAL CAREER OF A CASH-IN-TRANSIT (CIT) ROBBER

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The aim of the study upon which this presentation is based is to evaluate the possibility of using criminal career research in the development and evaluation of crime control strategies, specifically for Cash-in-Transit (CIT) and/or bank robberies The research employed a concurrent triangulation mixed-method approach where quantitative and qualitative data were collected concurrently but analysed separately through the use of SPSS and Atlas.ti respectively. Forty offenders incarcerated at six correctional centres around the Gauteng province of South Africa for robbery with aggravating circumstances were interviewed as research participants. Since the researcher had no prior information on the total number of the population, purposive sampling (i.e. snowballing) was executed to draw the sample. This study attempted to provide answers to 11 research questions. However, for the sake of this paper only six will be tackled.

- At what age does offending start?
- At what age does offending desist?
- What motivates CIT robbers to start and to continue offending?
- Is offending specialised or versatile among this category of offenders?
- Did offending escalate from petty crimes to more serious crimes?
- What offending risk factors are prevalent CIT robbers?

- Four developmental and life-course theories (i.e. Moffit's developmental taxonomy; Sampson and Laub's age-graded theory; Loeber's three-pathway model and Farrington's Integrated Cognitive Antisocial Potential (ICAP) theory) were all consulted to underpin the study.
- This research found that offenders launched their criminal career at a very young age of, 11 years, by committing petty crimes such as theft and then, as they grew older, they progressed to more serious and violent crimes such as vehicle hijacking and CIT robberies. Thus, it is pivotal that those responsible for developing crime prevention policies focus on interrupting the root causes of crime in the early stages of one's life in order to prevent continuation of delinquent behaviour from childhood to adolescence and adulthood.

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THE COMMUNICATIVE AND EXPRESSIVE FUNCTIONS OF PRISON VIOLENCE

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Violence in the prisons of England and Wales is increasing - both in terms of level and severity of assaults. Levels are at the highest that they have ever been. The Ministry of Justice statistics on assaults in prisons show that the number of recorded assaults (including fights) had increased between 2013 and 2014 from 14,045 to 16,200. Serious assaults had also increased by 35% making up 13% of all assaults. In 2015 there were 8 homicides in prisons in England and Wales - double the rate of any of the preceding 10 years. At a time when budget constraints, overcrowding, staff shortages, the rise in use of new psychoactive substances and population change mean that prisons are undergoing unprecedented levels of change there is both an operational and academic need to understand prison violence. Much of the literature on prison violence has traditionally focused on disorder, legitimation crises, bullying practices, instrumental violence and violence that arises from constrained or contested masculinities. However, this paper seeks to offer a new analysis and move beyond these discussions in order to place prison violence in the context of the social and emotional geography of the prison and examine the communicative or expressive functions that violence can perform in the modern prison. As such three forms of prison violence, Situationally Resistive, Normative Affirmation and External Utility, are defined and given illustrative examples to highlight the key roles they play in the social worlds of prisoners and prison staff. This paper, drawing on a much wider analysis of prison violence, is reflective in nature and is predicated on a conjunction of the relevant academic literature and worked carried out on behalf of a 3rd sector organisation in multiple prisons over a period of 30 months.

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JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THE BALKANS: A REGIONAL COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BASED ON THE ISRD3-STUDY FINDINGS

R. Bezic[1]

[1]*Max Planck Partner Group, Zagreb, Croatia*

The author will present the overview of the doctoral research project on the topic “Juvenile Delinquency in the Balkans: A Regional Comparative Analysis based on the ISRD3-Study Findings.” This Ph.D. research project is being conducted under the scope of the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology (http://balkan-criminology.eu/en/). Cross-national comparison will be provided between all the Balkan countries which have collected the data in the Third International self-report delinquency study (ISRD3)- Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo, and Macedonia. First part of the presentation will be focused on the research questions, aiming to explain and justify the selection of indicators referred to for the comparison of the countries. These indicators will be used to identify differences and similarities between countries, with the aim to test the informal control theory. Second part will be presentation of the selected preliminary results. The focus will be on the several modules from the questionnaire (victimization, offending, and substance use). Cross -national comparison, with the focus on regional comparative analysis in the Balkans, takes advantage of the fact that the cultural and historical background differences amongst the countries are rather limited in extent which allows to put the focus on other risk factors which might affect the increase or decrease in the prevalence of juvenile delinquency.

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ETIOLOGY OF TERRORISM AND GENOCIDE: PERSPECTIVES FOR DERADICALIZATION

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Terrorism is no stranger to the core international crimes. Indeed, despite differing views on inclusion of terrorism into the Rome Statute, there has been a consent, at least in criminological terms, to etiological and phenomenological similarities between the phenomena. Findings on motives and mechanisms which perpetuate genocide and crimes against humanity seem to grow universal, yet to what extent can they apply to the challenge of modern terrorism, the essence of which seems to be in a constant change - a characteristic to which recent tragedies of Brussels and Paris ominously testify. The presentation will offer ruminations on motives and dynamics of individual engagement in terrorist violence. It will delineate the major features of the process and offer a perspective on contemporary challenges for effective counter-action.

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POLICING EUROPEAN METROPOLISES PROJECT: EXPLORING THEORETICAL ROOTS

J. Greene[1]

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This presentation offers some thoughts and reflections on the underlying theoretical premises of studying policing in a metropolitan context. Here the discussion turns to the complex social contexts in which the police find themselves when policing the metropolis. As crime, disorder and policing in all its forms are rooted in the demographics of place, this presentation considers the underlying theories that animate this research and which ground it in larger social, geographic and ecological frameworks.

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POLICING EUROPEAN METROPOLISES PROJECT: A METHODOLOGICAL REFLECTION

G. Hughes[1]

[1]*Cardiff University, Social Sciences, Cardiff, United Kingdom*

In this presentation, I offer some thoughts and provocations in the light of the ambitious, potentially path-breaking collaborative comparative research strategy pursued by the PEMP team and their publications to date. The following issues will be addressed:
- Reconnecting theory, method and data in sociological criminology
- Contra-'methodolatry': researching open systems and capturing sub-optimal data
- Challenges of an inter- and intra-national case-study research programme and the sociology of translation
- Next steps for the methodology of PEMP: from interpretative exploration to causal explanation?
- A rallying call for centring a 'dirty disciplinary history' (Savage, 2010) of criminological research practice

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RESPONSE TO THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES IN THE PEMP FRAMEWORK

E. Devroe[1]

[1]*University of Leiden, Institute of Security and Global Affairs, The Hague, Netherlands*

Different problems and issues regarding theoretical and methodological questions will be raised, by means of different statements, introduced to the audience. The participants to the PEMP project are invited to respond to the comments of Jack Greene at the theoretical level and Gordon Hughes at the methodological level. An open debate will be stimulated on the central issues. Central questions in this debate are : How to compare metropolitan policing across Europe? Is the urban regime theory an adequate theoretical framework for this kind of comparitive criminology? Are governmental arrangements within different constitutional settings (common law, civil law) comparable, aiming at the understanding of new challenging plural policing practices? Is the diagnostic tool presented to compare dispositions grasping all the variablity between the studied embedded case-studies?

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RESULTS FROM THE GERMAN DARK FIGURE SURVEY ON THE PREVALENCE AND RISKS OF MONEY LAUNDERING IN THE NON-FINANCIAL SECTOR.

K. Bussmann[1]

[1]*University of Halle, Penal Law and Criminology, Halle, Germany*

The survey is based on more than 70 interviews with representatives of professional and trade associations or chambers, law enforcement officers and representatives of regional councils serving as supervisory bodies controlling the obligants. The second part of the survey consisted of 1,000 standardized telephone interviews with obligants outside the financial sector. One focus of the survey was on the dark figure of money laundering in the non-financial sector. In the years 2012 and 2013, the German Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) registered an average of roughly 16,000 allegations per year, coming mostly from the financial and credit sector. In contrast, the obligant parties recruited for the survey in the non-financial sector delivered only approximately 250 suspicious reports per year. However the survey reveals, that even a conservative estimate results in a far greater number of suspicious cases of up to 28,000 suspicious cases per year. Hence, the dark figure in the non-financial sector is on a similar scale to the annual number of suspicious cases in the financial and credit sector. Furthermore, the results show, that the volumes of suspicious cases in the non-financial sector attain a minimum of 20 to 30 billion Euros. This estimation is based on the number of suspicious cases reported by the obligant parties surveyed and the typological criteria they observed. However, due to the limitations of the data the dark figure of money laundering has to be estimated as being far higher, probably around 100 billion Euros per year in Germany. Moreover, the survey reveals a relatively low awareness in nearly all economic sectors and identifies specific sectors with a high risk like real estate, trust accounts of lawyers, trade in objects of art and antiques, boat and yacht dealers. This high-risk group deals with assets that are highly appropriate capital goods for large-scale money laundering. The survey concluded that there are at least three reasons why no decline in the volume of money laundering can be anticipated in the future in Germany: (1) A secure and prosperous industrial nation, (2) Deficits in the non-financial sector, (3) Deficits in criminal prosecution.

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WHO ARE OUR OWNERS? EXPLORING THE SHAREHOLDING STRUCTURE OF EUROPEAN BUSINESSES TO DETECT POTENTIAL MONEY LAUNDERING AND TAX EVASION LINKS

M. Riccardi[1], J. Ferwerda[1]

[1]*Università Cattolica - Transcrime, Milano, Italy*

Using data on the nationality of shareholders of companies registered in a selected number of EU countries, this paper aims to understand the patterns of business ownership in Europe. In particular through an exploratory multivariate analysis it tests if shareholding structures in a certain country are driven by social and macroeconomic variables or instead linked to tax havens, non-transparent jurisdictions and tax optimization purposes. Results can be used by policy-makers to better understand “who are the owners” of European companies and by both public institutions and private actors to detect anomalies in business ownership and prevent potential money laundering and tax evasion activities at corporate level.

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THE REGULATION OF ANTI MONEY LAUNDERING ACTIVITY IN THE UK AND ITS LIMITATIONS..

C. Lewis[1]

[1]*University Portsmouth, Institute Criminal Justice Studies, Frome, United Kingdom*

All financial bodies and many others are regulated by UK Law and European Directives to follow certain strict procedures to avoid contributing to Money Laundering when conducting their businesses. They can be subject to certain sanctions if they do not keep to these procedures. The paper will describe the main structures within the UK, which in many ways has lead the field for such regulation. It will deal with the types of industry covered by the Anti-Money Laundering Regulations within the financial and other sections. It will describe the checks and procedures that all companies have to go through when taking on new customers and the data bases that are typically consulted. It will decsribe ongoing changes due to the most recent Anti Money Laundering Diredtive of the EU. The author will conclude by describing his perceptions of deficiencies within the process, These will include the multitude of regulators that oversee the process, the limited resources that are available to law enforcement to monitor Anti Money Laundering, the difficulties of discovering who is the ultimate beneficial owner of a company as well as the difficulties of enforcing the aspects of the regulations dealing with politically exposed persons, especially ministers within foreign governments. The relevance of the recently published 'Panama Papers' will also be discussed.

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POST PANAMA: POLICING MONEY LAUNDERING AFTER THE CRISIS

A. Verhage[1]

[1]*Ghent University, Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, Ghent, Belgium*

This year, the battle against money laundering (AML) celebrates its 15th European birthday. After the introduction of the first European Directive on anti-money laundering in 1991 (Council Directive 91/308/EEC), AML has spread itself across Europe, engaging a vast amount of organizations (the police, judiciary, but also banks and other private organizations) and individuals in its objective to prevent the financial system from being abused by criminal elements. At the occasion of this milestone, it is even more surprising to establish that this encompassing system has not been subject to systematic types of review or evaluation (which does not imply that evaluation lacks completely: see van Duyne & De Miranda, 1999; Levi, 1997). In 2009, a PhD study focused on the compliance officer of Belgian banks and his responsibilities in terms of anti money laundering (Verhage, 2011). At that moment, the financial crisis was still on high speed and the impact of the crisis on the battle against money laundering was very hard to assess. Since then, a number of affairs have impacted the financial sector. The financial crisis resulted in a first reflex to install more controls and higher levels of regulation in the financial sector. Secondly, the current increased terrorist threat impacts and intensifies the expectations of the system as it also aims to detect the financing of terrorism. Thirdly, the Panama papers have shown that, although AML systems mainly focus on the usual suspects when it comes to money laundering perpetrators (drug criminals, organized crime), we should not only (or even more) look over the shoulders of high-level companies and leaders, but also be more aware of the role of our own banks. In this presentation, we aim to give an insight into the way in which compliance officers now deal with these new realities, and how they assess the evolution of their function and tasks with regard to anti money laundering.

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COMPLEX CONFLICTS AND HORIZONTAL VIOLENCE: DOES TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

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Transitional justice procedures are assigned multiple tasks and they are burdened with great expectations. Beyond the narrow remit of meting out justice to perpetrators and victims they are expected to contribute to peace, integrate communities, establish the rule of law, strengthen democracy and its institutions more generally and end violence in postconflict societies. What does and can transitional justice actually achieve in “post-conflict situations” in the aftermath of “multi--polar “and “horizontal” violence, where state- and non-state actors are involved? Such complex conflicts pose major challenges to transitional justice procedures. Based on a data set of 63 (post)conflict societies from 1976 to 2012, the impact of different transitional justice mechanisms on violence and institutional capacity is analysed for a period of up to 10 years. Even in the wake of complex conflicts transitional justice mechanisms in general do not have counterproductive or adverse outcomes. Violence levels emerge as a major contextual determinant of a potential impact of a range of transitional justice procedures, and reduction of violence is the most likely and consistent impact of transitional justice mechanisms. In conclusion The research suggests where to focus resources and efforts in transitional justice in postconflict countries.

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A CRITIQUE OF THE CONCEPT OF "TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE" IN THE LIGHT OF THE ARGENTINE CASE.

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The purpose of this paper is to provide a critique of the concept of "transitional justice" in the light of Argentina's experience during the last decade (the "Memory, Truth, and Justice" policies) by showing that it involves (like the political euphemism of "national reconciliation", questioned in Germany by Karl Jaspers, of which "transitional justice" is nothing but a mirror) a legal misunderstanding, since "transition" and "justice" pursue, by definition, different -and many times, antagonistic, irreconcilable- purposes. When political "transition" is what really matters, justice is not an end in itself: it becomes a mere "means" (a symbolic instrument) of transition. Thus, some authors (like Eugenio Raúl Zaffaroni) suggest talking not about "transitional justice", but about "transitional politics". When transition is what matters, justice is relegated to second place. The mistake would be to employ the word "justice" to refer to political processes less directed towards highlighting (and trying) the criminal liability of state actors involved in the serious violation of human rights than towards mitigating the social and political differences and tension derived from serious civil conflicts (either armed or not). Inversely, when priority is justice (in Kantian terms, non-consequentialism, anti-utilitarianism), political transition is not only a non-urgent goal, but it may be seriously, politically speaking, affected and threatened, relegated. The "transitional justice" concept may affect the independence of the judiciary, while it imposes an explicit aim of maximum work of justice, stating (and highlighting) that one of commands of such "justice" is "transition" towards a new social stage without conflicts, with less "political tension", of national "peace", of "reconciliation", which may be paradoxically affected if crimes (and civil, military, economic, among others, liabilities) become visible, named and tried. Argentina is a clear example of such difference between "transition" and "justice", where the term "reconciliation" was (and is) employed by those (civil and military sectors) who demand the end of human rights trials, being a synonym for impunity and oblivion, not of memory, truth, and justice. The goal of this paper is to illustrate this distinction by taking the Argentine case as a representative basis.

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PUNISHING INTERNATIONAL CRIMES UNDER THE ICC'S PRINCIPLE OF COMPLEMENTARITY: THE CASE OF COLOMBIA

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Question: What role have sanctions played in the Colombian peace negotiations vis à vis the complementarity assessment under the Rome Statute? Under the principle of complementarity, the ICC prosecutes perpetrators of international crimes only if national states are “unable or unwilling” to do so. In the context of peace negotiations, the issue of future sanctions (e.g. imprisonment, fines or alternative punishments) is pivotal. (High-level) perpetrators of international crimes often agree to sign peace accords conditional on amnesty or minimal retributive measures. It is unclear whether this could lead to the ICC determination that a State is “unwilling” to genuinely prosecute crimes and a subsequent ICC intervention: the Rome Statute lacks explicit legal regulation on the role of sanctions in this respect. This paper will present specific challenges faced by the ICC and by national authorities in Colombia when dealing with the issue of punishing international crimes in the context of the current peace negotiation between the Government and the main guerrilla group, Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC-EP).
Method: The paper is descriptive and explores the challenges of punishing international crimes under the obligations derived from the RS using the peace process that is currently taking place in Colombia as a case study.
Results and conclusion: The issue ofpunishing international crimes is critical in the peace talks undergoing in Colombia.The lacuna in the Rome Statute on what could be consider an adequate sanction or how an inadequate sanction would lead to the ICC pre-empting a national prosecution poses particular legal, political and practical challenges to the current peace process between the Colombian Government and the FARC-EP.

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THE NUREMBERG PRINCIPLES: THE BASIC GUIDELINES FOR INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW AND TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE?

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In 1946 the UN General Assembly adopted UNGA Resolution 95 (I) in which it "[a]ffirms the principles of international law recognized by the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal and the judgement of the Tribunal". The International Law Commission formulated seven principles that are reflecting the Nuremberg and Tokyo Charters provisions. The "Nuremberg Principles" lay down the most important of the International Military Tribunals and its case law in a generalized form for international jurisprudence. Beside of the integration of specific international crimes, modes of participation those principles can be seen as a cornerstone of International Criminal Justice and its creation of direct individual criminal responsibility under international law. This paper will use the Nuremberg Principles as an evaluation tool to analyze the newest developments within International Criminal Law and Transitional Justice. Additionally the paper will develop different modules out of the Nuremberg Principles that can be used as structural components for the establishment of new legal regimes of International Criminal Justice.

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RESSOCIALIZATION AND PENITENCIARY POLICIES

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You need to understand that we live in an ethno -cultural mosaic, the result of a plural society and increasingly complex and intertwined , which can not see the inmates as society 's enemies , because in Brazil , there is capital punishment , but force the principle of human dignity . We are all susceptible to mistakes and here paraphrasing Christ , cast the first stone who never committed an offense , whatever its nature or severity . Maybe our difference , or better our luck was not to have been flagranteados by repressive organs of the state , whether criminal or administrative , hence worth another maxim of Christ which external that with the same rigor that we deem is that we will be judged .Given the cyclical crises that we experience , whether institutional or economic , will not know how long this will last "state" of seeking the realization of fundamental rights. So much so that , today , some have openly advocate the adoption of capital punishment , the reduction of legal age , the increase in penalties and offenses to combat violence and to care and remedial policies without realizing that measures more radical , Unaccompanied social policies , not electioneering , have not reached the genesis of the problem and only caused more social maladjustment. I conclude with a phrase that I adopt , and I believe it is of unknown authorship, but if not, already , I ask permission to use it , which is so structure: sanctions for those who need in reasonableness and proportionality measure and dignity for all.

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RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF EXTREMELY DANGEROUS OFFENDERS IN POLAND

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In proposed oral presentation Author will describe a development of legal rules which are dedicated for extremely dangerous offenders in Poland in context of risk management system. In year 2005 in Poland parliament passed the penal code amendment about the use of a postpenal measures for dangerous sex- offenders. According to this regulation the psycho- therapy and controversial pharmacological therapy(especially problem of violation of ECHR) was possible to use. This was a polish version of “Sex Violent Predator Legislation”. In 2013 polish parliament passed an Act about procedure against mental disorder offenders who are dangerous for society. This regulation provides a special “therapeutic” prison (detention place similar to mental hospital) for people who have finished an imprisonment sentence, but sentenced in civil procedure. In 2015 polish parliament decided to expand and replace previous system of high-risk offenders management. The “old” system of preventive measures where court could use preventive measures only against insane offenders or partially sane people went down in history. In the current situation, new system is dedicated to people who are insane or partially sane and for full sane people who committed a really dangerous crime against life, health and sexual liberty. The basic principles of a new system- in context of extremely dangerous offenders, is a possibility to make a use of a special measures after imprisonment sentence (postpenal preventive measures).Author will describe preliminary results of research in the light of enforcement of new polish preventive measures dedicated for high- risk offenders.

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DNA DATABASES: EXPLORING THE CRIMINOLOGICAL RATIONALES UNDERPINNING CONTEMPORARY POLICY AND PRACTICE

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This research will explore the criminological framework which underpins DNA database policy and practice in Ireland. DNA databases are a relatively recent addition to the criminal justice system, particularly in Ireland where one has only been established and launched in the last year or so. Thus, this area is worth investigating due to its modernity and also because DNA databases are typically a tool for the State to use. To give this research context, the discussion can be aligned with the general literature on the alleged shift in penal policy towards that of a crime control model. Using this context, the research considers what the current rationales are for the introduction and development of a DNA database and attempts to align these rationales with various criminological theories. These theories can then be contextualised using the wider literature on crime control and risk management. Thus, using this framework, this research aims to explore how DNA databases operate and whether such DNA databases can also be considered as a method of social control. The researcher will use mixed-methods to determine the answers to the proposed research questions. Both interviews and surveys will be designed and conducted during the course of the research. The proposed target sample are policy-makers, various legal practitioners and possibly the wider public. Using a mixed-methods approach is the most appropriate methodology to ensure the research aims as both methods allow for a more developed analysis of the issue. Additionally, the researcher will analyse the legal, academic and policy documents to elaborate on the purported rationales.

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SOCIAL CONTROL UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE CONCEPTUALIZATION OF CRIME AND SIN (WITH IRAN AS A CASE STUDY)

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The criminal system in Iran has faced significant challenges in the wake of the establishment of constitutional theocracy (1979). In a purely Islamic and eschatological sense, both the sin and virtue of man will be taken into God's consideration on the Day of Judgment. Such belief has given birth to the theory of *Ta'zir*, according to which, in principle, all religiously forbidden or sinful acts are punishable; therefore, authorities can punish all other forms of sinful or socially and politically undesirable behavior at their discretion. Hence, the "area of behavioral control" is a general concept including two subsets of crime and sin. Notwithstanding the alleged rule of law and the principle of legitimacy, these two concepts have been used interchangeably by lawyers and Islamic jurists. Such an interpretation has made the area of social control equivocal and open to argument. All theoretical arguments aside, the perpetrator of a religiously prohibited deed can be punished on the strength of principle 167 of the Constitution. This contestable theory has thus come into existence legally through the normative system, i.e. through the Constitution. This research paper attempts to provide an analytical argument demonstrating how application of the given theory can be confronted with theoretical and practical obstacles. On the theoretical side, two arguments are presented: first, the difference between the concepts of crime and sin, including their sphere and goals, constituent elements, sanctions and reactional system, and second, the absence of religious references. On the practical side, arguments are presented to demonstrate how the problematic consequences can easily spoil the solidarity between the internal jurisprudence and the authority of the judiciary and create arbitrary justice; as a result, social control may be made useless in practice.

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BATTLING RHINO POACHING IN SOUTH AFRICA - INSIGHTS FROM EXPERTS ON THE GROUND AND CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY

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Rhino Poaching in South Africa has been escalating over the past eight years and poses a direct threat to the survival of the species, the lives of rangers, the economy of the country and international security. Yet, from a criminological perspective, the causes and dynamics, let alone effective interventions, are not well researched or understood. Several approaches to counteract this trend are being discussed on a national and international level, but there is a massive lack of evidence to inform policy and support decisions. I conducted in-depth interviews with professionals in the province of KwaZulu-Natal, ranging from park managers and rangers to special investigators and prosecutors and explored a) current challenges of anti-poaching strategies, their effectiveness and sustainability, b) the motivation, capability and safety of rangers, and c) the perceived support of the criminal justice system. The aim of this project is to contribute to the evidence base surrounding anti-poaching efforts by gathering in-depth knowledge from different groups of experts and practitioners involved in anti-poaching programmes and applying criminological theory to reach a more thorough understanding of the causes of poaching. This information in turn is crucial to inform policy and help protected areas and governments become more efficient in battling poaching.

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MULTICULTURALISM AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY: CUSTIMS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE X ENVIROMENTAL PRESERVATION

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The Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil, from 1988, guarantees everyone the full exercise of cultural rights (Article 215) and comprehends the Brazilian cultural heritage as the goods from material and immaterial nature (Article 216). Additionally, Article 225 states that "Everyone has the right to an ecologically balanced environment, which is of common use of the people and essential to a healthy quality of life. It is instituted to the State authority and the society the duty to defend it and preserve it for present and future generations". In the sight of the constitutional protection to both the environment and the cultural identity, the questions are: what legal-criminal and anthropological aspects must be observed before an apparent conflict between environmental preservation and traditions of indigenous people? Does the policies adopted by Brazil have the tendency to respect the basic rights of indigenous groups and simultaneously ensure environmental conservation? Starting from these problems, the objective is to identify if the indigene is liable for a conduct defined as environmental crime that was possibly a cultural motivated act. Therefore, we discuss the criminal liability of the native people and the theory of cultural defense. A critical approach of the issue of environmental criminal liability of the indigenes, from the perspective of multiculturalism, targets alternative solutions to reconcile the conservation of the environment and the cultural identity without the need of using the Criminal Law. At first, activities inherent to indigenous tradition, which could be set, in theory, as environmental crime, are not typical as the agents practiced them according to their beliefs. However, to preserve the ecological balanced environment, the state should monitor possible excesses committed by the indigene people. Furthermore, it highlights the importance of implementing environmental education in the indigenous villages. The assessment of each case, from the perspective of the principle of proportionality also appears necessary. That way, it will be possible to preserve both the environment and the culture of Brazil - multicultural state with continental proportions.

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TACKLING DEMAND FOR ILLEGAL WILDLIFE: A REGULATORY PERSPECTIVE

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Demand reduction has been recognised as key to the prevention of wildlife crime, but ideas for effectively decreasing demand are still in short supply. Two demand reduction strategies currently predominate, consumer education campaigns and legal prohibitions on consumption. But further strategies need to be found urgently, as Earth is losing wildlife at frightening rates. This paper argues for greater regulatory pluralism and a more systematic approach to addressing demand. The complex and multi-layered concept of demand is unpacked and current demand reduction activities by states and non-state actors are outlined. The paper takes a situational crime prevention approach to identify some of the third parties (non-state non-offending actors) who may be in prime positions to intervene to reduce demand, and adopts a regulatory perspective to suggest ways in which their capacities could be harnessed as part of a whole-of-society demand reduction response.

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A SCARCITY OF WATER AS A CONTEMPORARY ISSUE - COMPARISON BETWEEN SLOVENIA AND SERBIA

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A scarcity of drinking water resources is becoming one of the crucial problems of the 21st Century. Thus the modern society is faced with the contemporary key challenges including emerging trends and external drivers that influence the water demand and its availability. Further problem is that in many countries water is not a human right and the access to it cannot be guaranteed, what can present the origin of many kinds of water crimes. Thereby, the purpose of this paper is to present the comparison of water protection inSloveniaandSerbia; once both republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Nowadays,Sloveniais a member state of the European Union with well developed and organized water protection legislation andSerbiais a European Union candidate where water protection legislation is still happening although some old federal laws sometimes turn out better (i.e. more effective) than modern ones. The comparison revealed thatSloveniais facing the examples of 'quiet privatisation' of the drinking water resources (i.e. purchase of the Slovenian national number one brewery Laško by company Heiniken), whereSerbiais still struggling with the problem of uncontrolled water pollution by big (state) companies. In the conclusion the challenges are discussed, emphasizing that bout countries represent the so called ‘green countries’ and can, under the nowadays fast consumption and use of water, very quickly become the 'wanted' countries due to the rich resources that are necessary 'production material' to various companies, corporations etc.

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ENVIRONMENTAL HARM, CORPORATE POWER AND THE MINING OF FOSSIL WATER

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The extraction of fossilised water from underground aquifers for agricultural and commercial use has profound global implications for climate change and long-term food security. The corporate mining or hydrology of non-replenishable reservoirs of 'paleowater' has increased expediently in recent years. Rather than adopt more costly water conservation strategies or implement more efficient water technologies for food and biofuel plantations, powerful corporations are exploiting the natural resources of biodiversity rich nations in what has been described as the 'privatisation of water'. This unsustainable and harmful mining of water occurs in a regulatory vacuum whilst contributing to increases in sea levels and jeopardises future food supplies. This paper explores the ways in which corporate power, supported and sponsored by government initiatives, is mobilised to monopolise an essential global resource with devastating environmental and human consequences.

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THE 'LIFE-CYCLE' MODEL OF RIOTS: A FRAMEWORK FOR COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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This paper outlines a model that it is argued can provide the basis for a comparative criminological analysis of rioting and collective urban violence. The bulk of previous work in this field has focused, first and foremost, on the aetiology of riots. Fascinating and important though such work is, this paper argues that in practice this aspect of rioting is by far the most problematic analytically. The twin dangers of determinism and post-hoc rationalisation are ever-present. Departing from previous approaches a 'life-cycle' model of riots is advanced here. This model seeks to move beyond a concern with how riots come to happen to focus at least as directly both on how riots unfold and what follows in their wake. In particular, it argues that the aftermath of riots, including the response of the state to the breakdown in order is, or should be, a matter of particular concern to criminology. Any full comparative analysis, it is suggested, rather than focusing on the causes of disorder ought to seek to study riots 'in the round'.

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WHEN THE DIALOGUE FAILS: STATE, POLICE AND SOCIAL UNREST IN A SWEDISH CONTEXT

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There is an intimate relationship between police actions and outbursts of social unrest. A precipitating incidence of police brutality or excessive use of force against a peaceful protest is likely to feed into what Charles Tilly calls as 'broken negotiations.' The recent history of riots and public disturbances in western democracies and beyond usually weave together various narratives in which the police play a significant role. Often police forces are either associated with the larger issues of injustices and structural problems in society or they are seen as *the* problem. This seems also be the case even in countries with a strong tradition of *Bürgerpolizei* philosophy and consistent efforts to improve the relations between the police and the disadvantaged communities. This paper will focus on the Swedish case where lessons from past experiences of conflict have led to the adoption of dialogue policing concept which aims a sustained cooperation and mutual trust and respect with activists and dissident groups. Drawing on an interdisciplinary literature on policing, contentious politics and state-society relations, and looking into recent outbreaks of urban disorder, the paper will critically discuss some of the empirical and conceptual challenges to police work in relation to social unrest.

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RIOTS IN THE WELFARE STATE: THE CONTOURS OF A MODERN-DAY MORAL ECONOMY

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This paper accounts for the tacit politics of the 2013 Stockholm riots. Based on interviews with local residents and a study of the parliamentary debate, it is suggested that the post-war Swedish welfare state generated commonly-shared conceptions, which attributed a temporary legitimacy to the riots within the community, by conceptualizing poor living conditions and police racism as government infractions. The modern moral economy was endorsed by the political establishment, with a cynical twist. For future studies of similar riots, it is argued that while the classical notion of moral economy successfully directs attention to the normative conceptions that propel riots, the notion must be extended with a racialized dimension, the concept of citizenship, and new incarnations of government infraction.

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"APART OR TOGETHER? DEBATES ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROSTITUTION AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING"

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A major challenge to politicians, social workers, police and research is how to understand the relationship between prostitution and human trafficking for the purpose of prostitution. Position taken on the relationship between prostitution and trafficking, depends, among other things, on what view one takes on what prostitution *is* and why it exists. These positions can broadly be defined as an *abolitionist position*, which suppose that a criminalisation of the purchase of sex curb demand for trafficked services, while legalized prostitution constitutes a «pull factor», and a *sex work position* which argues that legalisation of prostitution is the best way to combat trafficking as this establish the possibility for cooperation with the industry to identify exploitation instead of criminalising the market as this brutalises the market and pushes it underground. How prostitution law impacts on the scope of trafficking is not only a political and theoretical question, but indeed also an empirical one, and this paper presente and discuss the research on the relationship between prostitution and human trafficking, particularly looking at the role of prostitution law in the fight against trafficking.

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THE MODUS OPERANDI OF ORGANISED CRIME GROUPS INVOLVED IN THE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF HUNGARIAN WOMEN; A CASE STUDY ON THE HUNGARY - THE NETHERLANDS TRANSIT.

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The issue of human trafficking, especially that of women for the purpose of sexual exploitation has risen up the political agenda and is increasingly becoming more critical for countries to act upon. One of the ways countries try to fight human trafficking is adapting the policy on prostitution. The question arises if this way of acting is sufficient and therefore successful as it holds the risk of more and other types of exploitation and victimisation. The reason for countries to choose this legal response could be that human trafficking is inseparably related to sexual exploitation which in turn is assimilated with prostitution. Based upon this pre-existing form of interpretation which is reproduced out of a socio-cultural context a legal approach to fight human trafficking is therefore normalised and the preferred method for governments to act. This so-called master narrative can be supplemented by the idea suggesting that the fight against trafficking is driven by activists using mass media to construct a false truth on trafficking processes, the traffickers and its victims. This research compares the existing ideas on the background of perpetrators involved in the trafficking of women for the purpose of sexual exploitation as well as the actual victims. For the comparison primary data out of over 200 of interviews with victims, traffickers and law enforcement officials will be balanced against the known data. By doing so, information on the different trafficking routes used and methods applied by traffickers in source, transit and destination countries will be given as well as in-depth information on the background and personality of women who have fallen victim to human trafficking and sexual exploitation. Recommendations will be given on how to increase the effectiveness of (legal) governmental actions to fight human trafficking and sexual exploitation respecting the fundamental and core values of society as well as how to deal with the difference between sex workers and trafficking victims and regarding the latter, give advice on the wishes and expectations regarding general assistance, victim support, treatment and care. Finally, difficulties and impossibilities of doing ethnographic research on transnational organised crime structures involved in human trafficking and sexual exploitation will be discussed.

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EXPLOITATION OF PROSTITUTION OR HUMAN TRAFFICKING? THE THIN LINE OF CONSENT

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There are different approaches to prostitution in the European Union. Member States have liberalized their approach, others have criminalized the purchase of sex, and others again maintains and strengthens prohibition of third party involvement in prostitution, such as pimping. Portugal is in this third category, where several actions have been taken to further criminalise the organisation and exploitation of someone elses' prostitution. Before the revision of the Portuguese Penal Code, human trafficking crime was mainly the exploitation of the prostitution. But after the Palermo Protocol from 2000, the Framework from the European Union from 2002 and the Council of Europe Convention from 2005 (just to name a few), human trafficking was moved from the section on crimes against sexual freedom and self-determination to the section on crimes against personal freedom, including therefore other forms of exploitation than for prostitution. Prostitution in itself has increasingly been approached as included in the sexual autonomy of individuals, after being criminalised until 1982. In this presentation we want to reflect upon the history of how crimes of third party involvement (human trafficking and exploitation of sexual services) and prostitution has been approached in order to debate the thin line that divides human trafficking (for sexual purposes) and exploitation of prostitution (aggravated pimping, taking into account that the consent is not a requirement for a relationship/situation to be defined as human trafficking. Consent will be one of the main objects of discussion and we will take the case of foreign women to debate how different ways of obtaining consent complicate identification and policing of trafficking. We will present available statistics and we want to debate over the specificity (or lack thereof) of those two different crimes divided by consent.

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TOWARDS A 'CRITICAL APPRECIATION' OF VICTIM ORGANISATIONS: FAMILY AND COMMUNITY ACTIVISM IN MANCHESTER

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Following David Garland's assertion of the 'return of the victim' fifteen years ago, victims have been weighed with increasing currency in the UK criminal justice system. A number of victim organisations, ranging from the critical social justice campaigns of the Hillsborough Families to the government-funded services of Victim Support, now feature in victim policy and practice. Through such shifts, there has emerged an increased appreciation of the diverse ways in which victimisation can impact not only individuals but families, communities and cultures. We have arrived at a moment in which the injury is no longer regarded as owned solely by the victim themselves, as defined in positivist victimological thought. Rather, more recently in critical (and a nascent cultural) victimology, recognition has been afforded to the changing nature of *whom* and *what* constitutes a claim to victim status and the expanding conceptual boundaries of victimhood. This paper presents preliminary fieldwork reflections based upon interviews with members of a Manchester-based charity, *Mothers Against Violence,* that emerged in response to an intense period of gun violence and ensuing community outcry in the 1990s. In doing so, initial insights are offered to explore how victims - both direct and indirect - have managed and mobilised their experiences to engage in activism, family justice campaigns and support groups. Previous reference has been made to the symbolic (and political) use of victims in criminal justice. However, several questions remain unanswered. To what extent are victim movements themselves able to negotiate these shifting landscapes? How have victims managed, mobilised and communicated their experiences to engage in activism? What claims do victim movements make? And to what ends? This paper aims to explore these issues.

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VICTIMOLOGY AS A PHRONETIC SOCIAL SCIENCE

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2001 saw the publication of Bent Flyvbjerg's Making Social Science Matter, his call to arms for social science to stop its foolhardy attempts to imitate the natural sciences and instead embrace the alternative Aristotelian intellectual virtue of *phronesis*, of practical wisdom, as its goal. Flyvbjerg argued that, given their subject matter, the natural sciences are better at testing hypotheses to demonstrate abstract principles and law-like relationships, while the social sciences are better at producing situated knowledge about how to understand and act in contextualized settings, based on deliberation about specific sets of values and norms. The acceptance of Flybjerg's perspective and the understanding of its implications is still very much work in progress across the social sciences. The presenter will contend that those social sciences that explicitly engage with the experience of normativity should - as a priority- engage with phronesis. Victimology is such a discipline, given its nature as the study of the experience of suffering wrongdoing. The presenter will illustrate the relevance to Victimology by drawing on phronesis' key concepts: meaning, morality, power, context and practice and demonstrating how victimological experience chimes with Flyvbjerg's 'perestrojka'. In conclusion he will suggest the main elements of an approach to Victimology that embraces its phronetic nature.

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PLATZHALTER

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PLATZHALTER

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DRUG AND ALCOHOL REHABILITATION PROGRAMS. IN THE ISRAELI PRISON - THE QUALITATIVE POINT OF VIEW

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Relationships between drug and alcohol programs and recidivism rate of prisoners after their release have been widely studied, many studies raise questions about the effectiveness of this programs in reducing the recidivism rate. The literature raises methodological criticism about the method of evaluating these programs - Mostly, the inadequacy of a control group, the massive attrition, and short follow-up period after the date of release. This study aims to examine the effectiveness of four drug and alcohol programs witch implemented in Israeli Prison System regarding the reduction of recidivism rates among prisoners. For this purpose, we analyzed all convicted prisoners who were in prison in 2004-2012 (N=61,826). In order to match the prisoners who participated in drug and alcohol programs, a propensity score matching method was used. The quantitative analysis was based on a comparison of recidivism, measured by re-arrests and re-imprisonment for five years following release, comparing between all the prisoners who participated in the drug and alcohol programs and the matched control samples. The quantitative part of the study did not show any significant differences between inmates who participated in the rehabilitation programs and inmates who did not participated in these programs. The qualitative analysis of this study, based on interviews with the therapists in those programs, raised ten important insights that might assist in exploring these findings. The current paper, discuses the theoretical and practical implications of these ten points, on drug rehabilitation programs in correctional facilities.

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THE PARADOX OF CONTROL: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF OPIATE MAINTENANCE TREATMENT IN A NORWEGIAN PRISON

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Background: Opiate maintenance treatment (OMT) is increasingly being offered in prisons throughout Europe. The benefits of OMT in prison have been found to be similar to those produced by OMT in community settings. However, prison-based OMT has been a controversial issue because of fear of the diversion of OMT medications and the development of black markets for prescription drugs such as buprenorphine and methadone. Prison-based OMT thus involves a delicate balance between the considerations of control and treatment.
Methods: This article reports on an ethnographic study of a prison-based OMT programme in a closed Norwegian prison. The data include field notes from eight months of participant observation in the prison as well as qualitative interviews with 23 prisoners and 12 prison staff. Midway through the fieldwork, the prison authorities established a separate unit for OMT-enrolled prisoners to reduce the widespread diversion of buprenorphine. This "natural experiment" is explored in the analysis.
Results: The prison-based OMT programme was characterised by strict and repressive control to prevent the diversion of buprenorphine, and the control became even stricter after the establishment of the OMT unit. However, the diversion of buprenorphine seemed to increase rather than decrease after the establishment of the OMT unit. To understand this "paradox of control", the article engages with theories of legitimacy, power and resistance. The excessive and repressive control was perceived as illegitimate and unfair by the majority of study participants. In various ways, many prisoners protested, confronted and subverted the OMT programme. The increase in buprenorphine diversion is interpreted as a form of collective resistance towards the perceived unfairness of the OMT programme.
Conclusion: The article demonstrates that an unbalanced and control-dominated approach to prison-based OMT may have the opposite effect of what is intended.

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LIMITS OF EFFICIENCY OF SOCIO-PEDAGOGICAL INTERVENTIONS DURING MEASUREMENTS

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Since the reforms of penal law in Switzerland in 2007, the idea of resocialization has been at the forefront in the process of enforcing custodial sentences of juveniles and young adults. Specifically furnished institutions play an important role in this context, since they offer therapeutic companionship as well as vocational qualifications - these pedagogical-supportive educational measurements, however, are always embedded in sanctioning and predefined legal parameters. Social work as a professional actor in facilities that enforce measurements acts thus under a structural stress ratio between help and control; a challenging field which becomes accentuated through the biographical situations of the inmates additionally. On the basis of a case example from the Zurich desistance study, it should be demonstrated from a subject-orientated point of view what the possible limitations of socio-therapeutic interventions could be in regard to levels of acceptance and transfer.[1]This particular case is representative of a number of similarly structured cases within the scope of the afore mentioned study.

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A RIGHT TO REHABILITATION?

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While punishment remains one of the aims of imprisonment, according to the ECtHR, the emphasis in European penal policy is now on the rehabilitative aim of imprisonment as part of the concept of human dignity, particularly towards the end of a long prison sentence (*Vinter v. the UK* and *Harakchiev and Tolumov v. Bulgaria*). The ECtHR has even insisted that the emphasis on rehabilitation has become a 'mandatory factor' that the member states need to take into account in designing their penal policies (*Khoroshenko v. Russia*). This paper looks at rehabilitation from a legal point of view. It focusses on the twofold question whether rehabilitation can be considered a 'right' and, if so, what the consequences of this are. The importance of this question is that recognizing rehabilitation as an individual right would require states to have a penal policy that maintains respect for human dignity of prisoners and provides for the genuine fulfillment of their basic needs, which go beyond mere physical survival. Furthermore, a right to rehabilitation would make rehabilitative efforts legally enforceable, allowing the courts to intervene in the case of the state's reluctance. To answer the first part of the main question, I will analyse recent case law of the ECtHR as well as the national (case) law of Germany, Italy and the Netherlands. This will provide the basis for the answer to the question if and on what grounds rehabilitation can or should be considered a right. According to the ECtHR, the ECHR does not guarantee, as such, a right to rehabilitation, but it is inherent in several instruments to which the Court attaches considerable importance despite their non-binding character. In Germany, however, the *Bundesverfassungsgerichtshof* has ruled that rehabilitation is a constitutional right and in Italy this right is, as such, laid down in the constitution. By making a comparative legal analysis between relevant German and Italian (case) law, where rehabilitation is recognised as a constitutional right, and Dutch (case) law, where rehabilitation is considered an important goal of the state's penal policy, but is, as such, not considered a 'right', I will answer the second part of the question: what are the consequences of recognizing rehabilitation as a right? And what does this imply for individual prisoners involved, especially life prisoners?

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WHAT LIES BEYOND CRIMINAL JUSTICE? DEVELOPING TRANSFORMATIVE SOLUTIONS'

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Criminal justice failure has been well-documented. The traditional response to this failure has been to seek out alternatives. However, by their very nature, alternatives are usually conceived and positioned in relation to the failed criminal justice interventions they seek to replace. In this paper we focus on an initiative, Justice Matters, which seeks to provide a model, not for developing alternatives to criminal justice failure, but instead the creation of transformative solutions to a range of social problems. To illustrate the potential of this approach we explore two examples: drugs and violence against women. Central to our argument is that for nearly all social problems, solutions already exist. But they exist beyond the boundaries of criminal justice and its experts. By drawing on appropriate knowledge - health for drugs; and feminism for gendered violence; - aligned to a political commitment to social justice, we argue it is possible to develop transformative solutions which can provide the foundation for a society that lies beyond criminal justice.

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PENAL EXCESS AND SUBJECTIVE IMPACT: PROSPECTS FOR RETRIBUTIVISM IN MODERN PENOLOGY

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The place of retributivism in European penology is ambiguous. Whilst legal theorists and philosophers tend to be attracted to the clean, liberal simplicity of retributivism, and the success of 'desert theory' in Anglophone (and, to a lesser extent, broader European) penal politics is undoubtable, more empirical traditions in penology are much more critical, as the work of Barbara Hudson, Stanley Cohen, Michael Tonry, Vincenzo Ruggiero, and Nicola Lacey attests. In particular, critics of retributivism, either in the abstract or in its most popular, desert-based form, attack its inability to account for empirical differences in impact between punishments, and the shallowness of its claim to do 'just deserts in an unjust world', in which the State and wider polity must bear at least some responsibility for the offender's crimes. This paper is both an affirmation and a limited rebuttal of this critique. It argues that European penology is perfectly situated to challenge and expose the political and philosophical failings of desert-type retributivism, but also to offer a better alternative. Drawing upon (predominantly US-based) debates about the measurement of penal severity, and the rich but relatively atheoretical 'pains of punishment' discourse emerging on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean, it argues that penologists ought to reconsider the prospects of retributivism, especially in an era of penal excess, transcarceration, and welfare shrinkage. Desert has failed, but retribution may yet hold a solution. However, in order to do so it must change, and profoundly.

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DETENTION DEPENDENCY: THE UK'S ADDICTION TO INCARCERATION AND WHY PRISON REFORM CANNOT WORK UNTIL THE ADDICTION IS ADDRESSED.

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Earlier this year Michael Gove, UK Secretary of State for Justice, claimed that prison reform could be implemented without any need to reduce prison numbers (The Guardian, 1 March 2016). He further stated that he saw no need to 'manage down' the prison population in spite of the fact that the UK has the largest prison population in Western Europe and, according to Council of Europe statistics, is behind only Russia and Turkey when compared with 50 European states. Since the early 1990s prison numbers have almost doubled at a time when recorded crime has been falling. As prison numbers have risen so prison conditions have deteriorated. Since 2010 the number of sexual assaults in UK prisons has doubled and the numbers of deaths in prison and incidents of attempted suicide and self-harming have also shown alarming increases. This paper seeks to identify the reasons for the UK's continued prison dependency to consider the underlying social and economic factors influencing political choices. We then attempt to assess the claims made by Gove and other senior politicians that prison reform and genuine attempts at rehabilitation can be implemented without reducing prison numbers. We compare the situation in the UK with that existing elsewhere in Europe and in North America and consider the extent to which income inequality, welfare and education spending are the key factors. We conclude that meaningful prison reform will not be possible in the UK until sentencing itself is reformed and that will require a fundamental shift in political approach.

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CONTROVERSIAL IMPACT OF THE NEW CZECH CRIMINAL CODE IN THE FIELD OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS

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Following the adoption of the new Criminal Code in the Czech Republic in 2009 the question arose to what extent and in how long the changes introduces by the new Criminal Code in relation to alternative sanctions and more strict sanctions for the most serious offences would be reflected in appliccation practice. The large research project was realised with the aim of responding to the need for such analysis and evaluation. The central focus of the research was sanctions policy and the applications of criminal sanctiones. The results of this analysis: increase in mandatory imprisonment. especiall sentences from 6 months to 3 years, long term increase in the number of prisoners.

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TRANSGENDER POLICE NEGOTIATING POLICE CULTURE: UK AND US OCCUPATIONAL ISSUES

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Although research on lesbian, gay and bisexual people has recently increased within queer criminology, that which specifically examines or includes transgender identities remains exceedingly rare. There is evidence that transgender individuals and LGB individuals both experience similar types of discrimination; there are important differences between those who identify as transgender (one's gender identity) and those who identify as LGB (one's sexuality). The present study provides comparative qualitative data from America, England and Wales (20 American officers and 19 English and Welsh constables) on a particularly under-researched group within criminology: transgender police. This research found that cisgender police collectively view LGB and transgender identities as violating heterosexual perceptions of heteronormality and conventional gendered ideologies. Further, this study found that transgender police faced varied amounts of heterosexism and genderism based on how well they were able to conform to masculine or feminine ideals in addition to how their occupational transition was administratively managed. Yet, some hopeful themes emerged that are promising for the future social acceptance of transgender identities within policing. For example, administrative improvements such as supportive supervision and leadership alongside transition policies can improve the occupational experiences of transgender officers and reduce the frequency of bias incidents, complaints and grievances. Further, it was discovered that officers who work alongside transgender colleagues are more understanding of transgender identities and certain social barriers that they face. To combat the occupational issues that transgender police face, it is recommended that several policies should be consistent across American, English and Welsh policing to create a trans supportive work environment.

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VOLUNTEERING IN POLICING - CRITICALLY EXAMINING STRATEGIES, CULTURES AND LEADERSHIP

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In many countries volunteers play a significant yet understated role in the policing of their communities. A discourse of expansion in volunteerism is a dominant feature in many police forces across England and Wales, and within national policy. Yet, the degree to which police volunteering is in reality expanding in numbers or impact, or achieving a pivotal position in thinking on police reform, remains questionable. Despite the growing importance in England and Wales of volunteering in policing, the evidence base for police volunteering remains very limited. This paper focuses on the initial findings from the first year of the evidence-based police volunteering research programme in England and Wales. Based on the findings of a strand of our research programme which has focused on senior and strategic perspectives, the paper critically examines strategic culture and leadership in respect of police volunteering. It sets out strategic options for the future development of police volunteering in England and Wales, and explores the professional leadership required to lead policing organisations in which volunteers play a greater part. This paper contextualises these arguments in respect of wider evidence emerging from the research programme in respect of 'what works' in improving the experience for those who volunteer in policing, and enhancing the impact of their volunteering for the local communities which they serve. It considers concepts of 'value' in respect of police volunteers, developing insight across the police volunteer 'life-cycle', and understanding policing cultures in relation to police volunteers. The paper concludes by reflecting on the international implications for these debates on police volunteering, in the context of the bifurcation between countries such as England and Wales where volunteers in policing already exist on some scale, and those countries without a current practice of police volunteering. In so doing, it will deliberate upon the emerging findings from an international policy review of approaches to voluntarism in policing. Overall, the paper sets out a vision for an international evidence-based future for police volunteering, with voluntarism in policing placed at the heart of wider police reforms.

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RACIAL BELIEFS AND ATTITUDES OF RUSSIAN POLICE RECRUITS: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY

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The problem of racial bias is one of the enduring themes of police culture scholarship. Prejudice, over-policing and racial profiling damage the relationships between police and ethnic minority communities and destroy public trust in policing. In contemporary Russia undergoing political transition from new democracy to authoritarian regime radical nationalism is on the rise. Is there evidence that police recruit display the same xenophobic attitudes as a large group of the Russian population? And is institutional racism widespread in the Russian police service? This paper is based on the results of a longitudinal empirical study exploring police recruits' attitudes and beliefs about race, racism and ethnic diversity. The initial set of data consisting of 20 in-depth interviews with first and final year recruits and 10 focus groups was obtained in 2007; the second round of interviews and focus groups was conducted in 2014. Interviews indicate that a number of recruits openly expressing xenophobic beliefs and racial prejudice increased substantially in the 2014 cohort, despite the fact that the sample was ethnically diverse and statistically representative of the Russian population as a whole. Moreover, prior to interviews all recruits had undergone racial and cultural awareness training. It is argued that recruits' beliefs about race and racism are institutionalized. Furthermore, they are reinforced by unconscious bias in the police training curriculum. The paper reflects on universality and cross-cultural differences in construction of the occupational culture of policing and examines the ways, in which contemporary politics shapes working practices of the Russian police organization.

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REFORMING THE POLICE OR POLICING THE REFORM? POST-CONFLICT POLICING IN KOSOVO

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Question - Observers and scholars argue that local ownership is a crucial element of post-conflict police reform. Empirical evidence, however, suggests that in some transitional societies local authorities have little involvement in international police reform programmes and demonstrate little engagement in the implementation process. Scholars refer to the frequent use of conditionalities to push local authorities and police forces to implement the reforms that are deemed necessary. These mechanisms invite not only questions concerning sustainability of police reform programmes and indeed local ownership but, more fundamentally, also questions concerning the relation between international organisations and transitional states.
Method - Based on field research conducted in Kosovo and interviews this article examines police reform practices in Kosovo and addresses the challenges with regard to local ownership. These findings are framed against David Chandler's assessment that contemporary practices of state-building deny local self-determination or sovereignty.
Results - This critical depiction of state-building practices is shared by a number of leading Kosovar politicians and civil society organisations. Critical sounds can not only be heard in the Kosovo Police force, but also among members of the European Union rule of law mission in Kosovo (EULEX). On the one hand reference is being made to power relations that to some extent concur with Chandler's assessments. On the other hand the scope and different actions being implemented by the Kosovo police while being monitored, mentored and advised by EULEX does suggest that different interests are at stake.
Conclusion - Although local ownership of reform processes during state-building operations is deemed important by scholars and international organisations, post-conflict policing in Kosovo did not always facilitate such ownership and sometimes even blocked it. This has created a number of unintended consequences that not only strained the relationship between donors and recipients, but also has had an impact on the issues capacity building and police reform were meant to address.

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WHICH SANCTIONS ARE APPLIED TO YOUNG ADULTS - AND WHICH SHOULD? RESULTS OF A NATIONWIDE RECONVICTION STUDY IN GERMANY

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What are effective and suitable sanctions for young adult offenders? The project presented focuses on offenders aged between 18 and 20. In Germany, there are two different sanctioning systems for these young adults: juvenile criminal law or adult criminal law. The study shows legal specifics for this age group in Germany and presents respective figures on the sanctioning, especially concerning the proportion of juvenile criminal law applied to young adults. The data stem from a nationwide reconviction study, based on the German Federal Central Criminal Register. These figures allow a detailed analysis of all convictions in a specific base year, differentiated e.g. by age and offence. Diversional measures of juvenile criminal law are covered as well; these informal reactions play an important role in juvenile justice - for both juveniles and young adults. In addition, the project addresses reconvictions of those offenders within an observation period of three years. Thus, comparing the application of juvenile criminal law and adult criminal law, two basic questions can be studied: First, which of the systems has harsher or milder consequences for the convicted persons; and second, which one has the better preventive effect in terms of reconvictions. The study examines the sanctioning of young adults in Germany, but also aims at contributing to a more general discussion on juvenile justice systems: Which types of sanctions are effective and suitable for offenders aged between 18 and 20? Should adult criminal law be applied to this age group in any case?

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YOUTH TO ADULT TRANSITIONS: POLICY PROBLEMS AND PROBLEMATIC POLICIES

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Over the past decade the issue of youth to adult (Y2A) transitions has gained significant traction within UK policy circles. Particularly in the Welsh setting, this area has been identified as a priority in the Wales Reducing Reoffending Strategy. Despite growing political attention, existing knowledge of the young adult offender population in Wales remains relatively unexposed and responses to identified problems have been generally quite narrow, predominantly focusing on the 'transfer' of young offenders to the adult criminal justice system rather than the overall 'transition' process of moving from youth to adulthood. To date, relatively little research has been conducted within the criminological academy. This paper presents the first set of findings of a research project which aimed to map the nature of Y2A transitions in Wales, through exploring both the recorded young adult offender population as well as the policy environment. The research examined official offending data of a cohort of 18-20 year-olds from OASys and NDelius (n=1681), and utilised a Delphi Panel method with a wide range of criminal justice and non-criminal justice stakeholders (n=33). The findings suggest that problems surrounding young adult offenders and transitions are largely seen to revolve around two elements: first, that the young individuals themselves, who - in spite of an overall drop in the total numbers offending and experiencing criminal justice contact - over recent years have been exhibiting an increasingly intense and chaotic set of behaviours (i.e. a 'thickened soup'); and second, that problems and failures in the policy environment have led to inadequate responses to their increasingly complex needs across multiple organisational fields. Placed within the context of a legacy of an overly centralised and bureaucratic mode of working which has become inherent in most state organisations, and despite efforts to harmonise inter- and cross-agency working, there are still significant structural and cultural barriers. Thus, whilst there has been a lot of policy 'talk' about the issue over the past decade, it appears that little has changed in the way of progressive reform. The paper concludes by indicatively outlining some potential ways in which these identified problems could be more effectively responded to.

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THE APPROACH OF YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN THE NETHERLANDS AND GERMANY IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

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The question how to treat young adult offenders is an upcoming issue in international criminological research and criminal policy. New neuroscientific findings explaining the cognitive development of the brain during young adulthood strengthen the opinion that young adults up to their mid-twenties are in certain aspects (relevant for criminal behaviour) comparable to juveniles. This calls into question whether and how it can be justified to exclude the application of special regulations and approaches for juvenile offenders if the offence has been committed after the 18th birthday. Germany and the Netherlands are two countries in which the juvenile justice system allows the judge to apply youth sanctions on young adult offenders at the age of 18 till 21, in Germany since 1953 and in The Netherlands since 1965. In Germany this possibility was used more often than in The Netherlands. An important factor is the way this procedure is organized. In Germany all young adult offenders appear in Youth Court which was not the case in The Netherlands. As a result of the recent attention for young adult offenders the Dutch legislator decided in 2014 to broaden the existing regulations by raising the upper age limit from 21 to 23 years. Apart from the above mentioned neuroscientific findings with respect to the cognitive development of the brain during young adulthood, an important argument was the fact that young adult offenders are responsible for a large part of the total crime with a high recidivism rate. The juvenile justice system offers a range of behavioural interventions that are proven to be effective from which young adults can now also benefit. The legislator also encouraged the use of the possibility to impose youth sanctions by the introduction of a standard assessment at an early stage of the criminal procedure. For defendants from the age of 18 till 23 the public prosecutor is now legally obliged to report at the stage of pre-trial detention if a youth sanction is considered. In that case these defendants are placed in a juvenile facility. In this presentation we will present the regulations on young adult offenders in the Dutch juvenile justice system (Jolande uit Beijerse) and in the German juvenile justice system (Ineke Pruin) and compare them in theory and practice on the basis of research.

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GUARDS 'AND INMATES' PERSPECTIVES REGARDING COMMUNICATIVE DYNAMICS IN A SMALLER JAIL CONTEXT

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The goal of this study is to provide a comprehensive understanding of the communicative dynamics between guards and inmates, and of the role these dynamics play in a small prison context (≤50 inmates). Specifically, we look at: i) The perspectives of inmates and of guards about communication dynamics between these two different interlocutors; ii) The perspectives of inmates and of guards on what these communication dynamics should be; iii) What the guards think are the perspectives of prisoners on communication dynamics; and iv) What the prisoners think are the perspectives of the guards on communication dynamics. We conducted a semi-structured interview with all inmates and guards in a small prison who accepted to participate in the study (33 inmates out of 40 and 18 guards out of 20). All interviews were tape-recorded, transcripted to a word document and then content-analyzed in the software NVIVO 10. Preliminary results are presented here. Guards and inmates frequently communicated not only about questions and problems regarding the prison, but also about personal life and difficulties. Many inmates described the guards as their friends but with the sense that they are the authority. They recognized the importance of calling someone by the name and not the number, as well as being able to shake hands with the guards, shortening the gap between guards and inmates. Inmates and guards who had experience from other jails described this jail as safer and more concerned with the problems of the inmates. Being able to communicate more and to obtain extra knowledge of the inmate allows the guards to prevent problems such as suicide, offenses to other inmates or guards, drug trafficking, and riots. Most of the inmates reported having great respect for the guards because they felt the guards treated them in a respectful way. This study allows us to understand the vital role communication plays in a small context prison. Hence, the emphasis that guards should have in mind the importance of communicating with inmates in a respectful manner to avoid problems and provide a safer and secure environment for guards and inmates.

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PRISON STAFF PERCEPTIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN THE ROMANIAN PRISONS

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The paper presents the preliminary findings of a research project focused on prisoners' rights in Romania, an East European country that even now, 25 years after the fall of Communism, remains rather punitive and deficient in providing a decent experience of imprisonment. Framed in Mark Frezzo's (2015) sociological approach of human rights, the paper aims to explore the prison staff perceptions of why, under what conditions and with what consequences prisoners' rights violations occur. More specifically, using Frezzo's concept of "rights bundles", first, five specific "packages" of prisoners' rights were theoretically constructed in line with the Romanian prison law i.e. the right to a decent life in prison, the right to the full development of the person, the right to a social life during incarceration, the right to a civil life in prison, the right to personal integrity and safety. The "awareness" and "circulation" inside prison of these categories of rights, the causes of their infringements and the effects the infringements have for the prison administration were then examined from the prison staff perspective.

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THE DEPRIVATIONS OF WORKING IN IMPRISONMENT: PRISON OFFICERS' OCCUPATIONAL CULTURE AND THE CONTAMINATED SELF

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The men and women who experience the prison as prison officers represent an essential insight in attempts to understand the prison milieu. Their belief systems, myths, rituals, customs and behaviours are socially constructed to form and perpetuate their occupational culture(s) and identities. Prison systems and regimes fundamentally rely on the prison officers who work in them. This paper explores the nature of prison officers' occupational culture(s) and identity in Ireland. It examines how this shared cultural knowledge informs and at times dictates, encourages and/or constrains the practice of prison work for prison officers. The social construction of prison officers' occupational environment and their associated power dynamics are central to imprisonment. The doxa of prison officers' occupational culture operates as the implicit and explicit frame of reference through which they conceptualise their role, their occupation, prisoners and themselves. The praxis of prison officers' occupational culture is manifest through innumerable embodied and performative social interactions and behaviours. It is asserted that prison officers' occupational culture operates broadly at a macro level but has distinct variations in different prisons. However, prison officers must not be reduced to a homogenous group. Individual officers must foster and develop their own occupational identity. This process is nuanced and fundamentally manoeuvres in relation with the doxa of their occupational culture. This paper ameliorates how officers occupational culture conceptualises the contaminated occupational self and the ways in which officers have developed to manage what they conceive as the deprivations of working in imprisonment. The paper draws on unprecedented access to conduct ethnographic research with full autonomy in four Irish prisons from 2015 to 2016. Furthermore; it is complimented by survey data gathered from every prison in the Republic of Ireland. It will offer recommendations for further research.

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INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO RISK ASSESSMENT AND RISK MANAGEMENT: POLICING SEXUAL OFFENDERS

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Across England and Wales police units provide specialist risk assessment and management of those convicted of sexual offending as required by the Criminal Justice Act 2003. Traditional policing of such populations aims to protect the public from further harm and tends to adopt strategies of control, restriction and surveillance. Yet, in a pioneering implementation of the Active Risk Management System (ARMS) tool, police practitioners complete risk assessment and risk management plans that draw on both the risks of a client, but also identify the strengths and protective factors of the person. Strengths based approaches such as ARMS are perhaps culturally incongruent with police practice, particularly given conventional policy and practice of policing; thus an understanding of the unique experiences of those involved in the implementation and application of this new approach is of great interest. Four focus groups (*n=28* participants) were undertaken across four police areas (Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Cheshire and Lancashire) with specialist officers and staff responsible for the management of sex offenders. Because of the idiosyncratic and experiential nature of the research question, Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) was used to analyse the data. A number of themes emerged from the data and for the purpose of this panel, four are included, they are: a) The improvement of officer confidence through evidenced based practice; b) Making risk assessment defensible; c) Reinforcing risk assessment through the use of technology, and; d) Conflicting technological applications resulting in inefficient policing. The findings of this study highlight a number of practice, resourcing and technological issues for the policing of sex offenders in the community

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MAKING IT WORK IN THE INVESTIGATION, PREVENTION AND PROTECTION OF MISSING PERSONS

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Missing people demand approximately 14% of police time and resources (College of Policing, 2015), yet missing is not of itself a crime. It is, however, inextricably linked to serious crimes such as Child Sexual Exploitation and Homicide (ACPO, 2013) and, consequently, relies on many of the same enquiry, intelligence, and investigative practices. As with much modern police work, a key feature of the networks supporting these tasks is an ICT 'solution' embedded in Police Standard Operating Procedures and used to coordinate resources, assess risk, collate intelligence and to inform preventative and safeguarding work. Interim findings from an ongoing PhD project 'Networked Geographies of Search: Coordination, mobilisation and success in the investigation of missing persons' will be drawn upon in this presentation to explore the part ICT plays in supporting or derailing the collective goals of the policing network. Five policing 'success' goals regarding missing persons have developed from this research: Effecting a Return, Risk Assessment, Safeguarding, Procedural Accountability & Family/Public Legitimacy. These create a gold standard with which to explore the heterogeneous policing networks active when people go missing and the myriad of actors, human & non-human, which contribute to the management, prevention and resolution of these incidences. Interim findings suggest that although IT has become a vital tool for linking cases, targeting resource and preventing future harm, in some cases, poorly developed or outdated 'solutions' are being *made to work* by officers, thus tying up valuable time, resource and effort, and in some instances contributing to Inertia in the initial stages of enquiry. Implications for training, resourcing and a more considered investment in technology will be outlined.

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POLICE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA: A LITERATURE REVIEW ON COMMUNICATION PRACTICES

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Communicating via social media is a growing trend for many police forces across Europe. This feature is reflective of three current developments: an evolving political public engagement agenda, the rise in popularity of social media situated within the evolution of an 'information age', and a growing interest within police forces for communicating directly with citizens. These points highlight the contemporary relevance and expected future opportunities for this field of study. At the same time, due to its recent inception in day-to-day police practice, empirical studies are only now beginning to emerge in policing research. Accordingly, this presentation pieces together crime control conceptual considerations associated with police social media communication practices. This preliminary investigation was undertaken as part of the first year of a PhD, titled 'Police use of social media in Scotland'. Special attention is given to theoretical implications linked to how police social media workings tie in with legitimacy, deterrence, compliance, collaboration and responsibilisation. Similarly, this is discussed in relation to the sweeping centralising and nationalising of police forces across Europe given the associated concerns with the delivery of local policing. Current examples showcasing how social media has been used in these ways by police forces are reported in this presentation. In turn, this sheds light on the ways in which future research on this area can contribute to these discussions and work towards better understanding good and bad communication in the delivery of police social media strategies.

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THE LONGTERM IMPACT OF THATCHERISM ON CRIME AND THE CJS

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The presentation will explore the findings of an ESRC-funded project which investigated the impact of Thatcherism on crime and the criminal justice system in England and Wales (UK). I will argue that the social and economic policies of Margaret Thatcher (British Prime Minister from 1979 to 1990) had longterm effects on crime. Four policy areas will be focused on: the economy, housing, social security and education. Although Thatcherism did little to the CJS directly, the rises in crime associated with the above four policy arena fuelled demands for a 'tougher' response, which was delivered on by John Major (1990-1997) and Tony Blair's (1997-2007) administrations.

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INCREASING MARGINALIZATION AMONG YOUNG OFFENDERS?

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Over the past decade, crime rates in Denmark and many other countries have been declining. Previous Danish studies have shown that since 2006 the proportion of young people who commit crimes has declined considerably. This study analyses if the declining crime trend is similar across all groups of young people. Based on Danish administrative data on suspicions and criminal charges against 10-17 year olds in 2006, 2010, and 2014, we study - besides analysis of the change in crime committed by young offenders - if and how offender backgrounds have changed over time. For the young offenders and their parents, we have information on gender and ethnicity. In addition, we have information on income and socio-economic status for the parents.

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THE UNEQUAL CRIME DROP

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Since the 1990s, many countries have seen declining crime levels. In this paper, we study whether this general trend is concealing differences between different social groups. In contrast to the few studies that have to date examined the issue of inequality in the crime drop, we focus on the social background of offenders rather than crime victims. We analyse register data covering Swedish birth cohorts, in which convictions data have been linked to data on parental incomes. In this way, we are able to examine changes over time in the distribution of crime among individuals from different socioeconomic backgrounds. Our results show an increasing inequality in the conviction risk. Different mechanisms which can contribute to an understanding of why crime has become increasingly concentrated to less affluent social groups are discussed.

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WHY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS FAIL TO REDUCE CRIME BUT SUCCEED IN REPRODUCING POVERTY AND INEQUALITY: NEW FINDINGS FROM THE EDINBURGH STUDY OF YOUTH TRANSITIONS AND CRIME

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This paper will set out new findings from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime based on dual trajectory modelling, highlighting the dissonance between criminal justice and self-reported offending careers. Utilising data from over 15 years of fieldwork, the paper will show how both the youth and adult justice systems serve to entrench young people in poverty and contribute to the reproduction of marginalisation. It will also show how self-reported offending trajectories have only a very limited relationship to criminal justice intervention. Taken as a whole, the findings challenge the legitimacy of contemporary criminal justice institutions and open to question the nature and meaning of citizenship and social inclusion in late modernity. The paper concludes by exploring the implications for democratic systems of governance and the conduits through which the power to punish is deployed.

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FINDING LABOR TRAFFICKING VIOLATIONS AMONG MIGRANT FARMWORKERS: A GIS-ENABLED MULTI-STAGE SAMPLING

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This paper presents preliminary findings on labor trafficking violations from a sample of migrant farmworkers recruited through a state-wide multistage probability-based sampling. Research on human trafficking faces many methodological challenges, one of which is how to obtain a fair sample of the "hidden" populations where victimization can be measured and estimated. Some progress has been made in recent years applying different methods and field techniques. Some have produced impressive results. However many of these methods cannot adequately address the fact that trafficking victims are highly skewed in their distributions within informal or unregulated economies. In this project, our team focuses on one particular labor sector, migrant farmworkers in North Carolina, and applies an innovative GIS-based enumeration strategy to build a reasonable sampling frame for multistage probability-based sampling. With a probability sample, we will be able to derive reasonable estimates of the scope and nature of labor trafficking violations among this population.

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VALIDITY OF THURSTON'S METHOD OF MEASURING CRIME SERIOUSNESS IN SLOVENIA

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Studying and analysing intercountry and intercity differences in crime rates has still been most frequently based on the unweighted indices. This means that annual numbers of cases of different crime acts per hundred thousand population are simply adding up and these sums are then compared. In this way, equal weights of all crimes are presumed and consequently, these comparisons do not reflect the real intensity of crime in a society. The obvious goal is to find a valid indicator of the crime prevalence in a certain area or society. To achieve this goal valid and reliable estimates of crimes' relative seriousness have to be derived and then be incorporated in a weighted crime index. In 2000 Kwan et al. constructed a weighted crime index for Hong Kong. Perceived seriousness of fifteen crime typologies was assessed by the Thurstone's method of paired comparisons. The same method was used in our project. The data were collected via online survey with the questionnaire containing all possible pairs of fifteen crimes. For each pair the respondent had to choose the more serious crime between the two. About 300 Slovenian respondents contributed to over 100 comparisons for each pair of crimes. Based on these data seriousness weights of the fifteen crimes were calculated. A crime index was then constructed using the calculated weights and Slovenian police data of all crime events in the period 2008 to 2013. We assessed validity of the method using our data and comparing our findings with Kwan's. This includes (1) checking correlation between our and Kwan's crime seriousness weights, (2) counting circular triads, (3) analysing correlation of weighted crime index with Slovene GDP index and (4) correlation of crime seriousness weights with corresponding legal penalties. We also tested reliability of the method by calculating split-half coefficient. The performed analyses showed high reliability of the applied method and validity of the obtained results.

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GENDERING VIOLENT VICTIMISATION: DATA MINING THE DIMENSIONS OF RISK

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Crime victimisation surveys suggest that the prevalence of violence against men is greater than that of violence against women, albeit women victims are more frequently victimised. Nevertheless, since the annual average population risk of violent victimisation appears to be relatively close to zero for both groups, multivariate linear estimation of the prevalence of violence in the general population as a whole is biased by the characteristics of the statistically most prominent group (i.e. working class young men). To avoid gendered bias in the typification of violent victimisation produced by this regression artefact, it is necessary not only to model risk for men and women separately but also to use methods that accommodate not only social but also statistical heterogeneity of risk within each gender grouping. Drawing on data from the Crime Survey England and Wales (CSEW), this paper applies Classification Tree Analysis (a method of data mining) to explore the factors associated with the risk of violent victimisation for both men and women respectively. Very different risks emerge for both groups, reflecting differentially gendered social positions. Nevertheless, it is apparent that the risk of violence also varies intersectionally, a consequence of the increased economic precariousness of lower income social groups.

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IDENTIFYING THE BENEFITS OF COOPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ORGANISED CRIME - THE CASE OF THE EU

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This paper will discuss the methodological challenges issues faced by policy-makers when attempting to identify the benefits of police and judicial cooperation in the EU. It will build on Optimity's expertise and experience in the collection, analysis and extrapolation of organised crime data to conduct evaluations for European institutions, and assessing the cost of non-cooperation between Member States. The paper will examine the pressures between policy-makers' increasing need to convey a strong message through the use of statistics and the monetisation of impacts on the one hand, and the lack of existing reliable data, especially in policy areas relating to crime and criminal justice, on the other hand. New concepts have emerged in the European public policy arena, such as the "cost of non-Europe" and, more recently, the "cost of non-Schengen", to identify and monetise the benefits of intervention at the EU-level. However, data on the scale of the problem to be tackled and the drivers of these problems are often scare and unreliable, especially given their illicit nature. In the past, estimates on the "cost of crime" were based on vague and unreliable extrapolation of data (such as the IMF's assumption that money laundering could be estimated to be worth around 5% of the global GDP). More recently, authors have refrained from providing estimates on the potential value of crime (Prof. Michael Levi's work on the cost of crime). The only current alternative to these various extrapolation methods is to focus on the value of recovered assets. These data are often underreported and completely underestimate the cost of crime. Finally, the paper will propose ways in which a "quantitative approach" to policy-making could, in the future, yield data to complement and support the qualitative approach that is still currently the only credible form of evaluation of the benefit of EU cooperation in the field of judicial cooperation and organised crime.

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METHODOLOGICAL LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE LUXEMBOURGISH SAFETY SURVEY

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Background: In 2011, the European Commission submitted a proposal to the European Parliament to conduct the "European Safety Survey" (SASU) in 2013, to gather EU-wide data regarding victimization, fear of crime, and other crime related experiences and opinions. The SASU questionnaire was pretested using an adjusted and shortened version of the International Crime Victims Survey questionnaire. However, the European Parliament rejected the proposal because of concerns over the survey's costs and questions regarding its "added value", given that some member states already were conducting their own victimization surveys. Because the EU-wide approach had failed and Luxembourg had no victimization survey of its own, the "Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques" (STATEC) decided to conduct the "Luxembourgish Safety Survey" to obtain updated data using the Safety Survey questionnaire. This paper presents the main methodological findings from the "Luxembourgish Safety Survey": Why is Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing problematic? Does the order of questions matter? Which questions didn't work?

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THE PATHWAYS OUT OF CRIME IN ENGLAND AND ISRAEL: COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SOCIAL STRUCTURES AND THE DYNAMICS OF DESISTANCE

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Desistance research tends to involve longitudinal cohort studies, which tracks individuals' lives over time. A key feature examined in these studies is the development and change of criminal behaviour and desistance over the life-course. Other studies focus on self-narratives of people with convictions, who describe change in their life retrospectively, or offer a mix of both these methods. The spatial dynamics of desistance has received little academic attention. In particular, little attention has been given to how desistance processes vary in different countries that display different social, economic, and criminal justice conditions. This may be a missed opportunity since a comparison of this kind can teach us about the impact of social structural mechanisms on these processes. Exploring how these processes are alike or vary in different places can deepen our understanding of how social, political, economic, and criminal justice matters shape the way people approach obstacles and avenues (to desistance) under different (or comparable) conditions. In this paper, I discuss some themes that emerged during an ongoing doctoral study, which explores desistance narratives amongst probationers in England and Israel. I focus on the social-structural conditions and penal policies in the two countries: namely, employment, interpersonal culture, and geography. Three main themes that emerged are discussed. These are: 1) background checks for people with convictions and employment; 2) informal background checks and 'information segregation'; 3) and 'knowing people' and social capital. I conclude with what can be learned from such a comparison and the implications for desistance research and theory.

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JUVENILES' RELATIONSHIP WITH THE POLICE IN THE MULTI-ETHNIC CITY

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By retrieving on a unique large-scale youth-survey (N=ca. 20.000), this talk delivers first-hand insights on nature and challenges of juveniles' interaction with the police in the multi-ethnic (European) city. The relationship of young people with the police is inherently shaped by the context in which interactions take place and affected by historical developments and national policies of immigration and integration. At the same times, in today's increasingly multi-ethnic (European) cities youth-police relationship faces new challenges. Data from the German-French POLIS Research Project (Police and Adolescents in Multi-Ethnic Societies) is used to provide empirical evidence for predictors of juveniles' contact with the police, to depict juveniles' experiences during those encounters and to assess which factors are more likely to jeopardize their trust in the police. According to the findings, young people frequently interact with the police, yet some juveniles disproportionally often report contacts with the police. Thus, discriminatory police practices are an issue, particularly for a specific group of young people in France. Whereas in Germany significant differences by ethnic minority status can only be attested for adolescents' willingness to resort to self-help, instead of calling the police, for France results depict a more tense relationship between juveniles and the police. Particularly the adolescents of North African origin in France report significantly more police-initiated contacts, more physical violence during those contacts, and hold lower levels of trust in the police. Next to the ethnic minority status the impact of cultural identity, social ties, social deprivation and experiences with delinquency on juveniles' probability of reporting police-initiated contacts in Germany and France, on their attitudes toward the police, and on their specific experiences during the contact with the police, is discussed. Additionally, results from the analysis of the impact of neighborhood effects on juveniles' relationship with the police are presented. Finally, limits and challenges of large-scale comparative research on youth-police relationship are addressed.

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ON SOME METHODOLOGICAL LIMITATIONS OF CLASSIFICATION STRUCTURES OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES, USING THE SPANISH CASE AS AN EXAMPLE

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The use of classification structures of criminal offences (such as International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, ICCS) intends to enhance consistency and international comparability of crime statistics and to improve analytical capabilities at both the national and international levels. Therefore, in comparative methodology sources are frequently requested to report data according to these categories. However, this methodology involves important problems in cases where penal systems suffer major changes that do not fit or are distortedly reflected in the categories (especially if partially or non-detailed used, as in Eurostat databases) through which the information been has requested. In such cases, conceptual, analytical and policy areas are reflected equivocally, and a false image of the penal system is projected. Exemplifying with the transformation of the Spanish penal system from 2008 (mainly because of criminalisation of road safety offences and gender and family violence, with an important increase of non-prison penalties targeting a new kind of criminal phenomena without abandoning traditional mechanisms of criminalization for traditional crime) in order to emphasize these points, I propose some ways to solve methodological bias or at least suggest precautions to avoid misleading information collection.

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SELF-CONTROL, PARENTING AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: A COMPARISON BETWEEN RUSSIA, EAST- AND WEST-GERMANY

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The importance of parenting and self-control of juveniles for their delinquent behaviour was tested in this proposal. The data was based on the class-sample of 9th grade students in three Russian, three East-German, and three West-German cities. The data collection took place between the end of 2008 and the middle of 2010. The final sample was in West-Germany *n* = 3,299, in East-Germany *n* = 1,501, and in Russia *n* = 4,860. The results show both direct and indirect effects of parenting on juvenile delinquency. Self-control is a strong predictor for deviant behavior and it mediates parenting completely or partly.

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NEW CRIMES SAME RISK FACTORS? AN EMPIRICAL COMPARISON OF CYBERCRIME AND NON-CYBERCRIME OFFENDING.

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The evolution of the internet has created many opportunities for new crimes that did not exist before. These crimes occur in a completely different context than traditional crimes. This digital context influences the way people behave. Nevertheless, previous research has found that in general criminological theories can explain cybercriminal behavior as well. It is, however, still unclear if they have the same explanatory power for cybercrime. Up until now, no studies have empirically compared risk factors for cybercrime offending with traditional offending. In this study we use a high risk sample of Dutch suspects of both cybercrime and non-cybercrime offenses (N=535). Based on self-reported offending, victimization and risk factors we empirically test to what extent the same risk factors explain both cybercrime and non-cybercrime offending.

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ORGANISED CYBERCRIME OR CYBERCRIME THAT IS ORGANISED? AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CONCEPTUALISATION OF FINANCIAL CYBERCRIME AS ORGANISED CRIME

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A growing number of academic studies and reports from policy makers and cybersecurity companies show that varieties of organisational structures are involved in cybercrime, and expanded the notion of organised crime to cover profit-driven criminal phenomena occurring completely or partially in cyberspace. However, evidence-based research on this point is still scarce.The aim of our study is to investigate to what extent cybercriminals operating in phishing and malware attacks can be conceptualised as organised crime. To answer this question, we analysed 40 criminal networks investigated in four different countries and analysed them through an organised crime analytical framework. Our presentation will assess whether and to what extent these criminal networks involved in financial cybercrimes affecting the banking sector meet existing definitions of OC, and discuss the theoretical and policing implications of our findings.

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UK CONSTABLES' PERCEPTIONS OF CYBERCRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSES: DO ROLES INFLUENCE PERCEPTIONS?

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The empirical examination of how law enforcement has responded to cybercrime is one of the least studied, but possibly most important, topics facing the field of criminal justice. Much of the literature has focused on commentary or descriptive summaries of the responsibilities that law enforcement has in responding to cybercrime and how they need to overcome unique obstacles. Unfortunately, few empirical studies examine either police officers' perceptions of cybercrime or their views on how best to address it. In this presentation, we present empirical findings from a national sample on what UK constables think about the seriousness and frequency of cybercrime as well as their views on the best strategies to combat cybercrime. In addition, we examine whether the constable's role (e.g., response, CID, neighbourhood) influence these perceptions.

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HACKING NETWORKS' TYPOLOGIES: INVESTIGATING AND DYNAMICS OF SYSTEM TRESPASSING EVENTS ON ATTACKED COMPUTER SYSTEM

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For over 30 years cybercrime and hacking have been worldwide ubiquitous malicious phenomena. Though many studies have explored hacking, only few have investigated networks. We deployed target computers (Honey-pots) in the computers' network of Chinese and Israeli universities. These Honey-pots were purposely venerable for hackers' attacks and we used them to gather data on hackers' IP address and hackers' keystrokes. The IP addresses of successful brute-force attacks (BFAs) and system-trespassing incidents (Sessions) were the building blocks of a global network of hackers. Using Social Network Analysis (SNA) we investigated the dynamics of repeated system trespassing events and identified attack-networks' leading actors and networks' typologies. Based on our analysis we suggest ways which can modify the online behavior of system trespassers. Findings from this project carry both theoretical and practical implications for system trespassing research and security practices.

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CYBERCRIMINAL NETWORKS, SOCIAL TIES AND ONLINE FORUMS

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Have cybercrime and the digital era changed the ways in which criminals meet and collaborate? Empirical research has provided ample evidence that social ties play a crucial role in the formation and functioning of criminal networks. However, the internet and ICT now make it possible for people to connect without the restrictions of geographical proximity and existing social networks. We know, for example, that online forums serve as offender convergence settings for cybercriminals, but it is unknown whether all cybercriminal networks use forums. Therefore, important questions are how cybercriminals meet, how cybercriminal networks develop and what this means for the criminal capabilities of these networks. To gain insight into these questions, we analysed 40 criminal investigations into cybercriminal networks from the Netherlands, Germany, the UK and the US. De analysis show four models of growth. Social ties still play an important role in the origin and growth of the majority of networks. Forums, however, also play a significant role in a number of networks, for example, to find suitable co-offenders or to get into contact with enablers. Criminals with access to forums, are able to increase criminal capabilities of their network relatively quickly. Moreover, those networks where origin and growth is primarily based on forums appear capable of creating more flexible forms of cooperation between key members and enablers, thereby facilitating a limited number of core members to become international players.

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COLLECTING AND USING DATA ON COUNTERFEITING AND ORGANISED CRIME: EVIDENCE FROM THE EU PROJECT STOPFAKE

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Counterfeiting represents a profitable criminal activity of organised crime, which affects the economy of both European and extra European countries. A vast range of products are counterfeited, from clothing, to pharmaceuticals, food and beverage items, posing serious threats to public safety as well. At present, as suggested by the scientific literature, estimations of counterfeiting at the EU level are still lacking and in many cases are based on seizures data, with the consequence to measure only the 'tip of the iceberg'. Furthermore, these data do not allow to capture the dynamic and evolving nature of this crime, such as for example the characteristics, role and activities of organised crime (i.e. changing in criminal networks and in products counterfeited). Consistently, the following EU-wide problems can be underlined: 1) the need of a comprehensive and easily sharable knowledge (between private and public stakeholders) on counterfeiting and organised crime involvement; 2) the need of advanced technologies/tools to support law enforcement agencies, public administrations and private enterprises to identify, understand, quantify, map and analyse counterfeiting in its multidimensional components, so as to foster prompt and effective counterstrategies. The EU project STOPFAKE addresses these needs by developing a method and an ICT tool (prototype) for the creation, collection and management of public and private data on counterfeiting and the involvement of organised crime. This methodology, which is tested in a national scenario (Italy), will be presented together with some preliminary results. Implications for its implementation and transferability to other EU Member States will be also highlighted.

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INFORMATION FLOW AMONG POLICE ORGANIZATIONS SPECIALIZED ON ORGANIZED CRIME

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In recent years the Hungarian Administration of Justice trialed some of the most famous murder cases of the 1990's, which were contract killings among organized crime groups. These trials brought up much more new information about the life of organized crime gangs and given a better opportunity to criminologist to understand the recent activity of the organized crime gangs. I wrote my thesis about how organized crime successfully survived the crisis of the regime change. The following research based on a tight cooperation with Ministry of Interior, with which National University of Public Service, in particular several departments of the Faculty of Law Enforcement conduct a research about special police organizations and their cooperation. As a coordinator of this research I analyzed criminal files about organized crime gangs from the past two decades. The main question of the research was: why failed many criminal investigations against different organized crime groups? Moving on the monocausal explanations, such as corruption and ignorance we have to define what state features and other organizational effects contribute to this dysfunctional operation of police organizations. Where can we discover the responsibility of the state? How state regulation affected organized crime? Can we perceive the police investigations against organized crime groups as a inter-organizational cooperation? In terms of organizational sociology the Hungarian professional officers of criminal service carry out their tasks differently, there are two branches, which has to work together. Following that it is the investigators who get the cases to collect evidences against the particular person or group of people. Therefore the detectives keep contact mainly with the reconnaissance officers, while the investigators have tight official cooperation with the prosecutors. According to the research the first stage of the investigation is determined by the social performance (SP), which is dominated by the media and the public opinion. Thus the social performance is a so-called external controlling function, which must be fulfilled by the police organization. The second stages of the processes with 'known offender' are usually limited by the organizational effectiveness (OE), which is a so-called internal controlling function.

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POLICING THE NIGHT-TIME ECONOMY: AN ETHNOGRAPHY OF AN IRISH TOWN

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Night-time economies are characterised by a high concentration of bars, nightclubs and fast food restaurants in spatially dense urban centres. The emergence of the night-time economy has been driven by neoliberal policies which sought to generate economic activity, employment and vibrancy in struggling cities through the establishment of a leisure economy. In this respect, the night-time economy has proved successful. However, the night-time economy is also a space where public order is often disrupted. The problematic nature of policing the night-time economy has been well documented in large cities, in countries such as England and Australia. However, an understanding of the regulation of smaller night-time economies is less-developed.The main objective of this research is to establish how the night-time economy is regulated in a town in Ireland. Understanding how the night-time economy is regulated in smaller cities and towns is important as it is expected to differ significantly from previous studies that focused on larger cities. For example, it is expected that abstract representations of the night-time economy differ to local implementations of night-time economies due to interactions with domestic policies and local culture. In order to examine these and other issues, an ethnographic study of the policing of the night-time economy was conducted of a town in Ireland. This included 10 nights of observing interactions within the night-time economy, as well as semi-structured interviews with bouncers working in local pubs and nightclubs. Findings from this study suggest that there are significant differences between the policing of towns compared to larger cities. For example, anonymity is often used to explain increased levels of violence in large cities. In addition, the population of larger cities is generally considered classless and transient, and because of this, the police tend to interact more positively with members of the public. However, anonymity is not a significant factor in smaller Irish cities and towns as members of the police and bouncers tend to know the clientele. In addition, preliminary findings indicate that ethnic and class discrimination is prevalent in the policing of the night-time economy. This research will be relevant to pub owners, bouncers, the Gardaí and urban planners.

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PRACTITIONER PERSPECTIVES OF THE PROCEEDS OF CRIME ACT: AN IRISH PERSPECTIVE

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'Following the money trail' is now a central aspect of many governments' efforts to tackle crime (organised or otherwise). This focus on the money trail, the dirty assets, can take many forms, including anti-money laundering legislation, confiscation orders, non-conviction based approaches, counter terrorist financing. In this paper, I will explore the Irish experience of civil forfeiture, whereby the State can seize property on the basis that it represents 'proceeds of crime' yet in the absence of criminal conviction. While there is an extensive literature on this topic, there is limited empirical study. In this paper, I will present the findings of interviews with leading Irish practitioners in this field.

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UXORICIDE IN LATER LIFE

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The most frequent homicide in the family is uxoricide, but in older couples the high frequency of homicide-suicide reduces the judicial investigations, including autopsy which is very rarely performed. Uxoricide represents the most extreme form of violence against women in the couple in later life and social isolation makes it very difficult to perceive and identify the existence of risk factors for uxoricide and prevent the crime. To better understand the characteristic of uxoricide in older intimate partners in Italy - with at least one member aged ≥ 60 yr - we have decided to select the casuistry not only from published official data, but from the media and newspapers reports in a five year period. The results have shown 91 cases of uxoricides: 2005: 11 (12%); 2006: 24 (26,4%); 2007: 16 (17,6%); 2008: 16 (17,6); 2009: 24 (26,4). Only 10 strangers were in the casuistic: 8 women, 2 men. The geographical distribution was: North: 40 (44%), Centre: 24 (26,4%), South:14 (15,4%), Islands: 13 (14,3%). The seasonal distribution was: spring: 24 (26,4%); summer: 26 (28,6%); autumn: 21 (23%); winter: 20 (22%); with a maximal peak in March (13 cases) and a minimum in April (4 cases). The type of union were: marriage: 74 (81,3%); cohabitation: 8 (8,8%); separation: 6 (6,6%); engagement: 3 (3,3%). The preferred place of the homicide was inside the house: 79 (86,8%). The age range distribution of the victim (2 unknown) was: < 60: 20 (22,5%); 60-74: 45 (50,6%); 75-84: 20 (22,5%); ≥ 85: 4 (4,5%), with a maximum age of 86yr and a minimum of 33yr. The age range distribution of the author (2 unknown) was: < 60: 2 (2,2%); 60-74: 51 (57,3%); 75-84: 23 (25,8%); ≥ 85: 13 (14,6%), with a maximum age of 94yr and a minimum of 50yr. The modus operandi were: shooting: 39 (43%); sharp instrument: 24 (26,4%); blunt forces: 18 (20%); mechanic asphyxia: 9 (10%); poisoning: 1. The trigger events were: rage: 27 (29,7%); psychic disease: 25 (27,5%) (of the author: 18; of the victim: 6; both: 1); somatic disease: 12 (13,2%) (of the author: 2; of the victim: 9; both: 1). The recurrence of suicide (42 cases) and attempted suicide (8 cases) was 55%. The study indicates that uxoricide in later life involves mostly married Italian couples, aged 60-74ys, living in cities of the northern regions. The wife is killed mostly in spring-summer, by her husband in their marital home by shooting.

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INTIMATE PARTNER HOMICIDE: WHAT IS DIFFERENT FROM OTHER HOMICIDES?

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As everybody would agree, homicide represents one of the most extreme form of criminality. When the victim and the offender are intimately connected the reasons areinconceivableand the circumstances are perceived as dramatic, since the context of intimate relationships is traditionally associated with safety feelings. Moreover, cultural beliefs about the nature of intimate relationships and the roles traditionally assigned to men and women that are implied in the intimate partner homicide, make it the maximum exponent of gender violence. In Portugal, the intimate partner homicides are the most common type of homicide and therefore it is very important to understand how this crime is characterized. How do intimate partners commit the homicide of their “lovers”? Are they planed? Is there any concern about hiding forensic evidences? Does the offender have particular characteristics that might be considered as predictors of such result? In order to investigate further the offenders, their victims and the crime itself, this study have analysed 323 official case files of homicides, from which 87 (27%) have happened in intimate relationships, made available by theGeneral Management of Social Reintegration and Prisons Services of Portugal.Specifically,we propose to analyse and discuss the main differences between the intimate partner homicides when compared with other types of homicide. The premeditation, the presence of previous violence, the use of weapons, the authorship and the concern about forensic actions, will be some of the aspects analysed and compared. With this study we aim to contribute to understand in what circumstances intimate partner homicide is conducted and give some indications for prevention of this type of homicide.

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VALIDATING THE EXTENT OF INTIMATE PARTNER. HOMICIDE: AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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One the last 25 years, the efforts of various researchers to estimate the prevalence of intimate partner homicide have proven difficult while yielding unreliable results (Gartner and Parker, 1990; Norma and Bradshaw, 2013; Pilger and Watts, 2013; Stocki, et al., 2013). Having to examine and converge myriad data sources oftentimes yield unreliable and incomplete accounts. Part of the problem is that accounts of intimate partner homicide are dispersed throughout various official and unofficial sources of data. Therefore, the goal of the present study is to examine a variety of different homicide data sources and to explore methods of merging the sources into a more reliable and accurate global estimate of intimate partner homicide.

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BIOSECURITY AND THE CONCEPT OF “DANGER” IN CRIMINAL LAW

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As is seen in the theory of punishment, field where Criminal Law and Criminology substantially diverge in relation with the aims that, in theory & practice, are pursued with it; the concept of danger has been understood as a theoretical concept of questionable empirical corroboration. In this sense and regarding the drug trafficking offenses (crimes of "abstract danger"), we can affirm that it is punished the traffic of certain substances that sometimes could be considered as substances that don’t affect the Public Health with a greater intensity than other legal drugs. Even in relation to the so-called “hard drugs”, it is noteworthy that possession for trafficking of 7 or 10 psychoactive doses, with difficulty could affect something as ethereal as the Public Health (in fact, its incidence is limited to a reduced number of persons). With the development of biotechnologies, and specifically with the development of biotechnologies of "dual use" (that bring us a wide range of new sources of biohazard), the concept of danger could acquire new profiles, much clearer and that lend themselves to empirical testing. In this sense, e.g., the behavior of Mr. P. Sawyer (top government official in the Liberian Ministry of Finance who was notable for being the “patient zero” for the introduction of the Ebola virus into Nigeria in 2014) who tried to use his diplomatic immunity to evade the order of quarantine arranged in order to avoid the dissemination of such virus, lead us not only to an assessment of the crimes of "material result" produced (in relation to the specific 8 persons infected by him), but also of the crime of "concrete danger" (in relation with the more than 10 persons particularly exposed but not infected), as well as to the assessment of the behavior as a crime of "abstract danger" due to the particularities of such source of danger (high and undetermined risk of infection, and associated risk to health/life). An interesting issue of this form of abstract danger is not only its strong empirical basis, but also that allows a re-understanding of the concept of danger, as well as of the new risks that comes from the sources of biological and toxic hazard. This could lead us to the rationalization of the traditional use of this concept (that frequently has been developed by the theorists of Criminal Law without taking into account its empiric basis).

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CRIMINALITY OF THE FUTURE

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In our understanding the criminality of the future, outlined for a relatively short and transparent period of time, is a multispectral category, containing in itself sufficiently many elements. It is not only criminality as such,or new forms and types of criminal offences,and the increasing latent criminality. It means also new determinants of crimes, including a different quality of life, social and political conditions, supermodern technical basis, high total intellectual potential of the population, dominating virtual communication, whose influence on criminality might be essential. Analyzing the tendencies of the drug use, trafficking of the humans and their organs, arms trafficking, smuggling, tendencies of cyber criminality, we may admit, that the tolerance of the public towards criminal manifestations will increase. People's rational choice will make deviant, including criminal behaviour, become possible to a much greater extent. The question is essential, whether criminal formations might have got a sufficient potential to influence socially political and economic processes. Hypothetically we may admit, that the regions with highly intensive criminality would likely remain and develop. From the criminogenic aspect, the relatively favorable regions may encounter manifestations of criminality expansion. The law enforcement institutions might be confronted with a new kind of the offender and the behaviour control systems. The work of the law enforcement institutions, by maintaining their competence, using the modern technologies and methods, will, perhaps, acquire a transnational character. The importance of the private security and military formations will increase, in such a way providing public safety and fight against crime.Essential innovative features could be related to the fixation of criminal offences and the development and use of universal data bases, which would be applicable in detection of the guilty party, timely undertaken preventive measures, as well as repressive measures. Criminal laws, as well as prosecution will acquire the transnational character.

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A SEMANTICAL INVESTIGATION ON PHYSICIAN ASSISTED SUICIDE IN CANADA BETWEEN 1993 AND 2015.

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Abstract— The Supreme Court of Canada rendered unconstitutional the sections of the Canadian Criminal Code which prohibited the Physician-assisted suicide in February 2015. However, in 1993, the same Supreme Court of Canada ruled that Physician-assisted suicide should remain absolutely prohibited. In light of these historical facts, we will explore how the Supreme Court of Canada was able to make two different decisions 20 years apart. To understand how Canada could rule so differently between 1993 and 2015 about Physician-assisted suicide, we will analyze the content of the Supreme Court of Canada decisions' discourse of 1993 and of 2015. Our preliminary results indicate that A) the patient autonomy (or the personal choice) has taken over the idea of the preservation of life (or the sacred character of life) in 2015. B) That between 1993 and 2015, the physician is seen differently by the Judges; like an abusive murderer in 1993 and like an objective evaluator in 2015. C) That the patient is seen as a victim in 1993 and more like a hero in 2015. We cannot conclude yet. But we suppose that the supreme court of Canada ruled differently 20 years apart because of the accentuaton of modernity and reflexivity (in the sense of Giddens).

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PEACE-MAKING CRIMINOLOGY: THE DIFFERENT 'LOGICS' OF SECURITY AND PEACE-MAKING

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Positive criminology criticizes punitive measures, repression, crime control and the 'politics of fear', and re-values positive concepts as trust, solidarity, well-being and 'ontological security'. In this presentation it is argued that many of these positive terms are beyond the scope of criminology and that peace and peace-making are more appropriate terms that can be used within a criminological context. Peacemaking criminology provides a basis for constructive approaches to conflicts and disorder; it may also outline the contours of the peace-making function of the law and the peacekeeping tasks of judges and police officers. This presentation will focus on the different 'logics' of security (self-referential; protective; stabilizing) and peace-making (communicative; transformative; problem-solving).

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WHERE'S THE HARM IN DEVIANCE? CONCEPTUALISING HARM FOR DEVIANT LEISURE

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The concept of social deviance is generally applied throughout the social sciences to describe behaviours which contravene socially accepted norms, values and ethical standards. However, under the conditions of late-capitalist consumer culture we are witnessing a number of harmful behaviours which are becoming normalised, legitimised and celebrated forms of leisure, driven by consumer capitalism's economic need for a liberal moral relativism. From a deviant leisure perspective, this paper questions the on-going utility of 'social deviance' as a criminological concept, and argues a need to invert the traditional interpretation of deviance and consider the extent to which transgression and the cultivation of 'deviant' identities is in fact a form of cultural conformity to the values of neoliberal capitalism. Drawing on Bauman's (1989) notion of the 'duty to the other', the paper presents a more ontologically-grounded conceptualisation of harm which can avoid a moral relativism in order to consider *systemic* social harms as well as incorporating eco-justice perspectives.

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FORCED AND EARLY MARRIAGE WITHIN EUROPE - THE RELEVANCE OF GENDER, ETHNICITY AND AGE FOR PREVENTIVE MEASURES

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Sex crimes impair the agency of the victims drastically, impeding their freedom to choose their own partner and taking command over their bodies. This issues are even increased in cases of early and forced marriage (FM), as the victims are often underage girls from ethnic minorities, thus already finding themselves in positions of low power within society. FM, which is defined as a union that lacks at least the free and valid consent of one party (UN A/HRC/26/22: 4), constitutes a serious breach of human rights. Early marriage can be subsumed under this definition too, as children cannot give informed consent (cf. Women living under Muslim Law 213: 6), in contrast to arranged marriages, in which the consent of the partners is not a problem. FM also constitutes a form of gender-based violence because the vulnerability of women is exploited in this crime (cf. Women living under Muslim Law 2013: 5) and they are more frequently the victim of domestic violence as a consequence of FM (cf. Sabbe et al.: 174 f.). However, the question arises as to how 'informed consent' can be a valid concept if the broader social context and the accompanying constraints of age, gender and ethnicity are considered (cf. Anitha 2015: 1124). The issue of FM has been recognised as a serious problem within Europe, albeit solely within small minorities of immigrants, whose 'cultural differences' are blamed for the practice (cf. Sabbe et al. 2014: 172). Furthermore, the differing approaches to solving this issue in the European countries cloud the clarity of the discussion and add more challenges to the prevention and intervention of forced marriage (cf. ibid.). EU Fem, a research project co-financed by the Rights, Equality & Citizenship Programme of the European Union, aims at uncovering the strengths and weaknesses in the strategies of different actors' prevention strategies in five different EU member states (AT, DE, FR, PT, UK) and to draft a roadmap for frontline professionals as a means of more effective prevention. This roadmap will be based on interviews with experts in the field as well as victim interviews and will consequently piloted in organisations throughout different European countries. Hence, the protection of the sexual and human rights of the most vulnerable group within society - namely young girls from ethnic minorities - is the focus of both the research project and this presentation.

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INTERROGATING CULTURAL NARRATIVES IN DOMESTIC ABUSE PRACTITIONERS' UNDERSTANDINGS OF 'HONOUR'-BASED VIOLENCE: THE IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE

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Despite its existence throughout various societies since times of ancient civilisation, it is only within the previous two decades that the issue of 'honour'-based violence (HBV) has permeated public and political conscience within Western Europe. In the UK, HBV is located within the national framework on domestic abuse, though it is most commonly associated with communities of South Asian or Middle Eastern origin that are predominantly - though not exclusively - Islamic (Payton, 2014). This construction of HBV as an ethno-religious occurrence is reflected in both policy and media responses to the phenomenon, which view HBV through the lens of cultural essentialism (Meetoo and Mirza, 2007; Gill, 2014). Frameworks which prioritise culture as the driving force behind HBV are heavily criticised for failing to draw links with the wider problem of violence against women (Gill, 2014), and for bolstering perspectives of minority communities as barbaric and immutable (Reddy, 2008). Drawing upon data generated from qualitative interviews with a number of domestic abuse practitioners located across northern England, this paper examines how interpreting HBV as a cultural phenomenon might impact upon practice. The paper argues that such understandings act as a barrier to intervention and, in order to develop a more victim-focused response to HBV, rigorous training is required for all practitioners involved in addressing the issue.

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HONOUR-BASED ABUSE IN THE UK: WHO AND WHAT IS INVOLVED?

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Honour-based abuse (HBA) is defined by the UK Government as “a crime or incident which has, or may have been, committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or community”. Over two decades, public policy has increasingly responded to forced marriage (and FGM), but given little scrutiny to who and what is involved in other forms of HBA. High-profile murders of women in so-called “honour killings” have been sensationalised, further obscuring the nature of other cases. This exploratory empirical study investigated the nature and profiles of cases of HBA identified in the UK, in particular whether and how they differ from forced marriage and other domestic and intimate partner violence. Data were collected from 162 victim case files identified as HBA and/or forced marriage by a police force and two victim support agencies. This was supplemented by 1,312 victim profiles from a national charity. Data analysis used grounded methods to develop quantitative codes, and logistic regression to test for significant associations. Qualitative extracts from case files and key informant interviews were also used. Forced marriage was found to be associated with under a quarter of cases, underlining its high profile compared with other forms of HBA. A relational typology of HBA was developed, based on the number of perpetrators and their relationship(s) to the victim. Three main types of abuse were identified: (1) intimate partner only, sometimes with honour/shame as a tool of control; (2) intimate partner plus family members, usually in-laws; (3) family members only, usually natal family. The types had distinct victim and perpetrator characteristics and interactions with the criminal justice system, with some more associated with criminal offences. These findings evidence that some types of HBA are substantially the same as other domestic or intimate partner violence, but identified as HBA as they occur in BME families. However, other types were found to be distinct in profile. The study raises questions about the definition of HBA and whether its identification is ‘exoticising’ or ‘othering’ domestic violence in certain communities. It asks whether criminal justice agencies are appropriate and effective to respond to HBA, and highlights the potential (and challenges) of research with police case records.

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FROM SMARMING POLICING TO HARDENING: THE DEEP CHANGE OF THE FRENCH RURAL POLICE FORCE

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Although the French Gendarmerie is a military force, and although this French rural police force participated in building the French nation by enforcing national laws, this force was known to be usually a community-policing style organization. For a while, the French *gendarmes* were said to be more polite, more open mind, more helpful than the French Police Nationale Force, who suffered from a widening gap between the police and the population. Of course, this difference has to do with the environment of each organization: the gendarmes were working at the countryside whereas the National Police officers were facing the problems of big cities and especially their poor suburbs. But to reduce the difference to this dimension and to forget the impact of the organization itself on the interaction between officers and the public would be a too narrow view. Because they were living among the citizens they had to serve, because the Gendarmes' culture was very different from the National Police one, they have developed special competencies in building confidence with the population. But their pattern was never recognized as the best in security policies dominated by law and order paradigm and concretely by National Police authorities. The introduction of New Public Management inside the Gendarmerie and the will to better control the rank-officers have led to a more distant organization. Priorities are no more set by the public demands but by the central administration of the Ministry of Home Security. We will describe the process of change inside the Gendarmerie and explain its consequences. And we will ask how this more severe policy has led the gendarmes to be more repressive on some crimes.

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RURAL JUSTICE AND COMMUNITY COURTS

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In 2011, a municipal court in rural Colorado made a philosophical shift from an assembly line and a punitive style of justice to a problem solving and community oriented justice model. The purpose of a community and problem solving court is to develop closer ties with the community, use collaborative problem solving strategies to respond to quality-of-life offenses, and handle cases using nontraditional responses (e.g., alternative sanctions, restorative justice, and therapeutic art). The Milliken Municipal Court sought to: (a) utilize individualized sentences, sanctions and dispositions that address underlying behavioral problems by utilizing the services of the community and restoring the harm caused by the offense; (b) provide a mechanism for effective court supervision and increase participant accountability; (c) strengthen the connection between the court and the community through problem solving, collaboration, and involvement; and (d) promote public safety by reducing recidivism and preventing crimes. This presentation will review the successes and challenges faced by this new Court in a rural setting as well as highlight results from the process evaluation.

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RURAL CRIME AND POLICING: PERSPECTIVES FROM CANADA

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Although life in the countryside is thought to be peaceful, there is considerable variation in rural crime throughout Canada. Rates of police reported crime show that overall crime severity and rates of violent crime are higher in rural rather than urban areas. Some of these differences are driven by very high rates of crime in Canada's north. This research highlights the challenges of policing rural Canada, an area that encompasses nine million square kilometers, but is home to only six million people. Although three agencies deliver most police services, they face a number of similar challenges including high costs, difficulty in staffing rural detachments, and policing rural communities with entrenched social problems and high rates of violent crime. A number of distinctive police responses that have been introduced to respond to these challenges are described. Implications for rural policing in other nations are reviewed.

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POLICE CUSTODY IN RURAL SCOTLAND

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Police custody serves a variety of purposes. Legally, it is the cornerstone of the criminal investigation process, acting as a fundamental gateway into the criminal justice process. From a welfare perspective, it can be an opportunity to intervene in someone's life when they are in crisis. In 2013-14 the number of detainees held in police custody across Scotland was 192,848 and in the same period there were three deaths in police custody which can understandably draw attention and concern regarding the care and welfare of those in police custody. It is thus an important area for research, particularly in the challenges of balancing 'good' custody practices for detainees as well as creating positive staffing conditions under resource constraints. This is particularly true in rural communities, where officers frequently have to balance their responsibilities on the beat with responsibilities in a custody environment. This paper draws on qualitative data collected as part of a 6 month study exploring custody practices in urban and rural locations within Police Scotland. In the context of the move to a national police force in Scotland in 2013 and subsequent focus on efficiency, this paper will critically examine the different challenges between custody in urban and rural Scotland. Notably, it will focus on the complextities of balancing police efficiency and risk in this context, arguing that the rural policing context is such that 'good' policing requires different considerations compared to urban police custody arrangements.

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IMPACT OF IMMIGRANT POPULATION DENSITY ON CRIME LEVELS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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Although the relationship between immigration and crime is not straightforward, one factor which appears to influence crime rates in areas with significant immigrant populations is the number of immigrants residing there. Most extant research however, assumes this relationship to be linear, which may foster erroneous, overly simplistic and incomplete perceptions about immigrant crime rates and their geographical density. The proposed paper focuses specifically on the changing nature of the immigration-crime link in the United Kingdom, using an innovative methodological approach which highlights the size of immigrant populations to be crucial in understanding the size and shape of crime in an immigrant area. Overall recorded crime levels, for example, have been found to be much lower in areas with high immigration populations than in those areas with moderate immigrant population levels.

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REGISTERED CRIME OF ASYLUM MIGRANTS IN THE NETHERLANDS

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There are concerns about the involvement of asylum migrants in crime. But how realistic are those concerns? This cohort study provides some insights in relation to that question. We followed asylum migrants that arrived in the Netherlands the second half of the 1990s and stayed until 2013. For this study, data on socioeconomic characteristics of all individuals who are legally living in the Netherlands were matched with a database in which the Dutch police register persons who have been officially reported as a suspect in the commission of a crime.The comparison we have made relates to the following groups of migrants:

• asylum migrants who came to the Netherlands between 1995 and 1999;

• other non-Western migrants who came to the Netherlands between 1995 and 1999;

• other non-Western migrants: these are all non-Western migrants (first and second generation) minus the cohort that came to the Netherlands between 1995 and 1999.

We first conduct analyses without taking account of differences in the composition of the groups (e.g. the proportion of young men). We then correct for these differences to see whether the original impression is confirmed.The results of the descriptive analysis show that asylum migrants were three times as likely to appear as suspects in the police statistics as native Dutch persons. The crime rates among asylum migrants are higher than for the other non-Western migrants who arrived in the period 1995-1999. The difference between asylum migrants and the total group of non-Western migrants in terms of registered crime is small.The results presented in the previous paragraph, took no account of differences in the composition of the individual groups. We know, however, that young, single men receiving social assistance benefits and living in large cities are relatively frequent offenders. Therefore, we also show the relative probabilities of being registered as a suspect of a crime after correction for some socioeconomic characteristics. This analysis shows that asylum migrants who arrived in the Netherlands in the second half of the 1990s were not suspected of a crime more often than ‘comparable’ native Dutch citizens in 2006 and 2012. This is a relevant finding for policy makers. It seems that specific ethno-cultural factors play a subordinate role in the explanation of the registered crime of asylum migrants.

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IMMIGRATION AND CRIME AMONG ADOLESCENTS - BETWEN MYTH AND REALITY

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The association between immigration and crime been widely discussed in the criminological literature. While it is commonly believed that difficulties in the acculturation process of young immigrants lead them to criminality, the research literature is inconsistent. The current study tries to establish whether the two phenomena, youth immigration and delinquent behavior, are somehow related.This study is part of an extensive longitudinal study that followed the acculturation process of 1420 adolescents who immigrated to Israel from the Former Soviet Union (FSU). The subjects were responded to a structured questionnaire that examined different aspects of their acculturation process as well as wide range of delinquent behavior. The findings as to the effect of immigration on delinquent behavior are inconsistent. As far as juvenile delinquency, which is the most frequent behavior among adolescents, we identified a strong effect of the classical criminogenic factors such as parental monitoring and delinquent peers, but failed to find an immigration effect. These factors are universally related to adolescent behavior and is in line with the differential association and social control theories in criminology. However, with regard to criminal behavior, we found a strong effect of immigration variables that diminish the effect of the classical criminogenic factors. We found that experiencing discrimination and feelings of alienation predict successfully severe criminal conduct and seem to adhere to the social strain theory. The main conclusion drawn from this study is that delinquent conduct should be differentiated from criminal conduct. While juvenile conductis typical to adolescents and is highly frequent, criminal conduct is rare and is often an outcome of poor adjustment of the young immigrates.

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IMMIGRANT CRIME AND MULTICULTURAL ATTITUDES. UNDERSTANDING REGIONAL VARIATION IN CRIMINAL OFFENDING AMONG FIRST AND SECOND GENERATION IMMIGRANTS.

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International comparisons of the incarceration ratio of immigrants versus non-immigrants have led to the hypothesis that immigrant crime tends to be higher in contexts that are less welcoming to newcomers. It has proved difficult, however, to actually test this hypothesis at the international level, as countries tend to attract different immigrants, because of international comparability issues regarding administrative data, and so forth. In this paper, using a *regional* multilevel analysis for the Netherlands, we examine whether and how multicultural attitudes among non-immigrants reduce immigrant crime. The analysis is based on survey data that were collected in 30 Dutch municipalities in 2010, which were linked to data on national election results by municipality (the analyses pertain to 1,107 first and second generation males of Moroccan and Turkish origin, and attitudes among 2,256 native Dutch respondents). With other factors held constant, immigrant men indeed report significant less offending in municipalities where multiculturalist attitudes are strong and where political parties favouring multiculturalism get a relatively large percentage of the vote. We also find evidence that multicultural attitudes reduce immigrant crime because they foster the social bonds of immigrants by helping immigrants obtain 'integration' (Berry), i.e., by promoting *bi-ethnic* identification and *bi-ethnic* neighbourhood contacts. The results are also consistent with labelling theory, especially cumulative disadvantage theory.

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PATHWAYS AND PREDICTION OF EXTERNALIZING PROBLEMS FROM PRESCHOOL TO ADOLESCENCE: RESULTS FROM THE ERLANGEN-NUREMBERG DEVELOPMENT AND PREVENTION STUDY

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This paper reports selected results of the Erlangen-Nuremberg Development and Prevention Study (ENDPS; Lösel et al., 2013). The ENDPS is a combined prospective longitudinal and experimental project that assessed 675 preschool children and their families from preschool age to adolescence. In the prevention part of the project a social skills training for the children and a program on positive parenting behavior have been evaluated in an experimental design. In the developmental part of the project we investigated the 'natural' development of the children and addressed numerous specific research questions such as different patterns of problem behavior, the relation between school bullying and delinquency, the impact of parenting and maternal employment in early childhood, consequences of pregnancy and birth complications, protective factors of the individual and the family, and so forth.This presentation has its focus on the prediction of externalizing problems and developmental pathways using measurements at different ages, with multiple instruments and data from various informants. Point prediction analyses showed satisfactory validity (AUC ≈ 0.75) of a structured risk assessment measure (Cracow Instrument) from preschool age to adolescence. However, General Growth Mixture Modeling also revealed developmental trajectories that indicated not only stability but also substantial change in problem behavior. Although most international studies on developmental trajectories of antisocial behavior have been carried out in older and more criminal samples, our results from a young community sample is in concordance with the typical range of 3-5 pathways (Jennings & Reingle, 2012). Beyond point prediction, the Cracow Risk Assessment Instrument significantly predicted different pathways. In more theory-oriented analyses we also investigated personal and social variables that may explain the different trajectories.

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PATHWAYS IN CRIME AND THEIR EXPLANATION

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In this paper we present main trajectories of crime ages 13 to 24 identified in the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (PADS+). Moreover, and guided by Situational Action Theory (SAT), we explore to what extend these trajectories can be explained by trajectories in crime propensity (based on an index of scales measuring law-relevant personal morals and abilities to exercise self-control)and criminogenic exposure (based on a measure subject's time spent with peers in unstructured activities in residential areas with poor collective efficacy or in commercial centres).

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EARLY DECLINERS AND LATE STARTERS - QUESTIONING THE EARLY ONSET-ASSUMPTION

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Many criminologists as well as practitioners consider an early onset of delinquent behaviour as one of the best predictors of persistent intensive offending in later adolescent and adult years. However, trajectory analyses of self-reported delinquency data revealed two pathways that may put the importance of an early onset in a somewhat different perspective: Besides persistent intensive offenders, there is also another group of offenders who start early with frequently committed offenses, but whose frequency rate starts to decline already in early adolescence and reaches a low level at the end of adolescence. These early declining intensive offenders make up for at least half of all early starting offenders. Offenders following the second pathway start offending only in late adolescence and offend thereafter on a remarkable, albeit lower level than persistent offenders. Based on an integrative Social Dynamic Model for the analysis of delinquent developments differences between persisting, early declining and late starting offenders are investigated, in particular with respect to offending patterns, social value orientations, parental education, peer group association and norm orientation. Empirical analysis uses the first seven waves (age 13 to 19) from the Crime in modern Cities Study (CrimoC). CrimoC is an ongoing prospective panel study which started in 2002 with 13-year old school students in Duisburg, an industrial town of 500.000 residents in Western Germany.

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THE CO-EVOLUTION AND INTERPLAY OF NORMATIVE ATTITUDES, PEERS, AND VIOLENCE: RESULTS FROM A NEW PANEL STUDY

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This presentation introduces the longitudinal study *Friendship and Violence in Adolescence (FVA)*, which has surveyed a large sample of adolescents in five cities of the German Ruhr area since 2013. The project combines a focus on the action-theoretic mechanisms underlying violence, such as the situational interplay of normative attitudes, deterrence and the peer group, with a developmental stance, trying to disentangle the longitudinal co-evolution of violent behavior, peer networks, and individual traits. We present results based on the first three waves of data (N = 2635 - 3793; age = 13 - 15) focusing on the interplay and co-evolution of normative attitudes and the peer group. The analyses show that both situational and developmental processes are relevant to the emergence of youth violence. Implications of these findings for the field of life-course criminology are discussed.

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THE PHENOMENOLOGY OF CRIMES COMITTED BY POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE BALKANS

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In March 2014, a criminal court in Croatia issued a guilty verdict against a political party for the first time in the democratic world. The court convicted the Croatian Democratic Union (CDU) for abuse of authority. Notwithstanding that in September 2015 the Supreme Court of Croatia reversed the judgment and ordered a re-trial, this case demonstrates the need of further research into the phenomenology of the crimes comitted by political parties in this region. The research of the criminality of political parties demonstrates that their criminal behaviour is mainly limited to: economic crimes (corruption, tax evasion etc.), election crimes (unlawful campaign financing, election fraud etc.), political crimes (lèse-majesté, treason, sedition, espionage), international crimes (genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, crime of aggression, terrorism), crimes against privacy (illegal wiretapping, illegal data interception), hate speech, unlawful imprisonment and torture. It is easier to observe these crimes if we put them in some systematic order. In order to do that, first we have to identify the relevant criteria for systematization. Crimes are in most criminal codes usually categorized according to the protected good (e.g. crimes against property, crimes against privacy, election crimes etc.). However, this criteria is developed with the purpose to categorize all criminal offences, while crimes of political parties are somewhat specific. This study, while relying on previous studies undertaken in this area (Marsavelski 2014; Roksandic Vidlicka 2015), demonstrates that the Balkan region has history of crimes comitted by political parties in totalitarian, transitional and democratic settings - both, by ruling and opposition parties. Marsavelski, A. (2014) 'Responsibility of Political Parties for Criminal Offences: Preliminary Observations, Challenges and Controversies', in: A.-M. Getoš, H.-J. Albrecht & M. Kilchling, Mapping the Criminological Landscape of the Balkans, Duncker & Humblot, 499-525; Roksandic Vidlicka, S. & Marsavelski, A. (2015) 'Criminal responsibility of political parties for economic crimes: Democracy on Test', in: Van Duyne et al. (eds.), The relativity of wrongdoing: Corruption, organized crime, fraud and money laundering in perspective, Wolf Legal Publishers, 329-346.

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HUMAN TRAFFICKING CONCEPT AND PHENOMENOLOGY IN THE SOUTHEAST EUROPE

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The presentation will provide an overview of the ongoing research project on human trafficking in the Southeast Europe, conducted within the framework of the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology. Although there has been an increasing number of literature on human trafficking, misunderstandings of the phenomenon and crime have been evident not only in media coverage, but also in disagreements about the concept among experts and practitioners. The rather complex social, legal and criminological concept of human trafficking is analysed mostly in relation to the conducted interviews and analysis of court rulings. Different narratives, such as portrayals of human trafficking in the Southeast Europe as an element within well-organised large-scale transnational criminal organisations, are compared with case summaries from court judgements, prosecution data and testimonies of perpetrators. The presentation will therefore evaluate the compatibility between the theoretical concept of human trafficking and real cases from the Southeast Europe. It will also go beyond the mere identification of the dissonance between dominant conceptions/narratives and criminal proceedings reality and attempt to explain its root causes and discuss possible solutions.

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THE NEXUS BETWEEN ORGANIZED CRIME AND POLITICS IN ALBANIA

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This paper explores the complex relationship between organized crime and politics in Albania. Recent research conducted by the author suggests that the political-criminal nexus in the country has been in place for a long time, though not much, or at all, is talked about it. Its roots go as deep as the 1966 when the Albanian communist leadership allowed Italian mafia groups to smuggle cigarettes via the Adriatic Sea. After the change of the regime, these rendezvous between the upperworld and underworld changed as well, in terms of nature and frequency. The paper draws a trajectory of organized crime in Albania, with its ups and downs, strongly influenced by social, economic, cultural and political factors. Reliable evidence names and adds onto this trajectory domestic political parties and actors, too. An indivisible aspect of the analysis is also the financing of political parties and electoral campaigns by Albanian organized crime members residing outside the country, as documented by reports of law enforcement and court rulings of EU member states. A variety of sources, including academic works, international organizations' and NGOs' reports, court decisions, police and media reports, as well as interviews with magistrates of the Serious Crimes Court in Tirana, police officers, and investigative journalists serve as a foundation for these arguments. The evidence and analysis provided herein will eventually contribute to a broader view of the concept and factors of "organized crime", as opposed to the traditional views limited to various lucrative criminal enterprises (i.e., drug, human and arms trafficking), and are expected to further encourage a better informed debate and crime control policy-making.

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RECRUITMENT AND ISIS: EU CHALLANGES

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The due diligence standard, as noted by the ICJ in the Bosnia Genocide Case, provides that, if state has the capacity to effectively influence the genocidal actors and the knowledge that genocide is immanent or ongoing, the State has a legal duty to use its best efforts within the means available to it to prevent the genocide from occurring or continuing (see more in Heieck, Daesh and the Duty to Prevent Genocide). The presentation will address the points of view of international players and the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICC concerning the preliminary examinations of events occurring in Iraq and Syria.

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SILENCE IS SILVER, SPEECH IS GOLD; WHISTLE-BLOWING, DEALS AND TIP-OFFS

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This paper reflects on the trend to use all kinds of incentives to lower the threshold for criminals, employees, and regular citizens to report on alleged misconduct in their environment. Increasingly, people are invited to report crime and irregularities to the media, compliance units within companies or external whistleblowing systems. The boundaries between ‘leaking’, ‘spinning’, ‘snitching’ and ‘blowing the whistle’ seem to be blurring. What has happened to the old virtue of keeping one’s mouth shut? What prize are we willing to pay to reveal ‘the truth’ and increase transparency?

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CONTROLLING ORGANIZATIONAL CRIME THROUGH WHISTLEBLOWING

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Authorities in many countries increasingly rely on whistleblowing systems to boost control of organizational deviance. In the U.S. for instance, companies are legally obliged to install compliance systems with whistleblowing procedures. Simultaneously the U.S. government seeks to increase the number of external whistleblowers by extensive legislative actions resulting in multiple laws such as the Dodd-Frank-Act of 2010, which allow external whistleblowing, provide rewards and legal protection for whistleblowers. All these activities aim for a more effective control of corporate crime, especially in the form of corruption, which is why this strategy is increasingly discussed on the European level as well. Nevertheless, internal and external whistleblowing systems represent totally different methods of control, and their purposes clearly contradict each other. This raises the question of if this practice is legitimate and efficient; however, this question can hardly be answered without knowing the background of whistleblower behaviour. Nevertheless detailed empirical insights into this process are rarely to be found, especially in Europe. The presentation therefore sums up the results of a research project funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) in which i.a. the cases of 28 whistleblowers/silent observes were examined in detail utilizing a qualitative in depth interview method. The analysis showed that external whistleblowing is often the result of a progressive situational escalation of conflict. The study presents a new model of the whistleblowing decision process and shows the interaction/interdependence of the relevant personal, situational, organizational factors, motives and behavioural patterns which constitute this conflict. By doing this, it is possible to evaluate and highlight the true potential and limitations of stimulating external whistleblowing. Overall the role of external whistleblowing as a promising control mechanism, that in particular is supposed to eliminate the deficits of law enforcement, has to be put clearly into perspective.

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THE ELUSIVE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CORPORATE INVESTIGATORS EN PUBLIC LAW ENFORCEMENT

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Question:
There are many interconnections between corporate investigators and law enforcement personnel, not in the least because many corporate investigators have a law enforcement background. Furthermore, their activities and skill sets overlap to a certain degree. One may expect that these circumstances provide a good background for solid cooperation - and occasional improper sharing of information - between public and private when it comes to investigations into employee misbehaviour. In practice, cooperation between the two is a challenge. This presentation takes a closer look at the interconnections between public and private in corporate investigations in the Netherlands.
Methods:
This presentation is based on qualitative fieldwork, executed in the period between October 2012 and the present. 59 interviews were conducted with corporate investigators (32), law enforcement professionals (16) and clients (11). In addition, two six weeks full time observations have been conducted with a corporate investigations firm and with a security department within a large corporation. Finally, 21 case studies were selected for a dossier study of corporate cases.
Results:
While cooperation and case sharing certainly exist, in most cases the involvement of law enforcement in corporate investigations is merely minor and many times there is no involvement at all. Interestingly, both sides seem to strive for better cooperation. In 2012 the Dutch ministry of safety and justice started a pilot to see whether there is room for better cooperation between the prosecution office and private investigators. Due to many factors this pilot led to disappointing outcomes, in spite of the seeming eagerness of both the public and private side. In this light, this presentation discusses the wishes both sides have when it comes to cooperation.
Conclusions:
Whether or not private parties choose to involve law enforcement agencies depends on many factors, driven by both pragmatic and normative considerations. Once the decision is made to report an incident to the police, there are however still multiple reasons for cooperation to succeed or fail. One important factor seems to be (dis)trust between public and private. The views private investigators and law enforcement personnel entertain about one another are discussed in this light.

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COMPLIANCE SYSTEMS AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE PROSECUTION AND PREVENTION OF ECONOMIC CRIME AND CORRUPTION

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Objective:

The project examined how the establishment of compliance systems affects the performance of police duties and especially the communication between companies and law enforcement agencies. Quantitative and qualitative methods were used to examine the opinions and experiences gathered by staffers of companies and law enforcement agencies.In detail, personal and institutional data as well as assessments by the persons involved were captured on the following sets of issues:

- Changes perceived as a result of compliance
- Reporting behaviour
- Cooperation experience
- Measures aimed at promoting cooperation

Main results

- Compliance systems are widely used in major German companies and predominantly focus on prevention.
- Companies using compliance systems report suspicious cases far more often and in larger numbers than companies that do not use them. The average reporting rate is about 50 per cent for both types of companies.
- According to the companies, the decision of whether to lodge a complaint or not is taken on a case-by-case basis and independently of the individual offence. With regard to insider trading and corruption, considerably more police officers indicate that such crimes are (more likely to be) not reported.
- The wish for closer cooperation independently of specific penal proceedings is stronger among representatives of the police and companies with compliance systems than among companies without compliance systems and public prosecutors.
- Transparent and cooperative action, open and regular communication as well as confidentiality and reliability with respect to agreements are mentioned as bases for successful cooperation in investigation proceedings. Moreover, the law enforcement agencies emphasize how important it is to lodge complaints or make contact at an early stage. The companies consider it imperative that their contacts at law enforcement agencies have a sound knowledge of business and economics.

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MOTIVATIONS FOR REPORTING ORGANIZATIONAL MISCONDUCT BY PROFESSIONAL BYSTANDERS

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Systematic and serious business offenses are almost witnessed in some form by employees, local residents, customers, competitors, accomplices or other parties. An extensive literature exists on what withholds witnesses from reporting. Whistleblowers also often fear the social, financial and legal implications of the report for themselves and / or the (supposed) violator. Scholarship has mainly focused on whistleblowers: insiders who are directly part of or involved in the offending behavior. Recently, attention has shifted to the concept of more external witnesses, such as clients, bystanders, competitors, gatekeepers and facilitators. Because this group differs from whistleblowers, the name 'bellringers' has been suggested for this category. Systematic research into what motivates third parties to report on others is still very limited, and often only addresses individual cases. This study aims to contribute to our knowledge of motivations for reporting by bellringers by learning from the experiences and motives of those who *have* reported. This study focuses on reporting by bystanders who are from their professional relationship with a company aware of the committed violations (e.g. suppliers, customers, competitors), and report it to public regulators. The research aims to map experiences of these reporters, so enforcement authorities can learn how to stimulate reporting behavior and make better use of the information from these reports. Building on the existing literature about whistle-blowing and bell-ringing, this paper will ask: *What moves bystanders who maintain a professional relationship with a company of which they suspect a violation, to report this offense to enforcement authorities and what are their experiences?* This paper will include a file-research on reports as recorded during inspections of four Dutch inspectorates, supplemented by interviews with trade organizations, inspectors and reporters.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATTITUDES REGARDING USE OF FORCE IN THE COURSE OF POLICE INITIAL TRAINING

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Given the visibility of police actions and their impacts on public trust in the police and opinions regarding its legitimacy within society, the ability of police officers to display appropriate behavior adapted to every situation is crucial. In that sense, police use of force is probably the intervention that generates the most worry, fear and criticism on the part of citizens. Previous empirical work - particularly in the field of social psychology - have pointed out the influence of training and education on attitude development, as well as the role of attitudes in guiding behavior (Maio et al., 2006). Hence, education and training programs might be successful in moulding attitudes regarding an object which, ultimately, can contribute to directing future actions. In this regard, the current study aims to test whether police initial training exerts an effect on the development of attitudes toward use of force. To do so, we conducted a large-scale data collection around the province of Quebec (Canada) in which the attitudes toward police use of force of 2 724 college students were gathered; half of the respondents were in-training police candidates, while the other half were college students enrolled in different study programs. A questionnaire administered following the viewing of four video-clips of fictitious police interventions in which officers resorted to different levels of forces, from take-downs to the use of the firearm, was used. Firstly, the validity of the measure of attitudes toward police use of force is assessed. Secondly, the presentation of the comparison of the development of attitudes toward police use of force between in-training police candidates and other students is carried out.

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STOPPING INTERNATIONAL CRIMES: THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT AND THE LAST RESORT REQUIREMENT

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At the 2005 World Summit, the international community accepted the responsibility to protect populations from war crimes, crimes against humanity, ethnic cleansing and genocide when the domestic state manifestly fails to do so. Countries even expressed their willingness to take collective action through the UN Security Council, in accordance with Chapter VII of the UN Charter, if peaceful means should be inadequate. It means that military intervention in order to counter international crimes, is only considered as a last resort. It is, however, difficult to gauge what this means exactly. The World Summit Outcome Document leaves unanswered when peaceful means should be deemed insufficient and more forceful action should be considered. When is it possible to say that only military intervention is left as a last resort? This is not only a legal but also an empirical question and this paper will argue that criminologists can, and should, play an important part in answering that question. Using an interdisciplinary approach that looks not only at the legal framework but also at the causes of international crimes and the consequences of different policy mechanisms, criminological research can provide useful insights in the crucial question how the international community can stop or diminish the perpetration of international crimes.

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THE EVERYDAY LEGITIMACY OF STATE VIOLENCE AND SOCIAL INJUSTICE: THE NEOLIBERAL RATIONALITY AND ITS MARKET-MIMICKING LANGUAGE ON HUMAN DIGNITY

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One of the most serious problems related to the current neoliberal hegemony is the reconstruction of economics, states and the rule of law alike. Deflected from any kind of democratic commitment, state sovereignty is repeatedly endangered by the neoliberal rationality and its economization code. This narrowing of state´s regulatory and democratic expectations relies more on soft power than on hard power (Brown, 2006; 2015) namely on specific languages, symbols and repertories. Neoliberal rationality and its market-mimicking languages have often been associated with violence exercised on the behalf of (or sponsered by) states. Such acts include the elimination of "dependency cultures" through fiscal reforms and changes in social policies that are oriented toward the protection of the most vulnerable; the intensification of social inequality; cyclical financial meltdowns; tremendous environmental impacts; the commodification of every human need; and the financing of everyday life (Chossudovsky, 2003; Brown, 2015; Howard and King, 2008; Klein, 2015). Our argument in this paper proposal is that neoliberal rationality has become increasingly powerful, ethereal, and hegemonic because it has displaced and instrumentalized state powers, while at the same time it has relocated and translated human dignity and social justice into a market-mimicking framework. As Clarke (2008) posits, neoliberalism´s most remarkable achievement lies within a double dynamic of translation: different repertories are decoded in the light of neoliberal rationality, reassembled for audiences and subjects, and then legitimatized when everyday languages translate the neoliberal paradigm, its goals, and contradictions. State oppression, violence and social injustices are then uncritically established and made vulgar, routine. Key to this appropriation are the ideological keystones and the languages used to justify social injustice and market-mimicking models of social organization (cf. Jost, Blout, Pfeffer and Hunyady, 2003). We seek to shed light on the micro-discourses that echo and reflect the neoliberal rationality and that justifies different social injustices allocated to states such as the continuously dismantlement of the welfare-state in different countries of the global north.

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A VICTIMOLOGICAL VERSTEHEN OF GENOCIDE SURVIVORSHIP? SOME EXISTENTIAL CONSIDERATIONS

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The world has been a regular stage for genocide; a method of total annihilation that still plagues societies today. Genocidal violence, as can be witnessed in the on-going Syrian civil war, inflicts grave harms and mass death upon populations, causing millions of victims to flee from their homes in order to survive. The current influx of immigrants in Europe is a spinoff of the festival of atrocities that has been unleashed upon the Syrian population. However these survivors of genocidal violence are not met with sympathy and compassion, but instead are often classified as unwelcome, risky others (Hudson, 2009). It is a destructive, cruel characteristic of today's fearful Western world (Bauman, 2006), leading survivors of genocide to experience repeated victimisation that could spawn an identity—a survivor self—without any sense of justice. To understand the existential experience of genocidal violence and the consequential (sense of) deprivation of justice post-genocide and in regards to future reconciliation and social justice for genocide survivors, it is vital for victimology to interpretively understand, or to verstehen (Weber, 1980), what genocide survivorship entails from the survivor's own (emic) perspective. This paper shall, therefore, provide existential/ontological considerations for a victimological verstehen of genocide survivorship by discussing existing key victimologies of genocide and exploring genocide as an inherently existential act of total annihilation to further advance victimological enquiry into genocide survivorship and life thereafter.

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‘PROTECTING’ PUBLIC SPACE FROM THE 'ANTI-SOCIAL': RECENT INNOVATIONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES

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In the 1990s and 2000s Britain became well known for the tough preventive mechanisms it introduced to tackle what Tony Blair’s New Labour government defined as anti-social behaviour (ASB). Underpinned by the threat of criminal sanction, new administrative orders and police powers targeted a broad, loosely defined collection of behaviours and activities thought to cause or to have the potential to cause harassment, alarm and distress to others. Extensive reform to this original system of ASB mitigation was made in the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. This abolished the infamous Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO) and a number of related mechanisms in England and Wales, replacing them with heavily revised or new orders and powers. This paper focuses on the new Public Space Protection Order (PSPO), which provides local government with considerable power to ban recurring activities and behaviours, deemed locally as problematic, from the public realm of entire towns and urban districts. In the short time since the PSPO became available, many local authorities have sought to deploy this new control mechanism. The exclusions proposed have drawn sharp criticism from commentators and pressure groups (for example, Harris 2016; Liberty 2015) due to their targeting of the socially marginalised and young people. This paper offers a preliminary overview of the scope, extent and objectives of early PSPOs, considers the criticisms levelled against them, and draws parallels between the PSPO and other public space control mechanisms, deployed in both the UK and elsewhere, which pose similar barriers to the presence of 'problem' populations in the public realm.

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SOME FEATURES OF THE LAW AND ORDER MODEL IN SPAIN

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This research is based on the hypothesis that law and order model is displacing the guarantee-based criminal system in Spain, as it also happens in other Western countries. After a thorough review of the international literature, one can observe that the traditional structure of the penal system does not seem to be capable of containing the new forms of crime. The new criminal model assumes that public opinion is alarmed and unwilling to understand rational approaches to crime, so it will be likely to accept measures aimed at calming the fear of crime, through extensive control policies and penal system tools used to manage uncivil behavior.

Objectives and methodology: A measuring instrument has been developed to confirm this hypothesis, consisting of ten features that characterize the law and order model. This instrument has been used to identify examples of its ten features in the rules and practices developed at each phase of the Spanish criminal justice system. The analysis has focused specifically on public discourse about delinquency, criminal policy decisions, legislative processes, police routines, judicial dynamics, and prison system practices.

Main results: The investigation has shown that there are many processes and practices indicating that the law and order model is consolidating itself in the Spanish penal system. Nevertheless this process has a different intensity at each phase, being stronger at the legislative stage and softer in the penitentiary enforcement phase. One of the main conclusions is, therefore, that the designed instrument is ideal for measuring the degree of penetration of the model throughout the system. Some of the most striking results of the reasearch will be presented at the conference.

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CHANGING INSTITUTIONS FOR A BETTER CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY MAKING

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As many other countries, Spain is also experiencing a punitive turn in Criminal Justice Policy in the last 15 years, which is taking social narratives about crime and disorder as well as actual punishment to a parallel dimension that is quite often away from reality. While some strategies try to fight back from values and ideology or empirical studies to prove what works as well as the real effects of certain policies, my approach uses very different tools to tackle the issue: First, I´ll defend the suitability of Evaluation knowledge, from a Public Policy Analysis perspective, for the improvement of Criminal Justice Policy. Such perspective conceives Evaluation as much more than just a research tool and provides, in my opinion, a holistic approach that needs to be better connected with Spanish Criminal Justice Policy making in order to have a greater impact on it. Second, to ease such connection, I´ll propose a set of adjustments in the structure and tasks of institutions involved in Criminal Justice Policy creation. It is my view that for Evaluation to be considered a relevant tool in Spanish Criminal Justice Policy there should be some institutional changes I will try to explain in detail.

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THE "WESTERN PUNITIVENESS" DILEMMA: CRIME PREVENTION AND URBAN CONTROL IN ITALIAN CITIES AFTER THE "CENTRALIZATION TURN" (2007-2014).

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In the last decades, many western democracies have experienced a turn toward a tough, punitive approach to crime and disorder, with an intensified harshness of criminal law and an increase in imprisonment rates. It is unclear, however, whether Italy has followed this trend or whether the Country represents "a distinctive challenge to the narrative on trends of 'western punitiveness'" (Gallo, 2015). For this reason, in our paper we analyse punitiveness in Italy in a period of time (2007-2014) when the central government tried to assert - with what we can define as a "centralization turn" - a stronger role in urban control and crime prevention strategies, through a variety of new laws and national programs. The main goal of the research, focussing on the "borders" of the criminal justice system - namely the local governance of crime and disorder - is to answer such questions as: Did the abovementioned centralization turn in Italy also implied a "punitiveness turn" in governing crime and disorder at the local level, implemented through, e.g., the spread of CCTV surveillance, the military patrol of street, and the eviction of Roma people camps? And if so, which is the casual relationship between the centralization and the punitiveness turn? Could the Italian context be considered, in terms of punishment at the local level, an unequivocal "punitiveness" case or an unequivocal "moderation" case? Or, instead, we assisted to the alternation of "repression" and "leniency" in a highly heterogeneous context (Corda)? Our thesis is then that, for the Italian case, the centralization turn at the national level may have produced different effects at the local level in terms of punitiveness. To explain the variance, we therefore formulate the following hypothesis: the centralization turn did actually cause in Italy also punitiveness turn in the local contexts that showed a high degree of institutionalization. Whereas, on the contrary, a low degree of institutionalization at a local level led to a lower level of punitiveness, even following the centralization at the national level. To empirically test this hypothesis we choose the positional method to interview selected actors engaged in the decision-making and implementation processes under analysis, in a small number of sample cities in different Italian regions.

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A MEASUREMENT OF CRIME CONTROL-BASED SOCIAL EXCLUSION.

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Comparative criminal justice policy has a strong inclination to confront national crime control systems in accordance to corresponding levels of punitiveness. Some author (Díez-Ripollés, 2011, 2013) has advocated for a more enriched and comprehensive comparative framework, which is founded in either the social inclusion or the social exclusion effects that different crime control systems entail on three specific groups: suspects, offenders and ex-offenders. To this end, it identifies nine topic pools (control of public spaces, legal safeguards, sentencing and sanctions systems, harshest penalties, prison rules, preventive intervention, legal and social status of offenders and ex-offenders, police and criminal records, youth criminal justice), each of them comprising a number of punitive rules or practices. Assuming this model, we are designing and validating a comparative instrument able to measure current criminal policy of Western industrialized countries in accordance to the social inclusion / social exclusion dimension. In order to achieve this goal we have chosen a methodology, which intends to establish an inter-judge agreement on the social exclusive character of a certain amount of punitive rules and practices previously included within those pools. In this presentation, we will explain how we designed the questionnaire sent to the experts, as well as the results of the first validation process. This took place with the cooperation of over 70 international experts from 18 different Western industrialized countries. The inter-judge agreement on the punitive rules and practices capable of producing significant social exclusive effects on the three studied groups was verified through inter-rater reliability (IRR) statistical tests, like the Intraclass Correlation Coefficient (ICC) and Aiken's V Coefficient. We will also describe the pending validation process. Once available, we intend to draw attention of the criminological community to this tool for comparing national crime control systems, and to promote its application.

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CLIMATE CHANGE, CLIMATE COUNTER MOVEMENT ORGANISATIONS AND TECHNIQUES OF NEUTRALISATION. AN AGENDA FOR CRIMINOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION.

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Anthropogenic climate change is one of the most pressing issues of our time (IPCC, 2014). Scientists report human behaviour is having detrimental effects on the environment (e.g. Rockstrom et al, 2009). Calls have been made to address the balance of human progress and the welfare of the environment. However, strategic actions from a powerful set of actors have infiltrated the discussion and action to mitigate these climate change. These actors are often referred to as the "The Climate Counter Movement." The climate counter movement comprises of fossil fuel lobbies, think tanks and research institutes, trade associations and media. They disseminate information so that the public and politicians can resist international and domestic efforts to mitigate anthropogenic climate change (McCright and Dunlap, 2015). I propose that this powerful group are worthy of criminological investigation. To do so, I first, provide preliminary findings from a research project asking the question "How can neutralisation theory (Sykes and Matza, 1957) contribute to our understanding of the climate counter movement?" Initial content analysis data reveals techniques of neutralisation are employed by counter movement organisations. Second, I make predictions about the impacts of political and economic structures on the use of certain neutralisation techniques by counter movement organisations. That is, I will answer the question, what political and economic structures supporting a (global) fossil fuel based capitalism, the primary contributor to anthropogenic climate change, effect the type of neutralisation techniques employed by different counter movement organisation? I then summaries these findings, recommending strategies to address and deter this "deviant" form of behaviour.

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THE GLOBAL WASTE ECONOMY AS FRAMEWORK FOR COMMITTING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES. THE NORTH-SOUTH SHIPMENT OF TOXIC WASTE AS INCIPIENT CRIMINOLOGICAL PHENOMENON.

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In the last decades of the 20th century and in the first decade of the 21st century, the Global Waste Economy has become the perfect framework for committing environmental crimes. We have witnessed an increasing transnational transfer of waste, that nowadays is the cheapest available alternative to the costly treatment and elimination of waste. This flow of export-import of toxic waste is produced largely in North-South direction, turning the receiving countries, generally of the Global South, into the dump of the planet. In this context, the Global North States, in an attempt to mask the waste shipment business, have criminalized behaviors related to waste treatment. It has done by the European Union -Directive 2008/99/EC, of the European Parliament and of the Council, of the 19 November 2008, on the protection of the environment through criminal law- and, subsequently, the Spanish State -article 326.2 of the Spanish Penal Code- and other EU Member States. Nevertheless, the established systems result ineffective in protecting the environment at the international level. This leads to an almost irreversible ecological damage in the receiving countries, the destruction of their natural ecosystems and the consequent impact on the health and quality of life of citizens. In this context, this paper discusses about the Global Waste Economy as framework for committing environmental crimes, focusing on episodes of pollution caused by shipment of toxic waste in North-South direction.

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LEGACY OF DEEP UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR WASTE: 'TREASURE BOX' OR 'PANDORA'S BOX' FOR THE PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS?

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Nuclear power plants provide about 11 % electricity around the world. The spent nuclear fuel is highly radioactive and there are no facilities which can permanently and safely store it. In November 2015, Finland's government firstly approved a construction of such a store, a deep underground repository, after more than 30 years of efforts. The main problem is where to put a repository. Most countries do not use deep underground stores, but store their spent nuclear fuel above ground in temporary storage facilities. The United States selected a site at Yucca Mountain in Nevada in 1987, but its government wanted to scrap the idea in 2010. In Japan, United Kingdom and Canada, governments have declared plans to build deep geological repositories, but have yet to begin the thorny process of picking sites. In Germany, salt formations at Gorleben were studied for decades, but the government called off the work in 2000. On the other hand, Swedish government is currently considering a license to build a facility in Forsmark. In France a nuclear-waste agency ANDRA hopes to apply for a license to build a facility in Bure in 2017. At present, although researches on the ways how to get rid of nuclear waste continue, most countries agree that permanent burial underground is the best solution. Is it true? From a perspective of green criminology the following question is considered: Is a deep underground legacy of nuclear waste 'treasure box' or 'Pandura's box' for the present and future generations?

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DOES EXTREME ENERGY EXTRACTION PROMOTE CRIME IN UK COMMUNTIES?

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In January 2014 UK Prime Minister Cameron noted, “we’re going all out for shale. It will mean more jobs and opportunities for people and economic security for our country” (Prime Minister’s Office 2014). By year end, however, the Economic Affairs Committee report to the House of Lords finds a “strong anti-shale movement” now exists and “the future of shale gas in the UK hangs in the balance” (EAC 2014). The report calls for research asking if “fears that have been raised of serious adverse consequences for the health and for the environment, locally and nationally, have substance?” While potential environmental and health problems are being studied, social impacts have generated less academic attention. Crime has been identified as one potential social consequence associated with shale gas extraction. In the United States, Price et al. (2014) discovered that gas extraction may be associated with higher levels of community crime. We quantitatively model whether gas extraction is likely to increase crime within communities in England and Wales using a longitudinal database of UK counties.

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NEUTRALIZATION TECHNIQUES OF THE GREEN CRIME OFFENDERS IN TAIWAN

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Techniques of neutralization is common among offenders. However, studies on crime-specific techniques of neutralization are limited. This paper aims to explore the techniques of neutralization of two types of environmental offenders in Taiwan: 1) Forestry Act violators; and 2) Waste Disposal Act violators. These offences represent what Allen Schnaiberg categorizes as two types of environment harm under expanded production in the capitalism society: timber extraction as ecosystem withdrawals and waste dumping as ecosystem addictions. This study aims to describe and analyze above mentioned offenders' perception and interpretation of their acts. Data for the analysis are from interviews with 63 offenders: 44 are illegal loggers and 19 are illegal waste dealers. Their interview data are supplemented by interviews with 3 prosecutors, 3 police officers, and 2 Environmental Protection Agency officials. I applies Gresham M. Sykes and David Matza' five techniques of neutralization to categorize each offender' discourses. I then compare offenders' utilization of techniques of neutralization according to their acts of violation, demographic characteristics, criminal career, offence seriousness, social attachment, and offending motivation. According to my findings, I suggest that criminal justice system should develop more tailored punishment and rehabilitation program to suit different environment offenders.

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A NEW APPROACH TO ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR: PLACING VICTIMS AT THE FOREFRONT OR A TROJAN HORSE FOR INDIRECT CRIMINALISATION?

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Anti-social behaviour emerged in the political agenda of England and Wales as a major social problem in the mid-1990s and has since then gained significant prominence as a major social problem which is often described as the precursor of criminality. The rise of anti-social behaviour coincided with a shift in governmental policies towards risk management and preventive-led interventions. The main objectives of this shift were to provide the means for an early intervention to criminality and the rebranding of the criminal justice system as a victim-oriented institution. As part of this victim-led approach, a new legal framework regulating anti-social behaviour has been introduced in 2014 which sought to bring major reforms in this area. This rebranding, however, has been criticised as a fallacy by some scholars who contend that the need to protect victims has been used as a Trojan horse for the adoption of a more punitive approach towards anti-social behaviour and low level criminality. This paper presents some of the findings from an empirical research which used face-to-face interviews with local practitioners and police officers who implement anti-social behaviour interventions in two different locations in England. Unlike some critics who have argued that anti-social behaviours measures are used primarily to punish perpetrators of anti-social behaviour without really focusing on the victims, this research suggests that interventions were in fact mostly victim-led. The primary objective of these interventions was to address what local communities perceive as anti-social behaviour taking into consideration both its true causes and the victims' needs. This is not to suggest that the possibility of indirect criminalisation through the implementation of those measures is eliminated altogether. Rather, is to argue that after a close examination of the relevant legal framework this paper concludes that these measures can, if used appropriately, achieve their stated objective for a more victim-oriented approach.

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OSTRACISM IN THE PRE-CRIME POLIS

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Over the last two decades the governance of safety and public nuisance has become a topic of major importance in most West-European countries. Cities and communities were offered new opportunities to tackle local safety and public nuisance 'in their own right', and design regulatory practices and tools to do so. Building upon Lucia Zedner's (2007) idea of the transformation from a post-crime society to a pre-crime society, we indeed observe that this governance of local safety is no longer (only) based on the transgression of a (criminal) law but (rather) on the reduction and management of risk and the 'governance of the unknowable'.Through an analysis of new regulatory tools i.e. the Belgian system of 'administrative sanctions' (sanctioning primarily anti-social behaviour), in the 13 larger cities in the Flemish community of Belgium, we will assess and possibly illustrate this transformation. More specifically, we will ask ourselves if we can observe a shift of regulating public order after disturbance has occurred ('post-crime') towards the risk-management of possible, future disturbances. Does this also include the enforcement of behavioural intentions or opinions i.e. the maintenance of a 'moral' public order ('pre-crime')? If so, which legal basis is provided? Does this result in criminalizing and banning - 'ostracism' - of unwanted and undesirable individuals and groups in public space? Furthermore, we will question whether or not localization and hybridization of safety and security policies, and the diversification in security functions, has consequently resulted in new and more regulatory tools and (formalised) social control. If so, what are possible intended and unintended consequences of these new regulatory tools in these 13 cities? These questions will be addressed and discussed in detail in this contribution.

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THE REGULATION, REPRESENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF NUISANCE IN A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

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This presentation is based on the author's PhD thesis, which provides comparative empirical data on the regulation, representation and enforcement of nuisance. With respect to the regulation of nuisance, the study investigated whether courts in some selected European countries have examined the legality of nuisance regulations through fundamental principles of criminal law and whether (when needed) they have provided correctives to safeguard individual's freedoms. The doctoral study has also addressed the representation of nuisance and its enforcement by comparatively examining the societal attitudes towards uncivil behaviour, and how nuisance is seen and tackled by the authorities, in different cities and cities' areas. Additionally, the conducted research has examined the representations of regulated nuisance in the Flemish press and, specifically, how the press has represented it overtime, through the voices of whom, and whether criminologists have played any role in shaping such representations. The presentation will focus on illustrating the results of this doctoral study, on highlighting their impact on academic research, and on sketching directions for future research in the field.

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"PRISON LIFE AND THE EFFECTS OF IMPRISONMENT" UNDERSTANDING THE QUALITY OF PRISON LIFE IN SPAIN - A CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE.

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In order to understand what makes a prison 'better' we attempted to measure Quality of Prison Life using the survey MQPL developed by the Institute of Criminology of Cambridge (The Prison Research Center). After surveying the first prison we became aware of some problems that arise when transferring and using a survey developed in one country to another. For example: what role do officers have in each country and what do prisoners expect from them? Or additionally, if prisoners expect some benefits or rights (home leaves) in one country how does this expectation influence their perception of quality of prison life? The presentation includes some reflections on the difficulties and challenges of developing comparative European prison studies.

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UNDERSTANDING THE QUALITY OF PRISON LIFE - A CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE

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Imprisonment is a fact. But is imprisonment - and thereby the life in prison - always the same fact? Hardly! From prison visits around the world some of us have experienced enormous differences in prisons. From the literature we also know that prison life within our own jurisdiction have changed over time. Even from prison to prison or from shift to shift (of guards) there may be changes. Another fact about prisons is that the main parts of us who study prisons and, like for instance now, aim at understanding what quality of prison life means, we have never experienced the ultimate dimension of being in prison that is to be there by force! From classical as well as new studies (Goffman, Clemmer, Kjaer Minke et al) we have learned that humans being institutionalized the way it is done in prisons undergo profound changes, which are not always (fully) reestablished later on. There are at least three good reasons why the society should not ignore this experience: a) it is in the interest of the society as well as the individual that a person is able to return to the society and live committing crime, b) there is a moral and ethical duty for the state not to inflict harm (apart from the legally imposed punishment proportionate to the crime) on a citizen while being deprived of the liberty and c) international and regional guidelines as well as (in many cases) national law prohibits the infliction of restrictions other than those stipulated in the law or resulting from the sanction itself. Experiences of my own research will be presented and supplemented with analyses of a relatively new concept of “user-surveys” carried out by the Danish Prison and Probation Service. Selected focal points such as the principle of self-management in the prison system, contact with the outside world and normalization will be discussed in the perspective of the three “good reasons” for the society to be concerned about prison life which are mentioned above.

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RELATIONSHIPS IN PRISON IN A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE - SHORT QUESTION, LONG ANSWER

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A few years ago, the University of Greifswald did a large internationally comparative empirical project on Long-term Imprisonment and Human Rights in eleven European countries. This study consisted inter alia of a survey of 1,049 male prisoners with a prison sentence of at least five years from 36 prisons. Cross-cultural problems of prison research were present from the onset. While it was relatively simple to find a common legal framework for material human rights problems on which to base the research instrument, it was more of a challenge to ask the “right” questions about the social texture of imprisonment. Although we used a lot of closed questions about relationships inside and outside the prison and conflict management, we also gave participants the opportunity to say more by way of open questions. One set of these questions asked what bothered the participants the most about other inmates and about the prison officers and what they liked the most about them. The answers were translated into German or English by the project partner in the respective country. A preliminary perusal indicates that there are “typical” answers for the national sub-samples. The presentation will analyse the answers in depth and discuss the findings with a view to both social relationships in prison and cross-cultural problems of prison research.

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ACTUALIZING THE DARK FIGURE: UNFOLDING THE FEATURES OF VICTIMS WHO DON'T REPORT CRIME

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In the criminological literature, the 'dark figure' of unreported crime has consistently been more than fifty percent of the total number of victims. The scientific community knows little about the characteristics of victims who decide not to take advantage of the formal structure of crime control to access justice. This study unveils the true character of the people behind the dark figure. Qualitative method was adopted to collect data which explain the non-reporting behaviour of victims. It highlights the significance of the role played by culture in making reporting difficult for victims and also examines the fear of retaliation by offenders in the event of lack of protection for reporters. It concludes by insisting that the absence of sustainable protection for victims who report will justify the non-reporting stance of respondents who are indifferent to reporting crimes to the criminal justice system.

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A STUDY ON THE COMPASSION FATIGUE AND COMPASSION SATISFACTION SYMPTOMS AMONG THE CRIME-VICTIM SUPPORT POLICE OFFICERS

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Recently the Korean National Police Agency (KNPA) established a new organization which was specialized on the crime victim support. Crime-victim support officers(CVO) try to provide one-stop services for crime victims and their families. CVOs provide a quick counselling, introduce community resources for victims, and help applying for financial aid etc. Recent research on the compassion fatigue reported that persons who work with patients or victims from traumatic events have a tendency of experiencing compassion fatigue. Most of previous research on the compassion fatigue has been done in the nursing or special education field. Current research explores whether CVOs also experience the compassion fatigue and investigate its relations with other work environment related factors.

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WHAT'S IN A WORD? VICTIMS ON 'VICTIM'

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Identifying as a victim of crime is a complex process involving both social and personal motivations. This paper utilises data gathered from victims of crime to explore the significance of being labelled as a victim to those it affects most, namely victims themselves. It does this firstly by examining participants' thoughts and reactions to the word 'victim,' where findings indicate a distinct disconnect between how an incident of crime is labelled and how a victim identifies themselves, indicating an acknowledgement of the incident as wrong and illegal, but denial of victimhood. Secondly, key themes considered by participants to be characteristic of victimhood are identified. These include weakness as a core characteristic of victims, the fluidity of the state of victimhood, and the importance of effective coping versus suffering. The implications for crime reporting, the criminal justice system and victim support services are discussed.

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MECHANISM OF BYSTANDER-BLAMING: DEFENSIVE ATTRIBUTION, COUNTERFACTUAL THINKING AND GENDER

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Contemporary victimology recognizes that an understanding of the mechanism of blaming requires a comprehensive approach that includes the victim, the offender, and the bystander. However, most of the existing research on blaming focuses on the victim and the offender, ignoring the issue of bystander-blaming. This study highlights the bystander and investigates bystander-blaming by exploring some theoretical explanations, including counterfactual thinking, defensive attribution, and gender differences. The study included 363 young male and female participants, who read vignettes describing the behavior of the victim and the bystander in a rape scenario and answered questions regarding bystander-blaming. The results show that both counterfactual thinking and defensive attribution play a role in bystander-blaming. This paper addresses the theoretical and practical implications of these findings.

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FAMILY AND FRIENDS - AN IMPORTANT RESOURCE TO RECEIVE PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT AFTER VICTIMIZATION AS A YOUTH

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Several studies show that young crime victims might need psychosocial support to cope with their experiences. However, few youth victims actually seek help; either because they do not need it, or because the benefits of support to not way up costs of acknowledging victimization. This study therefore aim to investigate (1) From whom have youth victimized to different types and amounts of types of crimes and/or abuse sought and received professional and/or network support?(2) To what extent do youth victimized to different amounts of types of crimes and/or abuse judge the professional support as having met their expectations? And, (3) to what extent do victims that have received professional or network support after different amounts of types of victimization report emotional problems? In total, 2,500 20-24 year-olds were asked about their experiences of lifetime victimization and connected help-seeking, where the present study focus on the 2,160 participants who had been exposed to property crime, physical, verbal and/or sexual abuse. The results show that most youth victims had received support from family and friends, even though some also sought help from public institutions or non-profit organizations. These results appears for both specific types of crimes and for multiple victimization for different types of crimes. Further, most of the victims feel that the support was right for them and that it had made a positive difference; however, those who had been victimized of three or four types of offences were more negative. When it comes to mental health in adulthood, overall, most of the victims who had received either professional or network support, have few symptoms of problems; although, those with multiple victimization, have more symptoms. The results from the study is of importance for both support providers and the research community, to understand where young victims seek and receive support post-victimization in relation to well-being in early adulthood, which can lead to support services being better matched with the needs of the victim.

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A STUDY ON MEDIATION SYSTEM OF FAMILY EVENTS: THE DEVELOPMENT AND REFORM IN TAIWAN

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In order to dispose domestic disputes properly, there are special and unique family justice system in many countries all over the world. Most countries hope that they could solve domestic disputes satisfactorily with the principles of respecting personal dignity and gender equality. Among these systems, the mediation system of family events is one of the most important systems in family justice system. Because the divorce cases involved with violence account for the highest proportion of family cases, the family cases involved with violence are discussed in this paper. Although the article 573 of Taiwan's Code of Civil Procedure was amended as "It must be mediated by the court before the trial of divorce cases start" very early in 1934, the mediation of divorce cases and cases involved domestic violence is still banned in justice practice. However, some judges started introducing the resources of psychology and social work to dispose divorce cases. Meanwhile, the Judicial Yuan in Taiwan noticed the importance of disposing family cases with mediation. The Judicial Yuan chose six district courts to experiment on mediation of family cases, and then put the family cases mediation into practice completely in March, 2008. The "Family Event Act" which legislate a specific chapter of family cases mediation took effect in June, 2012. From then on, the status of family cases mediation system has been established firmly. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Justice chose eight district prosecution offices to participate in restorative justice pilot program. It was the first time that Taiwan took domestic violence into mediation officially and the pilot program was also popularized to all district prosecution offices around Taiwan from 2012. This article will discuss the development and reform of family cases mediation in Taiwan.

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HOW RESTORATIVE JUSTICE PRACTICES IN PRISON PROMOTE DESISTANCE FROM CRIME.

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Interest in desistance from crime has developed in the last twenty years from a number of strands such as in resettlement from prison and corrections, developmental and life-course criminology, as well as, more recently, the ways in which community sanctions may aid desistance. Restorative Justice derives from a different set of theoretical imperatives and its practices and values have been adopted to deal with a wide range of disputes across the civil and criminal spectrum. The implementation of restorative justice (RJ) practices in Europe and the UK now has an increasing focus on the moral and social rehabilitation of the offender. The capacity of RJ interventions to reduce the likelihood of offenders' reoffending opens new perspectives for these practices in prisons. Within this process of desisting from crime, motivational and cognitive elements are critical and they have clear links with the processes involved in RJ practices. Additionally these RJ practices have the potential to foster social and human capital. Drawing upon research results from observations and interviews in a Belgian and English prison, this paper focuses on the way in which these RJ practices in prison promote desistance from crime.

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THE LEGAL AND POLICY 'DOMESTICATION' OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN ENGLAND AND WALES: A HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL ANALYSIS

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Over the past 30 years, restorative justice (RJ) has slowly emerged as one of the most promising novelties within western contemporary penality, a relentlessly growing field of research able to inspire concrete actions within, outside or 'against' many and diverse criminal justice systems. The Directive 2012/29/EU (i.e. Victims' Directive) is just the last and most evident effort in this direction, with its emphasis on RJ as a victim service, to be mandatorily transposed in EU State members' legislation. This paper analyses the contradictions and dangers of the legal and policy 'domestication' of RJ in England and Wales. In this context, the recent regulations seem to deprive RJ of any critical tension against the penal system, shaping the institutionalization of RJ as a pragmatic micro-reform of the penal landscape according to a neoliberal rationality. The paper then goes on arguing for the mobilization of the potential of RJ as a transformative approach to conflict and harms and a de-centralized alternative to state-based penal responses and to the 'conventional' criminal justice language as such. In this perspective, it is necessary to draw upon the 'real utopias' envisioned by abolitionists, anarchists and social harms philosophies as a possible cure against the foreseeable absorption of RJ within the wider net of neoliberal social control.

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VICTIM-OFFENDER RECONCILIATION IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES IN LITHUANIA

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During past several years Lithuanian Government has taken more active steps in combating domestic violence. New regulations against domestic violence were adopted. Several important changes in this field were introduced by adopting on 26th May 2011 the new Law on Protection against Domestic Violence and making some renewals in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania. The Law provides two measures which are assigned in order to protect the victim of domestic violence if the fact of domestic violence was determined: 1) the obligation for the perpetrator of violence to temporarily move out of the place of residence, if he resides together with the victim of violence; 2) the obligation for the perpetrator of violence not to approach the victim of violence, not to communicate and not to seek contact therewith. Article 38 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania provides release from criminal liability due to the victim-offender reconciliation. This is not mediation in the true meaning of the word. The increase in reconciliation cases from the year 2012 is partly related to the adoption of the Law on Protection against Domestic Violence. According to the Law, if the notice of the fact of domestic violence has been received by police, the pre-trial investigation must be undertaken even without a formal complaint of the victim. After the Law came into force, the number of pre-trial investigations on domestic violence increased extremely. So did the number of the cases which have been terminated and the offenders have been released from criminal liability due to the victim-offender reconciliation upon Article 38 of the Criminal Code. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) urges Lithuania to end the use of reconciliatory mediation for victims of domestic violence and refrain from adopting reconciliatory mediation in the criminal process, as such procedures may increase the vulnerability of women victims of violence. Domestic violence problem could not be solved only by criminal law. A complex of integrated and coordinated legislative, educational, social and psychological measures could create the right atmosphere for conflict resolution.

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FROM 'RESTORATIVE JUSTICE' BACK TO 'HEILENDE GERECHTIGKEIT': IMPLICATIONS FROM A HISTORICAL DEBATE

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Recent publications about restorative justice in the German language have tried to come up with descriptions of the core of restorative justice, for lack of any specific translation. This is all the more striking as the term 'restorative justice' was originally translated into English from the German 'heilende Gerechtigkeit' that was used after the Second World War within a theological theory on law and justice. In this paper, we go back to the original wording and argue that this retrospection offers very valuable opportunities for a richer understanding of restorative justice, as well as a new and more adequate terminology. We illustrate this position with findings from restorative justice practices in the context of peace-making circles in Western Europe, as well as reconciliation practices in the post-war reality of the Balkans. This exercise also leads us to reflections on some striking features of modern-day academic work in a globalizing world.

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LEGAL CULTURES IN EUROPE: BRAKES, MOTORS AND THE RISE OF EU CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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Legal cultures in Europe: brakes, motors and the rise of EU criminal justice. The Lisbon Treaty seeks to promote better judicial and police cooperation and wider mutual recognition of decisions within the EU by providing a legislative basis for harmonization of criminal procedure. Yet while the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union provides a legal basis for the 'approximation of criminal laws', it also specifies that this must be done with 'respect for' (Art 67) or 'taking account of' (Art 82) differences in legal systems and traditions of Member States. These aspirations have on the surface a certain obvious paradoxical quality that suggest the need to examine tensions between harmonisation and diversity. These tensions might be framed in terms of 'can, should and how' questions. First, *can* criminal justice cultures in Europe really be harmonised? To what extent is the diversity of legal cultures and procedural traditions in Europe likely to act as a constraint which threatens any such process? Secondly, there are '*should*' questions about the normativity of legal diversity: how far does a valuing of legal cultures and procedural traditions suggest that we should defend diversity and deny the desirability of any 'coming together' in Europe? Lastly, if some kind of harmonisation is both possible and desirable, *how* might different legal cultures come together and what difficulties can one envisage in such a process? Answering these questions depends on an ability to understand the nature of differences and similarities in criminal justice practices across Europe. This suggests that those interested in the development of EU criminal justice might usefully engage with the way the concepts of legal culture and procedural tradition have been developed in the literature of comparative criminal process. This may help to better understand the pressures towards particular ways of thinking about and 'doing' criminal justice that exist in particular Member States and the obstacles in the way of new harmonized ways of thinking and acting. Certainly, without such an understanding of comparative legal cultures, it will be difficult to predict the consequences of issuing particular 'harmonizing' Directives and the real effect of their transposition across the EU.

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CONVERGENCE OF CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE IN THE EU

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Although several mechanisms promote convergence of criminal law and procedure within the European Union, convergence cannot simply be imposed top-down, and is particularly problematic in matters of substantive criminal law. Drawing on two examples from the Netherlands - one procedural, the other substantive - this contribution examines how the process of convergence unfolds, but also what its limits might be. Procedural enforcement mechanisms, however deficient in some respects, can combine to produce considerable external pressure on Member States to conform to a common European norm. Moreover, even if fair trial is a matter of definition, its (moral) desirability is not in question in Europe - to that extent Member States share a European legal culture, even if the ECtHR allows a margin of appreciation that accommodates difference, allows for minimal interpretation of procedural norms and leaves room for the idiosyncrasies of specific legal cultures. The factors that promote or limit convergence of substantive criminal law are less easily identified and are bound up with issues of legal culture that determine attitudes to the use of criminal law as a means of social control and the corresponding organisation and distribution of powers in criminal justice systems. While it is perfectly possible to “harmonise” substantive law on paper, this does not necessarily result in *de facto* convergence, which requires compatible moral attitudes that are reflected in criminal policy. Substantive law is seldom the subject of comparative research, probably because it is so difficult to identify and understand the moral differences and ingrained attitudes to criminal law (enforcement) that produce and are produced by different social constructions of crime and justice in different societies. A greater focus in this field would help us better understand the potential scope of European Union efforts at harmonisation.

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CRIMES, REMEDIES AND VIDEOTAPE: SOME CRIMINOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS ON "RESISTANCE" BY NATIONAL COURTS

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In my chapter in the *EU Criminal Justice and the Challenges of Diversity* volume I use the ruling of the Court of Appeal of England and Wales in the case of *Interfact* (2011) as the basis for a discussion of resistance by a senior domestic court to the "intrusion" of European laws (EU and ECHR) into matters of criminal procedure. The chapter draws an analytical distinction between "rhetorical resistance" and "substantive resistance". The former, of which the ruling contains a series of illustrations, consists of open articulations of opposition to the proposition that European laws should be applied and is inherently visible. The latter consists of the actual evasion or decline of the responsibility to apply such laws and is thus unlikely to be similarly explicit. Therefore, its detection poses a methodological difficulty. In order to overcome it the chapter adopts the (contestable) hypothesis that, the weaker the legal reasoning to support the court's conclusions, the stronger the circumstantial evidence from which it might be inferred that the court was engaging in substantive resistance (and vice versa). It then not only demonstrates that the reasoning was inadequate and unconvincing, but argues that it would have been possible to achieve the same substantive result by alternative, doctrinally robust means that are consistent with European laws. This fortifies the case for regarding *Interfact* as an example of substantive resistance. Parochial in itself, the chapter concludes by highlighting its significance in terms of the fundamental issues that are being raised by the emergence of a European criminal justice order. The aim of this paper is to develop those reflections further, focusing in particular upon the potential for criminological theory to offer insights into the phenomenon of "resistance", and placing the findings in the context of the EU's treaty framework and the ambition to develop the Union as an "area of freedom, security and justice".

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DOMESTICATING THE EUROPEAN ARREST WARRANT - EUROPEAN CRIMINAL LAW BETWEEN FRAGMENTATION AND ACCULTURATION

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Aiming at “abolishing extradition between Member States and replacing it by a system of surrender between judicial authorities”, the framework decision on the European arrest warrant was conceived as “the first concrete measure in the field of criminal law implementing the principal of mutual recognition”. The major breakthrough of the scheme is the complete judicialization of the surrender process from the issuing of the warrant to its execution. Eventually all Member States transposed the framework decision in their domestic legislation and the European arrest warrant gradually replaced extradition throughout the European Union. In a 2011 report the EU Commission could boast about the operational success of this new “efficient mechanism to ensure that open borders are not exploited by those seeking to evade justice” by calling upon a series of indicators showing a remarkable decrease in the average time of surrender compared to traditional extradition procedure. Yet domestic legislation incorporating the European arrest warrant within Member States national settings diverge to a certain extent. The paper seeks to examine the following problems through a comparison between the implementation process of the European Arrest Warrant framework decision in France, Germany, Italy, Poland and the United-Kingdom:

- What does the way Member States’ legal systems resisted the incorporation of the EAW framework decision tell us about legal diversity in the EU? To what extent does it reflect cultural diversity? Does it successfully protect idiosyncratic features of Member States legal features?
- How does the Member States’ resistance, especially through supreme courts’ rulings, influence the process of legal harmonization within the Union? To what extent does it restrict the process of unification and contribute to a fragmentation of EU law?

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THE NORTHERN IRELAND POLICING BOARD: WHERE THE LEGAL AND SOCIAL LIVES OF HUMAN RIGHTS MEET IN PURSUIT OF POLICE OVERSIGHT

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The Northern Ireland Policing Board (NIPB) is an arena where the demands of human rights law meet the contested understandings and relevance of human rights in political discourse. The NIPB was central to the reform of policing in the Province which began in 2000 and brought much needed accountability and political support for policing, which had been sorely lacking throughout the thirty-year conflict. The NIPB is compromised of members of the five main political parties, as well as independently appointed members, entrusted with overseeing keys aspects of the Police Service of Northern Ireland's work. Particularly significant though, is the NIPB's statutory duty to monitor police performance on the basis of the Human Rights Act 1998 - a first for police oversight in the UK. To this end, the Board employed leading human rights lawyers to devise a pioneering oversight framework for policing and invested considerable resources in implementing it. Over a decade on, the official narrative cultivated and maintained by the NIPB at a corporate level suggests its ongoing determination and unity in ensuring the PSNI is held to account on the basis of human rights law. Outside the formalism of the law though, the discourse of human rights has become a dominant mode of expression, voice of challenge and call for change in Northern Irish politics and civic society. A striking outworking of deep ethno-political divisions in contemporary Northern Ireland is how the logic of universality, which defines modern human rights law, has been ruptured. Perceptions and conceptions of human rights in this prominent local discourse are distinctly aligned to forms of Nationalism and Unionism; in a country that has achieved peace in the absence of either reconciliation or a shared understanding of the violent past, human rights have become politics, or even war, by other means (Curtis, 2014). This paper presents findings from the first study of its kind to interview political and independent members of the NIPB about their experiences, and perceptions of their oversight function and the role that human rights play in this. It is argued that notwithstanding the Board's clear statutory obligation to oversee policing on the objective basis of the HRA 1998, human rights remain a normative and linguistic vessel harbouring much deeper sentiments, concerns and visions, at the heart of which are competing national identities and understandings of the conflict. The paper concludes by reflecting on what this means for the role of human rights in police oversight.

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EXPLORING POLICE INTEGRITY ACROSS CENTRALIZED AND DECENTRALIZED POLICE AGENCIES: A CASE OF SOUTH AFRICA

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Following the theory of police integrity, this paper uses a survey of the three South African police agency types to empirically explore the contours of police integrity within these agencies. During the period 2010 to 2012, a police integrity survey was used to measure the contours of police integrity among 871 police officers across South Africa covering all of the three police agency types. The questionnaire contains descriptions of 11 scenarios, including different forms of police misconduct, followed by seven questions measuring officer views of scenario seriousness, the appropriate and expected discipline, and willingness to report misconduct. The results show that the respondents from the three agency types were about equally likely to recognize behaviors as rule-violating and, in most scenarios, evaluated these scenarios to be of same level of seriousness. The contours of the code of silence were very similar as well. We found the largest and most systematic differences in their perceptions of disciplinary environment, with the traffic respondents expecting harsher disciplinary environments than either the SAPS or metro respondents.

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YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCEPTIONS OF TRUST IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE POLICING

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This study focuses on young people's perceptions of and experiences with private security guards and the police. There has been a notable change in crime control - the rapid rise of private security - taking place in many Western countries. Accordingly, many underage young people today have encountered policing agents. This study uses approaches of procedural justice and narrative criminology to study these encounters. Vastly growing procedural justice research suggest that perceptions of unfair treatment decrease trust in crime control system and increase conflicts between citizens' and control agents. Prior research has not, however, focused enough on private security or on young people's experiences. Furthermore, this study adds to prior research by using a qualitative approach to explore how young people perceive fair treatment, trust and confidence in public and private policing. The findings are based on focus group interviews with 31 underage young people in Finland and on self-report delinquency survey. The primary aim is to analyse how young people formulate perceptions of trust in policing in relation to 1) their experiences of the police and security guard interventions, as well as 2) broader confidence in these policing institutions. The findings suggest that a key factor creating trust is how policing agents treat young people. The presentation outlines how young people define fair and unfair treatment. Additionally, the presentation discusses differences in young people's perceptions of trust between public and private policing agents.

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PRIARCH: THE MAN IN THE MIRROR. BECOMING A YOUNG BOY IN A NORWEGIAN CHILD PRISON.

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«In the cell my mind start spinning. I don't know what to think or what to look on. Every day I look at myself in the mirror and ask; should I live or should I die? Should I do It now or wait?» (a young boy in the child prison). This paper introduces the first child prison in Norway; a prison for children between 15 and 18-year-old. The prison space is an intentioned space, created within esthetic, security, control- and care discourses. The space is a manifestation of how the Norwegian Correctional Service give meaning to the concept "in the best interest of the child". In this high security space young imprisoned bodies relate to adult staff bodies and to other young bodies, but also to the materiality around; such as their cell, the locked doors, monitors, kitchen equipment, the green space outside surrounded by fences etc. What affects does this particular prison space have on the bodies of young boys? The material is conducted though etnographic fieldwork consisting of conversations and participant observation. Inspired by the deleuzian concepts *affects* the paper analyse how and what this particular prison space breathe into young boys processes of becoming.

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HUMANITY - A COVER FOR PUNISHMENT AND PAIN

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Based on inmates narratives, the paper seeking to focus on the connecting line between punishment, pain and prison architecture in a post humanistic perspective. Post humanism recognizes the significance of materiality and moves thinking in direction of the decentralized subjects interaction with non human materiality (Deleuze & Guttaris 2004), as buildings, legislation, prison disciplinary regimes and penal ideologies. In today's execution of sentence the consideration of humanism is high. It builds on the ideals that puts people at the center and highlights the individual's human dignity, independence, inviolability and inherent worthiness (St.meld. nr. 37. 2007-2008). Human prisons sentences and the idea of reintegration is a consequence of changes in penal ideologies, which again characterizes the design of prison architecture in time and space. The attempt to humanize the punishment, through raising material standard and make prisons more luxurious, can for some inmates perceived as an exaggeration of punishment, because it reminds them of the ordinary life outside as they are sheltered from through isolation, loss of time and deprivation of liberty. This aim of this paper is not to understand and interpret the meaning of the punishment, but to study what kind of action powers that put into play in the affective meeting between human- and non-human materiality and the becoming of punishment in the space among them (Deleuze & Guttaris 2004).

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THE EFFECT OF THE PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT IN PRISONS ON INMATE VIOLENCE - BEYOND CROWDING

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Prison crowding has been debated to be a significant factor affecting violent tendencies of inmates. Crowding was defined either by the cell space each inmate was granted (Tartaro, 2002), by the number of inmates per unit (Ruback & Carr, 1984), or by the rate over facility capacity (Wooldredge, 2001). In a previous study, Ben Zvi & Carmel (2012) demonstrated that a new definition that involves the physical allocated area each inmate is allowed to use including public spaces best predicted violence rates in Israeli prisons. Crowding is only one social aspect of prison life that affects aggressive tendencies of inmates. Prisons house many violent individuals. The overall effect of concentrating violent inmates together is unclear: while it is probable that housing violent inmates in the same unit will increase the violence rate in that particular unit, the decrease of rate of violence in other units absent of violent criminals as well as a focused attention of prison guards to the "troublesome" unit might decrease the overall rate of violence. Inmate turnover caused by transfers to other units and releases is another destabilizing factor in the prison social life that promotes uncertainty and continuous power struggle on one hand, and decreases the value of using violence as a tool for promoting one's social status on the other hand. In this study, the combined effect of these factors as well as the inter-play between them will be demonstrated on recorded violence collected in Israeli prisons.

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CRIMINOLOGY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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Reflections on Human Rights - understood as moral standards - in a criminological context have become an increasingly familiar phenomenon in certain areas of research, namely on prisons but also in the context of state crime. This paper aims to explore further the role of Human Rights thinking in criminology with a special focus on offender supervision in the community. Some human rights issues such as inhumane treatment and punishment are more visible with regard to prison issues. Others, such as the right to fair treatment in the criminal procedure, resonate more generally with much discussed criminological theory-building, namely procedural justice theory. In that context, several problems will be discussed: the risk of proceduralisation as opposed to the guarantee of substantive moral standards; the overrepresentation of negative as opposed to positive entitlements (namely social rights); and the instrumentalisation of human rights for criminal policy purposes.

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"EXPLORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE BY HELLENIC POLICE: FINDINGS FROM QUALITATIVE RESEARCH."

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There is a growing tendency of the scientific interest and research in exploring if and how police uses restorative justice and mediation. Research findings and suggestions prove that restorative justice can be incorporated into internal and external procedural justice and can be quite beneficial both for victims and the community. Our paper aims to fill the existent gap in Greek research and investigate if police uses formal or informal restorative justice in different types of victimization. In other words, to explore if and how restorative justice is used by the Hellenic police and under what circumstances, standards and criteria. Findings come from a pilot qualitative study, based on interviews and focus groups with police officers. Although the research is still in progress, results so far indicate that there is a promising future for adopting alternative additional ways of handling victims (and perpetrators) and empower police force with restorative justice philosophy and practices.

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"FIRST INSTANCE POLICE INTERVENTION IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES: ANY POTENTIAL FOR RESTORATIVE JUSTICE?"

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The last few years there is a growing interest about how restorative justice practices can be implemented by police officers in order to avoid secondary victimization, especially in cases of vulnerable victims.More specifically, there is a debate over whether the use of Restorative Justice will help or cause further damage to the victim, if it is in line with the offender's rights and to what extent the police could help. Since the victims of domestic violence are increasingly officially reporting their victimization, by turning to the competent authorities, the police, as an essential institution of the Criminal Justice System, comes first into contact with the victims and the perpetrators and has a key role. Our presentation questions the police handling when implementinginformalmediation practices between the perpetrator and the victim, and in particular explores the standards and criteria of using restorative justice practices in cases of vulnerable victims, as the victims of domestic violence are. The opinions presented in this paper derivedfrom a qualitative pilot study conducted in Athens Headquarters after interviewing police officers the first semester of 2016 with the use of focus groups and individual interviews. Although, the research is still in progress the odds are in favor of adopting restorative justice practices by police officers and stakeholders in police departments in order to avoid further harm towards vulnerable victims, such as domestic violence victims.

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"BUILDING TRUST BETWEEN COMMUNITY AND POLICE THROUGH RESTORATIVE JUSTICE: WHAT POLICE OFFICERS AND CITIZENS SUGGEST"

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Restorative justice practitioners and theorists argue that restorative practices heal the broken relationships in community and reconstruct them in a productive way. Regarding to this, research so far addresses the ways of using restorative justice practices by the police. An interesting aspect of this issue is to examine the potential of using restorative justice in improving the relationship between police and community. Until now in Greece, there is no research done in this potential. This presentation takes a step forward and explains how trust can be established between community and police through restorative justice. The paper is based on a pilot qualitative research with individual interviews and a mixed focus group with police officers and citizens. Furthermore, the opinions and suggestions of Greek citizens and police officers on how efficient restorative justice could be in actually restoring the relationship between them are thoroughly presented. The research is still in progress and will be finished at the end of June 2016. However, the results so far show the potential of restorative justice as a key factor for strengthening and restoring relations between police and citizens, and also for building trust and creating better conditions for cooperation.

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RATIONAL CHOICE PERSPECTIVES ON VICTIM'S REACTIONS TO FOOD RELATED OFFENCES

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Although food related offences are an important topic which is omnipresent, to date it is apart from a few exceptions of little criminological interest. If there is theoretically based empirical research it usually focuses on the offenders or conditions of production. The aim of the presentation is to show the possible consequences of food fraud to the consumer who are victims of such behavior. In criminology Rational Choice theory is usually used to explain the behavior of offenders, regarding norms, opportunities and deterrence. In contrast victim's reactions are rarely explained on the grounds of this theory. By applying Rational Choice assumptions victims' behavior can be embedded in a general theory by taking into account findings related to risk aversion. The consumers' reactions or non-reaction are analyzed on the basis of a German online survey consisting of 1.666 respondents. The consumers' perceptions of food related risk as well as the subjective expected probability of fraud is taken into account in order to build a decision model showing victims' reactions.

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FOOD FRAUD IN THE MEAT SUPPLY CHAIN: CORPORATE OR ORGANIZED CRIME?

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Various European countries have recently been struck with cases of food fraud in the meat supply chain. Europol and Interpol are suggesting that organized crime is moving into the business of food fraud. Yet, so far only company managers are criminally prosecuted in the so-called 'Horsemeat scandal'. The global food industry suggests to 'think like a criminal' to prevent food fraud. Yet in criminology, food fraud is understudied. This paper offers an offender-based criminological analysis of recent cases of fraud in the meat supply chain. The question whether these should be seen as cases of corporate crime or organized crime is relevant for the explanation and prevention of food fraud in the meat supply chain. From these two viewpoints, offender profiles and motivations and opportunities for food fraud will be analy"sed. From this analysis, options for prevention and intervention can be deducted.

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CRIMES AND HARMS IN THE BELGIAN AND DUTCH MEAT SUPPLY CHAINS

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The European meat industry has over the last thirty years experienced a series of crises resulting in a breakdown of consumer confidence in the industry and the controlling authorities. It is enough to recall the BSE crisis in the UK in the early 1990s, the contamination of animal feed in Belgium (dioxin in 1999) and the Netherlands (in 2002) and the repeated fraudulent practices such as the 2013 horse-meat scandal. Laws and regulation designed to prevent or minimize harm were established or further refined after most of these crises. On the basis of desk research and exploratory interviews, the paper is intended to sketch the Dutch and Belgian meat supply chain(s) and to map the crimes and the (resulting) harms that occur in these chains as well as the bearers of these harms. The paper is a part of a research project that is intended to assess the harms of criminalized and non-criminalized activities or events in the Belgian and Dutch meat supply chain and the way laws and regulation are designed and implemented in these countries to avoid such harm.

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THE DYNAMICS OF FOOD FRAUD: THE INTERACTIONS BETWEEN CRIMINAL OPPORTUNITY AND MARKET (DYS)FUNCTIONALITY IN LEGITIMATE BUSINESS

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This paper conceptualises the debate around 'food fraud' by shifting analytical focus away from popular/policy conceptions foregrounding the centrality of *organised crime* towards understanding the factors that shape the *organisation* of food frauds. We argue that food fraud, rather than being an 'exogenous' phenomenon perpetrated by externally organised (transnational) 'criminal gangs', is better understood as an 'endogenous' phenomenon within the food system where legitimate occupational actors and organisations actors are in some way necessarily involved. Criminal opportunities arise under conducive/facilitative conditions as part of legitimate actors' routine behaviours. To demonstrate these dynamics we analyse a case study in soft drinks, foregrounding the necessary role of legitimate, occupational actors within/between legitimate organisational settings and markets, and demonstrate how criminal behaviours can be concealed and disguised within 'ready-made' market and business structures.

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EUROPEAN CRIMINOLOGY 1975-2015: MAPPING THE KNOWLEDGE STRUCTURE THROUGH CO-WORD ANALYSIS

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Criminology in Europe, it is long been understood to be more like a patchwork quilt than a coherent whole. However, the knowledge structure of contemporary European criminological thought is unclear. The literature describes several techniques that gauge the status of European criminology, but all of these methods are narrow in scope, and thus providing a limited understanding of the evolution and structure of the criminological intellectual field. This paper uses co-word analysis, cluster analysis, strategic diagrams and network analysis to analyze European criminological research literature and to show its knowledge structure and development over time. Published research articles in the field of criminology were retrieved from the Web of Science and Scopus (1975-2015) databases. Research articles matching set inclusion and exclusion criteria were considered for bibliometric analysis. Subsequently, strategic diagrams were used to map the strength of association between keywords in the data and to visualize the cohesion and maturity of research themes. We identified shifting trends in the knowledge structure related to mainstream themes, “ivory towers”, transversal ideas and fluxionary concepts. We expect this new approach to dramatically improve our understanding of the European criminological tradition, and hence make European criminology vibrant and viable.

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ICE AGE FOR RUSSIAN CRIMINOLOGY? AN EXAMINATION OF TEXTBOOKS AND ASSESSMENT OF ACADEMICS' PERCEPTIONS

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The notion of cultural literacy represents a core set of ideas and a body of knowledge that all disciplines transmit to their students. It is widely acknowledged that in every discipline this body of knowledge is not constant but evolves and develops over time and is influenced and shaped by external factors. The focus of this paper is Criminology as an academic discipline in Russia. Russia has undergone dramatic economic and political changes in the past 25 years since the collapse of the Soviet Union. New criminal legislation was adopted and new approaches to governance of crime emerged. Along with that social inequality, drastic increase in crime rates, rise of the new social problems (illegal migration, corruption, increased levels of drug consumption), and emergence of the new types of crime (organized crime, new forms of terrorism, cyber crime, human trafficking, etc.) became a part of the new landscape in which Criminology as an academic discipline exists. This research aims to address the question whether socio-political shifts are reflected in the way how Criminology is taught in Universities in modern Russia compared to Soviet times. It examines specifically whether the notions of cultural literacy have been static or dynamic in Criminology in pre-and-post Soviet Russia. Data for this research is drawn from several sources. First, a range of Criminology textbooks published during late Soviet Era and those during the early 1990s and the 21st Century are compared. Secondly, Soviet and contemporary state standards that impose certain requirements for the content of the general Criminology course are analyzed. Thirdly, academics who teach Criminology and Criminal Law in Russian universities are surveyed to assess their reflections on a range of issues pertaining the cultural literacy in this subject.

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PUBLICATION OPTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL/COMPARATIVE SCHOLARS: EXPLORING CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE JOURNALS

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During the last 25 years, interest in international criminal justice issues has increased. Despite the advocacy of international/comparative research by leaders in the field, there is only limited information regarding our discipline and whether it has sufficient outlets for international/comparative research. One common characteristic of previous elite journal compilations for criminology and criminal justice research is the relative absence of international journals. In this study, the authors review the journals and examine their aims/scopes and editorial boards to assess the extent to which the journals are internationalized. This study is intended to enhance our knowledge of various journals and assist authors when they are selecting a journal where they will submit a manuscript with an international/comparative focus.

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AMERICAN EXCEPTIONALISM IN PAROLE RELEASE AND SUPERVISION

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It is well known that the U.S. leads the world in incarceration rates. In this domain, it is obvious what is exceptional about the U.S.; comparative discussions of other criminal justice institutions require more subtlety. The subjects of this paper, parole release and supervision, fall into this latter category. This paper explores the historical, quantitative and qualitative dimensions of parole on both sides of the Atlantic. It tells a story of partially common historical roots but also of independent developments that suggest the possibility that American parole has had a different trajectory from that in Europe. Then current policies in the U.S. and in Europe are presented and compares in more detail. In this regard, it is identified a vision of conditional release/parole that is now accepted in core Western European countries and, to a lesser but important extent, at a European level, and the very different vision that can be illustrated with examples of concrete practices in key American states. The principal finding is that European parole, unlike its American counterparts, is dominated by a discourse that stresses and highlights human dignity and procedural justice rather than public safety. In the U.S. parole decision making is dominated and shaped by risk aversion, and even when an inmate is released into the community, burdensome conditions are imposed representing significant hurdles to reintegration. On the contrary, the European discourse recognizes that imprisonment is inimical to human dignity and damages the ideal relationship between individual and society. Accordingly, it should be used to the most limited extent possible, and all prisoners should be assisted with reintegration into society upon release. In Europe parole procedures that meet the substantive and formal due process requirements of a state governed by the rule of law exist. In the American context, by contrast, far less emphasis is placed on the rights of parolees. In all these respects parole in the U.S. is exceptional. Finally, the paper reflects on whether European ideals for parole may take root in the U.S. as well. It is argued that recent developments in U.S. penal policy and criminal justice reform proposals may facilitate an approach that places greater emphasis on the dignity of potential paroles and parolees subject to supervision.

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CRIMINAL PROCEDURE REFORMS IN LATIN AMERICA: AN ANALYSIS OF THEIR EFFECTS IN TRUST IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (1995-2013)

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Criminal Procedure Reforms are a feature of democratization processes in Latin America. Almost all Latin American countries have undergone extensive changes in their criminal justice systems as part of the processes of return to democracy since late eighties. These reforms have taken different forms, both associated to the main international actors involved (co-operation agencies) and to the total deep of the reform itself (ranging from retraining and renewal of judges and police officers to the creation of completely new institutions such as public prosecutors and defenders). Nonetheless, aside of administrative measures of efficiency, little is known about the effects of these reforms. This presentation will show the effects of these reforms across 18 Latin American countries making use of the Latinobarómetro series (1995-2013). Drawing on an analytical framework based on procedural justice, which considers that the main goal of reforms is to make the criminal justice systems more fair and legitimate, this work will focus on the changes on public attitudes towards courts and the police during 1995-2013 and the main institutional drivers for these changes. The main results of this work are that reforms have led to higher rates of trust in courts and the police. Nonetheless, there are significant differences across countries based on the reach and step of the reforms. The main lesson is that moderation in the implementation of reforms would be the main driver of increasing trust in the system.

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A TRIPARTITE COMPARISON OF THREE COUNTRIES AND THREE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS

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In the current world order, and with the rapid advancement in science and technology, it may not be an overstatement to suggest that everything is virtually globalized, not excluding the dynamic nature of crime and the interlink between criminal justice systems; and by that, comparison has transcended beyond national frontiers to cross-national societies. Comparing crime and criminal justice systems among countries, cultures and societies is an evaluative way to learn about their crime patterns and the processes of their criminal justice systems so as to determine their obvious commonalities and unique differences. Arguably, comparing crime and criminal justice systems in Africa is seemingly problematic and not all too common a practice, as found among Western societies, yet it is not impossible to find pockets of comparative studies conducted in the African continent. However, to widen the awareness and bring comparative criminology and criminal justice systems in Africa to the fore, this paper will involve a tripartite comparison of crime, crime categorisations and criminal justice practices in three sub-Saharan African countries, namely Nigeria, Ghana and South Africa. This comparison will majorly be aided by available official crime statistics generated from these countries. The paper concludes that comparing crime and criminal justice practices in different African states opens a window of opportunity to not only learn but also appreciate what is obtainable and practicable in each country, especially the different ways of recording and categorising official crime statistics.

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ROUNDTABLE: DISCUSSING THE NEXT STEPS OF THE INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH CONSORTIUM ON CYBERCRIME (IIRCC)

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The International Interdisciplinary Research Consortium on Cybercrime (IIRCC) recently formed as an avenue to link the fields of social and technical science together with practitioners and law enforcement to research and understand cybercrime, technology misuse, and cybersecurity to promote a safer Internet for all. The discussants will detail the IIRCC's mission and possible next steps to improve collaboration between scientists in multi-disciplinary fields. Discussants include: Adam Bossler, member of IIRCC's steering committee (Georgia Southern University, USA); Michael Levi (Cardiff University, UK); Fernando Miro Llinares (University Miguel Hernandez, Spain); Mike McGuire (University of Surrey, UK); Rutger Leukfeldt (Cyber Safety Research Group of the Police Academy, Netherlands); and Marleen Weulen Kranenbarg (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement). Everyone is welcome to attend to provide input, discuss what is needed to become a partner/collaborator, and meet fellow scholars.

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OF BUILDERS AND COOKS. DRIVERS AND PREFERENCES OF ORGANISED CRIMINALS INFILTRATING LEGITIMATE BUSINESSES

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Recent research, especially at European level, has increased the knowledge about the involvement of organised crime groups in legitimate businesses, and about where and how this infiltration occurs. However, there is still the need for an in-depth understanding of the drivers that move criminal groups to focus on some specific economic activities. Building on the preliminary results of research project MORE, co-funded by EU Commission DG Home Affairs, this paper explores the vulnerabilities that make certain territories and certain business sectors more exposed to criminal infiltration. Through an empirical analysis of companies seized from mafia groups in Italy in the last thirty years, and other proxies of infiltration, it assesses if the investment choices of mafias mirror the business structure of the territory, or if, on the contrary, are driven by other utilities and facilitated by vulnerabilities at regulatory level and in the socio-economic fabric. As a result, the paper offers also some new perspectives on the historical evolution of the 'mafia-entrepreneur' in the last thirty years.

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MECHANISMS OF UNDERMINING CRIME

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The concept of undermining or subversive crime seems to be linked undistinguishably to organized crime and both terms are sometimes used synonymously. Definitions of the phenomenon are sometimes based on its effects, while others have their focus on its manifestations. Discussion on the underlying causes is lacking. Regularly, activities that actually do not relate to undermining are labeled as such. This reflection critically examines and evaluates the concept of undermining. The central question is what has to be understood under the concept of undermining and, above all: what not? The phenomenon is further explored, with the aim of stimulating scientific debate and empirical research. The role of the Government and other institutions in facilitating undermining is explicitly discussed as well as the possibilities to strengthen their resilience.

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THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN ORGANIZED CRIME IN EUROPE - A LITERATURE REVIEW.

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During the last decades the world have faced an important revolution in society. Globalization has reconfigured society, creating a new society model with new forms of human relations (Viano, 2010), which in turn challenges social and judicial sciences as criminology, law, and sociology. One of these new human relations is organized crime, specially its increase and its internationalization. This type of crime involves all areas and actors in society (Pankratz and Matiasek, 2012) and can be defined as a group, with more than two people, using violence to reach an advantage (Newburn 2007; UNODC, 2004). This violent characteristic leads usually to the understanding that organized crime is a men's crime (Siegel, 2014). However, the role of women in society has been changing, and it is more visible now the presence of women in the criminal involvement as well as in the criminal justice system (Leal, 2007; Adler, 1975). Inside organized crime, the role of women has not been completely discussed and unveiled. However Siegel (2014) makes an important contribution showing women took a relevant role in criminal organization in some periods of history. From this point on, and reviewing literature on organized crime and gender and crime, we aim to examine the role women have in organized crime in Europe nowadays and discuss the mandatory lens for a research intersecting organized crime and gender.

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ORGANISED CRIME AND EXTRA LEGAL VIOLENCE: REVISITING ORGANISED CRIME TYPOLOGIES IN UKRAINE

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Based on a study conducted in Ukraine in the summer 2015 and spring 2016, this presentation elaborates on different types of organised criminality in the country. Three specific stages identified to discuss criminality featured: 1991-2004, 2004-2014 and post 2014. We elaborate further on the consequences of political conflicts in Ukraine in 2004 and 2014 and its impact on the development of extra-legal civilian groups aimed to pursue justice and fight corruption. This study contributes to understanding of organised criminality and state responses towards it.

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THE CONCEPT AND MEASUREMENT OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND MEN.

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This talk investigates how violence should be measured to ensure that future practices do not hide the extent of violence against women. Focusing on homicide, rape, domestic violence and FGM, we present a guide as to how the measurement of violence can be best achieved. We show how to make fully visible these forms of violence in official statistics. The presentation will offer definitions, indicators and coordination mechanisms, and will reflect on the theoretical debates of 'what is gender', 'what is violence', and the concept of 'coercive control'. It introduces the concept of 'gender saturated context'. Analysing the socially constructed nature of statistics and the links between knowledge and power, we propose new standards and guidelines to influence the measurement of inter-personal violence. Finally, we address the question of whether research and new ways of thinking about violence can help to improve the measurement of violence, and suggest that improved measurement, rather than an esoteric topic, will provide evidence to change policy.

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FEMICIDE IN THE CONTEXT OF HOMICIDE: THE CASE OF CROATIA

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Starting from the definition of violence against women, as well as the difficulties in defining the term femicide, the paper provides an overview of the trends in the number of female victims of homicide in Croatia in the period from 1999 to 2015. The central research question is if there are any differences between homicide with female victims and homicides with male victims in trends of reported number of cases, stage of the commission of the offense, and the relation between perpetrator and victim. Based on official police statistics, the analysis of the dynamics and the average rate of change are used to reveal and compare trends in reported homicide and femicide in Croatia between 1999 and 2012. Model of a linear trend is used to make a prediction of future short-time trends in homicide in Croatia. Though the total number of reported homicide and the number of reported homicide with male victims are decreasing over the observed period, the trend in the number of reported femicide is stable during the same period. The given results also reveal that femicide is much rare in comparison to homicide with a male victim, but in cases where a perpetrator is an intimate partner there are substantially and significantly more cases of femicide than cases of homicide with a male victim. The given results also show that in the observed period there are in Croatia more victims s of attempted than finalized murder. However, given results show that women are less often victims of attempted homicide, particularly when a perpetrator is a person close to the victim (intimate partner, former intimate partner, relative or friend). It is to be concluded that femicide deviates from general picture of homicide in Croatia, and there is a need for future more detailed research on phenomenology and etiology of femicide in Croatia, as well as for the comparative study of femicide on an international level.

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STRANGER VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: FINDINGS FROM THE NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY

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Violence against women by strangers has received very little attention in the empirical literature. Yet, victimization by strangers constitutes a significant portion of all violence against U.S. women. This study focuses on stranger violence against women using generalized estimating equations, semi-parametric logistic regression, and pooled micro data from the National Crime Victimization Survey in the United States for the years 1980 through 2010. The study examines the key factors contributing to women's victimization by strangers, including poverty, race/ethnicity, marital status, urban residence and age. The large size of the dataset that we employ allows us to uncover how previously unknown conditional relationships between these factors help to explain stranger violence against U.S. women. We interpret our findings using a modified routine activities approach that draws on elements of feminist theorizing and research.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TRADITIONAL CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORIES TO CONTEMPORARY CRIMINOLOGY

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Crime is relative; it evokes diverse thoughts and denotations to different people. Criminological theories influence social policy devised to address the crime problem. This involves identifying the nature of the particular crime as harmful, examining the bases of harm construction and distinguishing the assortment of interconnected effects on criminological processes. However, theories are not generated in a vacuum but are fostered within a historical and political milieu. They respond to current events and are modified accordingly. For this reason, contemporary crimes can be explained by traditional Criminology theories when applied appropriately. Criminological theories are constructed in an effort to find conceivable explanations for a particular anomaly. Such theories should be scientifically assessed in order to induce truth and cognisance. Theories rooted in Criminology endeavor to provide answers to the following questions: why some people commit crime, why certain people are more prone to victimisation than others and what constitutes certain crime patterns. This paper seeks to answer these questions by applying Criminology theories, founded in the Classical School of thought, particularly: Lifestyle exposure theory, Routine activities theory and Deterrence theory, to the current nature of cybercrimes. Through the use a comprehensive literature review as well as empirical findings, the relevance and aptness of classical Criminological theories are established, discussed and analysed in view of contemporary Criminology.

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THE VALUE OF SOCIOTECHNICAL PERSPECTIVES FROM SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY STUDIES FOR CRIMINOLOGY

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Many practices which are relevant for criminology are quintessentially sociotechnical contexts of interaction, marked by a complex interplay of human and non-human actors. In the course of these practices, each participating entity, whether being human or nun-human, brings in its specific capabilities, which engenders sociotechnical practices with specific emergent qualities. Science & Technology Studies (STS) (e.g., Latour 1992, 1993; Bijker 1993; Bijker/Pinch 2012) provide a useful set of analytical instruments, which enables to examine relevant practices of crime and crime control in a new way by asking e.g. for the delegation and distribution of responsibilities between humans and non-humans and the new possibilities of action which arise thereby. With recourse to STS, it is important to note that the utilized artefacts do not merely serve as passive mediators, but rather as active factors of influence, which transform their application contexts when being used; they change the concrete performance of the corresponding practice and determine its social outcomes. The main STS-argument is that society and technology are inseparable and that analytical reflections have to follow the programmatic dictum of symmetry between all the actors participating in a given context of interaction. Although the relation between criminologically relevant practices and material artefacts is quite obvious, with technology as a common, yet subordinated topic of criminology, a determined criminological adaption of STS-perspectives is still missing. Indeed, there are already some scattered attempts to highlight the fruitfulness of this connection (esp. Brown 2006; Kroener/Neyland 2012; van der Wagen/Pieters 2015; Robert/Dufresne 2015) but these have not resulted in a sustainable theoretical trend in criminology to more precise and profound examinations of the social role of artefacts. In my presentation, I aim to outline the fruitfulness of such a trend by presenting some of the main theses of STS and by applying them to the example of drug testing procedures. I will show that contemporary drug testing procedures can aptly be conceptualized as sociotechnical procedures in which the utilized drug testing instruments are of utmost importance for the constitution of the practices themselves.

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CONCEPTIONS OF TIME IN THE WORK OF CESARE LOMBROSO AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THEORETICAL CRIMINOLOGY

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Lombroso began by situating criminal behaviour in deep time which led to his theory of atavism familiar to criminology. He changed his view, however. There are three concepts of time embedded in his work on criminality: criminality originated in deep time, criminality occurs when time moves forwards and backwards, and time is getting faster owing to technological change. He also had three concepts of scientific knowledge in relation to criminology: knowledge inevitably increases through time, knowledge jumps forward through revolutionary breaks, and time results in a loss of knowledge. He anticipates such concepts as the civilizing process, discontinuities, and time-space convergence. In his final work on spirituality, Lombroso declared that 'primitive peoples' possess deeper and more significant knowledge than European science. The purpose of criminology is to recover this lost knowledge.

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THE STATE, FAMILY, WOMEN AND HONOUR: STATE INTERVENTION AND HONOUR KILLINGS IN TURKEY

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The issue of honour based violence has been widely debated in the field of gender studies. Although feminist research approaches to this violence as gender-based violence exist, the dominant approach to honour based violence in Turkey is a cultural. This approach links such crimes to internal others, arguing that the solution lies in modernising and educating these people to give up their primitive customs' while ignoring the responsibility of state institutions in allowing the perpetuation of such crimes. Furthermore, there have been few empirical investigations into state responses to these crimes. My paper addresses the issue of honour-based violence, particularly the role of state in relation to criminal justice responses. Based on High Court criminal cases of honour killings in Turkey, I will look at state intervention in cases where the victims came into contact with the law enforcement officers prior to their murders, to show how the victims were handed over to their families by state officials at the request of their families, resulting in the murder of these women. I argue that while the Turkish state acknowledges the existence of such crimes in society, at the same time, through not actively taking an interventionist approach and by collaborating with the families, contributes to the perpetuation of such crimes. In conclusion, this paper, by closely examining the gendered practices of the state in relation to the prevention of honour killings, provides new insights into the neglected issue of justice and gender in general and criminal justice responses to violence against women in particular.

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THE USE OF ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION MECHANISMS FOR CASES OF HONOR-BASED VIOLENCE: EXAMPLES FROM THE FIELD

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The topic of honor-based violence (HBV) is currently at the center of many international action plans aimed at preventing and combating gender-based violence. This form of violence, perpetrated mainly (although not exclusively) against women, differs from other types of domestic and sexual violence, in particular from the intimate partner violence (IPV) model, typical of Western countries. The collective element and the group belonging, which characterize HBV, are embedded in honor cultures and dictate all aspects of an individual's life. Cultures of honor exist in a variety of places and evolve through time and space, without being linked to a specific ethnic or religious group. Nowadays, they are found in societies with tribal and patrilineal traditions, such as South and Central Asian, Middle Eastern and North African ones, and in Western countries with immigrant population coming from the same cultures. These traditional tribal societies often rely on customary law systems that have prevalence over the formal judiciary. This does not only happen in the home country but also in the diaspora, where immigrant groups are often resolving their own conflicts with alternative means, creating a situation of legal pluralism *de facto* and weakening the monopoly of the state over punishment and social control. While these "parallel" systems often facilitate access to justice for participants, they sometimes increase the risk of human rights violation, especially when it comes to participation and treatment of women and girls. Victims of HBV are usually young girls from minor communities with little or no connections outside the family or the group and therefore very unlikely to report their family members to the police. In such a scenario, an analysis of the possible advantages and risks linked to the use of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (ADR) appears paramount. The presentation will discuss the findings of a qualitative study examining examples of ADR applied to cases of HBV in Europe. Both formal (state-based) and informal (community-based) programs will be examined.

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THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MEDALLION: MALE VICTIMS OF HONOUR BASED CRIMES

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This study aims to reveal whether the understanding of honour reinforced by different resources is reproduced by the media through news about male victims. It also aims at exploring how male victims are presented in the news; whether that news is put forward differently than the news about female victims and the ways of justifying and normalizing the violence. Within the scope of the study, the news about honour killing is evaluated via two national newspapers published daily ("Radikal" and "Posta") between the years 2012 and 2014. Among that news, the ones with male victims of honour killing are chosen. The selected news is analyzed through critical discourse analysis method. As a result of the analyses, it is emphasized that the notion of honour is described through women and their bodies similarly in both the news about female victims and the ones about male victims. It furthermore displays that honour is "cleansed" by the murder of the men who disrupt that description. The perpetrators of the men murdered in the name of honour can be the women whose honour is "blemished" or their male acquaintances like fathers or brothers while the perpetrators of the women killing in the name of honour are mostly men. One of the striking findings of the study is that the news texts emphasize the perpetrator's demand to regain his social respect by stating that he commits the crime on the grounds of honour. This situation has a role to reproduce the sexist discourse about violence based on male hegemony. It is observed that such words as "honour" and "custom" are used in headlines, as well. It can be therefore asserted that this situation contributes to the reproduction of sexist ideology and sexual order related to honour-based murders.

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MIGRANT LABOUR EXPLOITATION AND CORPORATE ACCOUNTABILITY IN FOOD SUPPLY CHAINS

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Portrayals of migrant labour exploitation have been well established in previous work. A significant amount of research tends to frame the concept of exploitation through discussions of human trafficking, forced labour, or 'modern-day slavery', whereby individual criminal employers and organised crime groups are depicted as the perpetrators. However, exploitation can be understood as a continuum where trafficking and forced labour represent the most severe forms of mistreatment. This presentation argues that there is a need to understand how legitimate markets and routine business activities enable a wider range of exploitative practices to occur in food supply chains. A lack of regulatory oversight underpins these more subtle and less acknowledged exploitative practices, such as poor enforcement of health and safety standards. Migrants are potentially more exposed to exploitation due to limited language skills and low awareness of employment rights, even if they have regular immigration status. The presentation draws on preliminary findings from qualitative data obtained in the UK, including semi-structured interviews with migrant workers and food supply chain stakeholders. By understanding the lack of corporate accountability in supply chains, criminologists can develop a more nuanced understanding of why migrant labour exploitation occurs within legitimate markets.

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MIGRATION WAVE, ORGANISED CRIME AND PUBLIC OPINION - THE CASE OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

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The unprecedented wave of migration has profound impact on all states in the Europe and on the European Union as a whole. Czech Republic has been still “on the border” of this wave, it means that it is not the main target of migrants and number of migrants entering the Czech territory is almost negligible. But the effects on the policy, public and public life is eminent. Author compares this situation with the knowledge from the research of illegal migration made in the past, mainly in times of Balkanian wars including the information on involvement of organised crime groups. Consequently accessible information on the impact of present migration movement on the criminal scene in the CR is presented and compared. The impact of phenomenon of migration on the public opinion in the CR is also reflected based on data from polls. The open sources are used as well as information from relevant experts from the Czech police.

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‘TOWARDS A POLITICAL ECONOMY OF RACE, CRIME AND NATION IN EUROPE’

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Just as writers like Wacquant, Wilson and Sampson generated their critical understandings of race, ethnicity and crime from studying Chicago, applying these insights to the United States as a whole, and how it constructed and construed itself as a nation, mightn’t it also be the case that city level studies of race, ethnicity and crime within each of the EU countries can be a starting point to explain the remarkable consistency of patterns across Europe? Very high levels of overrepresentation and disproportion in policing, criminal justice and penal process across Europe show remarkably consistent evidence of different or discriminatory treatment of ethnic minorities. The paper argues that disproportion and discrimination is systematic and that criminalisation by ethnicity has become a central feature of how EU nations construct and construe national identity. Further, that explanations are found in the political economy of European societies and cities in respect of spatial concentrations of disadvantage, population movements and migration, and greatly increasing poverty and economic polarisation and marginalisation.

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THE BIAS IN THE DIVERSITY INDEX FOR SMALL NUMBERS OF CRIMES, AND THE IMPLICATIONS FOR MEASURING SPECIALISATION

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The diversity index is now the method of choice in measuring specialization in life course criminology. This paper extends the work on the relationship on the diversity index and frequency of offending which we presented at ESC 2015. In that paper we suggested that the diversity index , as a measuring tool, depends not only on the variability of offending types, but also on the number of crime categories and the frequency of offending. This study uses simulations to investigate the behaviour of the diversity index where the number of crimes is small (the small sample problem), simulating from known distributions of offending. Two of the distributions used in the simulation are defined to be unspecialized. The first uses an equiprobable distribution of offenses across offense categories. The second uses the marginal distribution of offenses in the British population. The third distribution is from a specialist distribution, and assumes that different offenders have different probabilities of choosing particular offenses. We report these simulations for both three and ten crime categories. For all three simulation schemes, the mean diversity index D increases steeply with the frequency of offending N at low frequencies, with the increase slowing around N=20, and becoming flat when the number of offenses N reaches 500. This relationship is observed for both three crime categories and ten crime categories. In other words, the measurement instrument is not invariant to the frequency of offending N- a very undesirable characteristic. The observed relationship of D with N can be used to correct the diversity index, and a correction factor can be constructed to allow the true relationship of specialization with offense frequency to be investigated. We illustrate the method with a study that examines whether true specialisation increases with offence frequency, showing that the bias in the diversity index needs to be removed before the relationship can be investigated.

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LEAVING THE BANK OF MOM AND DAD: FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE AND DELINQUENCY DESISTANCE IN EMERGING ADULTHOOD

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The transition to adulthood has changed for recent generations of young people, with traditional markers of adulthood often postponed or out of reach until later ages. Young people today often cite different criteria for becoming an adult (Arnett, 1997). In this study we focus on one of these, financial independence from parents, examining how it relates to delinquency. We hypothesize that gaining financial independence from parents will lead to desistance from delinquency, but that other factors may play a moderating role. Using longitudinal data from a general population sample of Dutch emerging adults, aged 18-24 years, fixed-effects models were run to examine the effect of within-person changes in financial independence on self-reported delinquency. Using lagged models, we found that when respondents were financially independent they reported committing fewer crimes in the subsequent six month period compared to when they were financially dependent. This effect was moderated by respondents' living situation: financial dependence increased crime to a greater extent when respondents were still living with their parents. As soon as they started living on their own, the desistance effect of financial independence was not as strong. These results suggest that gaining a more adult social status decreases motivation for adolescent-like delinquent behavior. Our findings are in line with Moffitt's theory on adolescence-limited offending, whereby gaining a legitimate adult status diminishes motivation for delinquency.

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THE EFFECTS OF SERIOUS DRUG USE ON ADULT LIFE ADJUSTMENT IN PREVIOUSLY INSTITUTIONALIZED YOUTHS

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This study analyzes the effects of serious drug use on adult life adjustment in previously institutionalized youths. **Method.** The sample consists of 248 boys and girls who were institutionalized in a Dutch juvenile justice institution in the 1990s. We extracted personal and background characteristics from treatment files held by the institution and used conviction data to reconstruct subjects' criminal histories. We collected retrospective information on drug use by conducting face-to-face interviews and filling out life history calendars when they were on average 34 years old. Using questionnaires, we also collected information about important current life-course outcomes. **Results.** Our findings show that 55 percent of previously institutionalized youths report serious drug use during certain periods of their lives. Following them beyond their thirties, they report difficulties adjusting to conventional adult life. Most personal and childhood characteristics had no effect on adult outcomes 20 years later. However, adolescent drug use prior to entry to the institution and academic failure are associated with lower levels of adult life adjustment. In young adulthood, serious drug use is related to poorer adult life adjustment, this being particularly true for the use of addictive substances. **Conclusions.** Adult life adjustment is mainly related to previous substance use during adolescence and young adulthood, and not so much to childhood risk factors. Especially the use of addictive substances in adulthood poses a risk for successful adult life adjustment.

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ESC WORKING GROUP ON BALKAN CRIMINOLOGY

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This panel is a meeting of the ESC Working Group on Balkan Criminology, an initiative of the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology (MPPG). The Working Group represents a working forum of the MPPG's "Balkan Criminology Network" (BCNet) - a network of researchers and scholars with particular interest and expertise in the field of crime research and criminology in the Balkans that has been active since June 2013. The idea of doing criminological research focused on the Balkans is very much related to the history of the region, as well as with the consequences of wide spread ethnic conflict and ongoing state-building, whereby the criminal justice system plays a major role. Also, European criminological research, especially quantitative surveys, have so far usually covered only some parts of the region (EU member/candidate states), creating an 'empirical black hole' in the very centre of the Balkans, and making a regional approach far overdue. The aim of the Working Group is to create a forum of experts in the field of criminology and criminal justice focused on the Balkans within the framework of the ESC. The meeting will be used as the basis for future regional research endeavours, exchange of knowledge and gathering of regional expertise. After introductory presentations by Chair of the Working Group, Assist. Prof. Dr. Almir Maljević, the floor will be open for discussion.

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"THE HIGHER YOU FLY, THE FURTHER YOU FALL", WHITE COLLAR CRIMINALS, "SPECIAL SENSITIVITY" AND THE IMPACT OF CONVICTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

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There has been relatively little research on the impact of conviction on 'white collar criminals' and much of the research that has taken place has been based upon American white collar criminals. Some of that research has explored debates surrounding 'special sensitivity' and whether 'white collar criminals' are particularly sensitive to the experience of conviction or better able to cope - particularly imprisonment. This paper is based upon interviews in the UK with 17 'white collar criminals' 'in the field' convicted of occupational corruption related offences after completion of any punishment and explores the impact of conviction upon them. It shows amongst a variety of findings that although they generally coped well with the criminal justice system, they suffered in a variety of other areas, most significantly in terms of the decline of their status.

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SHAMING THEORY AND DELINQUENT POLITICAL PARTIES

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Crimes of political parties are forms of so-called organisational crime. Their criminal liability was difficult to imagine until March 2014, when a criminal court in Croatia issued a guilty verdict against a political party for the first time in the democratic world. While appying a corporate criminal liability statute, the court convicted a major political party - Croatian Democratic Union (CDU) - for abuse of authority, and sentenced the Party to pay the maximum fine allowable under Croatian law. Notwithstanding that in September 2015 the Supreme Court of Croatia reversed the judgment and ordered a re-trial, this case demonstrates the need of further research into this type of organizational crime. Furthemore, this case raised two research questions of this study. First, how criminal justice affects delinquent political parties? Second, what is the purpose of treating delinquent political parties in the criminal justice system?One of the most difficult tasks in criminology is to measure how the criminal justice system affects offenders throughout the whole process of its administration. For this purpose, this study relies on opinion polls of voting intentions. Furthermore, it tests the applicability of the reintegrative shaming theory (Braithwaite, 1989) on political parties. While relying on quantitative data acquired in the opinion polls and on the qualitative data in the case file, this study suggests that reintegration should not be viewed as an essential purpose in treating delinquent political parties. While having in mind that the cause of their delinquency is the realization of their will to power (Marsavelski, 2014) manifested in over-integrative popularity, this study develops a special type of shaming theory applicable to political parties. The bedrock idea behind this model is that the task of criminal justice in treating political parties is to produce an effect of shaming by decreasing the party's popularity. Braithwaite, J. (1989) 'Crime, Shame and Reintegration', Cambridge University Press; Marsavelski, A. (2014) 'Responsibility of Political Parties for Criminal Offences: Preliminary Observations, Challenges and Controversies', in: A.-M. Getoš, H.-J. Albrecht & M. Kilchling, Mapping the Criminological Landscape of the Balkans, Duncker & Humblot, 499-525.

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THE SECRECY AND EFFICIENCY TRADE-OFF: HOW FIRMS COORDINATE CARTELS UNDER THE RISK OF DETECTION

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Illegal conspiracies like business cartels have to overcome the challenge of coordinating collective actions efficiently while facing the risk of detection. This paper aims to describe the implications of the trade-off between secrecy and efficiency, and the role of trust in how business cartels operate and how they are organized. Given the context of criminalisation, contemporary business cartels may be considered covert social networks. However, setting cartels aside from illegal organizations is the strongly embedded nature of the illegal activities in legitimate economic firms. Posing questions as to whether they can or cannot be considered secret societies. Cartel conduct serves some of the legitimate aims of corporations, such as profit and predictability of production, however, using illegitimate means. What are the modus operandi of cartelists to conceal their illegal conduct? What influence do these modus operandi have on their communication? And to what extent are illegal cartel networks based on and embedded in legitimate business networks? Using documentation on 14 Dutch cartels, this paper looks at how the need for secrecy affects the flow of information and internal organization of business cartels. This paper thereby shows how concepts from social network analysis and organized crime add meaningful insights to the understanding of collective corporate and economic crime.

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TOO BIG TO DETER, TOO SMALL TO CHANGE? PROFITABILITY, PENALTIES, AND COMPLIANCE IN THE WASTE AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN THE NETHERLANDS

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Across legal regimes, the most prevalent response to corporate environmental crime is to increase supervision and to impose harsher, more deterrent sanctions for violations. A considerable body of socio-legal research however shows that the deterrent effect of sanctions is not as strong as often expected. Due to the relative small likelihood of detection and the lack of penalties that outweigh the profits of most business firms, the impact of formal legal sanctions can often be better understood as 'weak signal, weak threat' (Thornton et al., 2005; Van Wingerde, 2012; Simpson et al., 2014). This particularly applies to firms in the waste and chemical industry. Due to the complex nature and high profitability of the products that they treat, develop, and (re)sell these firms are among the world's largest and most powerful firms. These firms might literally have become too big to deter. At the same time, however, their size and profitability should enable them to act more responsibly and to invest time, money and resources to comply with environmental regulations, especially because compliance with environmental regulation is often costly. Using data about the financial revenues, environmental violations, and sanctions of 55 companies in the waste industry and chemical industry in the Netherlands, this paper aims to understand the links between profitability, compliance, and enforcement.

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PRISONS, CRIME CONTROL AND CULTURE OF HUMANITARIANISM IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

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Conference contribution focuses on the crime control in the context of Czech prison system with impact put on existence/absence of the culture of humanism in the Czech Republic. Czech society is for a long time characterized by punitive tendencies in response to crime and ways of punishment/treatment with prisoners. The culture of humanism has not been built yet in Czech society. In this perspective, I focus my attention to two contemporary prison projects based on policy of human rights in the Czech Republic: electronic monitoring system (electronic tagging for home detention) and open prison. Part of the conference contribution is also reflection of potential limits of realization of this projects in Czech context.

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PRIARCH: THE PRISON LANDSCAPE - TIME AND SPACE FOR LEISURE ACTIVITIES IN CLOSED PRISONS

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When I'm released, the first thing I do is to walk uphill prisoner. Besides being quite flat, prison landscapes in Norwegian closed prisons are extremely regulated and mostly constructed for serving the purpose of safety, security and good order. Except from a wall that separate the prison from the outside world, the prison landscape consists of buildings, fences, yards and pahts - each and one with a function. Buildings accommodate prisoners, they house workshops and schools, and they are quarters for staff, administration etc. Sometimes the prison landscape also comprises lawns and nature as trees, flowers, rocks, heathers and moss. Their function are mostly to be a pleasure for the eye, as they often are surrounded with invisible fences. It is not allowed to walk on the lawn, lay in the moss, climb a tree or rock, or smell a flower for that sake. The paper discusses prisoners' movements in prison landscapes, and how the prison landscape does - or does not - stimulate prisoners to activity. Central in this discussion is the consideration of the prison landscape as space and agent in itself, and how prisoners define and interact with this agent. This is contrasted with the outside world, and how people normally uses different landscapes as stimulus for being active and experience wellbeing.

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PRISON: 'DOES SIZE STILL MATTER?

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This paper revisits and extends empirical knowledge about the possibilities attendant on building bigger prisons in England and Wales. Much has changed since the issue of 'does size matter' was last researched. Large prisons, for example, have become much more commonplace. Accordingly, replicating and updating research conducted by HMI Prisons between 2006 and 2008, this paper re-examines what factors predict a prison being assessed as performing well by HMI Prisons' Inspectors. It is found that size, more than any other factor, still predicts whether a prison is assessed as performing well and, with some relatively minor exceptions, overcrowding, whether a prison is privately or publically owned, and the age of a prison do not. Considering what is known about the impact of size in other contexts, it is suggested the tendency for relations within larger prisons to be more impersonal and formal could account for the findings.

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THE ITALIAN EXPERIENCE OF THE PENAL PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF A GROUP OF PRISONERS

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In May 2015, (with the Law decree 08/05/2015) the Italian Ministry of Justice created a Committee of experts for a public consultation on the Italian system of the enforcement of the sentence, called “General consultation on criminal enforcement", with the intent to follow the ECHR prescriptions linked to the violation of art. 3 in regard of the difficult situation of overcrowding and poor life conditions in which the Italian prison system was found in the famous Torreggiani case (2013). This uncommon modality of work was applied for the first time in the criminal field and its aim was to collect the largest amount of suggestions from many areas of expertise for the improvement of the Italian penitentiary system. The Committee of experts were helped by a group of more than hundred people belonging to different field (academics, magistrates, lawyers, social workers, Ngos, policemen, architects, journalists, prisoners ombudsman…) shared in 18 tables, each one entitled to discuss a different aspect of the penitentiary system.In this framework, a group of prisoners were involved, by a member of the table working on the conditions of foreign prisoners in Italy, to discuss from their point of view which kind of improvement could have been useful to reduce recidivism.A list of almost 20 points were prepared by the group, with the supervision of the mentioned member of the general consultation and was presented to the other involved experts.The starting point, for the group of prisoners, were the idea of not to complain about the system but to propose something positive and achievable, after having studied the most relevant documents in the field. The innovative experience of the general consultation ended with an official conference in Rebibbia Prison in Rome, in April 18-19, 2016 and the final document included numerous interesting suggestions that, if implemented, could determine a real and verifiable improvement of the life in prison in Italy as well as a significant reduction of the recidivism rate. The present paper tries to synthetize the pilot experience and the complete work done by the mentioned prisoners as well as the most innovative suggestions made by experts, especially in regard of foreign prisoners.

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THE “MANDELA RULES":REVOLUTION OR RHETORIC?

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In the context of International Human Rights Law, the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners - now renamed the “Mandela Rules” - have an anomalous status, in many respects. Formulated in 1955 (with even earlier roots) they pre-date the Human Rights Conventions. Their 1950s ideology was largely positivist and intended as a guide for treatment rather than as a human rights document. They do not purport to be binding or of universal application, yet have become the best-known “gold-standard” for the evaluation of prison practices by the relevant international bodies. Given their unique international status, it is extraordinary that during 60 years of dramatic development of International Human Rights Law - & the no less dramatic changes in prevailing penal philosophy, prison research and theories of governance - the rules remained virtually unchanged. Yet the dramatic decision to revise the Rules has attracted surprisingly scant attention among academic circles and the wider public policy - perhaps because of the low visibility of the revision process, conducted in a series of meetings of experts with the approval of relevant UN bodies. While looking also at the processes involved and their rationale, this paper will consider other significant issues raised by this reform. One such issue relates to its formal legal implications, given that the “SMR” were never considered a binding instrument of international law, but rather “soft law” which would serve as a source of guidance. Arguments based on customary law theory will be considered. No less important is the substance of the revision. While the reformers undertook to reform eight main areas, this paper will focus on the case of solitary confinement, which while initially not specifically included in the reforms is surely one of the more dramatic. The purported restriction of this form of carceral detention to 15 days duration raises most acutely the question as to the sense in which the Rules can be seen to reflect the consensus of states - and the extent to which they will have an impact on the field. Finally, consideration will be given to the relevance of the revision for Europe, which itself long since moved on from the earlier Rules through the adoption of the European Prison Rules in 1987 and their revision in 2006.

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PROCEDURAL JUSTICE, TRUST IN THE POLICE, AND CITIZENS' ENGAGEMENT IN THE PRODUCTION OF SOCIAL ORDER IN ISRAEL

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Methods: Using European Social Survey data collected in 2010 from a nationally representative sample of residents in Israel (N = 2,294), the present analysis intends to determine if the procedural justice perspective, which is generally supported by research findings in North America and United Kingdom is also applicable to a country located in the Middle East. By comparing ethnic minority residents who are Muslims to the rest of the population, the study intends to determine if Israeli citizens' compliance with the law and their willingness to cooperate with the police in fighting crime are primarily influenced by public beliefs that law enforcement agencies are legitimate and trustworthy. Results: Public trust in the police (which is relatively low in Israel and inter-group differences are observed) is positively associated with perceived institutional characteristics, such as legitimacy, effectiveness, procedural fairness, and integrity. Although non-Muslim Israeli who perceive police as being trustworthy and legitimate are willing to help law enforcement agencies in their anti-crime endeavors, Muslim residents' willingness to cooperate with the police is influenced solely by their moral values. Even if perceived police distributive fairness (for Muslim Israeli) and police legitimacy (for non-Muslim Israeli) are significant predictors of compliance with the law, in both subsamples, one's moral values have a stronger effect than positive public perceptions of police and/or normative and instrumental strategies of compliance have on residents' willingness to respect the law. Conclusions: While the procedural justice model of policing appears to predict well variations in public confidence in the police, the estimated model has a lower ability to explain the residents' engagement in the co-production of social order in Israel, especially when different population sub-groups are considered. The study limitations and the implications of the findings will be further discussed.

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EXPLAINING POLICE PROCEDURAL JUSTICE: THE ROLES OF ORGANIZATIONAL PROCEDURAL JUSTICE AND NEGATIVE EMOTIONS

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Despite the frequently found importance of procedural justice in promoting police legitimacy and citizen cooperation, the correlates of police-provided procedural justice have rarely been examined. Relying on survey data collected from 600 police officers in China, this study found a significant link between the procedural justice that officers receive internally from their supervisors and the procedural justice that officers externally render to citizens. Such a link can be both direct and indirect through the mediating factors of emotions of anger and job satisfaction. Implications for research and policy will be discussed.

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POLICE OFFICERS' PERCEPTION OF PROCEDURAL JUSTICE: PILOT STUDY

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Currently the police officers must have abilities and skills to control public safety according with normative acts and the concept of "community policing" suggesting the interaction of police with community - because the police officers are typically the first contact for people processed through the justice system. This quantitative pilot study explores the police officers' personal identification with the principles contained in laws and regulations, attitude toward the institutional leadership in terms of decision making connected with procedural justice theory and toward "community policing". Decision making process and treatment was measured through the questionnaire from Four Component of Procedural Justice (Blader, Tyler 2003) 27 questions and 27 closed questions about police officer's professional identity (Hoggett et.al. 2014). Data were obtained from a sample of 170 police officers from State police of Latvia. The factor analysis findings suggest four factors featuring the perception of police officer: "I - Management (law)" - procedural justice informal decision making and treatment categories, police officers expectations from the police management decision making processes (dignity); "Management (law) - I" - procedural justice formal decision-making and treatment category, an idea of what should be the laws and regulations and which police officer`s individual values should be taken into consideration (fairness); "I - Colleagues" selfless attitude to other police officers - colleagues, decision making to help free of charge, (devotion, community policing - interaction); "I - Community" attitude to form public opinion about police as an institution and a police officer as an occupation (pride, community policing - policing development). The results indicate that police officers perception about treatment and decision making process connected with professional identification consists of four components which include police officers' self-view about procedural justice. The author suggests that pilot study goal was reached and an individual police officer's perception of the system and improved compliance can explain procedural justice. More research is needed to identify the perceptions of procedural justice in police forces.

729
SYSTEMATIC REVIEW ON POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY

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Throughout the world, different police agencies have the difficult task to ensure their accountability. They have to be able to answer for their actions (Walker & Archbold, 2014). This is especially important since police officers are granted a high level of authority and policing activities can have a huge impact (Brenninkmeijer, 2014). Although police accountability is a well-researched phenomenon, it is not that easy to have a clear view on the research in question and on what police accountability exactly entails. It is hence important to give a systematic overview of those different related researches. In this presentation, the work method and results of a systematic review concerning police accountability will be presented. A systematic review is a structured literature review which entails as many relevant sources as possible. It gives an overview of the conducted research on a certain topic (Verhage & Boels, 2015). In this research, we aim to gather empirical research on specific research questions in regard to police accountability. The focus of this presentation will be the next research question: “What is ‘police accountability’?”.

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"I'VE GOT YOUR BACK, JACK!" - REVIEWING AND WRITING FOR ACADEMIC JOURNALS

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This pre-arranged panel has been prepared by the European Society of Criminology Postgraduate and Early Stage Researchers Working Group (EPER) for members and all interested conference participants who wish to improve their writing skills, be that in terms of writing a stronger academic article, providing a more informative book review, or simply becoming a better peer reviewer. While the panel is designed to cater to all levels of pre-knowledge with regard to publishing and reviewing, it will be particularly insightful for first-time authors or reviewers. The panel will start with a short introduction to the work of EPER by the two chairs, after which it will proceed to the presentation of the two co-presenters. Professor John Winterdyk (Mount Royal University - Canada) and Professor Paul Knepper (University of Sheffield - UK) will both expand on their last year's EPER presentations and offer participants an insightful guidance to development of the skill-sets required for becoming a quality book and/or peer reviewer for academic journals. For the second part of the panel, the presenters will prepare a hands-on exercise which should enable the participants to refine and hone their skills in order to become better academic writers. After the panel, there will be a meeting of the Group in order to elect the new board committee. EPER members are welcome to candidate for all positions.

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DO SOLIDARITY VALUES LIMIT THE USE OF IMPRISONMENT? A EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE

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Imprisonment rates vary considerably across European countries, however they are far below those in the US. Amongst other factors, this has been attributed to a particular European dedication to and adoption of values of solidarity and human rights regimes. However, what is the meaning of solidarity in contemporary European societies, and in which way do such values impact on the ways how European states punish if at all? What are typical configurations of solidarity values in European countries? This paper is based on a cross-national comparative analysis of 40 European countries that probes into the role of solidarity values as factors in determining a country's imprisonment rate, as well as its prison conditions In a first step, different patterns and clusters of solidarity values are identified that clearly set European countries apart. In a second step, differences between clusters in terms of prison population and prison conditions are analysed. Finally, multivariate analyses are used to define the relative weight of solidarity values in determining levels of imprisonment as well as treatment of prisoners.

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PUNISHMENT, LEGITIMATE POLICIES AND VALUES

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Twenty years ago, we described how changing prison populations in western countries result from a complex interaction between criminality, external (demography, economy), internal (criminal justice policies) and intermediate factors (public opinion, politics and media). While the outcome of these interactions is contingent, we advocated a reductionist penal policy in order to curb penal inflation. Subsequent macro-sociological analyses and comparative penological studies raised important questions though concerning the possibilities for political action to influence levels of punitiveness. In this presentation, we look again into the scope for political decision-making in fostering penal moderation in western countries. By elaborating on a relational concept of 'legitimacy' of policies, we argue that moderate penal policies can politically be legitimized through appeal to dignity and human rights as fundamental values.

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PUNITIVENESS AND PENAL CULTURE: RESISTING THE POLITICS OF PUNISHMENT IN CANADA

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Between 2006 and 2015 a long standing tradition of restraint on the use of imprisonment in Canadian political culture faced a formidable challenge from competing sensibilities. Specifically, the discourse of the new Conservative Party of Canada (CPC) introduced an entirely different set of values surrounding crime and punishment, which diverged dramatically from that of prior Canadian governments. Under the CPC crime was viewed as the product of individual pathologies and rational choices and the sentencing principles of deterrence, denunciation and incapacitation were prioritized through an influx of harsh criminal justice policies. However, it was evident that these new values were being resisted by, and were therefore competing with, long held sensibilities of other powerful 'claims-makers' and institutions. To examine this phenomenon this presentation focuses on a site where the CPC's political message and resistant discourses meet; the news media. Importantly, the news media is not only a significant arena where 'claims-makers' gather, but it is also clear from existing research that the mass media helps to constrain and determine the terrain upon which the public cast their gaze, while also providing information upon which consumers base their conceptions of social problems. The data indicates that the Canadian news media's representations of crime, its causes and solutions, between 2006 and 2015 were 'balanced' and often critical of the policy initiatives put forward by the CPC. More importantly, the Canadian news media presented a wide range of opinions and views from a variety of 'claims makers', including those types of experts that the CPC often criticized and excluded. In doing so the media contributed to the store of materials available to readers and viewers to think critically about the agendas being presented in the political arena. This lack of correspondence with the CPC agenda, I maintain, not only sustained and made publically available 'resistant' discourses, but provided fertile ground for the resurgence of penal moderation in Canada today. To conclude, I reflect on the ways in which the relatively uncontested dominance of particular Canadian criminal justice actor's and institutions, and the cultural norms they carry, may help to explain the durability and stability of Canadian penal culture, and in this particular case the diluted effects of the CPC's politicization of criminal justice policy over the past decade.

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'WHAT MATTERS MOST' IN TUNISIAN PRISONS: UNDERSTANDING THE MORAL QUALITY OF PRISON LIFE IN A TRANSITIONAL CONTEXT

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Since its revolution in 2011, Tunisia has been transitioning from decades of authoritarian rule to the Arab world's only democracy. Social, cultural, and institutional paradigms have been shifting alongside the nation's political transformation, including reform efforts within the criminal justice system. Prisons have recently become more porous here, as civil society has gained (limited) access in order to monitor conditions, investigate allegations of torture or abuse, and assess compliance with international human rights standards. However, the saturation of NGOs, their narrow or incomplete understanding of 'what matters most' to prison occupants, and a deficit-oriented approach to evaluation has arguably impeded reform efforts by alienating and shaming prison authorities. This paper discusses the methodological, theoretical, and practical complexities of understanding the moral quality of prison life within this context. It will highlight the importance - and distinctiveness - of values-driven social research that aims to illuminate prison life not from a perspective of critique or condemnation, but from a perspective that seeks to understand and explore the meaning of everyday experience.

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SOLIDARITY, SALIENCE OF CRIME, AND PENAL REGIMES - A MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS

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The criminal justice system and social values are closely connected. A rich body of literature explains the relevance of solidarity values in the exertion of criminal justice. Yet, less research exists on how crime control and punishing routines can leave traces in solidarity attitudes of the general public. I present an empirical exploration of how the salience of crime and characteristics of penal regimes relate to solidarity attitudes of citizens in contemporary European societies. Theoretically, the paper combines classic Durkheimian theory with framing theory. Thereby, I explain how not only punishing routines but also other aspects of how a society deals with crime might influence feelings of solidarity among citizens. Assumptions are evaluated via multilevel models using data from the European Values Study combined with a variety of indicators of the salience of crime in society and characteristics of penal regimes. Results imply that the way a society deals with crime matters for individual solidarity attitudes. Low levels of solidarity can be found in contexts of encompassing crime control through police and private security. In contrast, solidarity seems to be on high levels where crime is a salient issue on the political agenda. The strength of the relationship between characteristics of penal regimes and people's individual solidarity varies with the degree of ethnic heterogeneity in society. These findings encourage future research on the role of the criminal justice system not only for the lives of offenders and their immediate families, but also its impact on wider society.

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REALIGNING THE PRISON POPULATION IN CALIFORNIA: IMPACT ON CRIME RATES AND RECIDIVISM

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In 2011 the California Legislature passed the Public Safety Realignment Act (AB 109/117), which transferred responsibility for supervising low-level inmates and parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to counties. The legislation, which took effect in October of 2011, (1) provides that offenders sentenced after October 1, 2011, on non-serious, non-violent and non-sex offenses (i.e., N3 offenders) are, with certain limited exceptions, no longer eligible for state prison sentences; (2) shifts the responsibility for post-release community supervision of prison inmates serving sentences for non-serious, non-violent and non-sex offense from the state to the county; and (3) as of July 1, 2013, transfers responsibility for revocation hearings from the State Board of Parole Hearings to the county court system. The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact of AB109 on overall, violent, and property crime rates in Los Angeles County and on the recidivism rates of N3 offenders supervised by probation officers in Los Angeles County.

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POLICY TRANSFER AND PRIVATISATION OF PUNISHMENT IN BELGIUM: THE CASE OF ELECTRONIC MONITORING AND PRIVATE PRISONS

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Private sector involvement in the process of executing penal sanctions is not a new phenomenon. Incentives for the privatisation of punishment are manifold, including controlling costs, improving quality and even managing unions. Within Europe, the UK has gone the furthest in embracing the involvement of private companies. However, throughout Europe important steps have been taken in this direction. In Belgium, the involvement of the private sector is visible in the use of electronic monitoring and in the prison sector. Electronic monitoring in Belgium has in recent years grown exponentially. On a daily basis around 2000 persons are being electronically monitored by means of tagging, voice recognition or GPS-technology. The involvement of private companies in electronic monitoring is limited to the delivery of the electronic devices. Besides the involvement of private companies in electronic monitoring, collaborations between the public and private sector are also present in prison. The private sector may be involved in prison in various ways. Partnerships exist both within the non-profit sector and the profit sector. For example, at this moment several new prisons are being built in Belgium in cooperation with the private sector according to the so-called DBFM-formula: design - build - finance - maintain. Policy makers often look across borders to learn from the successes and failures of others. Even though criminologists increasingly seem to agree that we should be sensitive to the transnational dimension of policy formation, it is striking how little thorough empirical research has been undertaken over the past decade. Using electronic monitoring and private prisons as a case, we will discuss the results from our empirical research on penal policy transfer. By means of interviews with key actors in - and close observers of - the various policy processes we aim to identify existing transnational policy processes in Belgian policy formation.

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NEW ALTERNATIVES IN PUNISHMENT: THE "SAFE CUSTODY" AND THE SPANISH CRIMINAL LAW

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The Ministry of Justice in 2012 wanted to amend the Criminal Code to create a new "security measure" after completion of sentence. This new measure that would add to the already existing since 2010 for serious offenses convicted. This is the "safe custody", which would detain up to 10 years in prison, after serving his sentence. A rigorous analysis of future safe custody must wait for the approval of the bill, although it seems that the new measure would apply to very serious crimes: sexual assault and child abuse, but also drug trafficking or violent crime and intimidation very serious and repeat offenders of serious crimes. It is not reviewable permanent prison, but close enough: in practice, longer stay in prison inmate after serving their sentence. Internationally from the late nineteenth century the idea of retribution and incapacitation of the offender in prison has a clear primacy compared to other purposes that should serve the penalty. The rise in crime and the high levels of fear of crime among the population are accompanied by a lack of confidence that the measures applied during the execution of punishment will be able to rehabilitate the offender and contribute to crime prevention. The safe custody is a measure imported mainly from Germany and already used in Switzerland, United Kingdom, France, Austria and Denmark to protect society from criminals when they have served multiple offenders and his prison term. In USA are particularly sensitive about sex offenders and have gone on studying and applying measures to neutralize them, including the creation of "civil commitment" under which the prisoner has already served time in custody should remain indefinitely until it ceases to represent a danger to society. The reasons given by our legislators to se ta higher punishment or security measures based on recidivism are ending alarm that seems to feel citizens and the feelingthat the legislature does not do everything we can to prevent crime. A new model of criminal policy aimed at the prevention and punishment of offenses topreserve security by giving up freedom in aclear policy of zero tolerance for recidivist crime. A new system of security measures involving deprivation of liberty based on the dangerousness of the author is going to be a turning point in our criminal justice system that may have consequences even at the constitutional level jeopardizing the principle of guilt.

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HOW ALTERNATIVES TO IMPRISONMENT MAY PRODUCE HIGH IMPRISONMENT RATES? THE CASE OF POLAND.

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Poland, like other countries of Central Europe, has high imprisonment rate. Despite attempts to bring this rate down, it remains invariably well above the average for Western Europe. Many explanations of this phenomenon were offered, including frequent use of preliminary detention, restrictive practice of conditional release etc. But those factors hardly provide convincing explanations. This is especially so, as sentencing practice of Polish courts does not seem to be very harsh. Imprisonment sentences constitute only about 10% of all sanctions, and are not necessarily very long. It is true that certain types of alternatives to imprisonment, primarily fine and community service do not play a very important role, and amount to no more that 25% of all sanctions. But this seems to be compensated by very generous use of suspended sentence: since years it amounts to about 55 - 60% of all sanctions imposed and builds *the* alternative to imprisonment. Unfortunately and paradoxically this use, or rather abuse of suspended sentence seems to be the main reason for high imprisonment rate. The problem is that suspended sentences are very often revoked by courts because of reoffending or violations of obligations. If one adds to this community service sentences transformed to imprisonment and imprisonment because of fine default it turns out that in recent years about 60 - 65% of those serving prison sentences were not originally sentenced to imprisonment but to its alternatives! There are many reasons for this. In case of suspended sentence it results primarily from the fact that in most instances it does not involve meaningful instruments of probation. In case of fine and community service it results from serious problems with execution of those sanctions.

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RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY VICTIMIZATION ADAPTION IN THE UNITED STATES: FINDINGS FROM AN ONLINE SURVEY OF VICTIMS

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Victims of residential burglaries have been the subject of spradioc research during the last two decades. Most of this prior research does not focus attention on the specific details of the crime, the response by law enforcmenet, and/or safety precautions taken by the victim, both before and after the burglary occurred. This study will explore how victims react and respond to residential burglary victimization in Charlotte, North Carolina (United States of America). The study subjects were identified through police reports of residential burglaries that occurred throughout 2015. Victims were contacted approximately six months after the residential burglary occured and were asked to participate in an online survey. The surveys were implemented in monthly cohorts over the course of one full year. Collecting post-victimization information from residential burglary victims will serve two primary purposes. First, the results will yield insights regarding if and how victims of residential burglaries change their behaviors and security measures following a burglary. Second, our results should also add to the knowledge base regarding how residential burglars select targets and commit their crimes.

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ANALYZING THE RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS OF CRIME: APPLYING RISK TERRAIN MODELING TO THE STUDY OF RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY IN THOHOYANDOU, SOUTH AFRICA

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In South Africa violent crimes rate remain disturbingly high where many cases lying unreported with inaccurate statistics provided to the public annually. This paper builds on the risk and spatial analysis results of prior research by tying the practical outcomes of risk terrain model for burglary crime to weight the different risk and protective factors influencing residents and to broader spatial issues on the articulation of risky places for residential burglary. We begin by analyzing the spatial distribution of crime outcomes in Thohoyandou using Risk Terrain Modeling and to analyze the risk and protective factors influencing the lives of individuals or a community. Survey research methodology is adopted for the crime survey. Collector for ArcGIS and Open Data Kit applications are used to collect crime data (residential burglary as the dependent variable) where explanatory variables include dwelling types, road networks, proximity to police stations, mean household income, alarm systems, presence of dogs, percentage unemployed and age group. Completed survey forms and collected features are synchronized into ArcGIS Online. Spatial influence for residential burglary is operationalized and validated using Ordinary Least Squares Regression, ensuring the explanatory variables are statistically significant using Morans I tool. Output risk terrain maps produced will serve police force make real-time forecasts preventing new crimes and violence, strategically allocate resources at micro-places; allowing residents boost their perceptions of personal safety and freedom from fear of crime.

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FOOD RELATED VICTIMIZATION AND CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

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Food related victimization is a serious issue but often overlooked. Nowadays, Western societies are characterized by a growing awareness of healthy living and healthy food. However, cultural differences may influence the level of awareness and attitudes towards food related victimization. The aim of this presentation is to introduce the results of the German-Israeli study on consumer awareness of food related offences/ crimes. We conducted an online survey among Israeli and German students that included questions on attitudes towards experiences of victimization following fraud and corruption in the food sector, and scales on trust and uncertainty avoidance. The results indicate that there are differences between German and Israeli participants in the perception of the frequency of food related victimization. This presentation will also address the relationship between cultural differences in trust and uncertainty avoidance as well as perceptions regarding victimization. The results and possible implications will be discussed in a theoretical context taking into account victimological considerations.

743
VICTIMISATION OF HOMELESS PEOPLE

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There are existing factors that make a person more susceptible to finding themselves in a group of the crime victims. Homless people belong to the group of the most vunerable people in our society. They suffer from painfull levels of poverty and social exclusion. Homeless people will naturally become victims of homicides or assaults. Violence against peoples who lives on the street is a social problem that is permanent growing. So far, carried out studies have indicated factors that increase the risk of victimization on a group of people that constitute the homeless. They are among to them for example: alkohol, drugs, criminal history. Less well known is the fact that the homeless more often become victims of crime than the rest of society. People without a roof over head belonging to a kind of social group that make the impression that victimization is practically marginal. Homeless people do not report crime to police. Police assistance is not sufficient and uniform in comparison to other victims of the same crime (violence or theft). Moreover the mere status of a roofless man makes that this group of persons is more frequent controled than other citizens. This leads to a kind of dissonance - excessive control and not adequate support from the state. Despite the fact that everyone should be treated equally by the law enforcement agencies in practice it does not work. In the last part of presentation, authors would like to raise the issue of statistics and researches. Whether it is possible to determine the number of homeless victims? Police keeps statistics but mainly for the homeless as the perpetrators of the crime not the victims. Therefore, it is not possible to determine any exacly number. To define the extent of this problem helpful are some researches that have been carried out in London or Toronto. The authors will present their results.

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THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMISATION: IS THERE EVIDENCE OF CHANGE OVER TIME?

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It is universally accepted that there has been a crime drop in most developed, and many developing, countries. Most of the evidence has been presented at the national level and there have been various theories put forward based on potential 'global' explanations. However, very little work has been done to understand how the crime drop has manifested in terms of its impact on different groups within the population and how these groups are distributed across local communities. Our previous work identified four types of victims using a latent class model fitted to data from the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS): "Non-victims", "One-off Property victims", "Multiple Mixed victims", and "Frequent Personal victims". These groups differed in important ways in terms of how the amount and types of crime they experienced changed over the period of the crime drop, with least change occurring amongst who were Frequent Personal victims. Taking this work further, we now present the results of a multilevel model which examines whether there is geographical variation or spatial clustering in the probability of individuals being in each type of victim group. There are two broad reasons to examine change in victimisation spatially. The first is that people living in the same area are similar in terms of their individual characteristics, and these characteristics affect the types and amounts of crime they experience. The second is that characteristics of the area, and of other people living in the area, may affect the chances that those living there will experience each type of crime. We include various individual-level and area-level explanatory variables in our model to investigate the extent to which each of these can explain the area effects we find.

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TOWARDS A PROCESS THEORY OF REENTRY

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Literature is replete with evidence regarding the factors that influence desistance after release from prison (e.g. jobs, 'good marriage effect', turning points etc.). However, how and when these factors interact with reentry trajectories is not yet clear. This paper aims at addressing this gap by presenting some of the conclusions of an ethnographic research conducted in Romania. A number of 60 ex-prisoners released from Jilava prison were followed up for one year. Based on interviews, observations and photos it seems that the vast majority of prisoners tend to follow a five steps process in the reentry: preparation, recovery, activation, consolidation and, eventually, re-offending. This presentation will briefly present these stages with their characteristics and priorities. Some research and practice implications will be discussed.

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WHO ARE YOU? IDENTITY IN TRANSITION FROM PRISON TO SOCIETY

R. Lucian[1]

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This paper explores the perception regarding the self reported identity of former inmates from Bucharest-Jilava Penitentiary in their transition to freedom. Their identity is analysed longitudinal while they were incarcerated (from a short time before their liberation 1-14 days) and then sequentially at 1 week, 1 month and 3 months after regaining their freedom. The results represent an extract from The ethnography of the prisoner transition study conducted by the University of Bucharest in partnership with the University of Oslo by the agency of the Centre of Research and Innovation in Social Services. The article identifies some of the changes and effects of the social environment and how the participants internalised them and how they manage their identity in report with their problems. L.R.: If somebody would ask you who are you, how would you answer? M.I.: I`m a man like everybody, neither higher nor lower, I`m a normal man that tries to make a living. I`m the same as when I got in prison (M.I. before liberation); I`m simple man, normal, financially I'm not too well, maybe others are (M.I. 8 days after liberation); The same person as before. A good man, kind-hearted, I have very good qualities as a human, as a person. I`m not aggressive, I don't argue with people, I also love the people around me, especially people that sleep on the streets (M.I. 3 months after liberation).

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GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE PERCEIVED NEEDS AND BARRIERS OF PRISONERS PREPARING FOR REENTRY

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Studies on prison reentry suggest those reentering the community are failing at fairly high rates in not perpetrating crime; punishment alone fails to change the individual and structural barriers faced by many ex-prisoners; reentry affects crime, and has social, political, and economic consequences for individuals, families and entire communities. In what concerns the prisoner itself, the stigma associated with the criminal past and the social networks to access to social capital resources significantly affect his/her reintegration after prison. Knowing that understanding how prisoners perceive their lives and the potential opportunities and constraints within their environments can provide important insight into their future involvement with crime, this paper aims to explore expectations and perceptions about the reentry process, through the views of women and men who are about to finish their prison sentences. Based on 45 interviews with male and female prisoners in two prisons, gender differences will be analyzed regarding both the expectations and perceptions of these prisoners towards the role of the prison in preparing them while inside prison walls, and the social factors considered relevant for the success of their reentry process on the outside (family, employment, education, housing and peers).

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DISAGGREGATING TRENDS IN SHOP THEFT BY VERTICAL RETAIL MARKET

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Customer theft alone accounts for over half of *all* crime experienced by retailers in England and Wales. A Knowledge Transfer Partnership (KTP) between Nottingham Trent University and Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership is studying the problem of shop theft both locally and nationally. Whilst retail shrinkage-research is growing, there remains little research examining trends in shoplifting by different areas of retail (Bamfield 2012). In the context of the 'crime drop' phenomenon, this paper presents prevailing trends in shop theft incidence across the different vertical retail markets contained within the Home Office's Commercial Victimisation Survey (CVS). Using data from the CVS, the objective of the present paper is (1) to map the overall trajectory of, and sub-trends within, shop theft between 2002 and 2014 (2) to disaggregate trends by vertical retail sector (3) to disaggregate trends by offender type (including external (customer) and internal (employee) shop theft) and (4) to examine the variation in temporal patterns of theft and theft reporting practices by the different areas of retail.

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EQUITY, JUSTICE AND THE CRIME DROP: THE CASE OF BURGLARY IN ENGLAND AND WALES

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Burglary in England and Wales fell by 67% between 1993 and 2008/09. This study examines whether this fall was equitable across different population segments (with respect to their socio-economic characteristics) and area types. In particular, it estimates the extent of burglary falls and any changes in the victimisation divide across socio-economic (population) groups taking into account group composition. To this end, it compares their burglary incidence rates based on burglary count models of the 1994 and 2008/09 Crime Survey for England and Wales data. The results show that some socio-economic groups experienced inequitable burglary falls, and relative to others continue to experience burglaries at higher rates after the crime drop than before.

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STRANGER AND ACQUAINTANCE VIOLENCE TRENDS IN ENGLAND AND WALES

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Violence has fallen in Britain over the last two decades. To understand better why violence has fallen over time, this present paper investigates Britain's long-term trends in different types of violence crime victimisation, including stranger and acquaintance violence. This study uses data stemming from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW), which is considered one of the most reliable data source to examine crime trends. It draws on weighted data from 1992-2013/14 and examines prevalence, incidence and crime concentration trends, for victims of six specific age groups (16-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64 and 65-plus) and separately for males and females. Findings not only shed important light on differences in the trends of stranger and acquaintance violence during the recent two decades, but also reveal which violence crime types are potentially main drivers of the decline in violence. The study emphasizes the importance of making a distinction between different violence crime types when examining violence trends. The present paper is part of a larger project funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), Secondary Data Analysis Initiative (SDAI) Phase 2 and continues previous ESRC, SDAI Phase 1 funded work on burglary and ESRC funded work on the international crime drop. Details of the current project as well as previous work on crime trends can be found at:www.ntu.ac.uk/apps/research/groups/4/home.aspx/project/178996/overview/violence_trends_

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ANALYSING POLICE INTERVIEWING OF SUSPECTS AS DYADIC INTERACTIONS

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Empirical studies on the Dutch practice of police interviewing of suspects are still scarce. Compared to the international literature, relatively little is known about the tactics and techniques that are being used and in what way these are related to evidence disclosure. This leaves an undesirable gap in scientific and practical knowledge especially given recent European developments in suspects' right to legal assistance prior to and during police questioning. Since 2008, suspects in custody have the right to consult their lawyer before questioning and to have their lawyer present during questioning. Prior consultation and presence of a lawyer might change the dynamics of police questioning and subsequently influence questioning outcomes and criminal investigations as a whole. This study aims to provide more insight in the extent to which criminal investigators are able to influence evidence disclosure of suspects. A total of 31 videotaped police interviews were transcribed resulting in 134 hours of material. 139 interrogation techniques and 29 suspect statement categories were coded in intervals of 5 minutes. Factor structures will be determined for the 139 interrogation techniques and the 29 suspect statement categories. A longitudinal model will be used to analyse police interviews as dyadic social interactions between criminal investigators (interrogation techniques) and suspects (evidence disclosure). Increasing our understanding of the relationship between interrogation techniques and suspects' statement will help criminal investigators to improve their questioning skills and adapt to the new legal context.

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TWO SHADES OF BLUE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PATROL OFFICERS' AND DETECTIVES' CODE(S) OF SILENCE

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Question: This paper explores the contours of the police code of silence, a critical component of the ability to control misconduct and enhance integrity within any police agency. It provides an in-depth exploration of the code across two most frequent police assignments: patrol and investigations. Methods: The police integrity survey was used to measure the contours of the code among Croatian patrol officers and detectives. Samples of police officers evaluated fourteen hypothetical scenarios describing various forms of police misconduct. Results: Our analyses revealed that the respondents' reluctance to report was very similar across patrol officers and detectives with significant differences in only a few scenarios. On the other hand, we detected substantial differences in their perceptions of how likely other officers were to adhere to the code of silence; compared to patrol officers, detectives perceived that other officers would be much more likely to respect the code than they themselves would. Conclusion: Despite the differences in the nature of their assignments, it seems that the centralized nature of the Croatian policing system creates similar code(s) of silence among patrol officers and detectives.

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DEALING WITH THE UNTHINKABLE. THE COGNITIVE AND EMOTIONAL EFFECTS OF SUSPICIOUS CHILD DEATHS ON POLICE INVESTIGATORS

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The findings of a two-stage research project to explore the cognitive and emotional effects of suspicious child death cases on police investigators, is presented. The results of an electronic survey with 100 UK police homicide investigators to identifies significant differences in the effects of suspicious child deaths experienced by police investigators, when compared with adult homicide investigations (e.g. difficulty sleeping, preoccupation with a case, and increased pressure to achieve a satisfactory conclusion to the investigation). Next the findings of 20 follow-up semi-structured interviews are presented, that focus on the personal accounts and experiences of 10 UK and 10 Denmark police investigators, to identify both individual and common coping and decision making strategies used by police investigators in cases of suspicious child death.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS AND COPING STRATEGIES AMONG CHILD PORNOGRAPHY INVESTIGATORS - A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

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Police officers face many stressors during their everyday job requirements. However, only few authors have addressed the particular job situation of law enforcement personnel tasked with the investigation of child pornography cases. This may be attributable to the fact that this area of operation has gained in importance only recently. The present study examines the psychological impact of police officers investigating child pornography cases by means of a qualitative analysis. The study is explorative and based on semi-structured interviews conducted with five police officers investigating internet child pornography crime. Results contrast the emotional impact of viewing child pornography content with the impact of processing a high number of cases. In addition, the study looks into various coping strategies during and after work. Finally, the interviews yield some interesting findings that are of relevance from an organizational point of view.

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LIVING CONDITIONS OF JUVENILE PRISONERS

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In the current prison research a differentiated and representative research on the social circumstances of youth prisoners hardly exists. The project „Living Conditions of Juvenile Prisoners“ tried to close this gap by analyzing the current status and living conditions of juvenile prisoners in southern Germany. Besides the classical socio-economic factors, there was also a focus on factors of social bonding and integration as well as on subjective experiences of exclusion such as those discussed in the new concepts about social inequality. Another emphasis was to examine the assumption that juvenile prisoners are more and more confronted with different problems and disadvantages. The analysis showed that socially disadvantaged population groups are significantly overrepresented among the juvenile prisoners. It was also found that social deprivation of juvenile prisoners has increased during the last 20 years. However, the social selection is not as extensive that only people from the lowest social classes are found in youth imprisonment. Extreme marginality could only be observed with few prisoners. Regardless of the selection of the young prisoners in terms of social disadvantage, the majority has no accumulation of problematic patterns. Nevertheless, the project empirically underpins the perception of the prison staff that the juvenile prisoners are more difficult nowadays than in the past: The juvenile prisoners are more often attributed to drug problems, are perceived as more aggressive and problematic in their behaviour and having more difficulties in education.

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ROLE PERCEPTION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTRUCTORS IN YOUTH CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND INTERVENTION STYLE IN DISCIPLINE ENCOUNTER

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The present study aimed to examine the way educational instructors in youth correctional institutions perceive their role by examining their role orientation on two continuums and how this perception impacts the use of one of three intervention styles in the examined discipline meetings. The study encompassed 320 educational instructors who constitute this entire population in 55 youth correctional institutions. In addition to the research tools which have been specially adapted to this study, an additional questionnaire was designed for coordinators/directors in order to assess the intervention style of those instructors accountable to them, in view of reducing the effect of social desirability. As assumed, regarding the first continuum of the role perception, the findings show that authority-oriented educational instructors tend to respond with a forceful style and disregard during discipline meetings, whereas therapy-oriented educational instructors tend to react by giving explanations during these meetings. On the other hand, no relation was found on the second continuum of the role perception: orientation to the group, orientation to the individual, to the intervention style in discipline meetings. These findings illustrate that educational instructors' intervention style can be predicted based on their personal characteristics. This finding is impotent in view of the implications that this intervention style has on the rehabilitation process of the inmates. This study can be projected to a wider population of paraprofessional welfare workers, who provide human services to challenged and weaker groups.

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CAN A YOUTH PRISON MEET THE DEMANDS OF THE UN CONVENTION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD?

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This presentation of the inner life at the youth unit at Bjørgvin prison in Norway shows an appearance not much similar to an ordinary prison. Here are large common areas, large cells where the youngsters have single rooms, no concrete walls or barbed wire on the fences. But there are locked doors, ICT monitoring, and staff have all coercive means available like in a prison for adults. The staff uses civilian clothes and consists of child protection and social workers, 50%, and well trained prison officers 50 %. In addition an interdisciplinary team (representing the services of psychology, pedagogy, law and child protection) works with supervision and training, both of the staff and the inmates, and most important, to make the transformation from the prison to the community as smooth and well organised as possible. The aim of the youth unit is to 1. To reduce risk of new criminal offences and 2. To provide an adequate penalty response to the criminal offence for the young person, without needing to serving the sentence together with adult offenders. cf. the UN Child Convention. From 2012 on there were legislative amendments concerning juveniles in conflict with the law. The new juvenile sentence aimed at reducing the number of imprisoned young offenders between the ages of 15 and 18 and giving them “a better understanding of the consequences of their acts”. A new kind of “juvenile prisons”, *ungdomsenheter*, i.e. two particular units for 15 - 18 old offenders, close to prisons for adults in Oslo and Bergen, were planned to be organized according to the particular needs of young people. The Norwegian Parliament, upon deciding the establishment of the youth prisons, also demanded a research-based evaluation of the first youth prison unit in Bergen, on the work and collaboration of the professionals and of the implementations of the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child. Through fieldwork and interviews, we, representing law, anthropology, medicine and child protection, have followed up these new implementations at all levels, reporting to a committee from the Ministries of Justice and Public Security; Education and Research; Children, Equality and Social Inclusion, and Health and Care Services.We show that the youth unit fulfills the UN requirements except for one, isolation. Due to very few inmates at the time, certain youngsters have been almost alone with the professionals in the unit. There are also deficits in the statistical registrations concerning the number of imprisoned juveniles, which is now corrected according to our advice.

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"VULNERABLE BY LAW (BUT NOT BY NATURE)": EXPLORING PERCEPTIONS OF YOUTH AND CHILDHOOD 'VULNERABILITY' IN THE CONTEXT OF POLICE CUSTODY

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This paper explores how vulnerability is conceptualised within police custody, focusing specifically on children and young people as suspects, and using the appropriate adult safeguard under Code C to the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 as the point of reference. To do so this paper draws upon qualitative data produced through interviews with custody officers at two custody suites in England. It explores firstly how childhood is conceptualised and secondly how childhood vulnerability is understood by custody officers. The paper illustrates how criminality (whether actual or alleged) may challenge a young suspect's vulnerability and contends that, whilst vulnerability (as with childhood) may not be constant, it is nevertheless created from or exacerbated by contact with the criminal process and by the criminal justice system's response to children and young people.

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PRISON LABOR IN BELGIUM. EXPERIENCES OF PRISONER CHEFS

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Reports of national and international control bodies reveal poor working conditions for inmates in Belgian prisons. Firstly, institutions face problems to provide work opportunities for prisoners. In addition, prison labor appears to be poorly paid and is often perceived as monotonous by prisoners. Research, however, emphasizes the importance of prison labor in the light of a successful re-integration path. Hence, this idea was introduced in the Belgian penal law by stating that "*labor is considered a crucial element in re-socializing and re-educating prisoners*". The discrepancy between the goals stated in the law and the current working conditions in prison require further research concerning its subsequent effects on daily prison life. In this regard, it is important to analyze the consequences of an insufficient regulatory framework. In addition, new developments, related to privatization of certain services which influence the existing working conditions, are studied. To get closer insight into the aforementioned problems, research was conducted in five Belgian prisons. In these institutions, job opportunities can range from labor in work houses for external companies to services for the prison. In this paper, we focus on working conditions in prison kitchens in particular. Empirical data were collected by means of interviewing prisoners and staff, complemented with participant observations. Our results show that these jobs do not adequately support or encourage prisoners to improve their skills. Only in some institutions, kitchen work is combined with a culinary education that might boost their chances of finding work when released. In addition, prisoners are not protected by labor law, which often leads to arbitrary rules and sanctions. Unsurprisingly, this leads to rising tensions on the workplace. These tensions are often intensified by harsh security measures and hierarchical job positions amongst inmates.

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EXPLORING LEARNING CULTURES IN AN ENGLISH PRISON

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Learning is recognised as a situated phenomenon (Lave and Wenger, 1991) influenced by many external factors (Hodkinson et al, 2007). These influences together may be described as forming a learning culture. Recent research suggests that cultures of learning across a prison may be measured and a positive learning culture may be supported through activities designed to give more autonomy to prisoners (Auty et al, forthcoming). However, little is known about how cultures of learning are experienced by prisoners and staff and what characteristics define boundaries of different cultures of learning within spaces across a prison. This paper presents findings from a study of a single prison site in England. Through the exploration of the meanings and experiences of learning and learning culture, the study develops understanding of learning culture and how it emerges in a prison setting. It explores the role of distance learners in promoting a positive learning environment across a prison site. It investigates the embedding of an innovative approach to promoting positive learning environments in prison; a prisoner-led 'learning wing'. This wing offers a unique insight into the characteristics of a prison-based positive learning environment, and the implications for learning culture.

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PROVIDING EDUCATION TO FOREIGN NATIONAL PRISONERS: A EUROPEAN OVERVIEW BY THE FORINER PROJECT

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Background: This paper reports on the European FORINER project that focuses on educational participation by foreign national prisoners in Europe. Several (inter)national regulations state that all prisoners have the right to have access to education and training, whatever their nationality. However, research has shown that various factors impede foreign national prisoners from participating in educational programmes. In particular, lack of information about participation opportunities, not being able to meet the tests or selection criteria, and the fact that the educational programmes are not considered to be of relevance for foreign national prisoners are factors that hinder their educational participation.
Methodology: To gain insight into educational initiatives for foreign national prisoners, an online survey has been distributed among prison managers and educational providers throughout Europe. Based on this online survey, 5 learning practices across Europe are qualitatively interviewed more in-depth; Project coordinators, teachers and foreign national prisoners are interviewed about their experiences with developing or participating in education.
Results: The results demonstrate that, although different prisons throughout Europe are confronted with a high proportion of foreign national prisoners, educational practices for this group are rare. The educational offer is mostly limited to language courses. A more comprehensive educational offer, and in particular education provided by the home country is scarce.
Implications: The findings offer input for the development of pilot projects all over Europe to provide education to foreign national prisoners offered by their home country. These pilot projects will be put into practice from January 2017. Both non-ICT-driven and ICT-driven solutions will be developed and evaluated. The ultimate aim is to develop recommendations to the European Commission about the education of foreign national prisoners.

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PHILOSOPHY IN PRISON: HOW EDUCATION HUMANIZES THE PRISONER

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In the UK sex offenders are often held in vulnerable prisoner units (VPU) away from the mainstream population. Research has demonstrated that the stigma of the label of 'sex offender' results in a particular level of social exclusion and feelings of rejection among this community. This research explores the relevance of providing a forum for philosophical conversation in an educational capacity in such an environment. In post-participation interviews prisoners discussed the sense of meaning they took from the course. For many, the philosophy class provided opportunity to be a person, a learner and co-inquirer within a community that went beyond their label of 'offender'. For others, discussion of questions around the nature of identity, the 'good life' and the structure of society lead to self-reflection and, for a few, self-realisation. This papers outlines the ways in which the course achieved this and importance of providing a space for prisoners to discuss questions of a philosophical nature in an open, non-adversarial community of inquiry.

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POLICING ANTWERP & BRUSSELS. TWO OF A KIND?

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The PEMP project focuses on the variation of agenda setting between different metropolises at the sub-national and national level. More specifically, the project studies the manifestation of plural policing, a process in which various players in public spaces are involved supervisory tasks, monitoring and enforcement (Edwards & Prins 2014, Devroe, Ponsaers & De Pauw, 2014). This abstract describes a number of specific Belgian conditions involved in developing the security policy of Antwerp and Brussels. Both cities deal with similar urban challenges such as 'glocal' threats to local safety and public order, large and multiple ethnic background populations and huge socio-economic differences. Nevertheless they both develop a customized approach to deal with the impact of these challenges on their urban safety. These differences originate from Belgium's national conditions including a complex state structure with multiple levels (municipalities/cities, provinces, regions, communities and the national government), contracts between local and supra-local authorities, and strong municipal autonomy and politics. Through various subsidies and plans, these government levels have an impact on the 'governance of security' in Belgian cities. Nevertheless, the elected mayor and his/her policy play a major role in the agenda setting of city security policy. To illustrate this, we will highlight the similarities and differences in the security policy approach of Antwerp and Brussels. This is based on insights gained from content analyses of policy documents in both cities. We found that certain steps are being taken towards 'convergence' (Edwards & Hughes, 2012) . This tendency is largely impeded by the current Belgian State structure as the on-going regional interference on the one hand. However, the strong autonomy of the municipalities on the other hand, are simultaneously promoting 'divergence' (Edwards & Hughes, 2012). In conclusion, next to national policy also local politics can greatly modulate local security plans. This discrepancy between local and national influence results in increased implementation of criminal justice and law enforcement in Antwerp and a more social justice oriented approach in Brussels.

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LOCAL STRATEGIES FOR GLOCAL CHALLENGES. COMPARING POLICY AGENDAS FOR URBAN POLICING IN AMSTERDAM AND ROTTERDAM.

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In this paper we analyze the politics of policing, with a specific focus on policing agendas in the two largest cities in The Netherlands: Amsterdam and Rotterdam. The search for the regimes present in policing agendas in these two embedded case studies will reveal both convergence and divergence towards the national agenda and between agendas in both metropolises. Possible explanations for these trends could be found in the political 'circuits of power' of the municipal ruling coalition and in wider governing arrangements in place. Both metropolises are considered metropolises facing 'glocal' challenges related to multicultural populations in urban areas, social inequalities in terms of household income, international harbors, crime and disorder. The term glocal refers to the interlinkages between global challenges and local societies. In order to get an understanding of the tendencies of divergence and convergence in urban policing in the metropolises under study we start with a summary of general trends in policing in the Netherlands in the first paragraph. In the second paragraph national, regional and local governmental constitutional arrangements, discretionary powers and public police management are presented. The remainder of the paper compares and contrasts policing agendas in Amsterdam and Rotterdam and concludes with an overview of their regimes and possible explanations for convergence and divergence between the metropolises.

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POLICING METROPOLISES IN A SYSTEM OF COOPERATIVE FEDERALISM: BERLIN AND COLOGNE COMPARED

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This paper compares the political agenda for policing in two of Germany's biggest cities: Berlin and Cologne. These cities have been selected for comparison because they share a number of characteristics of all metropolises, while they differ considerably at the same time. This comparison considers the different police systems and the specific framework of a cooperative version of federalism in Germany. Against this backdrop, the paper explores two central research questions. (1) To what extent can similarities of the political agenda for policing in Berlin and Cologne be explained by the specific patterns of cooperative federalism and to what extent can they be explained by parallel trends, for example the pluralisation of policing and police strategies. (2) How can differences between the agenda for policing in these two metropolises be explained? Path dependency will be identified as a major factor.

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POLICING METROPOLISES IN A CENTRALIZED COUNTRY: HOW THE « MÉTROPOLISATION » SHOW THE LIMITS OF DECENTRALIZATION IN FRANCE

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In France, even if the cities are involved in public security policies, the nationalization of police forces in 1941 prevent the mayors from managing the public security. The consequences of such an institutional structure is well-known: priority set by the national government and not local authorities; national-scale recruitment of police officers with no link with the territory and the population. In the 1980 and 1990's, the decentralization policies, the growing part taken by the cities in the management of prevention, the development of CCTV systems under the control of the cities' responsibility and the rise of local police forces in some cities, have led to rebalancing the power of the State. Now, the security policies are organized under the principle of co-construction. We have chosen four cities in order to illustrate the differences that can be found in France: Paris, with still a State monopoly in the field of policing; Lyon, which is trying to claim its autonomy in this field; Strasbourg, a model of a better cooperation between the State and the city, and Toulouse, changing its policy from a priority to mediation to a law and order way of policing. One reason for the relatively poor development of local police forces is the division of the French territory in 36 000 cities, each with a mayor with formal power in the field of security. Even big urban areas are divided into several local authorities. The national priority is now to build « métropoles », i.e. grouping together the cities. If this strategy has produced effective results in many fields -economy, public transportations, housing, social services-, the vast majority of the mayors still refuse to share their -poor- powers in the field of public security. As a result, the National Police forces mostly still keep control on it.

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EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF THE CSI EFFECT ON ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORK USERS REGARDING THEIR ADOPTION OF ONLINE SECURITY MEASURES, THEIR AWARENESS AROUND DIGITAL EVIDENCE AS WELL AS THEIR EXPECTATIONS FROM THE CYBERCRIME UNITS: THE CASE OF FACEBOOK

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The advancements of new technologies and more in particular of the Internet have ameliorated the communication of individuals worldwide, with the aid of Social Networking Sites, which provide innumerous opportunities for online interactions on a daily basis. However, they have managed to create new types of criminal behaviour, known as cybercrimes, with the latter to proliferate mainly due to privacy and security issues attributed to the majority of Social Networking interactions. The role of cybercrime units is to successfully confront the aforementioned deviant behaviours, through the proper acquisition, analysis and interpretation of digital forensic evidence. Such depictions of criminal behaviour followed by specific forensic investigations have been largely portrayed in the media, online and offline, as well as in the literature. The wide and continuous exposure to fictional and non-fictional crime-themed movies TV-Series, documentaries, news, articles, books and novels has the potential, according to modern Cultivation/Genre Theory, to influence people's perceptions over the reality of crime and its investigation as well as over their expectations from law enforcement and the criminal justice system; the term coined for the aftermath of the aforementioned exposure is known as CSI effect. The rationale for the current research is to determine whether such vast exposure to crime-themed genres could influence Facebook users regarding their online protection, their awareness around digital evidence and their expectations from the cybercrime units in terms of investigating online deviant behaviours. Findings stemming from the data analysis have provided no significant support to the proposed correlations, excluding simultaneously from the aforementioned analysis two secondary demographic variables under examination (subject of studies and levels of impact from criminological incentives). Limitations of the current study as well as further recommendations for future research have been also provided for a well-rounded approach to the examined issue.

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BRAZILIAN MEDIA AND ITS ROLE IN THE DISSEMINATION OF SOCIAL CONFLICT, THE FEAR SPEECH: AN APPROACH FROM THE THEORY OF DELINQUENT SUBCULTURE

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The main objective of this study is the role of media in Brazil's current situation in the spread of social conflicts, spreading hate speech that influences the stereotype of the revolt and provides the vulnerable adherence and commitment and definitely binding on the theory of presuppositions of delinquent subculture. The study of the protests of June 2013 occurred in Brazil that initially was restricted to a few thousand participants, with the motivation to reduce the passages in public transport, and on the support and media incentive motivation to "take to the streets "was gradually diverted from its original nature and at its peak, millions of Brazilians were on the streets protesting not only the reduction of these tariffs, but also by a wide range of subjects such as public spending on major international sporting events, the poor quality public services and especially the indignation with political corruption. The protests have generated great national and international impact, however, on several occasions the violence was the mechanism used as a symbol of this collective indignation. Depredation to public and private property, as well as physical violence culminating in confrontation with the official control authorities still generated more excitement when the media repeatedly propagated the scenes in a trivialization of hate speech, opposing the truth to police repression.

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DEVIANCE AMPLIFICATION IN NEW SOCIAL MEDIA: RETHINKING THE MEDIA AND CRIME RELATIONSHIP

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This paper considers how social networking sites have reshaped the media and crime relationship and offers new insights into considering how deviance comes to be labelled as such. Whilst some could argue that social media is simply a means of e-enabling of existing behaviour (Burden et. al, 2003) old wine in new bottles so to speak (Grabosky, 2001), it is necessary for Criminology, and related disciplines, and indeed criminal justice organisations to consider the shape of these new bottles. Offensive language, distasteful jokes and passing comments are nothing new, but the platform on which these are being expressed, social media, is new. In general, Criminology has neglected to engage with the rapidly growing world of social media and consider how these new community platforms challenge traditional ontological approaches to crime and justice. The infancy of online communities means that rules are still developing, it is not a fully-fledged social organization, instead the norms are being defined and redefined by the social audiences. The immediacy and global exposure of social media raises important questions about the way in which behaviour is perceived by others and particularly the blurring of boundaries between deviance and freedom of speech. This paper critically discusses the 'moral entrepreneurs' of social media and argues that the high visibility of social networking leads to deviance amplification (Wilkins, 1964; Young, 1971), whereby expressions that would ordinarily be deemed merely distasteful in the physical world become policed in the virtual world.

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THE LEGAL LORD OF WAR: A BIOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATION OF PERSONAL MORALITY IN THE ARMS TRADE

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This paper will address the importance of how a biography of a legal arms trader's life can deliver an insider perspective on the Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) trade. It will provide arguments why a biographical approach to the arms trade will advance our understanding of personal morals of the arms trader, as well as of structural and cultural forces that shape this ambiguously principled industry. It will do so by providing a background of the role of the SALW trade today, exploring the morals (and the hypocrisy) surrounding that role and the governance of the SALW trade. The exploration here shall be contextualised with preliminary findings of a currently conducted biographical study of a legal arms trader's life.

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DEVELOPING RESEARCH IN SECLUSION CONTEXTS: FROM THE STRANGENESS TO THE EMBODIMENT

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The purpose of this communication is to discuss ethical and methodological challenges associated with qualitative scientific research in confined spaces, specifically the challenges that rise in the relation with the secluded individual. This discussion is based on the investigations carried by the authors in these institutions, namely in youth detention centers and in prisons. Performing any scientific research requires the observation of ethical principles to ensure the combination of the interests of the researchers and of its participants, particularly in terms of confidentiality, privacy and security. Furthermore, for the development of any scientific research, trust is a key element; and trust, in this secluded contexts, involves the development of practical arrangements which may interfere with an issue widely discussed: the scientific neutrality. In this paper we discuss the ethical and methodological issues in three distinct phases - pre, peri and post data collection - conjugating and analytically opposing formal guidelines established and enforced by the state institutions (procedural ethics) and informality due to the relationship with the Other (ethics in practice). Is this process of reflection between the initial strangeness of contact with the confinement space and its actors and the institutional and relational embodiment that we aim to address.

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AN ETHNOGRAPHIC SIMULATION OF ESCALATING VIOLENCE IN A CRIMINAL NETWORK

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This talk investigates the breakdown of a criminal group in an escalation of intra-group violence. This will be done be developing a simulation model based on qualitative data analysis. In course of simulation the model generates a narrative that can be described as virtual experience. Data basis are transcripts of police interrogations. The group collapsed in a series of murders and other acts of violence (kidnapping, intimidation, and extortion). Essential is a collapse of trust. Data analysis first draws methodologically upon a Grounded Theory approach. For the purpose of simulation in a second step the analysis departs from classical Grounded Theory by applying abstract framework of condition-action sequences that are the basis for developing a simulation model. Each element of the model however, can be traced back to empirical evidence identified in the first step of the data analysis. The agent-based simulation model consists of black and with collar criminals, and abstract representations of the police and the general public. During the simulations randomly chosen criminal agents become disreputable and other criminal agents need to react. Agents can decide between several options derived from the empirical analysis in order to sanction the deviant agent. The victim needs to interpret the violence. For this purpose cognitive heuristics are applied by the software agents. The rules that are fired during the simulation runs can be traced back to annotations in the original textual documents. Thereby a simulation run the model generates stories which describe scenarios. These explore the possibility space of the behavioral rules applied by the criminals as found in the data analysis. An exemplary scenario will be described and basic mechanisms leading to different trajectories in the virtual history of the group: First and foremost the ambiguity of violence stimulates its spreading in the group. White collar criminals are the most vulnerable target of violence. On the other hand only white collar criminals have the resources to restore trust. White collar criminals become particular endangered in case of police interventions. For this reason, police operations directly against white collars are most effective. They are most successful if a significant number of group members cooperate with the police.

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CROSS-BORDER POLICE AND INTELLIGENCE COOPERATION IN COUNTER-TERRORISM: CURRENT CHALLENGES

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Cross-border police and intelligence cooperation in counter-terrorism has been heavily criticised in the media following the recent attacks in Europe. Calls for more information and intelligence exchange ensued. The main reasons for the apparent lack of cooperation were claimed to be the protection of national sovereignty and the differences in national legislation on, for example, data protection. Another facilitator of terrorism in the European Union (EU) was said to be the lack of border controls. These recent responses can be contrasted with the academic research to date, which puts forward that EU and international counter-terrorism cooperation are too extensive and not in accordance with human rights. Agencies and networks responsible for information and intelligence exchange are often not embedded in rigid accountability structures. Police and intelligence agency cooperation is mainly informal to enable fast, efficient and uncomplicated exchanges between agencies, thereby potentially circumventing human rights safeguards. This paper will address the discrepancy between the calls for more, better and faster cooperation in counter-terrorism and the limits to cross-border policing and intelligence exchange in the area of counter-terrorism. The limits discussed are not restricted to human rights requirements, but encompass motivations, resources, relationships between agencies and other legal and factual challenges. By investigating EU cooperation more broadly, ways to improve counter-terrorism information and intelligence exchange while upholding human rights standards shall be explored.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EU DIRECTIVE 2014 ON CONFISCATION AND ASSET RECOVERY

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The topic of 'confiscation and asset recovery' has been attracting increasing attention from EU Member States, with an overall agenda to recover assets acquired by transnational organised criminal groups. In April 2014, the EU issued a new directive 2014/42/EU on confiscation and asset recovery, which included a new procedure for Non-Conviction Based ('NCB') confiscation. However, EU Member States' implementation of this directive has been challenged. On the one hand, some scholars argue that it brought to EU Member States, a harmonisation of substantive criminal offences and their definition. On the other hand, other scholars complain of emerging discrepancies with regards to procedural law, due to different legal cultures. This article examines arguments as to the strengths and weaknesses of the directive, using archival and documentary sources and normative legal analysis, from both substantive and procedural points of view. Interim results indicate that the new directive of 2014, which will have been implemented overall by the end of 2016, has brought relatively 'minimal rule' in accordance with Article 82(2) and 83 of the TFEU, from substantive and procedural points of view. In particular, the consolidated definition of criminal offences among Member States, and providing several options in confiscation procedures, should be well-received. Conversely, some member states adopted new procedural methods, such as NCB which originally stemmed from common law countries, and extended confiscations adhering to the 2005 Framework Decision on Mutual Recognition of Confiscation Orders. This has led to the emergence of complicated cross-border issues relating to due process of law and fundamental rights (Article 1 - rights to property; and Article 6 - fair trial per the ECHR, respectively). In conclusion, this new directive of 2014 following on the Lisbon Treaty, opens the door for harmonised definitions of confiscation and of applicable criminal offences. The new procedures, however, also create some confusion among Member States. These phenomena, precisely demonstrate both sides of the issue of the 'minimal rule standard' derived from Article 83 of the TFEU, also seen in other EU directives of the former 'third pillar'. Currently, possible solutions seem to be via a deepening of Member States' 'Mutual Recognition' and 'Mutual Trust', which would respect each legal culture and the nature of other Member States.

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OUTLAW MOTORCYCLE GANGS (OMGS) IN THE MEUSE-RHINE EUREGION

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Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMGs) are generally seen as a threat to society and the legal order. Based on Dutch police data, it is assumed that many members are involved in crime and that the club has a criminogenic effect. Common offences include traffic, public order, drugs, weapon, capital and violent offences. A distinction can be made between offences that take place in public and in private. In 2015, it has been particularly tumultuous in the southern part of Dutch Limburg and the neighboring area of Belgian Limburg, illustrated by several large-scale police operations and closures of clubhouses. It is believed that OMGs operate across borders, making clever use of the border as a barrier for authorities to respond effectively. The Netherlands have a common policy when it comes to countering organized crime using the administrative approach. Information sharing to this end is enhanced by regional expertise and information centers (RIECs) involving partners such as the police, fiscal and administrative authorities. In Belgium, administrative instruments to repel OMGs are spread over several laws and the information sharing process is more difficult due to stricter privacy laws. This contribution will discuss the first results of the empirical research that was recently started in the Meuse-Rhine Euregion. The focus of the research is to identify the role of the border between Dutch and Belgian Limburg in cross-border OMG activities as well as interventions by authorities, and the implications for further policy. By doing a literature, media and policy review and making use of judicial and administrative data, a barrier model on the basis of the situational crime prevention approach will be developed, which is tailored to the specific regional situation.

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THE GIFT OF SEXTING: YOUNG PEOPLE, REGULATION, AND TECHNOLIGICALLY FACILITATED SEXUAL INTERRACTION

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This paper considers the dynamics of young people's use of technology in regard to the sending and receiving of sexually suggestive or explicit images and videos. Drawing on qualitative and quantitative data from a two year project on sexting and young people, the paper explores how young people themselves both understand and justify their sexting activities, but also how many denounce peers for sexting behaviour. The paper then proposes a theoretical model for better understanding sexing amongst young people. Finally, it suggests that sexing behaviour is for the most part not child abuse or child pornography, as it has been labeled by legislators in some jurisdictions.

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THE POWER OF QUALITATIVE DATA IN INVESTIGATIONS OF DIGITAL BEHAVIORS: LIKING AND SEXTING IN A SAMPLE OF FOCUS GROUPS

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Question: This research examined adolescents' perceptions of the most recent digital activities involved with "Liking" and sexting. These activities, about which adults often hold misconceptions, have developed new social norms that youth are adhering to. This project explored these new social norms in several focus groups with older teenagers. Questions explored include the interactions involved with both friends and partners in sexting; and the new social rules that focus on how and when it is perceived as acceptable to "like" shared content, or not to "like" it.

Methods: Ethnographic methodologies were utilized. Semi-structured interviews with several groups of adolescents were the basis of this portion of the research project. Subjects were recruited from the University campus and surrounding community. In small groups of 5-15 subjects, and in one larger group, 40 subjects explored these topics. Qualitative analyses provided clues about important content that we were able to use to inform the quantitative portion of the study.

Results: Results indicated that subjects agreed upon certain social norms surrounding digital behaviors, namely, that social rules have emerged that govern the way adolescents feel they are supposed to respond to peers' digital content. The manner of that response is dependent upon the type of content shared and the identity, role and relationship of the individual who shares. In addition, sharing of sexting content prior to sending it to the target seems common; adolescents are seeking the approval of significant peers prior to sharing even sexualized digital content.

Conclusions: It is important for adults to understand how and why youth share content online, including content that may trigger an adult intervention, such as nudity. It is equally important for adults to understand the social norms that compel such sharing and reactions to sharing. Without this contextual information, judging issues such as psychopathology becomes impossible. This study begins to explore these digital behaviors within the social contexts that they occur.

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EXPLORING DETAILS ABOUT WHEN TEENAGERS SEXT

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Question: Sexting occurs in several contexts. Past research has revealed that at times it is simply "for fun;" at other times, it is part of a relationship; and at other times, it occurs because of pressure or coercion. Beyond that, however, many details are not known. For example, pressure can be variable, and at times may be experienced as positive or negative. Some sexters may be aware of risks (e.g., detection by adults) while others may not be. Some sexters may be concerned about anyone other than the initial recipient seeing the photo; others may not care if peers see it, as long as adults do not. This study seeks to explore these more detailed situations that may be relevant in sexting between youth.

Methods: An anonymous ethnographic methodology was used, where subjects were asked to respond with their thoughts to predetermined questions. Some flexibility was built into the interview schedule, but the same questions were posed to most subjects. However, answers were entirely unstructured and anonymous. That yielded a high level of detail for many subjects that might not be present in more traditional interviews or focus groups. A sample of 35 youth yielded data that could be analyzed.

Results: The analysis revealed some distinctive circumstances that might appear similar in quantitative studies. For example, within different kinds of relationships, pressure to sext might be experienced very differently. Gender also influenced the type and quality of responses, so that males expressed much less concern over long-term outcomes and females appeared to have thought more about the possibility that sexting could impact their futures. However, it was notable that long-term outcomes were largely dismissed by subjects, suggesting that fear-based tactics are less likely to work in preventing sexting than other approaches. Broader social pressure was also experienced in addition to pressure from an individual (e.g., a boyfriend).

Conclusions: This study is important because it helps to clarify social details that may be very important in intervention. For example, social norms approaches may be more effective than fear-based prevention. That is true for other high-risk behaviors as well (e.g., texting while driving). By understanding the detailed dynamics in pressured sexting, both within and outside of relationships, we can focus prevention efforts on addressing those very issues.

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SEXTING: ABERRANT OR AVERAGE? A SURVEY OF 420 AMERICAN YOUTH

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Question: It has been hypothesized that sexting is associated with certain types of psychopathology, notably depression and poor self-esteem. It has also been hypothesized that sexting is associated with risk factors such as substance abuse and a history of violent victimization. However, these factors have not been compared between sexting that occurs from different motivations, such as sexting because of pressure, bullying or coercion, versus sexting that occurs within a pre-existing relationship.

Methods: 420 older teenagers were recruited from the University Subject Pool for a quantitative anonymous survey exploring sexting and other digital behaviors, psychopathology including depression, anxiety, substance abuse, family and peer relationships, and academic achievement. Subjects completed the survey between September 2015 and March 2016. The outcomes of sexting, including both positive and negative events, were also explored.

Results: Most sexting resulted in no significant outcomes of any sort, either negative or positive. Most subjects reported no outcomes; social rejection from peers, disciplinary trouble from school or parents, and digital problems such as unauthorized content being posted did not occur for the majority of subjects. However, there were significant differences between subjects who sexted within existing relationships and subjects who sexted because of negative pressure from others. Subjects who reported negative pressure to sext reported far more trauma following sexting relative to other sexters.

Conclusions:The psychological effects of being negatively pressured to sext where an important finding; similarly, the lack of trauma symptoms following other types of sexting is equally notable. There appears to be a high risk group of sexters, including those who sext prior to age 14, and those who experience negative pressure to sext. These individuals report the highest level of psychopathology and negative outcomes. We should identify different levels of risk for different groups of teens, and allocate resources accordingly.

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THE ORIGINS OF HONG KONG TRIADS: A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

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Triad societies in Hong Kong have along been studied by criminologists as a mirror partner of the well-organized Italian mafia in the Far East. However many myths and legends have laid claims on the origin of these Hong Kong Triads. Some sources traced their roots back a few hundred years to some patriotic societies in mainland China that sought to “overthrow the Qing Dynasty and restore the Ming Dynasty”, while others claimed these secret societies were started by peasants and merchants for mutual aids. Monks adept at martial arts from the famed Shaolin Temple were also claimed to have contributed to the rise of the Triad societies. While many of these secret societies did exist in China and were particularly active in between dynasties and in times of turmoil, we questioned the linkage of Hong Kong triads to any particular mainland secret societies. Few studies have documented how these secret societies chose to migrate to the sparsely populated fishing villages on an island called Hong Kong. In this analysis, we rely on a careful examination of historical records and attempt to shed light on the “real” origin of Hong Kong triads, where they came from, and how they grew in strength and numbers to the point of threatening the welfare of the larger community and provoking crackdowns by the British government.

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THE YAKUZA AND THE CHALLENGE TO CRIMINOLOGY

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While Japan has in the past been used as an example of a 'low crime' nation, little has been written within Anglophone scholarship about the autochthonous crime syndicate, the yakuza. This study of the yakuza examines its position within criminological research on organised crime, considering the relevance of southern theory and the neglect of 'peripheral' jurisdictions in international comparative approaches, and highlighting the gap between the focus of general literature on organised crime- which has focused mainly on the West- and the challenges presented by the rise of comparative and post-colonial criminology. Through an analysis of official documents, this paper tests western assumptions about Japanese society and crime, problematizing the perception of Japan as a nation with high levels of trust, law-abiding attitudes and a culture in which shame is a regulatory tool for social control. The paper sets out how the yakuza challenges mainstream assumptions about organised crime in non-western societies, and suggests how the study of the yakuza might more particularly reshape theories and assumptions about the factors shaping the emergence and continuity of organised crime groups.

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ASSESSING THE PRESENCE OF THE ITALIAN MAFIAS: A FOCUS ON EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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This paper presents the first systematic assessment of the worldwide activities of the four main types of Italian mafias (Cosa Nostra, Camorra, 'Ndrangheta and Apulian mafias) from 2000 to 2012. In particular, it focuses on the presence in European countries. Drawing from publicly available reports, a specific multiple correspondence analysis identifies the most important associations among mafias, activities, and countries. The results show that the mafias concentrate in a few countries; drug trafficking is the most frequent activity, whereas money laundering appears less important than expected; a stable mafia presence is reported in a few developed countries (mainly Germany, Canada, Australia, and the United States). The mafias show significant differences: the 'Ndrangheta tends to establish structured groups abroad, whereas the other mafias mainly participate in illicit trades. The results are discussed also in the perspective of ongoing research project MORE which will develop models predicting the risk of organised crime and mafia infiltration in legitimate business.

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COUNTERING ‘NDRANGHETA (ORGANIZED CRIME ‘MAFIA’ GROUPS OF CALABRIA): APPLICATION OF RATIONAL CHOICE THEORY MODELS AND OPERATIONAL DESIGN PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT APPROACH

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In the Region of Calabria in southern Italy, an organized crime phenomenon called ‘Ndrangheta exists. This is the Calabria version of the Mafia. Those involved, engage in organized criminal activity using violence for maintaining fear and informal social control over the population with whom their very existence ironically is maintained. Local communities in Calabria have acquiesced to the ‘Ndrangheta allowing its local parallel systems of authority and social control to prevail for over 150 years of its evolution. The presence of organized criminal gangs or ‘cosche’ is noted in just about every city and town throughout the region. Currently, there are approximately 100 ‘Ndrangheta groups in Calabria alone with a total of about 6000 formal members with countless local informal supporters. They are involved in the extortion of local entities and political corruption to protect their illegitimate as well as legitimate interests, and control illegal markets ranging from human trafficking, illegal drugs, illegal arms, smuggling and other lucrative criminal enterprises. In the last few years, Italian authorities engaged in the long difficult process of exposing those “cosche” members, their leaders, as well as those in formal positions within the legitimate institutions (politicians, commercialists, and those functionaries in supporting roles). This has resulted in dragnet arrests in Calabria that included mayors, police, and civil servants along with the rank in file ‘Ndrangheta members and supporters. But, what has been the impact on‘Ndrangheta crime groups ability to continue to conduct organized crime? The study reviews recent progress in combating ‘Ndrangheta through analysis of qualitative and quantitative data using content analysis of newspaper reporting and official crime statistics. It also examines the utility of applying Rational Choice Theory Models and Operational Design Planning and Assessment Approach in countering the ‘Ndrangheta in Calabria. The application of the Operational Design Planning and Assessment Approach is presented as a new process in Criminology for guiding actions and evaluating results of efforts that may continue to achieve the desired outcomes, i.e., reduce the negative impact of the 'Ndrangheta and organized crime on southern Italy and Calabria.

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"LIKE FATHER LIKE SON". CULTURAL TRANSMISSION AND CHILDREN PROTECTION IN CALABRIAN MAFIA FAMILIES.

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Cultural approaches to mafia groups have focused more on the characterisation of mafias as deviant subcultures, rather than looking at what mafia groups share with their own culture of origin. By advocating the need to look at mafia as set of behaviours, embedded in culture, rather than simply as a deviant subculture, this paper will focus on the transmission of mafia values in mafia families. Specifically, this paper will look at the youth in Calabrian mafia clans, known with the collective name "'ndrangheta", in light of the new procedures - approved by both the Youth Court and the Antimafia directorate of Reggio Calabria - to revoke the *patria potestas* when one or both parents have been involved in mafia-related crimes. The analysis of confidential prosecution and court proceedings confirms how in certain areas mafias are indeed understood as sets of learned and transmitted behaviours, embedded in Calabrian culture. Only when considering mafias also as set of behaviours, within cultural values, receding the bonds between children and parents can be justified both for the protection of children and as ancillary punishment for (convicted) parents.

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CRIMINOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY OFFENCES IN SPAIN

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Since the entry into force of the Spanish Criminal Code of 1995, the Spanish legislator has gradually tighten up the criminal intervention in terms of the protection of children's sexual indemnity, essentially through two measures: the raising of the age of sexual consent and the enlargement of child pornography related offences. The successive reforms of the Criminal Code have increased the penalties for child pornography offences and involve an evident advance of criminal protection boundaries. This study seeks to examine the three major concerns about child pornography offences, through a comprehensive literature review: What do we mean by "child pornography"? Should we punish child pornography consumers? What is the profile of a child pornography enthusiast? The progressive expansion of the child pornography label has led not only to the criminalization of any visual depiction of a minor engaging in a sexual explicit conduct, but also to the inclusion of images depicting what appear to be minors but which are produced without the direct involvement of children, namely, virtual and technical child pornography. A great part of the Spanish doctrine considers that there are no reasons to criminally punish the mere possession of pornographic materials depicting minors, as the Spanish Criminal Law cannot punish moral depravity or sexual perversions *per se*. On the other hand, the main arguments for the criminalization of child pornography possession are: the opportunity to control the demand in order to eliminate the supply; the likelihood of imitation of the behavior depicted among child pornography consumers; and the empathy for the victims. The evaluation of these arguments from a criminological vision should play a decisive role in this far-reaching debate. There is considerable controversy regarding whether child pornography possession should be considered as a new type of crime perpetrated by "conventional" sex offenders or if, on the contrary, such crimes constitute a brand new criminal typology. In this regard, recent research has identified distinguishing characteristics between contact sex offenders and child pornography offenders. The lack of specific and validated tools for the assessment of child pornography consumers make it necessary to develop studies focused on this typology of sexual crime.

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PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES TOWARD CHILD SEX OFFENDERS

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Research shows that accurate public knowledge about sex offenders and attitudes exhibited toward this category of offenders constitute an important aspect of the process towards reintegration of sex offenders into society and the prevention of future offending. This paper investigates public perceptions and attitudes to child sex offenders in the UK Method: The study was based on a community survey of 465 adult participants in England. Results: The results show that the majority of participants have a degree of accurate knowledge about child sex offenders. Participants are more likely to identify a member of the family to be the most likely offender. They also tend to display punitive attitudes when discussing the treatment and management of child sex offenders. The demographic groups found to hold significantly higher punitive attitudes were lower educated individuals, parents and the older population (46 years+). Conclusion: The results suggest a need for education to improve public knowledge and attitudes to sex offenders in order to create an environment that aid their reintegration into society.

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SEXUAL ABUSE OF MINORS WITHIN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN GERMANY - CONCEPTION OF A RESEARCH PROJECT AND FIRST RESULTS

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Offences of sexual abuse of minors within the Catholic Church in Germany have caught significant attention in recent years. It is thus essential to gain profound knowledge of manifestations, causes and consequences of these offences and to develop effective preventive measures. The present paper deals with a research project on behalf of the German Episcopal Conference examining offences of sexual abuse within the Catholic Church in Germany. The methods of the interdisciplinary project: Evaluation of personnel records of the Catholic Church and of penal law files, interviews with victims, offenders and office holders of the Catholic Church, online-surveys of victims). Part of the project is a meta-analysis of former empirical examinations on offences of sexual abuse within the Catholic Church and in other institutions. First results of this meta-analysis are presented.

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SOCIAL REVERSE ENGINEERING OF PREDICTICE POLICING. THE CASE OF PREDPOL.

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After critical analyses of the governance of official statistics and public data, it is the turn of the algorithm to be interrogated. "Opening the black box of algorithms" is becoming the watchword of this work. It means opening up to scrutiny and debate predictive machines, especially those used in public policy and action. While many scholars are calling for "algorithmic accountability", rare are the cases studies that are striving to achieve this complex operation. We propose in this paper an exercise of "social reverse engineering" on the case of Predpol, a crime event prediction algorithm for optimizing the deployment of police patrols. This project of social reverse engineering a predictive policing algorithm proceeds on the basis of a threefold strategy: first, a sociology of the metrics of policing; then a process of technical reverse-engineering; and, finally, a political epistemology of the algorithm. Futhermore, we show how Predpol is a "machine" whose development is driven by marketing rather than scientific research. And if the algorithm avoids the intrusion criticism (it is not people who are predicted, but areas of one hundred square meters), it nevertheless raises questions in terms of exclusion from safety.

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GENEALOGY OF A FLOW CHART: REMODELING THE "CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM" THROUGH SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

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During President Johnson's Crime Commission (1965-67), criminal justice and industry representatives first explored how emerging information technologies could transform traditional US criminal justice practices. For example, at the commission's First National Symposium on Science and Criminal Justice, speakers developed a narrative of a night watchman whose traditional duties were cybernetically transformed into a borderless command-and-control center - an imagined future of military-inspired efficiency, accuracy, and interstate and international cooperation that would itself inspire a cover of J. Edgar Hoover's FBI Bulletin introducing a national crime information system. Here, I use extensive archival materials and staff interviews to investigate the commission's use of systems analysis to reimagine and remodel criminal justice and governance. Drawing from perspectives of boundary-work, actor-network theory, and the dramaturgy of scientific advisory reports, I focus on the commission's Science and Technology Task Force, which brought systems analysis from military applications to the field of "civil defense" through influential models of criminal justice as an integrated "system" whose components were coordinated towards the goals of crime control. I investigate how diverse visions of crime prevention and criminal justice were introduced, negotiated, packaged, and enacted over the course of the commission, and explore how knowledge production was shaped through organizational dynamics between commissioners and the staff. My technoscience focus reveals how Great Society commitments to poverty and social causation dropped out of competing technical mappings and models of the criminal justice process, anticipating and shaping subsequent policy approaches and the spatial extension of criminal justice technologies into everyday life.

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NARRATIVES OF NUMBERS: THE SOCIAL LIFE OF PRISON STATISTICS

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In this paper I contrast two parallel prison research projects, one involving ethnographic observation and qualitative interviews, and the other involving statistical analysis. In both cases, the research attempted to document the 'reality' of the prison under study. What was really going on, and how might policy makers improve outcomes? Drawing on Annemarie Mol's and other work in the tradition of STS, I show how these different modes of engagement revealed and to some extent produced separate but connected realities of the institution. These different projects and methods did not simply offer alternative and parital lenses on an underlying and singular empirical reality; they instantiated different prisons. A particular focus of the presentation will be on statistics and the ways they contain and participate in the social, in this case, the incarceration of human beings.

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COMPOSITE INDICATORS TO ASSESS THE RISK OF MONEY LAUNDERING AT SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL. AN APPLICATION ACROSS ITALIAN PROVINCES

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This paper, building on the results of EU co-funded project IARM (www.transcrime.it/iarm), proposes the development of a composite indicator to measure the risk of money laundering (ML) at sub-national level, with an application across Italian provinces. For each identified ML risk-factor, it identifies a range of proxies, and it combines them into a composite indicator using principal component analysis and other statistical approaches. The validity of the indicator is then tested against other indirect measures of money laundering such as STRs - suspicious transaction reports and ML offences reported to the police. Finally, the paper provides suggestions on how these measures could be translated into prevention tools for public bodies and obliged private entities (e.g. banks and auditors).

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MONEY LAUNDERING AND RISK ASSESSMENT: THE CASE OF THE NETHERLANDS.

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This paper builds upon work conducted as part of project IARM and focuses on money laundering and risk assessment in the Netherlands. Current money laundering policies often rely on the same prescribed instruments for many economic sectors. For 'risk based' policies, however, it is important to know in which economic sectors money laundering risks are relatively higher. In this paper, we discuss theoretically and empirically how these risks can be measured and we present preliminary results based on data regarding economic sectors in the Netherlands.

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IDENTIFYING AND ASSESSING THE RISK OF MONEY LAUNDERING: THE UK EXPERIENCE

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The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) requires that countries should identify, assess, and understand money laundering through utilising a risk-based approach (see FATF, 2012). The risk-based approach requires identification of how *threats* - such as organized crime - exploit *vulnerabilities* in order to launder profits from predicate offences. Ultimately, where countries identify high risks, they should ensure that their anti-money laundering regime adequately addresses them. Building upon work conducted as part of project IARM we outline what is understood about the threats and vulnerabilities of money laundering in the UK and outline proxy measures for these risks. Then through statistical analysis we consider risks across geographical regions and by business sector. Finally, the implications of the findings for (a) the development of national risk assessments and (b) preventative strategies are considered.

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CORPORATIONS' COMPLICITY IN HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN THE EXTRACTIVE ACTIVITIES

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There are different aspects related to territories that are in conflict in today Latinamerican States: one of them is the conflict existing between the rights of the population, especially indigenous and afro descendants groups, and the interests of the extractive industries in their territories. Another is the economic development policies in the region based on the exploitation of natural resources that confronts the priorities of local groups, peasants and minorities. With the information of the database from our Territorial Studies Group, which collects data about human rights violations from the extractive industries in Colombia, we can affirm that these tensions develop into violence against the population and conflict between the State institutions and local groups. Some corporations are generating a displacement of the population and land destitution with the complicity of state policies. This confrontation is questioning the form and ends of the liberal State as a model for the region.

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THE RISKS OF PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT FOR CONFLICT TRANSFORMATION

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Private sector development is being seen as an important tool in post-conflict transformation, both by home and host governments. This presentation will analyse the type of companies that enters conflict-affected areas. Using business strategy analysis, we will give a typology of these companies and the ways they compete in the market. We will analyze to what extent they can be expected to contribute to sustainable economic development and conflict transformation. Subsequently, we will present a number of case studies from Colombia, a country that is attracting large-scale foreign investment as a tool for post-conflict transformation and economic development. We will discuss in more detail the types of companies attracted to Colombia, and show how their arrival can lead to renewed (land) conflicts, can aggravate the root causes of conflict such as income inequality and unequal land distribution, or how newly-arriving companies risk to finance actors in the conflicts, such as FARC or paramilitaries.

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TRADE BASED MISINVOICING PRACTICES BETWEEN SPAIN AND LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES: METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES AND EMPIRICAL FINDINGS

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There is empirical evidence about the massive use of trade based misinvoicing practices for moving -legal and illegal- non declared assets between jurisdictions, mostly from developing to developed countries and using secrecy jurisdictions. However, most estimates are based on problematic methodologies and entirely quantitative issues reducing the value and accuracy of estimations. In this paper we will be presenting our methodology used for calculating misinvoicing practices using official trade statistics and also some empirical findings affecting the trade between Spain and selected Latin American countries and selected economic sectors like fuels and minerals.

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STRUCTURAL VIOLENCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BY TRANSNATIONAL BUSINESS IN LATIN AMERICA

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Activities against human rights have been increasingly undertaken by transnational corporations, mainly in extractive, agricultural and energy industries in Latin America. Some specific political, economic and social features of Latin American countries - as well as their geopolitical position - can be considered as criminogenic factors. For the analysis of these factors the concept of structural violence is suggested in this presentation as a useful double-function instrument. It will be developed for the diagnosis ((i) the socioeconomic situation, (ii) the actors being involved and (ii) the impact of damaging activities) as well as for designing intervention schemes ((i) strategic support being provided to (potential) victims, (ii) the differentiated attribution of liability to the actors involved, and (iii) reparation) in human rights violations related to transnational business.

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PARADOXES OF IMPLEMENTING POLICIES AIMED AT PREVENTING IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND GRANTING ACCESS TO THE LABOUR MARKET IN POLAND - CRIMINAL IMPLICATIONS

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The paper will refer to the example of a system facilitating foreigners' access to the labour market in Poland (and thus to the Polish territory, the part of the Schengen area) as well as to the criminal implications of its functioning. The aim of the paper is to address the questions: how the inconsistent norms in the areas of preventing irregular migration and allowing for foreigners' work in Poland contribute to the increase in law infringements as well as what is the state's response to this phenomenon, with a special focus on criminal aspects of these issues. According to my qualitative study (conducted in 2015 and 2016) involving expert interviews with law enforcement agents and policy-makers, in-depth and quantitative interviews with immigrants, available reports and statistics regarding both the criminality and the results of implementing particular instruments of migration policy, in the Polish case, paradoxically, not the restrictions of migration policies, but introduction of specific facilitations (such as a possibility to get an entry visa based on 'free of charge' employers' declaration on intention to hire a foreigner) are associated with the main factors contributing to irregular migration. Moreover, there are many controversies over the intended and unintended consequences of the system introduced to simplify employment of foreigners on short-term basis. Some of the controversies stem directly from the attitude of the law enforcement agencies towards the abuses of immigration rules involving these facilitations. The side effects (unintended consequences that were easy to predict due to imperfect regulations) as well as uncontrolled, difficult to prevent, development of criminal activities based on the functioning of this system of facilitations, but not linked to its main goal (which is liberalising the procedures of employing migrants for seasonal work) have been noticed by law enforcement agencies short after the introduction of the system (2007). However, since then the response to the abuses of the system as well as problems with counteracting concrete crimes related to it (fraud documents, extortion of documents, organising illegal border crossing) illustrate a number of paradoxes that are worth criminological reflection. In particular, it is the question about the role of formal social control in increasing the scale of criminal activities, which will be addressed in the paper with reference to empirical studies.

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CONTROLLING IMMIGRANT: THE LATENT FUNCTION OF ITALIAN ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS

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Enforcement of new - or relatively new - administrative powers targeting control and criminalization of behaviour has become increasingly common in Italian cities in recent years. Defined as “ordinanze sindacali”, Mayors’ Administrative Orders (MAOs) have traditionally been among the powers available to mayors to regulate urban life. Under a new national law passed in 2008, their use to control undesirable behaviors ranging from minor social and physical incivilities to prostitution and social problems like begging and vagrancy has become increasingly common. In this paper, using data from our own research and from national and local studies, we discuss these orders under a new perspective, showing how they have been used in Italy to criminalize statuses and behaviors of a specific vulnerable social group: namely legal and illegal non EU (and sometimes also EU) immigrants. We focus on four different categories of MAOs affecting immigrants: those that target poverty and marginality, those that forbid legal and illegal activities that usually represent the only way for survival of immigrants in the urban underground informal economy, those that exclude immigrants from residence and social services, thereby jeopardizing their prospects for integration, and those that more symbolically stigmatize immigrants’ traditions and religious beliefs or emphasize Italian costumes and religion. We contextualize MAOs enforcement in Italian cities in the broader development of exclusionary policies against migrants and in the more general tendency to increase criminalization of groups and behaviours that seem to be part of a common punitive turn in many Western countries.

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EXPLAINING RETURN INTENTIONS OF IRREGULAR MIGRANTS

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Only a limited number of studies has investigated the individual and contextual drivers of the return intentions or motivations of immigrants. Moreover, findings are based on surveys conducted among populations of regular migrants. It is not always made explicit whether immigrants without a legal residence status were also included, and legal status is usually not considered in the analyses. As a result, this specific body of literature does not teach us anything on the return intentions of irregular migrants. Contrastingly, the literature on irregular migration typically assumes migration to be permanent. From studies on irregular immigration, we gather that many irregular migrants are assumed to want to stay in the destination country as long as they have not been able to regularize their status. As a result, from the body of literature on irregular migration, the image arises that when irregular migrants return, it is because they are forced return. The lack of research on the return intentions of irregular migrants is not necessarily problematic if research findings of studies on regular migrants can easily be translated to irregular immigrants. However, there are indications that this is not the case, calling for research on the return intentions of irregular migrants. This study contributes to filling this important empirical gap by investigating the role of varied theoretical perspectives on return migration for irregular migrants. How can return motivations of irregular migrants be explained? Hypotheses are derived from the broader literature on migration, return and irregular migration. Drawing on survey data of 458 irregular migrants from Brazil Ukraine and Morocco in the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and the UK, these hypotheses are tested using multinomial logistic regression analyses.

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IDENTIFYING FEATURES AND PATTERNS OF EXTORTION RACKETEERING WITHIN THE HOSPITALITY SECTOR IN ITALY

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Extortion racketeering is a traditional activity related to organized crime, often used to obtain extra benefits and illegal gains. Extortion racketeering in Italy is a complex phenomenon, due to the types of perpetrators involved and the relationships they create with the victims. It is historically recognized that the Italian mafias (Camorra, Cosa Nostra and 'Ndrangheta) are deeply involved in extortion racketeering against legal and illegal actors within those areas where they had originated and exerted a strong control over territory and people. However, since the last two-three decades, mafias have spread also over Central and Northern Italian regions so has the phenomenon of extortion racketeering. Italian mafias use extortion racketeering as a way to control the territory by infiltrating legitimate economy and restricting the activities of criminal actors (such as drug dealers) that do not belong to their organisations. The dark figure around this crime is very high and the existing instruments for measuring its spread are not reliable enough and leave shades on the problem. Law enforcement agencies (LEA's) relies on passive approaches as police forces only investigate when a victim reports, which is very rare option. Proactive approaches are needed to identify the most vulnerable economic sectors and develop more appropriate measure for preventing and fighting this phenomenon. The aim of this paper is to present the Italian results on extortion racketeering within the hospitality sector arising from project CEREU - Countering Extortion and racketeering in EU, carried out with the financial support of the European Commission under programme ISEC 2013. The analysis of the Italian case studies on extortion racketeering within the hospitality sector, along with the analyses carried out in the other countries involved in the project, enables to identify the main features and patterns of this crime in the EU within different economic sectors. This might help to identify vulnerabilities and risk factors, which could be relevant for LEA's and policy-makers in order to fight the phenomenon.

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EXTORTION/RACKETEERING IN THE SPANISH CONTEXT: EXTORTION IN THE HOSPITALITY SECTOR AND THE CHINESE COMMUNITY.

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This paper shows the results of the Spanish part of the project CEREU (Countering Extortion Racketeering in the EU) conducted by the Centre for the Study of Democracy (CSD) of Bulgaria, ICFS- Universidad Autonoma de Madrid of Spain, and TRANSCRIME from Italy. The objective of the study was to explore extortion practices inside some economic sectors and immigrant communities in 6 European countries; and to identify victims' vulnerability indicators in order to improve preventive practices against extortion in the EU. The Spanish partners explored extortion practices in the Chinese community and the hospitality sector. Hospitality is one of the most relevant economic sectors due to a strong Spanish touristic activity; while Chinese community is one of the largest immigrant community established in our country. The sample of cases collected was composed by 15 police files about Chinese businesses extorted by Chinese organized crime groups and 15 police files concerning hospitality businesses extorted by any criminal organization (national or foreign groups). The information was supplemented with interviews (with experts and specialized police units) that enable us to identify vulnerability indicators related to the victims that could be useful for the police intervention. The variables collected from each case covered the following areas: a) local context of the extortion incident (economic conditions, companies registered, organized crime offenses, business or community associations, etc.), b) the victims' profiles (profession, type of business, etc.), and their reaction to extortion (purpose, payments, response, etc.), c) the perpetrators' profiles (relationship with the victims, type of OC group, involvement of public servants, etc.) and d) modus operandi. The paper will present the results of the analysis of cases and some vulnerability factors identified regarding the victims of extortion perpetrated in the Chinese community and the hospitality sector.

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IDENTIFYING FEATURES AND PATTERNS OF EXTORTION RACKETEERING WITHIN THE CHINESE COMMUNITY IN ITALY

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Extortion racketeering has long been described as a typically local level crime committed by local organised criminal groups, especially when the purpose is to gain control over a specific territory. Nevertheless, extortion racketeering seems to be a criminal practice affecting close ethnic communities where the perpetrators and victims belong to the same ethnic group. Foreign criminal organisations - especially Chinese - usually engage in extortion against co-nationals living in large urban areas. As many other crimes, most cases of extortion racketeering in the Chinese communities are latent and often unknown to police forces. Indeed, the dark figure around this type of crime is very high and the existing instruments for measuring its extent are not reliable enough and leave hidden the scale of the problem. Law enforcement agencies (LEA's) relies on passive approaches as police forces only investigate when a victim reports, which is very rare option. Proactive approaches are needed to develop more appropriate measure for preventing and fighting this phenomenon. The aim of this paper is to present the Italian results on extortion racketeering within the Chinese community arising from project CEREU - Countering Extortion and racketeering in EU, carried out with the financial support of the European Commission under programme ISEC 2013. The analysis of the Italian case studies on extortion racketeering within the Chinese community, along with the analyses carried out in the other countries involved in the project, enables to identify the main features and patterns of this crime in the EU. This might help to identify vulnerabilities and risk factors, which could be relevant for LEA's and policy-makers in order to fight the phenomenon.

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CLASSIC AND NEW FORMS OF EXTORTION IN THE AGRICULTURAL AND THE HOSPITALITY SECTOR OF BULGARIA

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The classic protection racket involving use of physical violence, destruction of property, arsons and bombings was the first and most profitable niche for organised crime groups in Bulgaria. However, the first decade of the twenty first century witnessed gradual decline in protection rackets. The extortion itself did not disappear though, but rather transformed and evolved in new forms - involving systemic practices of organised extortion towards businesses perpetrated by public officials and corporate executives, which occur along with the traditional extortions perpetrated by traditional organized crime groups. This paper draws on a broader research effort within the project CEREU (Countering extortion racketeering in the EU). The presentation shall present the findings from the Bulgarian case studies on extortion in the agricultural and the hospitality sectors. The authors will provide arguments that the identified criminal practices perpetrated by public officials and corporate executives should not be mistaken with bribery or simple abuse of market power, as they are organized, systemic, involve coercion and patrimonial damage to the victim without receiving any payoff in return. Furthermore the presentation shall provide an overview of the most common extortion practices, profile of perpetrators, as well as of the victimized businesses. The paper also discusses a number of risk and vulnerability factors for extortion of enterprises in the sectors of agriculture and hospitality. The analysis is based on 30 case studies of extortion incidents within the two sectors. The data has been collected through triangulation of data from media reports, judicial files and in-depth interviews with law-enforcement officers, prosecutors, and victims of extortion.

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PRISONS AND PRISONERS IN THE BALKAN COUNTRIES FROM 2005 TO 2014: AN OVERVIEW

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This presentation analyses the evolution of prison populations in the Balkan countries from 2005 to 2014. Data are taken from the Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (SPACE) supplemented with information provided by experts from each country that participate in a project organized by the European Society of Criminology (ESC) Working Group on Balkan Criminology. The analysis concentrate on the trends shown by prison population rates, flow of entries into prison, average length of imprisonment, prison density (overcrowding), distribution of sentenced inmates by offence, and the role of community sanctions and measures. Comparisons are established across countries and with the general evolution of the indicators under study at the European level. A series of explanations for the trends observed are proposed.

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AN OVERVIEW OF PENOLOGY AND PENAL PRACTICE IN SLOVENIA AFTER 1991

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The paper presents an overview of development of Slovenian prison system and penal practice after Slovenia gain its independence in 1991. Furthermore, it focuses on changes in trends in prison population, prison capacity rate, the average number of prisoners and employees in the Prison Administration. The results of the analysis of official statistics of Slovenian prison administration and penal codes show that: 1) prison population has been increasing since 1996; 2) penal policy has become increasingly punitive orientated since 1991; 3) primary focus of penal policy has shifted from rehabilitation of prisoners to safety and surveillance of prisoners; 4) prisoner per prisoner officer rate has been relatively stable (in average 2 prisoners per a prison officer) in the last 20 years; 5) prisoner per a pedagogue rate has significantly worsened from 10 prisoners per a pedagogue in 1995 to 25 prisoners per a pedagogue in 2014; 6) majority of Slovenian prisons are faced with the problem of overcrowding; and 7) Slovenia with 73 prisoners per 100.000 inhabitants remains among European countries with the lowest rate of imprisonment. Based on results, it is argued that a multidisciplinary approach should be developed to implement changes in the Slovenian penal practice.

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IMPRISONMENT IN MACEDONIA

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The system of criminal sanctions in one country should be understood as a mirror of its criminal policy, but also as a reflection of its social, economic and political orientation. Since 1991, the Macedonian Constitution had prohibited the imposition of death penalty on any ground, proclaiming the right to life is inviolable. Since then, the main focus in the sanction system is placed upon imprisonment. Life imprisonment is the most severe sanction toward adults; at the same time the most frequent sentences applied are short-term imprisonment up to one year of duration and alternative measures (predominantly suspended sentence without any additional obligation, restriction or prohibition). In that context, this presentation discusses how the pluralistic system of criminal sanctions (imprisonment, alternative sanctions and safety measures) works in Macedonia. It also presents the sanctions applied to juveniles, who are now designed “children in conflict with the law” (from 14 to under 18 years old).

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SAVING FACE: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND REGULATORY PROSPECTS FOR AUTOMATED FACIAL RECOGNITION TECHNOLOGY (AFRT)

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The paper reviews international developments associated with the expansion of automated facial recognition technology (AFRT), exploring issues related to its use in law enforcement and security contexts. Following a discussion of AFRT and its implementation internationally, the paper examines current issues, including the integration of AFRT with other surveillance technologies (such as 'smart CCTV') and its use by private companies (including Facebook and Google). Questions regarding the admissibility of facial mapping and AFRT as evidence in criminal trials are explored. It is quite often the case in relation to technological advancements that the legal system and government regulation lags behind, and with this in mind prospects for regulating AFRT are considered. Various regulatory options are evaluated, including legislative, privacy and due process protections, civil actions and independent oversight mechanisms such as Information Commissioners, including relevant examples where they have shown to be effective at limiting the expanding scope and function creep associated with AFRT. The paper concludes by situating the discussion against the background of public and academic debate about the scope, proportionality and necessity of data collection and surveillance by government.

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THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TECHNOLOGY WITHIN POLICE FORCES AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS, A WIN WIN SITUATION?

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Within the Western society, the fear of occurrences who may attack our physical integrity and the expansion of the developments on the ICT- market, seems both to inspire the improvement of safety and security technology (Vandewalle, De Pauw & Vincent, 2015). The study of the use of technology trough police services, mostly ended up in a discussion of scholars who have warned for a society that is 'overprotecting' and 'oversecured' or scholars who want to notice the 'silent erosion of our privacy'. Within our research we wanted to leave this discussion by searching for opportunities by using technology. The main goal of the project was to focus on how technology can support the police and fireman in their daily job. Our insights are gained form several semi-structured interviews with police officers and fireman on the willingness to use technology within their daily job and the perceived added value of innovative solutions. 200 police officers and fireman were interviewed in the Belgian regions East and West Flanders . The main conclusion are that officers believe in the added value of technological solutions. The implementation of technology is, however, hindered by the absence of a national strategy and a lack of resources. These services seek new public-private partnerships, or collaborations with other police and fire brigades to cope with these technological challenges.

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THE QUESTION CONCERNING TECHNOLOGY FOR CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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To date, criminologists, socio-legal theorists or criminal justice practitioners have only reflected upon the significance of technology in very limited terms. Where they have addressed it, they have tended to associate technology-driven crime exclusively with cybercrime, or technology-driven control with familiar practices such as surveillance. In this paper I argue that we need urgently to rethink the relationship between crime, criminal justice and technology and to develop a more sophisticated set of tools and concepts for handling it. Failure to do so risks being left behind in the wake of some profound changes new technology is now bringing to crime and criminal justice. Drawing upon recent work in this area I set out a new more inclusive approach and conclude by considering what kind of criminology might be appropriate to a world where both crime and control are now so immersed within technological artefacts and practices.

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POST-CRISIS POLICING OF CORPORATE CRIME IN THE UK FINANCIAL MARKETS: THE DOUBLE-EDGED EFFECTS OF REGULATORY RESPONSES

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The turmoil of the recent financial crisis most immediately showed the extensive harmful consequences of corporate crime in the financial markets. Recent scandals such as the rigging of the LIBOR and ForEx trading benches by global investment banks indicate that the financial services industry is still plagued with rife and networked corporate crimes. Despite this, regulatory enforcement actions are still the dominant social control mechanism of financial corporate misconduct due to the special challenges in its detection, investigation and sanctioning. This paper empirically examines the post-crisis policing of corporate crime in the UK financial services industry through analysing the enforcement policy and the policing practices of the powerful UK financial conduct regulator - the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA). It uses qualitative and quantitative data from administrative practices observations, the coding of enforcement decisions and interviews with regulators, police officers, regulated offenders, and lawyers. The paper first charts the movements in the regulator's enforcement policy towards a more punitive rhetoric, reflected in formal enforcement officials' speeches. The paper then explores the extent to which these policy changes have been also translated in the FCA's post-crisis official enforcement docket in terms of the sanctioned corporate and individual targets, the size of financial penalties, redress activities and criminal prosecutions. Finally, the paper examines the double-edged effects of these more punitive responses towards corporate crime, explicitly linking the enforcement micro-dynamics to macro factors and outcomes.

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THE GAMES OF CHANCE IN PORTUGAL AND VARIOUS LAWS GOVERNING ITS EXISTENCE

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The exploitation of games of chance is authorized in Portugal since 1927, provided that there is government authorization and strict adherence to a number of conditions. Although in Portugal currently there are 11 casinos operating, where it is permitted the exploration and practice of chance games, in fact its existence was never consensual or easy analysis, both in how it is seen by society, so as the different branches of law. In addition to the difficulties inherent in the fight against illegal gambling, the new reality resulting from technological developments that forced in April 2015 was established new national legislation to deal with the phenomenon of online game. However, instead there is a harmonization of national legislation, which is spread over various legal instruments, there had to be a solution that does not allow the existence of discrepancies in what is considered a fact that sets up a crime or not, and even in the fines that are applied to actors in these processes. This implies lack of knowledge of legislation, not only by citizens but also by the authorities responsible for monitoring and inspection of illicit activities in this area. In addition to that, there are no guidelines for working in various components of the laws in place that appear as gray areas and difficult to understand and implement for the current reality. Thus, it is particularly important to emphasize and even catalog the many laws and regulations that exist in Portugal at the moment, in order to discern the commonalities or not. Thus, a better understanding will in the future provide the combination of various aspects in the same degree that will inevitably become easier to read by everyone pursuing a goal that should guide all emanated legislation of public administration, that the laws are consistent and understood by the ordinary citizen.

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TRANSNATIONAL LAWYERS AS CRIME ENABLERS: LAWYERS, LEGAL REGULATION AND FINANCIAL PRODUCT TAILORING IN PANAMA

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In the rush to show how many politicians and elites can be ensnared in the aftermath of the natural experiment generated by the leaks of information from Panamanian law firm Mossack Fonseca, the light has not yet been shone on what the episode tells us about the regulation of the legal profession and the extraordinary international relations soft law process that has been developed by the Financial Action Task Force. This paper examines what is known about the regulation of transnational law firms in this sort of context and explores both the ethical and legal components of the initial practices of the law firm and of reactions to it. It then discusses what the episode tells us about the culture of transactional lawyering and reactions to scandal.

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PRISONER'S PERCEPTIONS ON THE PRISON LIFE

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Prison population is Spain is more and more multi-ethnic. The main three ethnic groups in the Spanish prisons are Spanish, Moroccans and Romanians. Based on an adapted version of MQPL (Liebling et al, 2011), the authors investigated a number of 92 prisoners belonging to these three different groups and concluded that prison is an ethnic-led experience especially in terms of access to religion, perception of fairness and the quality of relationship with staff. Implications for policy and practice are discussed.

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FREEDOM OF RELIGION IN PRISON - STATES' OBLIGATIONS TO PROTECT AND TO LIMIT

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While historically in the institution of prison, religion and correction if an individual were inseparable, in the 20th century secularism had the effect of separating religion from the mission of returning a person to society. In the imprisonment theory based on the Europeanfundamental rights of the 21st century, religion in prison has been liberated - prisoners may choose if and which religion to follow or whether to change their existing beliefs. Religion and re-socialisation are not directly connected. Yet, religion plays more notable role in European prisons than never before. The presentation is analysing the role of religion in today's prison. The central question being: how the freedom of religion has and is being defined by the European Court of Human Rights? The presentation is focusing on the positive and negative obligations of states', and the extent of states' right to limit this freedom. The method for the research has been qualitative: extensive analysis of the jurisprudence of the Strasbourg court. The results show that the state must not interfere with the religious freedom of an individual; however, in the prison context the exercise of different rights is inevitably restricted (e.g., wearing religions robes in certain cases). Moreover, a prison also needs to take measures to ensure freedom of religion (e.g., allow the participation of prisoners in religious sites). However, freedom of religion in a prison is a question that, on the one hand, often weighs the right of an individual to peacefully practice their religion against, on the other hand, the prison's obligation to ensure security and protect the rights of other prisoners (e.g. use of incense). Therefore, it is always the question of fiding the fair balance.

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DOING THE RIGHTS THING: THE LIVED EXPERIENCE OF PRISON VISITS AND ARTICLE 8 ECHR

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Little attention has been paid to the 'lived experience' of the prison visit and it is rare for visiting conditions to be the primary concern in prisons research. Drawing on empirical research with prisoners and their extended families conducted in two prisons in England and Wales, this paper will build on these existing, but limited, analyses of visiting conditions and illuminate the lived experience of the Article 8 ECHR right to respect for one's private and family life in the prison environment. Whilst this paper does not suggest that visiting policy in the UK is currently in breach of Article 8 ECHR *per se*, it will highlight deficiencies that undermine that right in practice and the long term implications this has for prisoners' relationships with their families post-release.

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BETWEEM CITIZENS AND NON CITIZENS: FOREIGN FEMALE DETAINEES IN ITALY

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The cosmopoliticization of Europe is especially notable where issues of immigration and security clash with the implications for penal politics and practices regarding foreign nationals who are incarcerated. Depicted as unpopular minorities, foreign detainees lay in a status of quasi-citizenship and find themselves in a position where, although their human rights are protected in some respects, they are at the same time threatened by the very states that protect them. They are afforded only some of the national detainees' rights and face a much worse treatment . Quite simply, the penal system was not created with them in mind. For instance, only few foreign detainees are provided with any form of independent immigration advice during their time in prison, including guidance on their possible deportation.Too often for foreign national prisoners, the completion of their prison sentence is followed by a period of limbo behind a new set of bars while the state works out what to do next. This is particularly the case for women incarcerated. This contribution highlights the experiences of foreign female detainees in Italy. The setting of this paper is within an examination of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders ('the Bangkok Rules') as adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2010. Such Rules aim to fill a long-standing lack of standards providing for the specific characteristics and needs of women offenders and prisoners. However, no much attention is paid to the specific needs of foreign female detainees. With regard to Italy, this paper argues that too often, female foreign offenders who have no stable links with the Italian territory - namely they do not have a job or a fix abode - are deemed to present a greater risk of absconding than the Italian citizen duly registered and, therefore, against foreign nationals, the measure the remand in prison seems to be a necessary step even in cases of offenses not particularly causing social alarm. Such a broad appeal to precautionary measures, in addition to raising issues of constitutionality, is also a factor negatively impacting on prison overcrowding.

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STORIES OF IMPRISONMENT: WHAT DO THEY TELL US? PERSPECTIVES FROM NARRATIVE CRIMINOLOGY

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The collection and analysis of stories of crime have become a regularly used method of criminological inquiry. While this has contributed much to our understanding of crime and criminalisation this ongoing routinisation does not come without any side effects. All too often, researchers in their search for 'true meaning' adopt an analytical stance in which narratives are taken at face-value and need to be 'validated'. This especially holds true for stories told by convicted prisoners since their deviancy has already been 'officially' established by judicial authorities. This process may have led to the shift away from the different local, social and biographical contexts and linguistic features of self stories which is evident in many penological studies. Drawing on in-depth semi-structured interviews with adolescent prisoners and borrowing a narrative criminological approach on the constitutive relationship between stories and action, this paper discusses the question of what we can learn from (sometime carefully tailored) narratives about imprisonment - and what not.

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DEVELOPING THE CONCEPT OF PUBLIC NARRATIVES: WHAT TO MEASURE, HOW TO MEASURE, AND WHAT FOR?

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This paper will develop the concept of public narratives and explore how public narratives can be 'measured', what it is we are trying to measure, and for what purpose. Public narratives are conceived as the public's shared understanding of a phenomenon (Peelo 2005, 21) which are expressed through a shared set of stories used to communicate. In that, it has been argued that public narratives are different from, but related to, media narratives, political narratives, and academic narratives - but exactly how we would collate, measure, and analyse public narratives has yet to be fully developed. There are significant differences between cultures and individual countries in relation to the narratives that are told about crime and criminal justice - from public narratives emphasising redemption and forgiveness to those focussing on retribution and punishment. Melossi (2001) highlight the cultural and religious tradition that influence the narrative frames available for specific publics to draw on. It is in comparative analyses where public narratives and their power become visible. However, a sharpening of the concept of public narratives is necessary to allow it to become measurable in a systematic manner. Once we know what we are measuring and how, we may then be able assess and influence changes in public narratives over time and across cultures.

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MEDIALIZATION OF CRIMINAL LAW: PUBLIC NARRATIVES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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Trust from citizens for the criminal justice system is crucial for the legitimacy of criminal law and its administration. It is often stated that more transparency of criminal justice enhances trust in this system. The more understanding one has about the procedure, the more one will understand the respective decisions, and thus will feel confident about law in action. The public understanding about criminal justice is mainly realized by the media, yet criminal justice blame the media for their dramatization and infotainment. In this respect, criminal justice is forced to react to public narratives regarding punishments and court decisions. This paper reports the findings of a qualitative analysis of public narratives in the media on criminal justice in the Netherlands. The central question is how criminal justice is constructed in public narratives. Information regarding the perception of criminal justice will help to answer the question, as public narratives are useful for a more public shared understanding of criminal justice. Finally, the paper discusses the theoretical notion of storytelling and how criminal justice can create its own narrative achievements.

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NARRATING CRIME & PUNISHMENT. HOW YOUNG OFFENDERS PERCEIVE THE COURTS' DETERMINATION OF (POSSIBLY) SEVERE PENAL SANCTIONS

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Criminal proceedings intend to exert a special influence on offenders. Concerning specifically young offenders, the selected measures aim not only for punishment but also for education and rehabilitation. Against this backdrop, the context of a trial proves to be significant for two reasons: it does not only determine guilt and measures that a defendant will have to deal with but the trial itself implies a particular impact on the respective person. Yet empirically, there is little knowledge concerning how young offenders experience the setting of a trial. Using trials against young offenders in German juvenile courts as an example, we present an empirical study with this focus: Predicated on a qualitative research design we questioned young people accused of severe crimes before and after their trial. Additionally, we researched the respective trial by participant observation. In a narrative approach, we reconstructed the offenders' stories on their criminal history and biography, interactions in the trial, and the offenders' interpretation of the verdict meted out to them. We were not primarily interested in a possibly 'wrong' or 'right' perception of the verdict but in the persons' narrations concerning their own self, their past, and the adjudication of specific sanctions. An important result implies that - despite all efforts to support and rehabilitate them - young offenders experience a trial as an abstract arrangement with a distinctive rationale aloof from their own life. They construe the trial as an event demanding highly strategical behavior that, concomitantly, results in the predicament that the defendants' narrations need to appear plausible and authentic. Beyond this commonality, the individual stories imply very distinctive ways to deal with the exceptional experience of a trial.

827

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW AND FIRST FINDINGS OF A CASE ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE IN GERMANY

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After an introduction to the different types of crime statistics found across Europe and a short comparison to the situation in the countries selected for further participation in the project, the focus of the first part of the presentation will be on the German statistics published for each year in the Police Crime Statistics (PCS). In Germany, offences in the area of industrial espionage are generally contrary to regulations stipulated in the Unfair Competition Act (Section 17). The statistical comparison leads to the second part of the presentation dealing with first findings of a file analysis conducted in Germany. Although industrial espionage can cause enormous economic losses, the phenomenon has not undergone an adequate scientific examination. Within the WiSKoS-project, it is therefore planned to analyze a total of n=750 court files to gain a deeper insight in the phenomenon of industrial espionage, the offenders as well as aggrieved parties and criminal proceedings. We will present first findings of the study focusing on special features of criminal proceedings that can be one reason for the extent of the dark figure.

828
ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE IN AUSTRIA AND SWITZERLAND

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Especially in recent years, the phenomenon of economic and industrial espionage has gained growing attention in Austria and in Switzerland. Due to the increasingly recognised, but still underestimated scale of the risks and harm resulting from industrial and economic espionage to companies and to national economies, both Austrian and Swiss legislators have emphasised the need for action. In both countries, however, a tremendous gap in research exists regarding empirical data, and there is a great lack of public awareness concerning economic and industrial espionage. This makes it very difficult to improve prevention strategies and impose sufficient sanctions. In this presentation, available statistical data from both countries will be analysed and most recent research studies aimed to fill the lack of statistical information will be evaluated. The presentation will also analyse astonishing national particularities and differences on how Austria, as an EU member state, and Switzerland, as a non-EU member state, deal with economic and industrial espionage by the means of criminal law. The study and results presented are part of the comparative research project 'WiSKoS' conducted by the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law.

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WISKOS - A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE IN EUROPE

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This author takes up one of the WiSKoS project's aims, which is to close the research gap concerning both economic and industrial espionage in the European literature. The author presents the results of a comparative analysis undertaken in the summer of 2016. The analysis is based on 29 country reports, collected in 2015 - for all EU member states plus Switzerland - for the WiSKoS project. The presentation will commence with a description of the selected comparative approach as well as the empirical survey procedures, including the survey questionnaire and selected countries as well as experts. The author will then provide a succinct overview of the most interesting findings from the analysed country reports before highlighting important conclusions drawn from the comparative analysis. This will include information on the perception, punishability and regulation of economic and industrial espionage and will be rounded off with an analysis of the available statistical data.

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INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE IN DENMARK: COLLABORATIVE SECURITY IN A CORPORATIST STATE

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Denmark is a small country with a remarkably homogenous and cohesive -if perhaps at times a little conformist- society with a long and uninterrupted state tradition, remarkably stable institutional structure and extreme levels of public trust in these institutions. Even if the dominant narrative of social homogeneity is of relatively recent pedigree -until its crushing defeat to Prussia in 1864, Denmark was a multi-lingual empire with quite hostile inter-communal relations- the much-reduced size and geopolitical ambition of the state thereafter brought about a fairly unique form of consensual democracy (det samarbejdende folkestyre) with an unusual and enduring alliance between social-democracy and rural peasants and small-holders. This panel presentation will show how the ensuing particular political and legal culture that developed against this background continues to strongly affect the manner Danish state and society deal with regulatory questions, including the penal protection against industrial espionage. Unlike many other nations, Danes view their state as a friend and, consequently, accept and cooperate with a kind of intrusive state action that elsewhere would be viewed with suspicion, if not prove outright intolerable.

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THE SOCIOLOGY OF CRIMINAL LAW POLICY: THE CASE OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

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Over the last 30 years restorative justice has been adopted within a significant number of criminal law jurisdictions around the world. This paper considers why this has happened by exploring the European socio-political context in which this restorative phenomenon has emerged. The momentum for criminal law reform can come from many different directions and the pre-legislative stage shapes the cultural dynamics of how criminal law policy is then developed and formalised. By sociologically exploring the emergence of restorative justice this paper seeks to locate two particular drivers of criminal law policy: culture and governance. Set against a profound sense of 'lost' community, the cultural conditions of late-modern society have witnessed a transformation of intimacy (Giddens 1992) in which emotional connections between individuals become the primary basis of on which social bonds are formed. Coupled with a corresponding shift in strategies of governance in advanced liberal societies (Rose 1993) the cultural preconditions are set for innovations in criminal law that return a degree of authority from the state to the community. A growing sense of distrust in crumbling social institutions (Beck 2002) creates a critical reflexivity in which restorative justice rises both informally and formally. Consequently, the theatre of justice begins to shift from the courtroom to the community; from the lawyer to the layperson; from the judge to the victim.

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A POLICY NETWORK APPROACH IN SETTING EUROPEAN DETENTION NORMS AND STANDARDS: CHALLENGES, OBSTACLES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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During the last decades, we could witness the increasing activity of Europe in setting detention norms and standards. Yet, in criminological research, little is known about the policy networks and actors guiding the role of Europe as a penal actor. During the twentieth-century Westphalian world, the nation state had a quasi-monopoly over rule making. On the contrary, contemporary rule making increasingly takes place in a transnational area bringing together a diverse set of actors which all have an interest in this process. As a result, transnational networks are a crucial part of the contemporary policy making process, and especially for very complex challenges such as the area of detention. The challenge is therefore to disentangle this policy-making web in order to gain increased insights and to shed light on these norm and standard setting process which shape the European penal identity. Policy networks appear in different shapes with varying origins, goals, interests, compositions, working methods, etc. But not only does the structure of these networks play a crucial role, policy outcomes are also shaped by strategically calculating subjects. As a result, both agents and structure shape policy outcomes because it are the agents who interpret and negotiate constraints or opportunities within a structured context: The specific network and the broader political institution. In addition, these networks appear in formal and informal settings, posing serious challenges for the systematic study of policy developments. Drawing from an extensive literature review, an in-depth analyses of official documentation and the preliminary results of expert interviews, the aim of this presentation is twofold. Firstly, a methodological reflection will be made by identifying and sharing experiences related to the challenges and obstacles in conducting expert interviews at a European level. Secondly, the policy-making processes of two key policy outcomes related to detention conditions: The European Prison Rules (CoE) and the Recast Reception Conditions Directive (EU) will be disentangled.

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ANALYSIS OF PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES AS A RESEARCH TOOL FOR THE STUDY OF CRIMINAL LAW MAKING POLICIES. FINDINGS FROM A RESEARCH PROJECT IN GERMANY.

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For many years now the question whether and, if yes, to what extent Germany has experienced a punitive turn has been part of criminological debates. While some authors have claimed the expansion of German criminal law over the last two decades could be understood as a punitive development, other scholars - mainly in reference to the stability of incarceration rates and other law enforcement statistics - assume the persistence of welfare-state-oriented approaches to deviance and crime. The existing data for Germany seems to indicate a heterogeneous development that differs depending on the observed subject. Nonetheless, many observers in the past accepted the assumption of a punitive turn for Germany, mainly focusing on political outcomes such as penal legislation or individual statements by politicians. But are those indicators sufficient to verify such a generalizing statement concerning a field with many different federal and state-level actors and its complex decision-making processes? This paper presents a relatively 'new' method to examine crime politics that might be a suitable research tool to approach the complex and contested field of crime policy: qualitative discourse analysis of parliamentary debates. We analyzed all parliamentary debates on youth crime in six German parliaments (2 federal and 4 state parliaments) from 1970 to 2012 (550 total) to determine the content and transformations of political stances on youth delinquency in a historical perspective. The analysis focused on four major dimensions: (1) the depiction of juvenile offenders, (2) the description of the 'nature' of their offenses, (3) the recommended measures to 'tackle' delinquency, and (4) the specific political self-conceptions. Thus, making it possible to track the consistencies and changes of political discourses and political debates over a period of over 40 years as well as the essential aspects of political stances on youth crime by different politicians, parties, and governments. Besides presenting the results - that indeed indicate a partial rejection of welfarist strategies by German politicians since the early 1990's - this paper will deal with the implications of the adopted research method and will try to answer questions concerning the (dis)advantages as well as explanatory power of this approach.

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EFFECTIVENESS AS THE SOLE BASIS OF EU CRIMINAL POLICY EVALUATION?

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Effectiveness has become a crucial idea in the EU criminal law and has been used as a key to extend the EU competences in this field. In particular, in the two ECJ paradigmatic cases (Case C-176/03 and C-440/05) and subsequently, after the Treaty of Lisbon, this same concept was set in article 83.2 TFEU. The effectiveness principle can be considered as a broad and vague concept that have repeatedly been used as a constitutional basis for the justification of the legislation also in the field of criminal law at the EU level. As a consequence other relevant principles or criteria that could potentially act as a limit of criminalisation or as a guide for the EU criminal law, such as the proportionality, subsidiarity, certainty, coherence, last resort, etc., take a second level in the criminal law-making debate. The broadness and vagueness of “effectiveness” allows the EU legislator to avoid further justification on the criminalisation and to create a legislation that could be irrational and highly symbolic. This tendency should not be acceptable in view of the indubitable relevance of the EU criminal law and its influence in the Member State´s criminal systems. The best way to address this problem lies in an enforcement of evaluation of the EU criminal law making policy, both “ex ante”, in the prelegislative phase and “ex post” in the post legislative phase. There are normally reports in the prelegislative phase before a legislative draft becomes a law. Despite this we can still observe a lack of interest on the quality of criminal law at the EU level, especially related to the traditional guarantees that are seen as an obstacle to full effectiveness. Focusing on the “ex post” evaluation in the field of EU criminal law, this is not so weak as use to be at the national level but also proves to be inefficient. The most relevant evaluation by European Commission through the infringement report and the infringement procedure is focused on a formal control of the transposition and harmonization of the EU law, not paying attention to the rationality of the EU criminal legislation. Thus, this presentation aims to analyse the lack of real and useful evaluation of the legislative measures in the field of criminal law arguing that a proper evaluation should follow different criteria and count on the participation of independent experts in law and other not-legal disciplines.

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STIGMA AND SOCIAL IDENTITY IN THE FAMILIES OF PRISONERS

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Stigma is thought to have severe detrimental impacts on prisoners' children and their caregivers, resulting for some, in trajectories of intergenerational offending. Using interviews with 43 caregivers of 94 children we characterise key themes in relatives' construal of their stigmatised identity and consider how these may impact on their self-concept and social behaviour. Negative representations were found to be associated with social withdrawal and concealment, while neutral representations were associated with better social support and greater disclosure. Heterogeneity in the nature and extent of perceived stigma between participants suggests that some relatives successfully protected themselves from negative influences on their social identity. Social networks appeared to form a key part of that resistance. We propose that a perceived stigmatised identity may diminish a caregiver's ability to buffer themselves and their children against other detrimental consequences of parental incarceration, moderating children's offending risk across the life-course.

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PRISON AS POOR RELIEF: OFFSPRING OUTCOMES OF 19TH CENTURY BEGGING AND VAGABONDING WOMEN INCARCERATED AT THE OEGSTGEEST STATE LABOUR INSTITUTION

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By the end of the 19th century, begging and vagabonding men and women were increasingly seen as a threat to public order. In the Netherlands, men and women were increasingly locked up for relatively long periods for such misdemeanours. It has been often reported that some beggars purposely sought to be locked up as this, while depriving them of their liberty, ensured that they would be fed, and have housing and medical care. We searched online genealogical archives for the demographic outcomes of women incarcerated in the Oegstgeest State Labour Institution (1886-1908) and their children. We will compare the outcomes of children who were housed with their mother in this institution with children of the same mothers not housed in the institution with her.

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MATERNAL STRESS IN THE CONTEXT OF FAMILIAL INCARCERATION

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Wildeman, Schnittker and Turney (2012) demonstrated that caregivers of children with an incarcerated parent have elevated levels of life dissatisfaction and are at increased risk of a major depressive episode. This elevated caregiver stress is thought to be a key mediator in the effect parental incarceration on children, by increasing poor parenting behaviours. However, few studies have systematically investigated the effects of parental incarceration on either caregiver well being or on parenting. In addition, few studies have been able to overcome the methodological challenges associated with selection bias, resulting in an inability to separate the specific effects of paternal incarceration from high pre-existing levels of disadvantage. This study overcomes these gaps by examining a subsample of the Australian HILDA longitudinal survey, within which we selected mothers who experienced the incarceration of a current or former partner and a comparison group of mothers who experienced the incarceration of a close relative (but not a current or recent partner). We compare psychological distress and parenting stress in mothers from these two groups to those of mothers in the general population. In doing so, we examine whether there are distinct effects of losing a partner to prison compared to the effects of family imprisonment more generally by examining mothers' psychological distress and parenting stress before and after partner or kin incarceration. Finally, we consider the extent to which these changes can be explained by the presence of pre-existing socio-economic disadvantages.

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PHYSICAL ATTRACTIVENESS AND VIOLENT VICTIMIZATION IN A NATIONAL SAMPLE OF ADOLESCENTS

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People who are perceived as physically attractive have been found to enjoy several advantages due to their appearance. For example, they are more likely earn higher wages in the labor market, have more friends, fewer mental health problems, and more likely to be elected in political office. In departure from this line of research, the present study considers criminal victimization as a potential disadvantage associated with good looks. Although “target attractiveness” is a standard predictor of victimization, relatively few studies have examined if physically attractive persons are more likely to be victims of crime, and the studies that have are almost exclusively focused on sexual victimization. In this paper, we posit that physical attractiveness might be related to increased risk of both sexual and non-sexual victimization. We examine these hypotheses using data from a national sample of adolescents from Finland (n=11,364). The results show that very attractive adolescents are at increased risk of sexual and non-sexual violent victimization, while the association between physical attractiveness and non-violent victimization is less clear. We conclude with preliminary evidence illuminating some of the mechanisms responsible for the observed patterns.

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RISK FACTORS FOR EXPERIENCING SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN GERMANY AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR PREVENTION

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Previous research has repeatedly shown that sexual violence victimizations affect a considerable proportion of women in any given population. Apart from providing current estimates of the prevalence of sexual violence against women in Germany, we identified specific risk factors applying an advanced statistical method. We analyzed data from a survey of *N* = 4,450 women representative for the German population, that was conducted by the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony in 2011. Lifetime prevalence for experiencing sexual violence was 5.4% for women aged 21-40 years (five-year prevalence: 2.5%). Among others, bivariate analyses revealed increased five-year prevalence rates for solitarily living women with a history of sexual and physical abuse in childhood who did not know that marital rape is as prosecutable as rape by any other person in Germany. Age, origin, and residential area were not related to experienced sexual violence. Applying non-parametric conditional inference tree (C-Tree) analyses, we confirmed physical and sexual abuse during childhood as well as being divorced, separated, or widowed as most predictive constellation of risk factors with an increased victimization risk of 17.0%. Furthermore, knowing about the official penalization of marital rape was associated with a lower victimization risk for women without a history of parental violence. Possible explanations for these findings as well as implications for future research are critically discussed while focusing on evidence-based prevention measures against sexual (re)victimization, for example, using psychoeducation.

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KEY FINDINGS OF THE CRIME VICTIMISATION SURVEY 2015 IN SWITZERLAND

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Crime Surveys have been conducted in Switzerland since 1984, the most recent being in 2015. The 2015 Swiss Crime Victimisation survey was based on a representative sample of 2000 persons in Switzerland. The survey covers a wide variety of topics, such as victimisation experience, feelings of security or attitudes towards the police. This presentation will cover the key findings from the latest survey and - where possible - combine results with findings from earlier survey to additionally enable the analysis of trends. Results show a decline in crime for most offenses, which is corroborated by official statistics. Satisfaction with the police and feelings of security are generally high.

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EXPERIENCES OF VICTIMIZATION REPORTED BY YOUNG PEOPLE IN GERMANY - NEW RESEARCH FINDINGS

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Based upon the second wave of the *AID:A-Survey* ('Growing up in Germany'), conducted by the German Youth Institute, self-report data on young victims, offenders and victim-offenders will be introduced. In focusing the topic *youth violence* the presentation discusses risk and protective factors for victimization and delinquency. In addition the analyses take preconditions, current perception und aftermaths of victimization into account, including the victims' needs for help and support. Thereon it reveals that especially informal support by family and peers is evaluated as most helpful by victims of youth violence, whereas formal institutionalized victim support and consulting play a minor role. This finding is discussed along results from a further research study on provisions of victim support for young people in Germany.

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REENTRY PROCESSES OF RELEASED SEX OFFENDERS - LIFE-COURSES AND PATHWAYS OF DESISTANCE AND RECIDIVISM

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Although desistance has become a major topic in recent criminological research, little is known about how the life-courses of sex offenders are actually shaped after their prison release. Furthermore, it is rarely examined how different dynamic risk factors and stabilizing effects during the reentry process are connected and interrelated. The aim of the research project presented is to analyze post-release life-courses and the different pathways of community reentry leading to desistance or recidivism. The analysis is based on semi-narrative interviews conducted with 69 male sex offenders approximately one year after their release from prison. By analyzing a smaller sub-sample in accordance with the principles of Grounded Theory, a set of core categories was developed to represent each participant's most relevant issues and themes that came up in the interviews. On the basis of these core categories, different life-courses of sex offenders after prison release can be outlined within the larger sample. In addition to this qualitative data, a questionnaire on self-reported delinquency forms part of the study to assist in the identification of recidivists and desisters independently from official crime registers. Based on this comprehensive analysis, we try to identify and understand the relationship between different stabilizing and destabilizing aspects in the distinct life-courses which may help us to categorize different types of reentry. Subsequently, these findings will be discussed against the background of desistance and recidivism research, especially regarding so-called "turning-points", the concept of identity-shifts, and the crucial role of social contact and bonding.

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PRISONER'S PERCEPTIONS OF THE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY

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This paper is based on five case studies of prisoners released from Jilava Prison/Romania and aims at discussing the prisoner's post-release perceptions of the therapeutic community. The perceptions are structured in perceptions regarding prisoner's in-group relationships, prisoner's out-group relationship (including staff relationships), rules adherence, routines, legitimacy and efficiency. Some comparisons with other prisoner groups are conducted under the same headings. Practice and research implications are discussed.

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PORTUGUESE PSYCHOLOGISTS' IN THE PENAL SYSTEM: PERSPECTIVES AND PRACTICES ASSOCIATED TO THE SOCIAL REINTEGRATION OF INMATES

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We question inmates' social reintegration as a construction of thematic convergence, a *fluid object*, whose operationalization is difficult yet made possible by, and depending on, the discourse that refers to this particular "group-problem" of individuals, one that needs empirical evidence (Fernandes & Carvalho, 2000). Inmates social reintegration and rehabilitation is, and has been worldwide, a prolific area of research within the social and behavioural sciences, brought to knowledge to the public sphere, in general, by the media as a matter of public discussion. For its pursuit several professionals of diverse power-knowledge disciplines have been working on, and with, imprisoned individuals. Of our interest is the discipline of psychology and the psychologists' practices regarding the perspective of a power-knowledge discipline, and the technology of the soul (Foucault, 1975), although not restricted to it as a way of helping and enabling the governance and security of prisons and of society. Also, psychology opens a possibility to look differently, to ask other questions, to relate with ourselves and others in new configurations (Fox, 1997; Pais, 2008), to be active agents (Foucault, 1984, 1986), as power is what we exercise in face of all contextual forces around us. In the Portuguese penitentiary system, psychologists meet and relate to the individuals who are serving sentences, in their practice as clinical psychologists, reeducation technicians and social reinsertion technicians. While reeducation and social reinsertion technicians may come from different academic backgrounds, in this qualitative study we considered and conducted semi-structured interviews only to those whose academic background was psychology. We wanted to know: how these psychologists perceive the discipline of psychology and its practices associated to the social reintegration and rehabilitation of inmates; which practices take place with the individuals who are imprisoned; and, how, when and if these perspectives intertwine and concur towards its goal. Differences, similarities, and particularities will be discussed based on the collected empirical evidence. Implications for politics of intervention will also be addressed.

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REINTEGRATING PRISON-RELEASED TERRORISTS INTO SOCIETY - THE APPROACH IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY

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Since 2011, there is a peace process in the Basque Country to solve the more than fifty years old conflict between the Basque pro-independence movement, respectively its violent structure ETA, and the Spanish government. The question of how to deal with those, who are imprisoned under the Spanish terrorist legislation, and when and how to reintegrate them into society, became one of the main topics in the current stage of the peace process. In general, little is known about the characteristics of these particular prisoners, although this seems to be of particular interest for planning a reintegration program. Therefore, the first aim of the presentation is to highlight results based on a quantitative analysis of two data samples from a Basque NGO in the field of prisoner assistance (2009: N=736, 2011: N=708). The information includes, amongst others, the basic facts like their age, sex, origin, reason for and length of the prison sentence and the placement(s) of the prisoners and - especially in the context of the last aspect - the problems arising for their families in visiting them. The second aim is to illustrate and discuss the voluntary and ambulant reintegration program which was developed by the Basque Government in 2014 and introduced in 2016. The so-called “Program Hitzeman” tries to facilitate the path back into society of those defined as terrorists who are released from prison, through classic steps in assisting the reintegration process on the one hand (like reintegration into the labour market etc.) and, on the other hand, in involving them actively into establishing a culture of peace in the Basque Country. After participating in a semi-structured and individually shaped track, the former terrorist receives a certificate of the Basque Government which shall function as a proof of his change from violent behavior to a willingness to live in peace and harmony and shall improve his possibilities to re-become a “normal” citizen. The presentation wants to show a European way of reintegrating so-called terrorists into society after they have been released from prison as an example which might be an interesting model in developing similar reintegration programs in other European countries in the future.

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ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR RISK AND MANAGEMENT IN ENGLAND AND WALES

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This paper explores Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) victimisation in England and Wales. The research draws upon data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) to explore the relationship between ASB and crime victimisation risk. Satisfaction with police response to ASB is also explored. Finally, the paper will discuss the individual and household characteristics that increase the likelihood of becoming a victim. In terms of practical impact, the project should help practitioners to accurately assess vulnerability and thus reduce future victimisation risk. This work is carried out as part of a regional collaboration of police and academics (known as the East Midlands Policing Academic Collaboration (EMPAC)) and is funded by the College of Policing, the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) and the Home Office Police Knowledge Fund.

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THREATS AND VIOLENCE

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Violent crimes have dropped considerably alongside acquisitive crimes during the last twenty years in England and Wales. This mirrors the generalised crime falls that have occurred across most of the world with comparative cross-national data over time. Threats which have attracted little attention in criminological research are considered a non-serious crime type. They may however have long-lasting effects on victims and their families and linked to serious violence victimisation. This study examines the socio-economic profile and routine activities of individuals experiencing high risk of threats and associated violence victimisation. It draws on joint dependent variables (bivariate) hierarchical logit modelling of threats and violence risk over all potential exposure factors measured by the Crime Survey for England and Wales to identify the common (and competing) risk factors as well as any unexplained (with current data) links between the two crime types. The present paper is part of a larger project funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), Secondary Data Analysis Initiative (SDAI) Phase 2, on stranger and acquaintance violence trends and routine activities. Details of the current project as well as previous work on crime trends can be found at: http://www.ntu.ac.uk/apps/research/groups/4/home.aspx/project/178996/overview/violence_trends_.

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SHOP THEFT: UNDERSTANDING HOW NEIGHBOURHOOD CONTEXT SHAPES THE LEVEL OF RISK FACED BY RETAILERS IN A CORE CITY

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Despite the well documented crime drop in England and Wales, police recorded shop theft offences are on the increase within most local authority areas (ONS, 2015). Identifying the level of risk faced by retailers is however problematic because of the under-reporting of offences, the nature of their retail activity and level of target-hardening, and the context of their location. This paper draws upon two new approaches to the estimation of shop theft levels developed by the authors which utilise retail sector specific trends and an evaluation of the underlying causes of spatial variations in shop theft hotspots. The outcome of this empirical analysis has been supplemented by interviews with prolific offenders, and an analysis of the neighbourhood characteristics of retailers and shop theft offenders, in order to develop an index of potential shop theft risk faced by retailers operating within different neighbourhoods in a Core City in England. The analysis presented here highlights how neighbourhood context exerts a significant independent impact upon the level of shop theft risk faced by retailers.

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NEGOTIATING ORGANIZATIONAL BOUNDARIES: A CASE STUDY OF A MULTI-AGENCY INVESTIGATION

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The most extensive human trafficking case in Norway, the 'Lime case', was disclosed in 2014. The case concerned a large grocery sector network accused of organized crime including trafficking for forced labour, tax evasion, benefits fraud, and a range of other economic and employment offences. As a whole, the case challenged established organizational boundaries within the police as well as those between the police and other control agencies. The police initiated an inter-agency investigation where investigators from various units within the Norwegian police, from the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration and from the Norwegian Tax Administration participated. In Giacomantonio's (2015) theoretical framework, organizational boundaries are conceived of as areas where negotiations over resources, distance, and process take place. The empirical foundation of his typology is from fieldwork within the police, but the model does not preclude analysis of negotiations between public police and other agencies tasked with policing specific areas. Building on 20 interviews with investigators and managers from the agencies involved in the Lime case, this paper utilizes Giacomantonio's typology in the analysis of boundary negotiations within the inter-agency investigation. We aim to explore the applicability of the typology, as well as the boundary generation and maintenance between public police and other public agencies of regulation and control.

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REFLECTIONS ON SECURITY - AN ESSENTIALLY CONTESTED CONCEPT?

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Security is a peculiar concept, on one hand it is perceived as both complex and ambiguous, but on the other hand - and despite of its apparent complexity - security operates as a key concept within political and scientific debates throughout the world today. Contemporary conceptions of security span a vast set of usages, and more importantly, a range of different academic disciplines have now demonstrated a clear interest in the study of security. Due to the diversity of meanings across disciplines, it is claimed that security can be understood as a contested and difficult term to pin down. Furthermore, within the security literature one finds descriptions of security as an 'essentially contested concept'. However, such claims are rarely accompanied by any deeper explanation or elaboration for why one conceives security as such. This paper seeks to address issues concerning the complexity and ambiguity on the notion of security and in particular examine how such complexity influence the (lacking) cross-disciplinary debate about security. By drawing on the seminal work of political philosopher W.B. Gallie on 'essentially contested concept' a discussion of the contestedness suggest that security may not fulfil all requirements in order to be classified as an essentially contested concept. Besides contributing with an increased rational foundation for discussion, another important idea derived from W.B. Gallies' framework is that this foundation will ultimately result in an improved quality of the academic discourse. As security threats and concerns that transcend both the external and internal dimensions of society are increasing (e.g. environmental challenges, terrorism, and migration), the need for an interdisciplinary approach towards the study of security seems even more evident. While such an approach are viewed as a fruitful point of departure in order to better understand the complex concept of security and to meet (new) security challenges, this paper argue that there are few attempts by security scholars to communicate across the inherent disciplinary boundaries. Academic silos of different interest and methods are thus created.

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WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT POLICING IN EUROPE, AND HOW ´EUROPEAN´ IS, WHAT IS KNOWN?

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The study of policing as a prime exemplification of organised social control has been an element of the international criminological discourse for a while and seems to become more prominent in recent years. Topics of various aspects of police and policing are now regulars at criminological conferences and there is a constantly growing body of articles published in scientific journals. The rise of criminological and sociological studies of police and policing took off in the second part of the 20th century in English speaking countries (US, UK) - and it is safe to claim that the bulk of the international literature on police and policing is rooted in and built on Anglo-Saxon models, practices and experiences. While this might not cause a problem in itself for the criminological ambition of theoretically understanding the essence and empirical realisation of policing in practice, such an imbalance, if true, would however raise questions for constructing a European understanding of police and policing in Europe. Those questions are not just of a theoretical nature - recent terrorist events and mass migration movements have (again) highlighted the increasing need of effective law enforcement cooperation across borders - here in particular across intra-European borders and across diverse (national) police cultures. How can smooth European cooperation be expected, when the reflexive self-conception of the interacting elements (forces) is at least partly underdeveloped and out-of balance?This paper aims

a) to test the hypothesis of a possible imbalance of knowledge about police and policing in Europe by a descriptive numeric analysis of contributions to scientific police journals (published in Europe) and to ESC and other major European conferences;

b) to outline prospective paths to further develop a genuine European approach to police studies and police science in face of the challenge of an enormous diversity not just in languages, but also what might be called policing philosophies and practices across the continent.

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BRIDGING PROFESSIONAL RIFTS - HOW TO INTEGRATE CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH FINDINGS INTO LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING?

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Doing law enforcement work - or policing in a wider sense - requires data, information, knowledge. If done properly, it first of all requires an adequate comprehensive understanding of the problem law enforcement is confronted with and has to take care of. Law enforcement officers are part and parcel of the fast moving globalised information & knowledge societies of the 21st century as everyone else and cannot help but notice that the challenges for policing are widening and turn out to becoming more complex. The good news is that knowledge (potentially) available to mankind - and law enforcement specifically - is hugely increasing as well. Natural and social sciences have advanced rapidly in the last decade and the possibilities to share specific knowledge as well as to train or educate individuals and groups have never been greater than in our times. The international, global production of criminological research has boomed for years now. However, there is challenge here as well: how to close, or at least narrow the gap between the potential of "known knowns" and the various and multifaceted needs and requirements generated in the field and at the front lines of law enforcement activities? When it is accepted that proper training and education is a major element in improving efficiency and effectiveness of officers or forces, the transfer of systematic, science-base knowledge production ("criminological findings") becomes an essential step. Over the last decades, we could observe a major move in modernising police forces and law enforcement institutions, by opening up to university research and scholarly expertise, aiming at including and utilising knowledge and (scientific) experience generated outside the routines of day-to-day routines. Now we have arrived at a stage in Europe for example, where, as a consequence of the "Bologna-process" there is a quickly growing number of academically trained and educated officers, who realise that modern, successful law enforcement strategies and tactics have to be built on scientific research and reflection more often than not. However, there seems still to be some cumbersome repercussions from past battles of the between professional cultures of law enforcement and criminologists. With reference to the experience of the European Police College, possible ways to build bridges will be outlined.

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WHAT WORKS IN THEORY? CAN IT WORK IN PRACTICE?

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The What Works concept in the United Kingdom is a national approach to prioritizing the use of evidence in decision-making. The initiative aims to improve the way government and other organizations create, share and use high quality evidence for decision-making. *What Works* is based on the principle that good decision-making should be informed by the best available evidence. The What Works Centre for Crime Reduction (WWCR) is part of the 'What Works' network led by the College of Policing (COP). It is supported by a commissioned partnership programme comprising eight universities across the UK and is jointly funded by the College and the Economic and Social Research Council. In outlining the benefits of the WWCR Centre, the COP anticipates that 'evidence will be translated into practical insights that the police service and their partners can easily use' and 'will be provided on the most effective approaches that can help prevent crime'. The author was part of the consortium and led the research into how police officers responded to the idea of evidence based practice and how they adapted to pilot training schemes that introduced the principles of research and evaluation to officers/staff. The paper discusses police officers' response to this evidence based agenda. The paper highlights officers' concerns about their perceived ability to work effectively with an evidence base. These concerns are linked to officers' perceptions about 'permission to fail', organisational constraints, management buy-in and appetite for innovation. Officers agree that evidence based policing is a positive thing overall but question its viability in practice. The presentation draws on data from all ranks, across four police organisations in the UK. Data was obtained through focus groups conducted in 2014 and pilot training on the use of evidence based research in police practice delivered to the same organisations in 2015.

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PARENTING FROM A DISTANCE: HOW DO THE PARENTS OF INCARCERATED CHILDREN MAINTAIN PARENTING ROLES THROUGH THE PRISON?

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Parental responsibility has been widely assessed in the context of youth offending during which parents have often been stigmatised for contributing to their child's offending. One manifestation of 'parental responsibility' which has yet to be examined involves the status of parents with incarcerated children. Drawing on a large-scale ESRC-funded project based in the UK, this paper focuses on the ways parents negotiate visitation of their children in attempting to understand and perform parenting roles. Within the obvious regulatory constraints of the prison, parents find specific ways to resist these controls by creating spaces of autonomy that can strengthen and improve family ties with their child. The ways parents continuously re-negotiate their parental roles through penal spaces and via their own own private self conceptions as 'responsible parent' will be unpacked.

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PARENTS' RIGHTS - THE INVOLVEMENT OF MINOR PRISONERS PARENTS IN THE OFFENDER SENTENCE PLANNING PROCESS

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German laws concerning youth imprisonment state that guardians of inmates are to be involved in the planning and management of the sentence as far as possible. Information on how these laws are actually implemented are rare. As a matter of fact many of the young offenders have difficult family backgrounds and some loose contact to their parents while incarcerated. But it is also known that many young inmates return to their families after release. Studies focussing on parental involvement during incarceration are scarce in Germany and abroad. Parental involvement in residential education on the other hand has shown positive effects. Studies also showed the importance of external relations for prisoners and their relatives. For inmates those contacts can help to prevent social exclusion, to withstand imprisonment and to provide a supporting social network for the time of reentry. For their families fears and sorrows concerning the loss and the return of the familiy member can be reduced. In some cases on the other hand a total breakup is considered as the best option. For further development of youth imprisonment questionaires were designed to gather information about wether and how parents are involved in German juvenile detention centers. In a second step the attitudes of potentially involved groups such as social workers, prison guards, prisoners and their parents shall be acquired through qualitative interviews. The idea of the study is based on the constituational right of parents to care and raise their children. Also international standards, for example the European Rules for Juvenile Offenders Subject to Sanctions or Measures (Rec(2008)11) adopted by the Council of Europe, stress the importance of external relations and in particular family involvement. Furthermore the idea originates from criminological theories that point out the importance of strong social ties for the desistance from crime. All in all parental involvement may be a great challenge but the chance to win parents as partners that support and continue the work thats been done in prison could be worth the efforts.

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BEYOND PRISON WALLS: THE EXPERIENCES OF PRISONERS' RELATIVES AND MEANINGS ASSOCIATED WITH IMPRISONMENT

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For several years, studies about the penal sphere have mainly focused on what happened behind prison walls, preventing the full understanding of the unforeseen and unintended social consequences of imprisonment. More recently, this tendency has been deconstructed. The increasing permeability of prisons has shifted attention to perspectives that challenge their physical boundaries and to the need to place correctional facilities in permanent intersection with the social implications both behind and beyond prison walls. Within the several groups of people that move behind and beyond prison walls, prisoners' relatives are specifically significant since the reason that binds them to prison is not based on professional commitments and/or legal obligations. Their engagement with the criminal justice system results from their relatives' incarceration. This positioning thus invites us to reflect upon on how prisoners' relatives experience and attribute meanings to imprisonment. How do prisoners' relatives adapt to changes in the household during the penal confinement of one or more family members? Which social position factors underpin the reorganization and reallocation of resources? What strategies and negotiations underlie relationship management in the shadow of prison? Drawing on 30 interviews conducted in Portugal with men and women that enact an active role in supporting prisoners, this paper aims to explore these questions by analysing the collateral consequences associated with both male and female imprisonment. Empirical findings point to the heterogeneous, ambivalent, complex and dynamic character of prisoners' relatives experiences and meanings. Furthermore, results also highlight the significant impact of gender relations and access to social and economic resources in the social implications associated with imprisonment.

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GENDERED PAINS OF IMPRISONMENT: MANAGING MOTHERHOOD BEHIND BARS

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Criminological research has repeatedly revealed that punishment may have differential impacts on women and men. This especially goes for imprisonment. Some scholars have suggested that women might experience gendered pains of imprisonment. One of these gendered pains is related to motherhood. As female prisoners more often than men are the primary caregivers of their children, detention may have a greater impact on the children. For example, because most children cannot stay with their father, their living situation usually changes. This often results in reduced contacts between mother and child. Also, it is sometimes argued that women suffer more from the separation with their children. In this paper we draw on qualitative interviews with women in Belgian prisons to explore this gendered pain of imprisonment. The sample also includes mothers who gave birth while being incarcerated, and mothers whose children stay with them in prison (this is possible in Belgium for children up to age 3). Based on the narratives we examine how the women describe their relationship with their children, and how they perceive themselves as a mother. We also explore whether their children's living situation has changed due to the imprisonment. Last but not least we investigate how the women manage motherhood while being imprisoned and which difficulties they experience. We will discuss whether and how Belgian policy and practice reckons with motherhood behind bars and connect this with the findings of our study. Finally we will reflect on implications for policy, theory and research.

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GROWING UP WITH A PARENT IN PRISON - RELATIONS AND WELL-BEING AS CHILD AND ADULT

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Pains of imprisonment is not only a reality to sentenced offenders, but might also be problematic to their children outside the walls. There are several studies on consequences for children in different areas during their childhood (Murray et al. 2012, etc). The research on long-term effects on these children is, however, sparse, and their social relations and wellbeing is not a much studied subject. The present study uses data from the RESUME-project, where 2500 Swedish young adults have been survey-interviewed about their childhood and their present situation as young adults. Among the interviewees, a subgroup of 51 had at least one of their parents in prison during their childhood. This group in compared to the young adults with no parent in prison, by measuring differences compared to the other interviewees and the relative risk they are in for some events later in life, concerning their family relations, school wellbeing and wellbeing as adults. Preliminary results show that the young adults who had a parent in prison, is a significantly different and disadvantaged group in several aspects. They experienced less of close contact to their father and less feelings of being loved during childhood, as well as less support from both their parents as adults, than did other young adults. In school they experienced less wellbeing and were more often subject to special education, than other children. In some other respects, however, there were small or no differences between the two subgroups. The relative risk for certain negative events, (e g not attending higher education, having suicide plans, making suicide attempts, and care in hospital for mental health problems) to happen was higher for the 'parent in prison' subgroup, compared to the rest of the young adults. Finally the implications for practice concerning the many disadvantages this subgroup experience is discussed.

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PRISONERS' PERCEPTIONS ON EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS AFTER RELEASE

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One of the key challenges for criminological research is to identify the factors supporting prisoners' endeavours to desist from crime and successfully reintegrate in the labour market after release. Yet, the bulk of the previous investigations is rather focused on structural - social, economic and legal - factors affecting post-prison employment rates, and less on the processes that underlie this outcome: the way prisoners experience their imprisonment and how they expect their life to be after release. Using a sample of Romanian prisoners, the current study aims precisely to contribute to this line of research by focusing on the perceptions of prisoners on their post-release labour market (re)integration. More specifically, prisoners' expectations concerning how difficult it will be to find a job, find a skilled job and to earn a decent wage are examined in relation to several variables drawn from human capital and signalling theories. Apart from the role of these individual characteristics, we examine the relationship between characteristics of the community to which prisoners return after release (occupational/ unemployment rates) and prisoners' perceptions of their employment prospects.

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LIFE STORIES AND PERSISENT IMPRISONMENT

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Using three composite stories of persistent short-term imprisonment in Scotland, this presentation will explore how life outside and (the meaning of) repeated prison sentences interact. Based on 37 interviews with men and women who have experienced 'the revolving door' of offending and imprisonment, the stories have been created to represent typical cases, of male and female experiences of persistent imprisonment, and of moving away from offending after such experiences. Topics covered will include: experiences of the onset of penalisation and its early meanings; how perspectives on justice and punishment change depending on incarceration status and across significant life events; eventual exit pathways from justice and punishment and the extent to which experiences of punishment contribute to (or detract from) the motivation and ability to desist. The presentation will also examine considerations of justice in life stories told by the persistently punished, which often do not centre on criminal justice, but on interactions with and access to loved ones.

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MAXING OUT IN PRISON. A STUDY OF LONG-TERM PRISONERS ELIGIBLE FOR EARLY RELEASE

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In discretionary early release systems, prisoners are considered for early release, without a guarantee of obtaining it. Early release is a classic topic of study in criminology and criminal justice. Ample research exists about the release process and decision-making, the selection of prisoners suited for early release, factors and variables that may affect the chances of obtaining early release and the outcomes of early release. The attention directed at those who get out early remains curiously unmatched by scholarly endeavours that focus on *why* some prisoners are *not* released early, i.e. why some prisoners serve their entire sentence - they 'max out' and are released 'unconditionally'. This knowledge gap leaves much room for assumptions and even unfounded beliefs about those maxing out from prison. In this paper, the results are presented of a study that tackles this issue. One key question is why some long-term prisoners that are eligible for early release serve their entire sentence behind bars. The research draws on long-term prisoners in a maximum security prison in Belgium. In the study, use is made of prisoner-based data (interviews with 60 long-term prisoners) in combination with official data (prison files, release files and release decisions). What emerges from this study is a complex interaction between the early release process and prisoners' release preferences and choices (i.e. prisoners' release decision-making). To mention but one finding, prisoners weigh off the length of their supervision time in case of early release with the remainder they have left to serve in prison. An additional quantitative assessment reveals that many factors that are related to the early release process are predictive for maxing out (e.g. no temporary release from prison,…). Several results of this study raise important questions about release from prison.

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IMPRISONMENT AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS AFTER RELEASE

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Research question/aim: Mental health problems are prevalent among prisoners, challenging efforts to their successful reintegration into society. However, how mental health, imprisonment, and criminal behaviour are related remains unclear. A substantial literature discussed the negative mental health effects of imprisonment, arguing that imprisonment is a major stressful life-event, which may result in detrimental health outcomes. Contrary, prisons offer tremendous opportunities to improve prisoners' mental health by providing prevention, health education and treatment interventions to an underserved and needy population. Whether effects of imprisonment are positive or negative, therefore, depends strongly on specific prison experiences. This study examined to what extent characteristics of imprisonment are related to post-prison mental health problems.
Methods: Data are used from the Prison Project, a nationwide and longitudinal study examining 1.904 male prisoners in the Netherlands. Participants were questioned both during imprisonment, and 6 and 24 months after their release. Data include detailed, longitudinal information on (a) individuals' prison experiences including potentially health damaging (e.g. sentence length, victimization) and health promoting factors (e.g. receiving visits, exercise, health-care utilization), and (b) self-reported mental health.
Results: Mental health problems are prevalent before, during and after release from prison. Pre-existing individual characteristics and features of life in prison (e.g. pre-existing mental health problems, victimization in prison, and social support) are associated with offenders' post-prison mental health.
Conclusions: The findings improve our knowledge on the effects of imprisonment on post-prison mental health. The conclusions and implications for prisoner re-entry will be discussed.

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A QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF PROBLEM-ORIENTED POLICING IN VIOLENT HOT SPOTS

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This project assesses the implementation and effectiveness of problem-oriented policing strategies applied to violent hot spots in 2 New Orleans' neighborhoods. The geographic areas are designated with catchment areas so that diffusion of benefits and potential displacement can be measured. The project involves in-depth training on the various stages of problem-solving for sergeants and patrol officers. Detailed information on implementation is collected in order to measure POP dosage levels and periodic observational measures measure characteristics such as disorder, housing, and routine activities before, during, and after implementation. Demographics will be used from the 2010 census. A regression-discontinuity analysis is used to assess outcomes. This analytic approach is sometimes used in epidemiology when treatment areas cannot be selected randomly and the project design does not permit a traditional time series analysis. Results show a decrease of 6 percent in violence in one neighborhood and a 9 percent reduction in the other neighborhood within 3 months of implementation.

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THE CULTURAL AND POLITICAL CONTOURS OF STOP AND SEARCH REFORM IN SCOTLAND

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Since early 2014, stop and search has been a topic of intense political and media scrutiny in Scotland. Serious questions have been raised about the scale and impact of the tactic on young people, the quality and accuracy of the Police Scotland's stop and search statistics, and the extensive use of non-statutory stop and search, whereby an officer can search a person premised on 'consent', rather than legal authority. Prior to this period, however, there was relatively little academic research or public debate on stop and search, despite intensive use of the tactic in some parts of Scotland from the 1990s onward. This paper will explore recent policy, legal and discursive change around stop and search in Scotland, which began in large part from a report published by one of this paper's authors. We show how Police Scotland, over the course of the last two years, has moved from a position of challenge and outright hostility towards those questioning its policies and tactics, to a position that is more receptive towards discussion and debate. We also discuss the ongoing process of legal and policy reform, which includes the introduction of a statutory Code of Practice, the abolition of non-statutory stop and search, the introduction of a statutory duty to consider the best interests of children, and improved recording and scrutiny procedures. The paper situates this process of change and reform within the existing literature of police cultures, and argues that several elements of traditional police culture can be found in its initial reaction and subsequent responses. The paper will then locate this narrative within the wider politics of contemporary Scottish policing and the centralization of Scotland's eight police forces in 2013. The analysis shows how the stop and search controversy, which unfolded in the same year as the referendum on Scottish Independence, carried significant reputational implications for the Scottish National Party government, as well as the newly established single police service, and acted to influence the policing response. The paper will close by bringing these two perspectives, the cultural and the political, together to establish the contours of police organisational change in Scotland.

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"MEAT IN THE SECTARIAN SANDWICH": PUBLIC ORDER POLICING IN NORTHERN IRELAND AS A FORM OF PAJ WADDINGTON'S 'CONTENTIOUS POLITICS'

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Parades, marches, commemorations and associated protests punctuate the months of April through to September in Northern Ireland - a period known locally as "the marching season". Hundreds of these events each year are high profile and deeply divisive, attracting tens of thousands of protestors and counter-protestors, and demanding considerable police attention and resources. The most striking of these events in recent years was after the decision of the Belfast City Council to limit the flying of the Union Jack at the City Hall, which resulted in several nights of rioting in Belfast, followed by four months of sustained street protests. At its peak almost 10,000 people were involved across the country, with a total of 2,980 crimes, incidents and information reported to police. The operation is estimated to have cost £21.9 million, over 560 people were charged or reported to the PPS and 160 police officers sustained injuries (Nolan et al, 2014). Somewhat surprisingly though, public order policing in Northern Ireland, particularly of these high profile events, have attracted very limited academic attention. This especially the case when compared to research on riots and disorder in England, where "a very considerable body of extant work" (Newburn et al 2015: 987) enviably exists. Accepting that the picture of public order policing in Northern Ireland is far from complete, the aim of this paper is two-fold. The first is a foundational one: to conceptualise the dynamics surrounding the public order policing of sensitive/contentious parades and protests in the Province. To do so, I return to Waddington's (2003) theory of the public order policing of 'contentious politics'. Central this is how the relationship between demonstrators and police is framed within society in light of the position of demonstrators themselves, as well as their very causes. The application of this to public order policing of sensitive events in Northern Ireland can be structured around four key components identified from a close reading of Waddington's work. The second is to understand how the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) try to police in this highly politicised and volatile environment. In order to achieve the paper's aims, I draw on over 50 interviews with the PSNI's Tactical Support Group and public order commanders, in addition to observations of public order training days and commander course.

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PROCEDURAL JUSTICE AND STOP-AND-FRISK IN CHICAGO

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Over the past 15 years, aggressive stop-and-frisk tactics have become the crime prevention intervention of choice for American policing. This trend was encouraged by claims that stopping very large numbers of people for questioning and searches reduces carrying of guns and drugs, and thus prevents crime from occurring. A mounting frequency of stops, coupled with their inevitable targeting of young minority men, created a potentially explosive and eventually politically unstainable police legitimacy crisis in many American cities. This paper uses a 2015 survey of Chicago residents to examine the frequency, distribution and consequences of aggressive stop-and-frisk policing.

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VISUAL REPRESENTATIONS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE SURVIVORS: EFFECTS ON PERCEIVED VICTIM BLAME

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Several studies have examined how sexual violence is discussed in different media outlets. For example, it has been shown that rape myths are prevalent in newspaper articles themselves as well as their accompanying headlines (Franiuk et al., 2008). Adding to these text-based findings, the present study examines specifically the portrayal of women in pictures that are posted along articles discussing sexual violence in German online news outlets. Research on online news media reading behaviour (Knobloch et al., 2003) suggests that images, compared to text, might be held in memory for longer and more vividly. Using thematic analysis, different categories were generated in order to examine the images' content. Several different themes emerged from the data. It is especially notable how in these images, survivors of sexual assault were vastly portrayed as passive (e.g. sitting in an isolated place, covering their faces). This is in line with Hollander and Rodgers (2014), who found that most newspaper reports reinforce the notion that women are helpless victims and incapable of defending themselves. These findings suggest that pictures, just as the articles and headlines of news articles on sexual violence, perpetuate certain stereotypes. In a quantitative follow-up study, we examined the effects of these visual representations. First, we created two sets of pictures: one containing images of sexual violence survivors who act in a more passive way, taken from our first study (see above) and one set containing pictures of more active responses (e.g. attending a self-help group). Employing a 2x2 design, participants were asked to rank a set of pictures (passive vs. active) in order to expose them to the pictures' content. They were then asked to read a vignette about a fictitious case of sexual violence. Afterwards, they answered several questions, including attributions of blame regarding the scenario. Results showed that participants in the 'active' condition were significantly more likely to attribute blame to the woman in the scenario, compared to participants in the 'passive' condition. There was also a tendency that participants in the 'passive' condition felt more empathetic towards the survivor, compared to those in the 'active' condition. We argue that this is a result of stereotypical perceptions of rape survivors.

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INSTITUTIONAL DEVIANCE AND MEDIATED SCANDAL - A CASE STUDY OF A HOSPITAL SCANDAL IN THE BRITISH TV NEWS

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Scandal is an emerging research field within the sociology of deviance. Scandal is what happens when the deviance of powerful individuals and institutions get revealed and covered by the media. And scandal can have a powerful impact on perceptions of elite deviance, the policies put in place and possible legal trials. The aim of this paper is to examine how this dynamic works in practice by using the Mid Staffordshire hospital scandal as a case study. In essence, this scandal evolved around the mismanagement of a local hospital between 2005 and 2008, which resulted in the suffering or death of hundreds of patients. The outcomes of the scandal included trials by media, legal prosecutions, dismissals and criminalisation of certain practices. From the outset, the media were an integrated part of the process, and the extensive coverage it received influenced both the course and its outcomes of the scandal. Since TV is still the main source of news in many societies, including the British, this paper analyses how the BBC and ITV covered the scandal and the individuals and institutions involved. Using a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods, the paper examines how the Mid Staffordshire scandal progressed through four different phases, building and expanding on the scandal models laid out by Thompson (2000) and Greer and McLaughlin (2013). Between 2009 and 2014, the scandal thus progressed through the phases: breaking; vertical amplification; horizontal amplification; and justice, each with its own themes and descriptions of right and wrong. By examining the scandal process through a case study, this study aims to bring empirical analysis to the under-developed field of scandal as elite deviance. As such, examining the Mid Staffordshire hospital scandal from a sociology of deviance perspective can offer valuable new insights to the relationship between media and crime.

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CULTURAL REPERTOIRES IN THE MEDIA'S COVERAGE OF CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

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This paper will discuss the media's coverage of two child sexual exploitation (CSE) cases in Rochdale (Greater Manchester) and Rotherham (South Yorkshire), UK. These cases gained prominent media attention in the period between 2010 and 2015. The CSE involved young white female victims and male abusers of black and minority ethnic (BME) background, in particular of Pakistani heritage and of Muslim faith. The paper argues that the cases were narrated in the media entirely through a cultural repertoire, and drew on older racialised panics about the black (or in particular, brown) menace and white victims. This further presented racialized profiling methods as necessary. Apart from the obvious concern around racial profiling, there is also the problem that the crime of CSE becomes racialised - presented as a form of culturally-specific deviance, rather than one about gender and power. A consideration of the media's racialised (re)presentation of these CSE cases takes into account their relative power in modern society, as well as their status, along with other elites, as joint-producers of information about race and racism.

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MAKING SAFE SPACES WORK HARDER: ADDED VALUE FOR WOMEN'S PROJECTS THROUGH EVIDENCE-BASED EVALUATION

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At a time when payment by results is being heralded by the government as the "rehabilitation revolution" in England and Wales, unprecedented pressure is being placed on services to prove their effectiveness in reducing recidivism. However, reoffending rates may be an inadequate measure for women's projects, whose service users present a low risk of reoffending in the first place, and which take a gender-responsive approach in offering holistic, women-centred community services to divert women from disproportionate punishment through incarceration. The risk-need-responsivity (RNR) model of offender rehabilitation is unparalleled in the criminal justice field in terms of its empirical validity, proposing and demonstrating principles for effective practice through a vast body of theory and research. Whilst women have too often been 'correctional afterthoughts' in the literature (as well as in policy and practice), women-centred work in the field has found the RNR model to be applicable to women offenders and has paved the way for a collaborative response, integrating RNR, desistance-focused and gender-responsive approaches. In practice, however, the principles are often misunderstood and misapplied, resulting in deficits in service delivery for both male and female offenders and, in many cases, a professional resistance to the RNR framework. To address concerns regarding the quality of implementation of the RNR model in real world practice, the Correctional Program Assessment Inventory (CPAI) (Gendreau et al, 2010) has been designed to evaluate the extent to which the principles of effective practice are being incorporated into rehabilitative work. Swansea Service Evaluation Team (SSET) is piloting the most recent version of the CPAI in England and Wales and, following evaluation of a women's project in Wales, is now developing evidence-based evaluation in a gender-responsive context to enable women's projects to articulate the work they do in terms of effective practice, identify the strengths and weaknesses of services and develop strategies to improve their service. By introducing evidence-based evaluation to women's services, SSET aims to enable projects to measure the effectiveness of work done in safe spaces, through holistic practices and for social benefits.

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COSTS OF CRIME AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF EVIDENCED-BASED CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY

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The results of the Mainstreaming Methodology for the Estimation of the Costs of Crime (MMECC) project, as part of the Sixth Framework Programme (FP6) supporting policy oriented research (2008), called for the desire to develop a more profound body of knowledge about the costs and benefits of crime prevention. While wide-spread in the Anglo-Saxon world, research on costs of crime has been rather scarce in Germany as well as in the other participating European countries. Nevertheless, Germany has begun to introduce evaluation policies that look at monetary aspects and is therefore taking the first steps towards putting a cost-benefit analysis into practice. The aim of the dissertation project is to establish a scientific inventory on cost of crime esearch, evaluate specific crime prevention projects, and to find what it can imply for criminal policy making in Germany. The presentation is based on the main findings.

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ARE THOSE WHO GET IT THOSE WHO SHOULD GET IT? - TREATMENT-EFFECT-HETEROGENEITY IN OFFENDER TREATMENT

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The effectiveness of offender treatment does not only depend on characteristics of the treatment but also on offender characteristics, which means that outcomes of the same treatment will differ between offenders. These differential effects are usually analysed by the interaction of covariates like type of offense, age or personality with the treatment effect. Yet another approach for the evaluation of offender treatment is the examination of the relation between the propensity to receive a treatment and the treatment outcome. This investigation of treatment-effect-heterogeneity can be used to answer the questions 1) who gets the treatment, and 2) for whom the treatment is actually most effective under given circumstances. To target these questions we used data on all offenders who attended German Social Therapy in Lower Saxony between 2003 and 2008. Social Therapy is the main treatment for severe sexual and violent offenders in German prisons and aims at reducing the risk of reoffending by applying a combination of several treatment approaches within a therapeutic community. The methodological procedure and implications of our findings will be discussed.

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THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE TO THE ORGANISED CRIME OF MIGRANT SMUGGLING INTO THE EU

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In 2015 over a million migrants reached the EU, of which 90% are believed to have entered the EU irregularly by using the services of smugglers. The increasing (inter)-regional instability and multiplying humanitarian crises in combination with the increasingly strict European entry policies have pushed migrants into the hands of smugglers. The smuggling of migrants is often perpetrated by organised criminal networks, which seize the opportunity to make large profits from an illicit activity involving little risk of detection, but involving high risks for the migrant. This paper will discuss and assess the criminal justice response (legal, operational and judicial) to migrant smuggling into the EU, and identify challenges and possible gaps in this regard. Firstly, the paper will provide an overview of the legal framework in place in the EU criminalising the smuggling of migrants into the EU, discussing differences in criminalisation and how this might impact on the criminal justice response in practise. For example, according to a recent study[1]to which the author has contributed, the EU Facilitators Package does not exclude from punishment the facilitation of entry or transit by family or by civil society organisations, while the UN Protocol on Migrant Smuggling does, which has an impact on how migrant smuggling is criminalised at the national level. Secondly, the paper will discuss the different national efforts apprehending and prosecuting smugglers successfully. In terms of operational/policing efforts, have Member States been successful in gathering intelligence and identifying and apprehending migrant smugglers, if compared for example to other transnational crimes? In terms of the judicial response regarding prosecution and sentencing of smugglers, have Member States faced particular challenges? Is there sufficient operational and judicial cooperation between Member States and what is the role of Europol and Eurojust herein? The paper is follow up work undertaken, following the finalisation of the Study on Smuggling of migrants: characteristics, responses and cooperation with third countriesundertaken in 2015 for the European Commission (DG Home and EMN). [1]European Parliament study “Fit for Purpose? The Facilitation Directive and the Criminalisation of Humanitarian Assistance to Irregular Migrants(2016).

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LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN THE EU POLICY CYCLE FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST ORGANISED CRIME: ADVANCEMENTS, SHORTCOMINGS AND POSSIBLE WAYS FORWARD.

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The present contribution discusses the fight against serious and organised crime, as examined for a recent European Parliament-commissioned research paper to which the author contributed. The paper analysed the steps that the Treaty of Lisbon brought to the institutional setting and decision-making mechanisms the EU has in place to develop policy interventions in the fight against organised crime and corruption. Findings show that, when supported by appropriate accountability and scrutiny mechanisms, EU-led cooperation can result in positive outputs and effective benefits in this critical field. However, it has also been found that a series of gaps and challenges still exist in the current "state of play" regarding EU police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters. This contribution investigates further how these gaps currently affect EU action in the fight against serious and organised crime. In particular, the aim is to analyse the repercussions that factors such as the lack of transparency in the (formal and informal) working practices of relevant EU Justice and Home Affairs agencies have on the recently established "EU Policy Cycle" for the fight against organised and serious international crime. More precisely, the analysis will focus on how the inconsistencies affecting Europol's Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment (SOCTA) can impact the setting up, functioning and results of the EU policy cycle, and may result in artificial distortions of the EU policy agenda and actions for the fight of organised crime. Finally, this contribution will discuss possible initiatives that could be adopted in order to complement, and ultimately improve, the evidence-base EU interventions that currently inform the "intelligence-led" policy making in the field of organised crime.

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FIGHTING CROSS-BORDER CRIME AND TERRORISM IN THE EU: CRIMINOLOGICAL CHALLENGES OF TRANSNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF DNA DATA

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The European Union (EU) is investing in the creation of a pan-European system for the transnational exchange of forensic genetic data between Member States for the purpose of combating cross-border crime and terrorism: the so-called Prüm system. This phenomenon raises complex criminological challenges in regard to several aspects: political definitions of internal and external threats to security; changing definitions of criminal populations and criminal threats; ethical and legal challenges related to sharing intelligence and forensic evidence that might be used in different countries; gaps in standardization of quality criteria for forensic practices and considerable national differences in regards to legislation and criminal justice systems. Based on documental and quantitative data analysis, this paper provides an examination of the historical evolution and the current status of DNA data exchange in the Prüm system and systematizes the issues and problems associated with recent developments in the area of "Freedom, Security and Justice" in the EU. We argue that the emerging apparatuses of surveillance based on the circulation of genetic information have brought changes and unequal impacts to the processes and nature of transnational policing through DNA technologies. So far, most of the volume of exchanges and DNA profile matches has benefited the central European countries which have taken lead roles in the implementation of Prüm. Also, a rapid growth of the DNA databases in the Northern and Eastern European nations contrasts with the slower development in Southern Europe. Furthermore, there is a trend with criminological significance for a division between countries that supply matches between persons in their databases and the unidentified crime scene stains in databases of other countries, and vice-versa. This may have consequences to the equilibrium in the distribution of costs and benefits, and the willingness to continue investing, in the transnational exchange of DNA data to fight cross-border crime and terrorism.

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DEVELOPING GOOD PRACTICE POLICING AND INDUSTRY COLLABORATIVE MODELS IN PREVENTING ONLINE CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION - A EUROPEAN STUDY

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Question: The availability and widespread use of digital technology has transformed the way in which we consider children and young people to be at risk of harm (Webster et al., 2013). Recent findings from the European Online Grooming Project indicate that social media platforms are increasingly being used to sexually groom young people (Webster et al., 2013). Furthermore, the production, dissemination, collection and viewing of 'child pornography', or rather, child abuse material online are ever increasing threats worldwide (Europol, 2015). Prevention of these new forms of child sexual exploitation requires extensive collaboration between key stakeholders, particularly law enforcement and private industry. This area of collaboration remains under researched, as does the examination of law enforcement and industry practices in managing the issue of online child sexual exploitation. The first aim of this study was to create a knowledge base for the prevention, early identification, and management of possible exploitative behaviour online and secondly to identify good practice guidelines for the collaboration of key stakeholders.

Methods: Online exploitation routinely crosses legal jurisdictions; therefore this study collected data from four European countries: the UK, Ireland, the Netherlands and Italy. Semi-structured interviews were used to collect data from 43 expert stakeholders. Participants included a representative from Europol, national law enforcement, social media sites, internet service providers, legal experts, third sector charities, politicians, clinicians and academics.

Results: Themes elicited from qualitative analysis of these interviews regarding best practice of stakeholders in prevention, management and collaboration in the area of online child sexual exploitation will be discussed. Furthermore, common and significant barriers to practice and collaboration will be highlighted.

Conclusions: Online child sexual exploitation is currently one of law enforcement's biggest challenges; these crimes commonly cross jurisdictions and as such, findings from this European study will have international significance and relevance.

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RECALLED ONLINE INTERNET BEHAVIOUR: VICTIMIZATION, TRANSITION, HELP-SEEKING BEHAVIOUR AND VICTIM PROFILES

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Recently, a survey was conducted in the framework of an EU-research among more than 1,000 respondents from three EU-countries, namely England, Italy and Ireland. Respondents were at the moment of the research on average 20 years old, and were asked to reflect on their Internet behavior in adolescence (age 12-16 years old). In this lecture we will present the results of the research. First, some theoretical models will be explains. Second, recalled (risky) behavior on the Internet during adolescence will be explained. Third, we will examine the relationship/transition between online risky behavior and risky behavior in real life. Fourth, we discuss online victimization, exposure behavior and help-seeking behavior and by means of latent class analysis and/or cluster analyses, we will investigate whether specific victim profiles can be developed concerning risky behavior on the internet. In general, we will look at gender differences and ages differences.

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POLICING ONLINE CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE IN CYBERSPACE: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

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Policing in cyberspace is an increasingly difficult area to gauge efficiency and effectivity. As technologies and crimes using technologies constantly change, police forces often find themselves in a difficult position dealing with the large volume of criminal activities and subsequent victims as a consequence. Issues surrounding resource availability, experience and accurate identification of victims and offenders often lead to criticisms and negative portrayals of various police forces ability in managing online criminal investigations. With a particular focus on online sexual crimes perpetrated against children, including the production, distribution and collection of indecent images of children, as well as sexual solicitation, police forces across Europe are constantly evolving practice and process in curbing these horrible acts. This paper will explore qualitative and quantitative findings from four distinct European countries, specifically looking at their capabilities in responding to online crimes targeting minors for sexual abuse. The study intended to understand the perspective of police across rank, force and jurisdiction in dealing with the investigation, intervention and prevention of online crimes perpetrated against children. In particular, questions surrounding how online sexual crimes related to children are uniquely dealt with by the police; how police across Europe are equipped in performing their duties linked to these crimes, inclusive of training and the accessibility of the necessary tools in dealing with the investigation; and the importance and functionality of multi-disciplinary partnership—specifically with NGO's and the larger third sector—in responding to these crimes. Recommendations for practice both within policing and in larger collaborative endeavors are discussed, with an emphasis on responding to current European legislative and political aims and objectives in the area.

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UNDERSTANDING NEW MODELS OF CYBER-VICTIMISATION AND POLICING: THE CASE OF ONLINE SEXUAL ABUSE

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As technologies increasingly influence our lives, significant considerations need to be given to the evolving landscapes of associated institutional and human behaviour, particularly in relation to crime and its consequences. In the case specifically related to online childhood sexual abuse and offending behaviours linked to indecent images of minors, incongruences in time, space and developmental trajectories are vastly important. The dynamic nature of youth development, technological advancements and the construction of encompassing policy and legislation creates difficulties in the appropriate identification, intervention and prevention of these crimes. This presentation will draw together the research carried out by the entire ISEC team in illustrating models of best practice in policing, collaborating industry and preventing online sexual abuse, including the importance of cyber-victim typologies. Drawing upon evidence from national police and victimisation surveys conducted in 3 EU countries and from case studies illustrating the industry perspective. Finally, associations to international policy and legislation governing the investigative process and the protection of youth online will be considered in light of these working models. In particular, the models will be used to support a more concrete joint effort on the continental and international front in policing these issues and working within partnerships.

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MULTIPLEXITY IN CRIMINAL NETWORKS

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Human relationships in general are in their nature multiplex - two actors may be related to each other in multitude of ways - for example they may be friends and co-workers. This generalizes to criminal setting as relationships among criminal actors are multiplex too. In my research, I apply social network analysis to describe and model interactions among individuals engaged in organized crime. A case of application in this presentation is a grand political corruption affair. I start by distinguishing petty and grand corruption, with the emphasis on relational nature in both types and organized cooperation in the later. After this, I briefly introduce social network analysis as a method of studying social relationships and its application to aforementioned types of corruption. I continue with a review of current research on multiplex and criminal networks, upon which I conclude with my own proposal to classify relationships in criminal networks to three dimensions in order to capture their multiplexity: embeddedness, resource transfer and collaboration. Drawing on that, I describe a corruption network with cohesion measures to show how well do the offenders cooperate, I measure centrality of each actor to point out his or her relative importance in the network and I also show, how do the relationship types overlap resulting in the network. In the end, I conclude with a reflection of limitations of present study and with an attempt to connect my results to a broader discussion within the field of criminal and covert network analysis.

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FROM NETWORKS TO ORGANIZATIONS

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This talk will present an analysis of a communication network within an outlaw gang based on wiretapping by the police. Objective of the analysis is an investigation of how the *activity* of organizing is related to *structural* characteristics of organizations. In currently research emphasis has shifted from *organizations* as a monolithic entity to *organizing* as a collective activity. Applying social network analysis views networks as flexible adaptive systems, with permeable boundaries but without hierarchical relations. We use classical methods of indicator based social network analysis for comparing an informal communication network with the formal hierarchical structure of the gang. While the formal structure is partly enacted in communicative activities there are also considerable deviations. Role differentiation and division of labor could be found. However, the group turned out to be far less differentiated than officially indicated. Centrality measures reveal some central actors. A cluster analysis shows that the network consists of several clusters that are only loosely tight together. Key players possess broker positions with regard to each other. Power is based on exploitation of social capital. This mechanism provides binding forces that ties the network together. Additionally the two most central actors of the formal structure mainly focussed on different communication purposes, namely group management and resources acquisition. This reveals a functional role differentiation that indicates the emergence of organizational structures. However, other positions pretended by the 'official' formal structure could not be identified in the informal network. Human capital (specialized skills and competencies) did not play any role. As first elements of functional role differentiation can be found the network may be described as an organization in the making. However, lack of human capital provides severe obstacles for functional differentiation and organizational rationalization.

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UNDERSTANDING THE ILLICIT TRADE IN ENHANCEMENT DRUGS IN THE NETHERLANDS

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In contemporary western society, people increasingly use enhancement drugs such as erectile dysfunction products, medicines to prevent baldness, sleeping pills or weight loss medication in order to maintain a healthy, young and active body. Millions of lifestyle pills and products are prescribed and purchased, but besides the global legitimate market for these medicines, the use of *illicit* enhancement drugs is rising rapidly. Illicit medicines are traded worldwide and are easily acquired without a doctor's prescription on the internet, under the counter in shops, by friends and family, or through dealers. The counterfeit medicines market is estimated to have a value of 75 billion dollars per year and is increasingly linked to the involvement of organized crime groups (WHO, 2012; UNICRI, 2012; IRACM, 2013). However, criminological research on the supply of and demand for illicit medicines is still in its infancy. The central aim of this paper is to investigate the social organization of this growing illicit market in the Netherlands, to analyze the expanded internet sale, the social and commercial dynamics, and the intertwinement between legality and illegality. The research is based on qualitative as well as quantitative research methods. The author has conducted interviews with traders, suppliers and consumers in the Netherlands and China, and participated in a virtual ethnography. Furthermore, court cases are analyzed and a large-scale survey is conducted among consumers who bought pharmaceuticals online. By drawing upon insights from cultural criminology, economic sociology and medical anthropology, this paper provides an in-depth empirical and theoretical analysis of the growing illicit (online) trade in enhancement drugs.

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"THESE TWO ARE IMPORTANT - IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS, YOU BETTER GET ALONG WITH THEM" - NETWORKS OF DRUG TRADE INSIDE AND OUTSIDE PRISONS

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Drug trade works - as most kinds of trade - in networks. Sometimes these networks are described as simple business networks revolving around employers, customers and suppliers. In addition, trust of trust between those involved seems important. Research has worked on these topics repeatedly, but rarely looked at original networks. Our presentation explores networks of drug trade. It presents the analysis of 22 interviews with drug buyers and sellers who are currently incarcerated or were in prison at some point. The interviewees presented ego-centred views of their supply and sales networks. We will present the findings and categorize different kinds of drug trade networks. Especially when it comes to cannabis, research stresses the importance of social supply or minimally commercial supply and assumes that trade is usually carried out in friendship networks. We therefore examine whether drug trade networks of cannabis differ from those of other drugs and what differs between drug trade inside and outside prisons. The data presented were collected in 2015 for the research project "Drug markets inside and outside prisons", carried out at the University of Cologne.

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HOMICIDE OF CHILDREN AGED 6-13 YEARS IN GERMANY

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In Germany, homicides of schoolchildren have led to intense political discussions on the circumstances of the offence and possible prevention strategies as well as on criminal procedures and preventive detention. There is, however, little known about the phenomenon itself and the criminal prosecution in these cases. The few existing studies focus on specific aspects only or work with small samples. The presentation will introduce a nationwide study on homicide against children aged between 6 and 13 years in Germany between 1997 and 2012. Empirically, the study is based on an analysis of public prosecution files, which contain information from the first report to the police to the final ruling of the court. It is designed as a follow up research project to a former nationwide study on homicide against children aged less than 6 years between 1997 and 2006. The presentation will outline the different types of cases as they appear in the files (e.g. extended suicide, purposeful homicide, sexually motivated homicide). Within this frame, it will focus on the parties involved and the specifics of the offence. It will further examine the scope of investigations and criminal proceedings. The findings will be compared to the findings from the previous project and discussed in terms of legislative issues.

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VIOLENCE AS SOCIAL CONTROL, THE CASE OF VENEZUELA

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This paper evaluates the criminologically 'deviant' case of Venezuela; in the first decade of the 21st century social indicators on poverty and inequality improved substantially along with dramatically *in*creasing homicide rates. Based on its homicide rate, Venezuela is the second most violent country in the world today. This paper draws on a year's fieldwork in Venezuela and argues homicide rates there have little more to do with aggregate structural conditions such as poverty or inequality, but everything with the structure of social relationships that supports these conditions. Building on the relational work of Black and Gould and a year's fieldwork in Venezuela it argues violence is an informal social control mechanism in the Venezuelan barrio, where social life is vibrant, but legitimate formal social control absent. This violence takes a particularly deadly shape there because it was able to institutionalise and diffuse in and through the gang networks of 'el malandreo'. The paper argues criminology should take more account of the dynamics of social interaction.

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A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF CHILD HOMICIDE PERPETRATORS WORLDWIDE

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Question: In 2012, 95.000 children and adolescents under the age of 20 were murdered, with the majority of child homicides taking place in low and middle income countries. Gender, age and geography play an important role in understanding child homicides, with boys above the age of 15 in Latin America being at highest risk of child homicide (UNICEF 2014). Despite increased knowledge on patterns of child homicides, little is known on its main risk factor - the perpetrators of child homicide and their relationship to the victim.
Methods: To address this important gap to advice prevention strategies on the reduction of child homicide, this study combines the findings of a systematic literature review, a survey of 191 statistical and police offices worldwide and a survey of homicide experts to identify the proportion of different types of child homicide perpetrators. Out of the 27 databases searched, two authors independently screened 6064 abstracts and 579 full-study, resulting in 125 included studies. These studies were matched with 11 country estimates resulting from the conduced surveys.
Results: They review identified data on perpetrators of child homicide from 31 countries, with the majority of available data originating from high income countries. There was a concerning lack of information from Latin American and Central and Western Africa. Findings from the available data indicate that the majority of child homicides are committed by family members or acquaintances, with stranger homicides only constituting approximately eight percent of child homicides. Parents constitute approximately half of all child homicides, among them mothers were the main perpetrators for children under one and fathers for children above the age of one.
Conclusions: The systematic review concludes that children face the highest risk of child homicide within their family and from people they know and that prevention strategies need to be devised accordingly. Limited compilation of routine data on perpetrators of child homicide - especially outside high income countries needs to be addressed as well as the need for separate analyses on child homicide in official statistics on homicide. This kind of information is imperative for improving prevention efforts to effective reduce child and adolescent homicide worldwide.

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NARRATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS OF HONOR PRACTICE WITHIN COURT HEARINGS

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The stories of criminals are an inherent part of police and court hearings. Due to the institutional structure of the legal system, such narratives are not offered via the more natural flow provided in conversation or interviews. Nevertheless, the distinction between legal facts and narrative explanations are fully visible through the institutional cracks. For any crime, but particularly crimes whose causes connect to social factors such as upbringing, family relations and culture, understanding mechanisms of social and cultural relations provides important clues to sources of crime and deviance. The study of dialogues rather than monologues provides narrative analysis with the added dimension of person to person relations. The participant observations presented here show that actors within court hearings provide different narratives of honor practice as a factor explaining both investigated crimes and other behaviors within courts and interrogation rooms. The study indicates that constructs of honor practice stem from highly diverse preunderstandings of the social context. For 'Swedish' legal system representatives the concept is 'foreign' and abstractly constructed; for the suspects, victims and witnesses, the concept is 'inherent' and concretely constructed. This gives rise to misinterpretation and frustration, but also clarification and term agreement.

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THE INTERCONNECTEDNESS OF CONTEXT AND RESILIENCE IN LIFESTORIES OF RESISTERS

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Most life story research in criminology focuses on people with a criminal career (persisters) or those who stopped having one (desisters). Yet, little criminological research pays attention to so-called resisters: people who do not have a criminal career, but grew up in a dominantly criminogenic environment, exposed to lures and pressures of (doing) crime. After all: “many people in the so-called causal categories do not commit crimes.” (Katz, 1988:3). Resisters were invited to tell their life stories and asked to complete two personality tests, including a resilience (RS-NL) test. This presentation elaborates on (a part of) the empirical findings from several years of narrative research and will demonstrate the interconnectedness between nested contexts in terms of Bronfenbrenner (1979, 2005) and resilience based on the collected lifestories of resisters. What contextlevels can be distinguished? How does resilience relate to these contextlevels? And, more important; in what way does this interconnectedness contribute to ‘not developing’ a criminal career (resistance to crime)?

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LEVELS OF NARRATIVE ANALYSIS IN DESISTANCE RESEARCH

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This paper proposes three levels of narrative analysis when seeking to account for change away from offending behaviour. The desistance process is of course complex and each individual's story will be unique. But desistance also occurs in a social and structural context. It is therefore important to analyse how structural, social and individual factors interact to enable (or delay) change. Narrative analysis of this kind can help us avoid the extremes of structural ('he came from a broken home'/'she grew up in a high-crime area') and psychological ('she suffers from low self-control'/'he is a psychopath') determinism. This paper therefore outlines three levels of narrative analysis. First, how the narrator describes his/her inner world, including memories, emotions and plans for the future. Second, how the narrator's story frames his/her relationships to partner, family and friends. Third, how the narrator's story reflects wider meta-narratives (e.g. punitive/progressive public discourses) and structural factors like the job market and access to housing, welfare and health services. Rather than attempting to uncover 'the facts' behind the narrative, this approach takes the perspective of narrative as constitutive of (i.e. shaping) the narrator's journey away from offending. So, how the narrator integrates these three levels into the story of who they are, how they became that person and how they see the future will give use useful insights into the processes of primary, secondary and tertiary desistance.

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CRIME NARRATIVES AND THEIR CONTEXTS: BEFORE OR AFTER THE CRIME?

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Narratives can precede or follow the crime. This paper tries to distinguish between narratives before and narratives after the crime, showing how they can be shaped by different aims, both pragmatic and practical, depending on their particular interpersonal and institutional contexts. Some examples are given, extracted both from criminological research, and forensic psychiatry professional practice.

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VALUES AND DELINQUENCY: LINKING CRIMINOLOGICAL TO CROSS-CULTURAL VALUES RESEARCH (1)

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Criminological research on values and delinquency has not been linked to cross-cultural value research until today. To establish this connection, we refer to Schwartz's (1992) theory of universals in the content and structure of values (TUV) and re-interpret the results of Hermann's (2003) criminological research on individual reflexive values, norm acceptance, and self-reported delinquency against this background. To this end, we demonstrate to what extent Hermann's Individual Reflexive Value Scale (IRVS) covers the overall spectrum of basic and higher-order values defined by TUV. We then validate this match by content analysis and Multidimensional Scaling (MDS).

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STABILITY AND CHANGE OF VALUES IN THE "FORMATIVE YEARS"

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In the scientific community there is a broad consensus that values are socialized during the "formative years". Changes in later life are believed to be possible but to ocurr less likely. It is assumed that in adulthood values are deeply rooted and stable parts of one's personality. Little is known about change and stability in the formative years. In this talk results of the analysis of a German panel youth-study are shown. The 7 wave dataset contains answers of 2957 pupils in the age of 13-19 years. With the help of latent state trait models three value dimensions (tradition, hedonism, social comitment) are analyzed regarding the amount of intraindividual stability over the observed period. The results show some general similarities of the trajectories of these value dimensions. As it is expected the intraidividual stability of all value dimensions tends to rise in the youth. But we can also find decreasing stability at the end of the observed period. Besides that differences between the analyzed value dimensions exist with specific development paths of stability. Key findings of our work will be shown and discussed in this talk.

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VALUES AND DELINQUENCY: LINKING CRIMINOLOGICAL TO CROSS-CULTURAL VALUES RESEARCH (2)

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Based on the established overlap of Schwartz's (1992) theory of universals in the content and structure of values (TUV) and Hermann's (2003) concept of individual reflexive values (IRV), we next compute IRV-based basic and higher-order value scores that can be interpreted in terms of TUV. Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) using these scores reveals systematic relations between basic values, norm acceptance and self-reported delinquency: Self-reported delinquency correlates most negatively with tradition and conformity and most positively with hedonism and stimulation values. Norm acceptance shows an opposite trend. Consequences of these findings for further research are discussed.

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PERSONAL VALUES AND DELINQUENCY: FROM CORRELATIONS TO THE INDIVIDUAL

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Question: Previous research has shown that various forms of delinquency can be predicted by personal values, in particular by how persons rate the importance of conformity and tradition as guiding principles in their life. Yet, *all* this research is based on correlations *across individuals*. This leads one to ask if the reported findings also hold *within individuals*. We here present a model that relates individuals' ratings on the importance of a set of basic personal various to delinquency measures collected on the same persons. The model predicts that each person generates his/her value judgment by positioning him-/herself relative to a circular scale of values that is common to all individuals.
Methods: To test this model, we use Hermann's 2003 survey data. The model is fitted through smacofRect, a particular (metric) unfolding function contained in the smacof R-package of DeLeeuw & Mair (2009).
Results: The scaling solution demonstrates that the various values arrange themselves as predicted by a slightly extended version of the Schwartz Theory of Universals in values, i.e. as a circle of values with a predicted order of values and with certain neighborhoods and oppositions. The fit is highly significant, stable, robust, replicable, and as theoretically predicted.
Conclusions: Individuals when generating value judgments do not proceed value by value. Rather, they embark into trade-off considerations among the values. For example, when a person assigns a high importance rating to "Tradition", he or she can be predicted to *automatically* reduce his or her rating for "Hedonism" (which is opposite to Tradition on the value circle). Moreover, individuals with relatively high delinquency scores exhibit positions within the value circle that are relatively far from "Tradition" and "Conformity", for example, and vice versa, while no systematic difference can be found on self-enhancement values (Power, Achievement) versus self-transcendence values (Benevolence, Universalism). It is also important (and non-trivial) that when scaling different delinquency groups separately, essentially identical value circles can be found for each group. These findings open up new avenues for research on values and delinquency.

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VALUES AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS OFFENDING

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The theoretical and empirical relevance of values for the explanation of attitudes has been pointed out in many fields of social science. Schwartz (1992, 1994) has considered values as broad and abstract guiding principles in humans' lives. Attitudes, on the other hand, are positive or negative evaluations of specific objects, behaviors, persons, institutions, or events (Ajzen, 1993). Thus, individual values can be seen as one of the foundations of attitudes (and behavior). Moreover, values may be mediating the effects of (structural) dimensions like age, gender, education or social and professional status on attitudes (Hitlin & Piliavin, 2004). The current study applies these general principles to the study of attitudes towards delinquent behavior (and delinquent behavior itself) using data from the German „Crimoc“ study. Measurement of values is based on a 21-item version of the Schwartz Values Survey (SVS). Attitudes are measured as favorable or unfavorable evaluations of different offenses. The associations between values and attitudes (and behavior) are assessed with structural equation modeling (SEM).

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A FAMILY ORIGIN OF A KILLER - A SOURCE OF DEMORALIZATION OR SUPPORT?

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Dealing with issues of murderers sentenced to life imprisonment we are thinking on the motives of their actions, we are looking for reasons for which they were capable ofextreme cruelty against fellow human beings - murder, often not just one, sometimes made with special cruelty or in a particularly shocking public opinion circumstances.Was it possible to prevent it? It seems that starting point, the beginning of understanding walks of life, social roles and choices perpetrators is to know their family environment, which is the first place of human socialization. The study included 301 offenders sentenced to life imprisonment in the years 1995-2011 for committing a murder. This is a whole study population. Our research is a part of the research Life Imprisonment. Killer, His Felony and Punishment, conducted by Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Institute of Social Prevention and Resocialization, Faculty of Applied Social Sciences and Resocialization, University of Warsaw.The knowledge of family environment of origin relied on documentation in the form of forensic-psychiatric, psychological and penal judgments, environmentalinterviews and the information contained in the system used by the Prison Service. The research adopted the hypothesis assumed that the process of rehabilitation ofkillers sentenced to life imprisonment proceeded incorrectly. In the research cases quite early began the process of social derailment and transmitted behavior patterns in their families of origin were not correct. The results showed that the hypothesis that in most cases was verified. On the other hand, for the majority of prisoners the family of origin is the biggest support in the process of socialization.

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HOMICIDE IN SCOTLAND: THE NEED FOR A DEEPER UNDERSTANDING

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Despite the devastating impact homicide and serious violence has on society as well as on the community, very little research has been conducted about the relationship between these two crimes over time. Despite this lack of research, scholars however still make unsupported assumptions regarding this relationship.This is problematic since these assumptions are used to underpin theoretical explanations of the decline in both homicide as well as other crime, without any reliable knowledge of the nature of this relationship. If an effective explanation of the decline in homicide is to be obtained, it is vital that the relationship between the trends in homicide and serious violence is examined further. This paper presents the initial steps towards gaining a deeper understanding for trends in homicide and violence over time in Scotland. The paper will be examining initial, descriptive findings and underlining the need for disaggregation of homicide, as well as violence. Research has demonstrated that homicide would be more adequately measured by a multidimensional construct, and that such disaggregation can reveal counter-trends in the data that were previously hidden. If homicide and violence are operationalized as multidimensional constructs, differences and similarities between these two types of crimes could be revealed that were previously obscured. Not only would this provide more detailed information regarding both homicide and violence, but this would also greatly enhance the knowledge regarding how these two crimes are related over time. While some types of homicide might have decreased in line with the aggregate trend of homicide in Scotland, some types of homicide or serious violence might have remained stable or even decreased. In order to examine this relationship further and to get a deeper understanding of homicide, both homicide and violence therefore need to be disaggregated into subtypes before being compared over time.

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TRAJECTORIES OF CRIME AND INCOME BEFORE HOMICIDES AND OTHER TYPES OF VIOLENCE

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Lethal offenders usually come from the lowest social strata and have an extensive criminal history. But are the years preceding a homicide characterized by a spiral of increasing crime and marginalization? We explore this question by analyzing the criminal and income trajectories of offenders convicted of five different types of violence: minor assault (N=7,970), assault (N=15,817), aggravated assault (N=1,995), attempted homicide (N=318), and completed homicide (N=203). There is a relative shortage of research on pathways to homicide in general, and comparisons to other types of violence are rare. This paper therefore examines the question whether lethal violence is the climax of negative trajectory where homicide follows a history of increasing crime and decreasing income, and contrasts such pathways to other violence. Growth curve models are used to analyze the trajectories preceding the index crime. We draw on a large dataset combining data from several administrative registers with a nationally representative sample of different types of police-reported violence committed in Finland 2010-2011 (N=26,303 offenders). The challenges and future research needs in this field are discussed.

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SWISS HOMICIDE MONITOR: HOMICIDES IN SWITZERLAND FROM 2005 UNTIL 2014

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Results of the Swiss Homicide Monitor are presented. The Swiss Homicide Monitor consists of a database including all intentional homicides in Switzerland from 2005 until 2014. Sociodemographic factors of the victims and offenders are included as well as circumstances of the homicides and details of the criminal proceedings. Data were collected by examination of police and court files.

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KILLING IN THE NAME OF HONOUR

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On a yearly basis the Dutch police is confronted with approximately 3000 cases of honour-based violence. To put this figure into perspective: the Netherlands has an estimated population of 17 million. Law enforcement is carried out by one police force with a workforce of 60 000 spread over 10 regional units and one national unit. Every year about 500 of these cases are put to the National Centre of Expertise for Honour-based Violence of the Dutch Police. This centre assists the regional units with information and advice on operational support in complex cases. The majority of cases presented to this centre are categorized as threats. Loss of honour is not automatically followed by the spilling of blood. It is possible to think of alternatives to killing in order to restore honour: for example a marriage, divorce or disowning of the partner concerned. A fatal outcome can also be avoided by acting as if nothing happened, accepting the situation as it is or seeking reconciliation. But, unfortunately, every year the centre is also confronted with lethal cases of murder, manslaughter and suicide. On average about 3% of the cases presented to the centre have a lethal outcome. In this presentation an overview will be given of all that is known about the offenders (age, gender and ethnic background), their victims (age, gender and ethnic background) and the motive for lethal violence in the name of honour. What are the differences between the lethal and non-lethal cases of honour-based violence? Are there lessons to be learnt for the sake of prevention?

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POPULAR YOUTH CRIME AND DEVIANCE AS ILLNESS. THE IMPLICATIONS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE WITHIN A SCIENTIFIC-LIKE CRIME-RELATED LITERATURE.

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Since the late nineties, a new group of people appeared in the French public debate on crime. Undertaking a significant publishing effort while enjoying an important media exposure, they rapidly established themselves as security experts and came to occupy numerous crucial positions within several high-graded counter-crime institutions while campaigning for the institutional recognition of criminology. In the frame of a sociology thesis, and by the means of a critical discourse analysis operated on a 24-books corpus, our goal is to understand the rhetoric, the means of reasoning and the representations that these *new security experts* convey. Based on this ongoing empirical research, this paper focuses on one of the *leitmotivs* of our corpus, the recourse to the health/illness metaphor as a means of addressing popular youth street crime and deviance. More precisely, we will first point out the weight of this figure of speech within the *new security experts'* literature, by estimating in an intelligible way the over-all recurrence of figurative medicine-like vocabulary. Secondly, we will explore the implications of such a rhetoric choice with regards to the image of social interactions thus depicted. Our goal will be to show how the systematic reiteration of the health/illness metaphor in a scientific-like crime-related literature can help dramatize and depoliticize deviance and social reaction—mainly by operating a distribution of symbolic roles among actors implicated in it ("society", deviants, low enforcements agents, crime-experts, public decision-makers)— and thus serve a discourse that, while claiming neutrality to political or social antagonisms, calls for a radical intensification of formal social control on the working class.

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FRAUDLENTLY CLAIMING MENTAL DISORDER FOLLOWING A ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT: A BRIEF STUDY OF UK RESIDENTS' ATTITUDES

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The United Kingdom Government recently expressed concern about the financial repercussions that feigned whiplash claims following road traffic accidents are having on the insurance industry and the United Kingdom economy. Indeed, this is a problem that is a likely result of a significant percentage of otherwise law-abiding citizens, who interpret this behaviour to be victimless. Nevertheless, feigning illness for some external incentive is not new, and psychiatry has long battled with the problem of 'malingering'. Previous research has indicated that a substantial prevalence of malingering exists across a variety of contexts; however, establishing the ground truth of those who malinger for financial compensation is problematic. In this presentation the findings of a study which takes an alternative approach to provide a brief insight into the problem of malingering following road traffic accidents are presented. A total of 197 United Kingdom residents completed a hypothetical questionnaire that examined their likelihood of malingering with respect to depression, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), or whiplash following a road traffic accident. The results suggest that a substantial percentage of those in the present sample indicated they would be likely to malinger using either a partial malingering or a false imputation strategy. Malingering following a road traffic accident in the United Kingdom appears to be regarded with little severity, and this presentation discusses the wider implications of the findings.

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SEARCHING FOR SCAPEGOATS: BLAME, PUNITIVENESS AND CRIMINALISATION

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We live in a society that appears increasingly preoccupied with blame: when something goes wrong someone must be to blame. Blame is central to the criminal justice system and there seems to be a widely held belief that once blame has been allocated it should be swiftly followed by criminalisation and punishment. Criminal courts give the impression that blame is something that can be objectively measured and then reflected in the quantity of punishment. Our paper seeks to interrogate the concept of blame and demonstrate that far from being objectively measurable, allocation of blame inevitably involves the making of subjective, value judgments. Although primarily focused on the English criminal process, the paper does also consider how blame is dealt with in other jurisdictions (including international criminal tribunals). The paper is concerned to identify the key factors invoked in making such judgments and how assessments of blame made at the initial decision to criminalise behaviour can affect decisions made at subsequent stages of the criminal justice process.

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OVERCOMING THE MONSTER? THE EFFECTS OF VICTIM-OFFENDER RELATIONSHIPS ON NARRATIVES OF VICTIMIZATION

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The current paper is part of a larger study that revolves around the narratives of victims of serious crime, and how they place their victimization and the subsequent legal reaction in their life stories. In this ongoing study, victims of physical or sexual assault and relatives of deceased victims are interviewed using an adaptation of McAdams' life story interview method. We expect these victim narratives to be strongly infused with the themes of agency and communion, two fundamental content dimensions which underlie human judgment and motivation. Agency refers to a person striving for individuality, while communion is the participation of the individual in and connection with a group. Whereas both dimensions feature in victimological research, frequent emphasis is placed the victim's damaged sense of agency following victimization. Similarly, recovering from victimization is framed as an agentic process, much in line with the story plot 'Overcoming the monster', as described in Booker's *The Seven Basic Plots: Why We Tell Stories* (2004). However, depending on a victim's relationship to this 'monster', we expect communion-related motives to play a particular role in shaping the victim's narrative as well. The explorative aim of this study is hence to gain a deeper understanding of how the described relationship between victim and perpetrator relates to the victim's emphasis on communal or agentic values in his or her life story. Preliminary results point towards the importance of the described relationship between victim and offender on a victim's narrative and emphasized values following victimization. Especially in reference to known offenders, 'overcoming' seems to refer more to battling the traumatic experience rather than the offender, and is attempted through a complex interaction of agentic and communal end goals. The attribution of agency, or responsibility for the crime, also depends strongly on the narrator's perception of the offender and relationship with the offender.

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PRIVATE SUFFERING MADE PUBLIC: CRIME NEWS, NARRATIVE AND VICTIM IDENTITY

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The conceptual cultural turn within some areas of criminology and social sciences more broadly, has been alert to the power of the media in contemporary culture and the prominence of symbolic images in shaping dominant understandings of criminalisation, crime control and victimisation. There is a current and on-going interest in victims of high profile and serious crimes as exampled by the continuing nature of public and media fascination with historic sexual abuse cases, the resulting investigations of Operation Yew Tree in the UK, the Oslo and Utoya terrorist attacks carried out by Anders Breivik in 2011 and the murder of Fusilier Lee Rigby in London in 2013 for example, all of which direct us to the wider notion of 'us all as victims' (Mythen, 2007). This turn to the cultural can be seen elsewhere, with regard to the wider public expression of the emotional. The rising focus on such cultural concerns is closely connected, not only with the increasing primacy of the visual in late modern society but in making public the suffering of the victim and the prominence of discourses around the erosion of traditional distinctions between public and private spheres, which suffuse information and entertainment (Valier, 2004). This cultural turn within victimology speaks not only to the increasingly public nature of private grief but also to how some (collective) victim experiences of stigma, trauma and suffering are recognised and others are not. In exploring these issues, this paper utilises victims' narratives to scrutinise media and societal reaction to such practices and how they may amplify the conditions for victimisation more generally. Examining these victim narratives through the media lens, allows the paper to address the impact of media and public reaction to collective victimisation and harm.

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LIFE COURSE VICTIMOLOGY: A NEW 'BIG FIVE' APPROACH

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Previous research has mainly addressed the question of who is most likely to be victimized and when this is likely to occur in the life course. Much less is known about how victimisation impacts the individuals' life course, and how this process can be conceptualized. In this paper we argue for a new framework to understand a victim's life course; that is through *narrative*. We will borrow the ideas set forth in the framework personality psychologists McAdams and Pals (2006) call 'the New Big Five' and apply it to the field of victimology. McAdams and Pals (2006) argue that to understand the whole person, we must look beyond his or her personality traits. In their comprehensive framework they suggest that we not only focus on the biological make-up, the personality traits and the characteristic adaptations, but also examine their life narratives and their cultural meta-narrative. And these last two principles have received little scholarly attention, while recent developments in personality psychology show the importance of the personal narratives people tell. Narratives are especially important in a victimological setting: the event that drives a narrative is one that is unexpected and the way people make sense and give meaning to these (life) events is central in narrative. We will use life stories collected from victims of serious violent crimes to highlight the importance of examining narratives to understand the impact victimisation has on the life course of a person. The personal and cultural narratives of victims offer much insight into the way people make sense and give meaning to negative events and how it affects their lives in a positive (redemptive) or negative (contamination) way.

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VENUS VERSUS MARS? EXPERIENCES OF FEMALE MENTALLY ILL DETAINEES

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Introduction: The literature on responses to imprisonment is dominated by two theoretical models: the deprivation and the importation model. The deprivation model, developed by Sykes (1958), views prisoners' behaviour as a result of prison-specific characteristics. The importation model by Irwin and Cressey (1962) states that the pre-prison experiences and the traits of the prisoners are important for their reactions to imprisonment. Studies on these two models are rarely made in a population of mentally ill offenders. The existing empirical research on these two models is dominated by research on male prisoners while research with regard to female detainees is limited and gender comparisons are even more rare. Moreover, the research on mentally ill offenders is mainly quantitative in nature and focuses on the importation model.
Aim: The study aims to compare the prison experiences of female and male prisoners with mental health problems.
Method: A qualitative study, consisting of in-depth interviews with 50 female mentally ill detainees, is executed. This research highlights the prisoners' subjective experiences.
Results: This presentation will explore the results of the interviews with female mentally ill detainees. It will focus on their experiences with regard to deprivation and importation elements.

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WOMEN PRISONERS' AND STAFF EXPERIENCES IN A POST-SOVIET SEMI-CLOSED PRISON IN LATVIA

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Ostensibly prisons are the last institutions to break away from the long-disintegrated but still pervasive Soviet grip as the Russian language still remains as an 'official' language in both men and women's prisons more than two decades after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Although there have been significant changes in penal regimes since independence the belief in 'normalisation' through work and the practice of communal shared living spaces have continued. This paper draws upon a research project which attempts to contribute to our understanding on penal developments in post-Soviet countries with a specific focus on women prisoners' and staff experiences of being either imprisoned or working in a post-Soviet prison. While female prisoners represent only a small fraction of the imprisoned population the prison regime is based on gendered normative assumptions about women. This means that the prison regime is much stricter and the only women's prison in Latvia is proudly highlighting its 'drug free' regime and other 'regime indicators' that far outperform those of the male institutions, thus protecting women and allowing them to get 'clean' and sober. However, the preliminary findings suggest that staff and women prisoner views are divided as to whether prison is a 'problem solving place'.

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A LITERATURE REVIEW OF TRANSGENDER PEOPLE IN PRISON: AN 'INVISIBLE' POPULATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES

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The presentation draws on a literature review concerning the issues experienced by the transgender prison population in England and Wales. The literature indicates that transgender people are more likely to experience discrimination and marginalisation as well as living among high rates of crime and poverty. Thus, they are at risk of becoming involved in the Criminal Justice System as both victims and perpetrators. Despite this, the exact number of transgender people in prison in England and Wales is unknown. In addition, there is a distinct dearth of research in the UK and the review largely draws on research conducted in the USA. The research indicates that transgender people in prison pose a set of unique challenges to the prison environment. Specifically, the literature review has highlighted key issues that transgender people in prison experience: where they are placed in the prison establishment; victimisation and management; and healthcare provisions. We hope that the literature review has highlighted the important need to undertake research in relation to the three identified key issues that transgender people experience in prison. Without future research in the UK, transgender people will remain an invisible prison population.

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HEALTH AND WELLBEING PROMOTION AMONG FEMALE PRISONERS: THE IMPORTANCE OF CHOICE IN PROMOTING RECOVERY.

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Women in prison are noted to have a worse health status than men in prison and the general population. Additionally, research suggests that women's health declines whilst they are in prison. This research paper seeks to identify not why does women's health decline, but what can be done to promote women's health in prison. In this paper the importance of choice to promote recovery is discussed and evidenced through interviews with women held in a training prison. Although the concept of recovery has more commonly been applied in correctional mental health settings or drug and alcohol treatment programmes, the concept is applied in this research as it is strengths based focusing on reducing the risk of reoffending through helping individuals to build rich and fulfilling lives.

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RECIDIVISM OF FEMALE PRISONERS - RESULTS FROM A STUDY IN LOWER SAXONY, GERMANY

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With a share of only five percent, women are a minority in prisons. Studies seldomly focus on female prisoners, their situation in prison and predictors of recidivism. We therefore conducted a study for which prison staff documented characteristics of all female prisoners incarcerated in 2004 in Lower Saxony, Germany. Using this data we got a more comprehensive description of the female prison population, their life conditions in prison and also their change. Additionally, we combined this data with official recidivism information by the central registry in order to get information on recidivism in general and risk factors and causes of recidivism in particular. More than half of the women were reconvicted within three years after release, one third was re-incarcerated. Main risk factors were age, previous criminal records, drug addiction and rule-breaking during imprisonment.

915
STAFF EXPERIENCES OF PAROLE SUPERVISION IN FINLAND

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One of the main goals in Finnish criminal policy is to add abilities of a convict to lifestyle without crimes by promoting life management and positioning to the society (integration). One main focus of prison term is to prohibit new crimes during imprisonment. To achieve better results in integration the prison time should be carefully planned so that prisoner can be released stepwise adding more freedom in every phase of the sentence. One of these steps is supervised parole. According to Finnish penal system, releasing prisoner must be imposed under supervision during parole in three situations. First, if length of the parole is longer than 1 year, second crime is committed while offender is under 21 years old or third if prisoner him or herself wants supervision during time of parole. If the condition of either one of the circumstances is fulfilled, the supervision is mandatory. The aim of the study is to explain effectiveness of supervision and its necessity in prisoners' integration process. The study is conducted from supervisor's point of view and includes results of 10 interviews of supervisors. According to results, supervision can be seen as one of the interventions, which objective is that prisoner does not commit further crimes in the future. The supervisors saw their role as twofold. On the other hand, they were officers executing sanctions, supporters (or trusted persons) of ex-prisoners on the other hand. Supervising practices were very consistent throughout Finland. This dual role can also be seen problematic when officer should impose sanctions to convicted person because of dereliction of obligation (e.g. substance use or neglecting agreed meetings). This can jeopardize the trust build between supervisor and ex-convict. One possible outcome can be that supervisors allow flexibility in compliance of regulations in order to maintain connection with their client. One solution could be that the roles would be separated so that two different supervisors would take care of different roles. One could be the trusted supporter and the other would be the supervisor who impose sanctions if needed.

916

A DIFFICULT DISCLOSURE: THE DILEMMAS FACED BY FAMILIES AFFECTED BY IMPRISONMENT REGARDING WHAT INFORMATION TO SHARE

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Being or having a parent in prison typically brings about negative consequences for both the imprisoned parent and their children, including a sense of loss, fear, shame, anger, insecurity and embarrassment (Almund and Myers 2003; Lockwood 2013). With restricted choices and parenting opportunities, imprisoned parents and their families have to negotiate the boundaries between the inside and outside world when faced with the decision of what and how much to tell their children about their situation (Almund and Myers 2003). This paper will draw on three different qualitative studies conducted in relation to families affected by imprisonment to explore the different approaches that families in this situation take in relation to how they deal with the disclosure of information. Quotes from parents and children will illustrate the complexities and stresses arising from this and how they impact on family members.

917
DAILY LIFE FOR SEX OFFENDERS IN A UK PROBATION APPROVED PREMISES

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Drawing on in-depth ethnographic case-study of a probation approved premises (hostel), this paper explores what life is like for sex offenders accommodated in such institutions. Understanding the influences which shape this social environment is essential to appreciate how sex offenders respond to hostels as strategies for managing their risk and facilitating desistance. Fieldwork was conducted over 21 months with staff and residents (of all offender categories) and includes observations of daily life and interactions, 12 months of Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Committees (MARACs), as well as qualitative interviews with 11 staff and 17 residents. It was found that hostels operate as closed, or total institutions, utilising control strategies to produce conformity and support desistance that can be analysed in a Foucauldian disciplinary power framework, particularly in terms of the 'power of the gaze'. However the residents of the hostel were not passive recipients of such mechanisms of control and could be observed to adopt resistance behaviours that can be understood in terms of Goffman's primary and secondary adjustments, particularly in terms of compliance, the use of goods and services in the hostel, and the use of social space. The presentation focuses on the sex offender residents and what has been referred to the 'mundane' daily interactions that exemplify the realities of hostel life for this group of high risk offenders.

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HOMICIDE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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General public in Europe, as well as criminologoists, assume that a lot of violence in the Western Europe has been "imported" from the Balkan region. They argue that people in that part of the world are violent in nature and they bring violence with them to Europe. This study analyses homicide offences (completed and attempted), as an example of the most violent offences, prosecuted and adjudicated in the 2012-2014 period. of Tuthrough the thorough examination of the full national samples of prosecution and court cases for the three year period 2012 - 2014, with an The research focuses on typology of homicides, characteristics of victims and offenders, their relationships, situational circumstances, possible connections of the offences with illegal markets and organised crime, etc. The most interesting findings will be presented and compared to results of similar studies conducted elsewhere in the Balkan region and Europe.

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HOMICIDE IN MACEDONIA

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The homicide research regarding Macedonia will encompasses all attempted and finished criminsl cases in the period of three years - 2012 until 2014. It is going to be country research with all cases in all basic courts. The main source of the data will be the court files. In accordance with the available data there are 200 court files that will be subject of research. The public prosecutor office has already allowed the research team to have access to prosecutor's files regarding murders where some objective reasons did not allowed conducting of criminal procedure. Unsolved cases and numbers of missed persond, as files within Ministry of interior, could also be interesting for research. The research will offer data regarding the perpetrators as well as regarding the victims. This is first research of this type in Macedonia that will help a lot in further analyses of violent criminal offences, the motives, victim-offender relations and consequences regarding the community in line with the general prevention.

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FEAR, VIOLENCE, AND THE ROLE OF POLICE INSTITUTIONS: NOTES ON THE BRAZILIAN CASE

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Violence perpetrated by the State is one of the main challenges facing the still young Brazilian democracy. Data published in the Brazilian Yearbook of Public Security showed that 8.2 people were killed every day by police throughout the country in 2014, totaling 3,022 victims. A complementary phenomenon - more than 360 police officers killed in the same year - is the piece of evidence that there is a spiral of violence involving law enforcement agents and society. These figures get further significance under the light of a recent survey about social perception about the State, crime and violence. The survey was carried out in 84 Brazilian cities which population exceeded 100 thousand inhabitants. 1,307 individuals aged 16 or more were interviewed face-to-face, using intercept approach. With a margin of error of plus or minus 3 percentage points, 91% of respondents reported having fear of being victims of criminals and 52% declared they had relatives or acquaintances who were victims of homicide. As if these results were not alarming enough, 62% of respondents said they feared being victims of aggression by the military police and 53% by the civil police. Paradoxically, 50% of respondents said they agreed with the phrase "a good criminal is a dead criminal", a popular saying between those who advocate the use of lethal force by police as instrument of crime control. That means that, at the same time they are afraid of being a victim of police violence, Brazilian people believe in the legitimacy of the use of violence by state agents (BENEVIDES, 1983). However, it is important to point out that 45% of respondents disagreed with that statement about “good criminals” and, if the margin of error is considered, we have a tie: evidence that the population is divided in regard to the mandate they delegate to the police. In short, these findings highlight the limits of effective implementation of civil rights in Brazilian society (CALDEIRA, 2000) and also bring to light a wide distrust of people in those institutions in charge of maintaining order and security (FBSP, 2015). But above all, they show the great challenge that the Brazilian police forces have ahead to match their standard of operation to the democratic rule of law.

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HOW LEGITIMATE ARE PRIVATE SECURITY GUARDS IN RUSSIA? ASSESSING CITIZENS' PERCEPTIONS

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Prior research in many Western democracies suggests a strong relationship between integrity, fairness and citizens' trust in agencies of social regulation such as the public police. The focus of this study is private security guard industry, one of the growth areas in post-Soviet Russia. With economic liberalization came the entrepreneurial expansion in the private sector - even in areas of social regulation such as private policing and private security guards (PSGs). PSGs are visible and come in contact with the general public as part of their job responsibilities but very little is known about how legitimate they are in the eyes of the public. In this research we examine citizen perceptions of private police in post-Soviet Russia. More specifically, we examine a sub-section of citizens - youths' confidence in and satisfaction with private security guards who act not only in the capacity of service providers but as agents of crime prevention and whether factors such as citizens' contact experience and their perceptions about the professionalism, imagery, civility, and confidence in public police shape legitimacy of security guards. Data for the study is drawn from sample of (N=407) university students in St. Petersburg, Russia during the fall and spring semesters of 2015~16. Findings and policy implications will be discussed.

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INVENTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF POLICE TRUST-BUILDING STRATEGIES IN ENGLAND & WALES, DENMARK, AND THE NETHERLANDS: TOWARDS A FRAMEWORK OF UNDERSTANDING

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Public trust in the police has received much scholarly attention over recent years. Most research understandably concentrates on factors determining citizens' trust or confidence. It is broadly accepted that the most important factor shaping public attitudes towards the police are the police themselves. It is therefore curious that our knowledge of police strategies to improve public trust remains rather limited. As police researchers, it would be flattering for us to think that such strategies are formulated based on our empirical research and recommendations; however, we also know this is often not the case. Instead, police trust-building strategies are shaped by a variety of circumstances and actors.How do such trust-building strategies come into existence and why? What similarities and differences can we discern between countries in how their respective police forces address the problem of trust? What developments can be traced in strategies and thinking about trust? The present study is concerned with police trust-building strategies in three Western European countries. The analysis entails study of policy documents and semi-structured interviews with police officers, police scholars, policy makers and civil servants in England & Wales, Denmark, and the Netherlands. Aiming to formulate an emergent framework for understanding the development of police trust-building strategies, various factors of relevance are discussed. These include conceptualizations of trust and of the relationship between citizens and the state, problem definitions in the relationship between the police and the public, the formulations of (sometimes competing) strategies by different actors to address these problems, the importance of events and of individual agency, supporting and impeding factors in the implementation, and why strategies tend to alternate. Special attention is paid to the way in which policy transfer and similar terminology used in different contexts can obscure fundamentally different rationalities and assumptions regarding trust and trust-building.

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DETERMINANTS OF POLICE OFFICERS' PREPAREDNESS TO COOPERATE WITH CITIZENS

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Numerous studies have demonstrated that citizens are more inclined to cooperate with the police when they have trust in the police. Yet, fruitful cooperation may require 'mutual trust': citizens' trust in the police and police officers' trust in citizens. Up to now, officers' trust in citizens has attracted only little scholarly attention. To help filling in this gap, we assessed in this paper to what extent officers' inclination to cooperate with citizens is related to their trust in citizens. Moreover, we examined on which foundation officers' trust in citizens is built. We hypothesized that officers' trust in citizens is based on moral alignment with citizens. The data that we analyzed to test these hypotheses were derived from an officer survey conducted in Belgium (N=510) and the results were generated by employing structural equation modeling. The findings suggest that trust in citizens strongly influences officers' inclination to cooperate with citizens. Furthermore, moral alignment with citizens seems to be a corner-stone of officers' trust in the public. Implications for theorization and research are discussed.

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CRIME TRENDS IN 13 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES (1990-2010)

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This presentation analyses trends in recorded crime in 13 Western European countries (Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, England and Wales, and Scotland) from 1990 to 2010. Data are taken from the five editions of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics. The offences included are intentional homicide, assault, rape, robbery, theft and drug offences. The analysis is based on conviction statistics, which provide a more reliable measure for trends than police statistics. The trends observed in each country are compared to the general trend for Europe in order to establish similarities and differences. The absence and the role of e-crime in the trends observed is also studied. A global explanation for the trends observed is proposed.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY SANCTIONS AND MEASURES ACROSS EUROPE

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The study presented is based on a project aiming at a methodology to collect data on community sanctions and measures (CSM) and on a recent data collection wave of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics. It evaluates the implementation of CSM across Europe and focuses on the integration of these sanctions into the criminal justice system; at the same time it examines data availability and comparability. Data on CSM have been collected at three different levels: at the prosecution stage (data on CSM that are imposed on an offender as a condition for a conditional disposal), at the sentencing level (data on CSM ordered by the court) and finally data on CSM supervised by probation and similar agencies.In summary, data availability, especially at the level of the court and probation agencies, is quite good and demonstrates the different importance of CSM in the sentencing policy of countries throughout Europe. Despite the diversity of legal concepts, a certain degree of convergence can be observed. Based on this, the potential for better criminal justice statistics revealed by this project can be used for improving the European-wide comparability of information in this field.

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COMPLETED AND ATTEMPTED HOMICIDES IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

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As is well known, completed homicide is not only a special offence with respect to its gravity, but also regarding comparability: It is probably the only offence for which rates can be compared on a European and even worldwide level under the assumption that these rates reflect - more or less - the "reality" of crime in different countries. This is at least the usual assumption from which comparative studies on intentional homicide commence.The paper will also use this assumption as a starting point and present some comparative data on recorded homicide offences in Europe and worldwide. It will, however, also critically discuss this assumption with respect to definitional problems and the dark figure of homicide. The paper will also take a close look at the treatment of homicides in the criminal justice system, on approximated clearance rates and attrition and explore what can be learned from homicide rates about the overall performance of criminal justice systems. While homicide attempts have so far not been in the focus of international comparison, the paper scrutinizes them more closely and discusses evidence from international survey data for the underlying definition processes that might lead to an offence being recorded as such an attempt.

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IMPROVEMENTS ON HEALTH CARE RESOURCES AND HOMICIDE TRENDS: THE CASE OF GERMANY (1977-2011)

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This presentation analyzes whether improvements in medical technology that took place since the second half of the 20th Century contributed to a decrease in the number of lethal victims of homicide in Germany. It uses data on health medical ressources, mortality and life expectancy taken mainly from the World Health Organization, as well crime data taken from the Interpol International Crime Statistics and the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal justice Statistics. The results show that the hypothesis is corroborated when the analysis takes into consideration a span time of more than half a century and remains plausible when it covers the last two decades. Alternative explanations to the trends observed are presented and discussed.

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VICTIMS OF CRIME: CONSTRUCTION, GOVERNANCE AND POLICY

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This paper will critically assess the development of policy and measures ostensibly aimed at victims of crime in the UK covering the period from the formation of the Coalition Government of 2010 moving into the Conservative Government of 2015. The research takes a critical victimological approach and also draws on recent developments in cultural victimology to problematise key aspects of victims policy and expose the on-going (and escalating) politicisation of the 'victims question'. The core argument is that whilst 'victims of crime' now enjoy unprecedented rhetorical acceptance in criminal justice and in criminal policy, developments under the last two UK governments have tended to prioritise a restrictive, often politically-construed, version of victimisation. I will argue from a macro perspective that this turn of policy can be further understood in the context of prevailing attitudes towards 'criminal victimisation' as a concept in our society. The paper will thus also examine how the social and political meaning of 'victimisation' has changed over time, along with normative attitudes towards the concept. This will involve discussion of the impacts of high-profile mediatised 'victimisation events' both in the UK and further afield but also perceived normative shifts in our appreciation for the suffering of others.

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VICTIMOLOGY AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE: A PLEA TOWARDS DIVERSION

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Victimology has a major factor within Dutch criminal justice policy. Driven by the wish to (re)gain legitimacy, the criminal justice authorities use the outcomes of victimological research to create an imagery of 'evidence based' victims' policy. Although such a policy appears to be sympathetic, one can wonder whether these empirical data are 'misused' to preserve the criminal justice system, fueling the existing paradigm. Indeed, the imagery of the victim present within to date's victims' policy is one of 'suffering'. Meanwhile, the victim is expected to 'act as a good citizen', pursuing his rights by co-operating with the judicial auhorities. Indeed, the authorities' obligation to serve justice to the victim, must not hinder efficient crime enforcement, nor may it imply an unduly burden on the State. Although the latter comes to terms with the prevailing nature of the public interest, it is at odds with the strongly emphasized 'human rights signature' that underlies the Dutch victims' policy. What's more, European rules subcribe to the idea that (new) avenues should be explored in order to serve the victim's needs, explicitly referring to restorative justice. The Dutch authorities, however, appear rather reluctant to open up to such a change. Indeed, the pending revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure doesnot provide for avenues to introduce restorative justice related practices. Pilots that have been organised lately, were terminated because of a lack of outcome and financial burden. Given the limited duration of these pilots, expectations with regard to the outcomes were, however, unrealistic from the outset. Nevertheless, in light of the social expectations with regard to bringing justice to victims on the one hand, and the pursuit of 'efficacious enforcement' on the other, diversion of criminal procedures and sanctioning appears to be unavoidable. Not just because of the political need to serve the victim's needs, but also in light of the necessity to rethink the concept of 'efficacious sanctioning'. It is essential to contemplate over the concept of subsidiarity that underlies the use of the crimnal law, as well as the concepts of (civil) responsibility and liability underlying the obligation to provide for redress.

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‘EXPLORING RESTORATIVE WAYS TO REPAIR THE HARM CAUSED TO COMMUNITIES BY ORGANISED CRIME GROUP ACTIVITY’

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This paper explores a unique development in a small community in the North East of England. A long-standing organised crime group (OCG) had dominated the area, leaving the residents victimised by the criminal activities of the group. The organised criminal activity not only encompassed acts of violence and intimidation but buying plots of land and illegally building on them without associated permissions. As part of the police response an integral plot of land was bought in order to protect it from OCG ownership. This has since been developed into an area for all members of the community to use - it has youth provision, allotments, and wilderness areas and has been given back to the community. Critically this new land use has helped to repair the harm caused to the community by constructing a new space, and a new identity for a small village that had previously been victimised. It has also instigated the development of new relationships between the community and the OCG members. This paper will present some of the early findings from this research and also explore the theoretical issues this raises in relation to victimhood and the role of communities within restorative justice.

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THE NEED FOR JUSTICE IN VICTIMS OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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The study examined, via 23 in-depth interviews, how victims express their expectations concerning the criminal justice system (CJS), focusing on those who suffered sexual abuse as children. Previous research has provided insufficient information to give us an understanding of this particular type of victims' idea of justice. We found that victims' expectations are highly focused on the verdict imposing a prison sentence, but the demand for punishment can be viewed as a symbolic subrogation of a desire for justice largely associated with the need for recognition and validation. So, the demand for justice stems not only from the basic need for safety, but also from that for esteem, in the double sense of self-esteem and recognition from the surrounding environment. These conclusions might lead one to consider the potential of restorative justice processes, particularly in cases of family victimization.

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NOT OF SOUND REASON: CULPABILITY AND THE INSANITY DEFENSE

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Insanity adjudication is based on the principle that mentally ill offenders are not morally culpable for crimes that occurred as a result of inability to rationally understand the nature of their conduct or conform that conduct to the law. Reasons for the deprivation of civil liberty after an insanity judgment are different than those for incarceration. Rationales for prison detention after a guilty judgment are retribution, deterrence, rehabilitation, and protection of society by incapacitation. Rationales for the deprivation of civil liberty after an insanity judgment are mental illness rehabilitation and protection of society by means of commitment to a mental hospital or other restrictions. Accordingly, insanity adjudication provides an alternative outcome to punishment for some acts caused by mental illness. In Oregon, insanity acquittees are placed under the jurisdiction of one of three oversight bodies for a specific period of time or released from all supervision earlier if certain conditions are met (jurisdictional discharge). Some insanity acquittees are committed to a hospital with plans for future community release, some are immediately released to live in the community, and some are returned to the hospital as necessary. This current research analyzes all jurisdictional discharges from January 2012 through December 2015, recidivism rates, and other population characteristics.

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PERSONALITY DISORDERS BETWEEN MALE PRISONERS IN RAJAI SHAHR PRISON (IRAN) AND ITS INFLUENCE ON COMMITTING OFFENCES

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Personality disorders as a range of mental disorders are commonly defined as enduring maladaptive patterns of behavior, cognition and inner experience (according to DSM-5). These disorders being considerably prevalent in the society include three clusters of different permanent coping disabilities. Despite their severity and continuance, the role of such disorders in Iranian criminal law is disputable. On the one hand they are not so severe to be included as insanity, on the other hand they influence one's attitude and the ones suffering from such illness do not act completely voluntary. This article will conclude the findings of a field research, in which 51 prisoner men on Rajai Shahr prison in Iran, Karaj were randomly selected and examined by MMPI-2 short version and presents the abundancy of such disorders between prisoners. It also provides a schema about probable connection between the committed offences and the disorder they were suffering from.

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PROCEDURAL JUSTICE AND MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY IN BELGIUM

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Mental illness is accompanied by co-occurring difficulties on several life domains and global functioning. These difficulties are associated with a higher likelihood of encountering the criminal justice system. The result of these interactions is often the imposition of (quasi-)compulsory treatment aimed at protection of society and individual therapeutic outcomes, goals which are difficult to reconcile. Stigma, social exclusion, and maladaptive functioning make mentally ill persons especially vigilant for the way they are treated by authorities. According to procedural justice theory, experiencing these interactions as just and fair will increase the satisfaction of mentally ill offenders regarding these interactions and the decisions made; and positively influence their attitudinal, emotional and behavioral reactions towards these decisions and thus the intended outcomes of the latter; even when these decisions are unfavorable from their point of view. Indeed, international research findings suggest that procedural justice strategies can be regarded as a mechanism to promote processes of change in mentally ill offenders, such as recovery and desistance, by improving therapeutic process variables such as trust, coercion and working alliance. Underlying explanatory mechanism for the positive influence of procedural justice experiences on outcomes are social identity and legitimacy. Consequently, procedural justice theory offers a framework through which care and control can be reconciled by improving the quality of interactions situated at their intersection. In Belgium, mentally ill offenders can be 'interned' by a judge if they are found not guilty by reason of insanity. The internment measure consists of mandatory inpatient or outpatient treatment provided under conditional release which is supervised by a multidisciplinary commission. The present study explicitly focuses on the lived experiences of these interned mentally ill offenders, which are regarded as knowledgeable agents. Qualitative semi-structured interviews are administered during which they are asked about their experiences with the criminal justice and the interment measure, and how these experiences affect them. During the presentation the preliminary results of these interviews will be introduced and discussed.

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THE CRIMINAL COMPLIANCE AS WAY TO CONTROL WHITE COLLAR CRIME: CONTROVERSIAL ASPECTS.

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This study has as purpose discuss the effectiveness of criminal compliance, as a control tool of white collar crime. To do that, first the compliance institute must be presented, which is still barely studied under the criminological perspective. The ideology of conformity has been a central point of compliance. It is the application of good corporate governance mechanisms, for the purpose of preventing criminal behavior in the corporate structure through actions ranging from the time of employee hiring to the installation of detection mechanisms and deviations denounces. In this perspective, there are some controversial aspects about the cited institute, considering that, if for part of the doctrine, like NIETO MARTÍN[1], the implementation of compliance in the criminal sphere is a way to exclude the use of criminal law due to its preventive aspect. For others, as D'AVILA[2]the criminal compliance is, in fact, a tool that provides expansionary effects, as it would provide a greater range of state intervention, especially when it is imposed by the state, which in this way, transfers its fiscal responsibilities. Therefore, it is intended, by applying the dialectical method, a comparison between the above mentioned theories for later, glimpse through the prism of critical criminology in particular the statements of Alessandro Baratta.[1]NIETO MARTÍN, Adán. Problemas fundamentales del compliance y el derecho penal. In: KHULEN, Lothar; MONTIEL, Juan Pablo; GIMENO, Íñigo Ortiz de Urbina (Eds.). compliance y teoria del Derecho Penal. Madrid: Marcial Pons, 2013, p.25-26 [2]D'AVILA, Fabio Roberto. Ofensividade em Direito Penal*:* Escritos sobre a Teoria do Crime como Ofensa a Bens Jurídicos. Porto Alegre: Livraria do Advogado Editora, 2009;p.111

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INSOLVENCY AND ITS EFFECTS UPON THE CRIMINAL SCENARIO: FACT OR FICTION?

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Portugal has undergone a world known crisis which had a clear reflection upon the economic crime scenario. Many crime-based operations have taken place, especially in the last couple of years, in order to make those who allegedly committed economic crimes liable for their actions, which was a considerable turn as far as white collar crime is concerned. We could write a whole lot about white collar crime and its effects upon the economy, namely the Portuguese economy, as well as about the way it is portrayed within the legal system, but we will refrain from any of those considerations, due to the fact that our main objective is linked to a different reality: insolvency and its criminal effects. Once the slide from a state of insolvency has begun, the liability issues start taking place. Insolvency can appear in, basically, two forms, corporate and personal, and both of them can have criminal effects. Once a person is deemed responsible for the state of insolvency its enterprise has undergone, or once he/she has entered an insolvency state, not because of recklessness but because he/she has made a false representation of its estate and or property, or has fraudulently done or omitted something with the sole purpose of encroaching its creditors, the enactment of a criminal procedure may take place. However, in Portugal that has not been the norm, therefore the civil effects a state of insolvency has upon an individual or an enterprise, are considered to be sufficient to prevent recidivism. We are well aware that one of the main effects of criminal penalties is to prevent people from committing crimes in the future, yet in the case of insolvency, it seems that when it is caused due to a voluntary scathing action, which is considered to be of criminal importance, rarely a punishment of this sort is reflected upon the perpetrator, which is something that we have to pay more attention to. Considering this scenario as our starting point, with this paper, our main goal is to sustain that there are several cases in which an insolvency state should lead to criminal sanctioning due to the actions that have been undertaken by the person who leads itself, or its enterprise, to a voluntary insolvent state, taking into consideration what has already been foreseen by the Portuguese legislature. To corroborate our position we have analyzed several insolvency cases, jurisprudence, doctrine and legislation mainly from Portugal, due to the fact that it is the reality to which we will be referring to.

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THE MYTH OF THE WHITE COLLARE CRIME IMPUNITY: OPERATION "LAVA-JATO" IN BRAZIL AND A NEW PARADIGM OF PUNISHMENT FOR A TIRED SOCIETY

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This research aims at analyzing by a criminological perspective, the fact of in Brazil white-collar criminal spent a lot of time invisible to official control bodies. This invisibility has resulted in a state of impunity that is very well exemplified by the expression golden figures (ratio of actual crime with the officially registered), which similarly to black figures, are an amazing number of socially harmful and dangerous activities that political power and the strength economic protect all pursuit of activity of the state. In addition to the relationship with the public sector and entities of economic, impunity due to other particular aspects of modern society and the behavior of economic criminals. Economic crime in Brazil, analyzed as a social phenomenon, not away from the same phenomenon occurred in other countries, ie, characterized by urbanization and increased supported by the anonymous character of human relations, the lack of transparency of the situations, the failure of social controls and mainly by large concentrations of political and economic power, structured by the frequent use of professional expertise, technological expertise and accented levels of global projection strategies. The penetrating ability of economic crime in all Brazilian Government balls allows for manipulation of the media and the decisions of the three branches of government, namely the partisan political interests constitute a hegemonic obstaculizadora force of investigative activities that are necessary to clarify diverting millions of dollars from the public area. In Brazil, systematic corruption, almost structural political system linked to economic power is visibly shaken from the outbreak in March 2014 called "Operation Lava-Jet", inspired by the hands-clean operation Italy is becoming the eyes of a society intolerant a new paradigm of punishment. It is therefore a great novelty, in that the larger contractors, Petrobras directors, politicians, high-ranking National Congress and directly linked to the Presidency have been and continue to be targets of preventive arrests and convictions; proof that the Brazilian judiciary not omitted by powerful defendants.

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DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES IN WEAPON USE

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Using a weapon greatly increases the harm a person can inflict during violence and also increases the punishment that they will experience if convicted. Weapons can also reduce the need for harm in some crimes such as robbery, illustrating the contradictory purposes that they serve for offenders. Despite the great potential for harm associated with weapon use, there has been surprisingly little research conducted into the motivations of weapon users and even the definition of a weapon remains elusive. During this presentation I will discuss the multiple decisions that underlie weapon use and will examine the overlapping and interacting evidence on individual, interpersonal, organisational and cultural factors that inform this risky behavior. Synthesising this research, I will present a decision-making model of weapon use and identify opportunities for intervention at the different stages of this process.

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HOW DOES THE ILLICIT FIREARMS MARKET OPERATE? AN EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS AT EUROPEAN LEVEL

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There is a growing interest in the illicit firearms market especially due to the recent dramatic terrorist attacks occurred in Europe. Legal firearms can quite easily be diverted to the illegal market by, for example, reactivating deactivated firearms and converting replicas into real firearms. In addition to that, firearms are durable goods, therefore also firearms in the stockpiles and antique weapons can be included in the illegal channel. Despite its relevance, official data on this illegal market are scarce and not updated. This study analyses the illicit firearms market in Europe applying a methodology based on open sources. Starting from online articles and press releases, it examines firearm seizures from 2010 to 2015 in the 28 EU Member States, focusing on the types of firearms seized and the actors involved. It provides also an explorative analysis of how the firearms online market works by monitoring selected websites of the deepweb. The results are preliminary outcomes of Project FIRE (Fighting illicit firearms trafficking routes and actors at European level) funded by the European Commission in 2014.

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RESEARCHING GUN CRIME: CRITICAL REFLECTIONS ON OFFENDER RECRUITMENT AND INTERVIEWING

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This paper outlines some of the key challenges associated with accessing and recruiting convicted gun crime users for a study of the instrumental and symbolic aspects of gun violence. We discuss the concerns of ethics committees as well as potential participants themselves, and explain how particular challenges were overcome and how others proved irresolvable. Finally, we identify some of the themes to emerge from interviews to date and place the significance of these in the context of the constraints surrounding access to prisoners and their willingness to participate. In analysis, we locate our discussion with reference to the methodological literature relating to the study of serious and organised crime.

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COERCION OR CONSENT? PRISONER COMPLIANCE IN THE MODERN BRITISH PRISON.

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This paper considers the formal imposition of prison social order and the extent to which prisoner coercion or consent may feature in the modern British institution. It is argued that a combination of forces work to preserve the day-to-day functioning of the prison as a site of confinement, including prisoner acquiescence in response to a rationalisation that 'resistance is futile'. This paper draws upon an on-going research project being conducted in a Category B local prison holding adult males. The aim of this research is to provide an account of contemporary prison life via the perspectives of prisoners and prison officers. Several methods of inquiry have been employed, including formal and informal interviews with prisoners and staff, as part of a period of prolonged engagement with the prison social world. Research findings will be shared with the National Offender Management Service of England and Wales with the intention of informing relevant policy and practice.

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SOW FEAR, GET PAID, EARN RESPECT: EXTORTION, GANG LIFE, AND MASCULINITIES IN A GUATEMALAN PRISON.

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Extortion is a significant crime problem in Guatemala today, provoking the establishment of a prosecutor's office against extortion in July 2015. In this paper I seek to understand the dynamics of extortion attempts initiated from the inside of prison to the outside world and their implications for gang life, social order and masculinities within prison. Echoing Baird (2015), I argue that Guatemalan *pandillas *provide 'masculinization opportunities' for urban poor young men whereby they obtain personal empowerment and control over others along with financial stability. The current general prosecutor claims that eighty percent of extortion is initiated from inside prison. While, certainly, not all extortion is committed by *pandillas*, the money earned contributes to the ability for incarcerated gang members to thrive in prison. Accordingly, proceeds from extortion are likely to support gang activities such as buying weapons, bribing prison guards to smuggle contraband into penal centers, and paying alimony to imprisoned members of *pandillas *as well as a monthly amount to the *barrio *-- the gang on a national level. Simultaneously, the extorted funds are also used to maintain gang members' families and/or girlfriends. Thus, in short, the *pandilla *provides its members with masculinization opportunities not only in the outside world, but also in prisons, where these young men can gain power, earn money, and develop prestige.

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ASSISTED DESISTANCE AND THE REINTEGRATION OF SEX OFFENDERS: CIRCLES OF SUPPORT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (COSA) AS A THEORETICAL MODEL

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Integrative theories which propose some combination of social, individual and psychological factors, are now generally considered the best means of explaining desistance from crime for most offender groups. However less research has been carried out on how sex offenders desist from crime, partly due to significant challenges arising from the management of highly sensitive data from a particularly vulnerable population. This represents an important gap in knowledge since this group faces particular legal, political and social barriers to reintegration, for example sex offender registration schemes and post-release supervision in Ireland. Similarly to other types of offenders, they may also have issues relating to addiction, mental illness and social disadvantage. Yet, despite popular belief, research shows that the incidence of re-offending is low in comparison to other types of offending. Nonetheless, reintegration of sex offenders is an emotive topic and rejection and marginalisation by communities can cause severe isolation and loneliness, factors which potentially increase the risk of re-offending. This paper aims to explore Circles of Support and Accountability (CoSA), an innovative new approach to working with people convicted of sexual offences, which has the potential to bridge the gap when returning to the community. Following release from custody, the individual meets regularly with a circle of community volunteers who provide social support while also seeking accountability. This paper will critically examine whether the CoSA model is an example of desistance focused practice in its aim to assist community reintegration, reduce risk factors for re-offending and crucially reduce the number of victims in society.

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FALSE ALLEGATIONS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

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False allegations generate negative consequences that extend beyond the victim -the person falsely accused-, affecting also the criminal justice system. In addition to the attack on the victim's honour or reputation, victims of false allegations could suffer a double victimization (re-victimization), entering into contact with the justice system, accused in a criminal proceeding. On the other hand, the Administration of Justice is adversely affected by an unjustified effort, focusing resources on investigating and pursuing the false crime, affecting therefore its correct functioning. When the false allegation concerns sexual abuse or rape, the consequences are more severe. Victim is arrested, accused of, or under investigation for a crime that is socially considered as very reprehensible, amplifying the negative effects associated with this crime. The Justice Administration is also affected in a more intense way, because the investigation and prosecution of an alleged sexual crime involves a very important investment in human and economic resources, moreover if we consider the special attention required by victims of sexual offences. This work presents a descriptive and explanatory study carried out in the Basque Country (Spain), whose main objective is to examine the facts and circumstances surrounding false allegations of sexual assault, with a particular focus on the reasons of the complaint, and the characteristics and circumstances of the persons involved. And this in order to progress in the detection of false allegations and, where this is not possible, to examine which tools and procedures are to be used to the further investigation, and prosecution of the false allegation. The qualitative methods used in this study were the case studies -of sexual crimes and false allegations of sexual crimes-, as well as in-depth interviews with key informants.

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SMOOTHING RE-ENTRY: MULTIPLE PERSPECTIVES OF THE VALUE OF CIRCLES OF SUPPORT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

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Sexual offending is a serious and uniquely invasive form of offending. The amount of attention and the prominence of sexual offending in contemporary news reports has moved this category of offending steadily up the UK political and public agendas over the last 15 -20 years. Successive Governments have introduced laws and policies to manage and contain the person living in the community who has been convicted for sexual offences in an attempt to enhance the levels of public protection to that community. Today the supervision and management of convicted sex offenders in the community in England and Wales is subject to a level of intense focus never before seen. Relatively little attention however focuses on the experiences of those individuals convicted of sexual offences and how these sex offenders manage their re-entry to the community from custodial sentences. Using data collected from interviews with 70 individuals (sex offenders, volunteers, and criminal justice practitioners) involved in the delivery of Circles of Support and Accountability (CoSA), this paper will examine the difficulties and barriers experienced by sex offenders returning to the community following their conviction. The paper will then discuss the 'added extra' which the CoSA initiative offers criminal justice agencies to better supervise and manage their reintegration provided by all participants and how CoSA provides a mechanism of desistance to a group who are some of the most socially isolated in society. Overwhelmingly, the findings suggest these are positive experiences by all the participant groups in CoSA, and in particular the people convicted of sexual offences. That is not to say that CoSA is always effective but the findings do illustrate the way forward for CoSA.

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THE RESOCIALIZATION OF SEXUAL OFFENDERS - A STUDY OF VICTIMIZATION

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Sexual assaults are usually seen as unforgivable and the offenders are considered to be untreatable. Thus society claims security and justice - often in terms of retribution - with strong emphasis. Thereby it is often overseen that the delinquents who are violating the law are also dependent on the legislation as a citizen. From the legal point of view the criminal has a right of resocialization but more over from the sociological point of view the research on desistance has shown that successful resociallization is an effective way to prevent future reoffending. Resocialization is not accomplished by imprisonment solely but rather has to be achieved by reintegration into society - especially in case of sex offenders - after the release from prison. Particularly afterwards the former sexoffender is experiencing harsh stigmatization. In order to understand these processes of discrimination and stigmatization I utilize the career-model of victimization. This model is adopted from research on victims and is usually not applied to offenders. But in lag of concepts of discrimination I was able to use it as a functional tool to analyze the experience of criminals during reintegration into society. Based on six narrative interviews with pedophiliac sexual offenders - which can be considered to be an extreme case - in an ambulant psychiatric clinic, I was able to show the influence of victimization on the resocialization of the former offenders. The concept of desistance is useful to explain what the nessessity of increasing the offender's chance of abandoning a criminal career.

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THE IMPACT OF LEGISLATIVE REVISIONS ON THE RELEASE DECISION PROCESS AND RECIDIVISM RISK OF SEXUAL OFFENDERS

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The sentencing, incarcerating, and releasing of sexual offenders in an important societal and political concern, which arouses usually an intense public interest in most countries worldwide. In the last decades in many European countries a number of different legislative and juridical efforts were implemented, in order to extend the opportunities to control, sanction, treat, and supervise convicted sexual offenders. At the same time, empirical investigations of the development of crime and recidivism rates indicated a decrease of sexual and violent offenses in the last two decades in many countries. The main aim of the present study was to examine a possible relationship between legislative revisions in Austria and the development of release decisions of incarcerated sexual offenders and their recidivism risk once they have been released. In 2008, the government in Austria passed a package of different revised criminal laws with focused on two main aims: First, the incarceration number of offenders should be decreased by increasing the rate of early releases on licence and, second, the public safety should be increased by connecting the recidivism risk to professional risk management efforts, in order to further reduce the recidivism rates of offenders. In the present study we analysed the data of N = 2.066 sexual offenders released between 2001 and 2013 from the Austrian Prison System. The data of the present study was collected at the *Federal Evaluation Center for Violent and Sexual Offenders* (FECVSO; Vienna, Austria), which collects systematically the data of all convicted and incarcerated sexual offenders in the Austrian Prison System since 2001. On the one hand, the results indicated that the rate of early releases on licence of sexual offenders increased substantially since 2008. On the other hand, the recidivism rates decreased of sexual offenders further within the same period of time. Even if both developmental processes are only correlational and a causal relationship is not possible to examine, the present results provide indicators on how legislative revisions of laws can impact the release decision process and recidivism risk of sexual offenders.

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HOW DO EX-CONS FIND JOBS? EMPLOYMENT STRATEGIES AFTER PRISONERS' RELEASE

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Departing from findings from the "Ethnography of prisoners' transitions" research, this presentation touches on one of the key issues involved in reentry, namely how Romanian and Roma former inmates become economically active. This can either mean finding a job, a short-term project, starting or planning a potential business venture, and most often, thinking about immigration. Even if there is consistent evidence that employment plays a key role in desistance, the process through which inmates manage to get employed has received little attention. By focusing on the employment strategies as well as on the web of personal relations, state institutions, and forms of solidarity that former inmates use in order to become economically active, this presentation seeks to address this gap.

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HOW DO WE KNOW WHAT PRISONERS NEED WITH REGARD TO EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING? RESULTS FROM A RANDOMIZED-CONTROLLED TRIAL IN LOWER SAXONY, GERMANY

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According to Sampson and Laub's age-graded theory of informal social control, employment can be a turning point that can lead to desistance from crime. Having a job means to have a structured day, responsibility, a more or less secured income and the feeling to be an important and integrated part of society. From several studies in prison we know that prisoners' educational and professional skills are often rather deficient. Therefore it seems a promising step to invest in educational and vocational training of prisoners to prepare them for employment after release and to reduce their risk of recidivism in the long run. In order to invest in this kind of human capital, more knowledge of prisoners' skills is necessary. While using standardized assessment instruments is a normal procedure with regard to psychological needs, structured assessments of educational and vocational needs are not very common in prison. We therefore evaluated a standardized manual called "Berufswegeplanung" by using a randomized controlled experiment in four prisons in Lower Saxony. This project aims at identifying educational and professional skills of inmates in order to place them in adequate vocational training or job positions in prison. One the one hand we are able to compare treatment and control group with regard to job satisfaction in prison and future job perspectives. On the other hand there are different problems and challenges of implementation such structured assessments in a prison context which will be discussed.

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EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS FOR MALE FEDERAL PRISONERS IN CANADA: A CASE STUDY ON THE PERCEPTIONS OF FORMER PARTICIPANTS LIVING IN THE OTTAWA REGION, CANADA

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Question: In what way do former prisoners make sense of their participation in carceral employment programs as affecting their reintegration in the community upon release?
Methods: Using a non-experimental design, more specifically a multiple case study, we sought to study individual cases to elucidate their experiences *after* they have experienced the program. The fourteen volunteer participants were included in the sample until we reached the point of 'saturation'. Using a phenomenological theoretical perspective, semi-structured interviews were conducted with adult men currently living in the Ottawa region (Canada) who participated in employment programs while serving a federal sentence. Interviews transcripts were analysed through content analysis.
Results: Preliminary findings suggest that employment programs assist individuals more significantly in the moment of incarceration (acquisition of money, “killing time”, or to “look good” on parole hearings) than by providing tools to secure employment in the community. They do not discount however, the relevance of being able to work while incarcerated and, thus, helping them to have a less harmful period of imprisonment. Participants do not include their prison job experiences in their rèsumè, realizing the stigma they will face. However, most participants felt empowered for being trusted a particular function to them, which signals to a positive effect of the program in building work ethics and self-worthiness. Most participants were currently employed in low-payed positions in the community, which were mostly arranged by a national non-profit organization assisting former prisoners to reintegrate. The possibility of receiving training certificates that are valid in the community demonstrated to be valuable to participants.
Conclusion: Based on preliminary findings, carceral employment programs could be defined, overall, as work opportunities inside corrections. There appears to be insufficient effort put on employment programs to improve prisoners’ employability. While some CORCAN shops give the opportunity for workers to receive a job certification, the majority working ‘institutional jobs’ receive no training towards employment programs’ official goals. Qualitative evaluation studies can help identifying main flaws, inconsistencies, and sometimes imperceptible benefits entrenched in such programs.

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THE IMPACT OF THE STIGMA OF HAVING A CRIMINAL RECORD ON YOUNG ADULT'S POSITION ON THE LABOUR MARKET

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Criminal background screenings have been increasing throughout Europe in the last two decades. In the Netherlands, the amount of pre-employment screenings has six folded since 2004. How does having a criminal record impact young adult's daily lives? This paper describes the results of an ethnographic study in the Netherlands in which 35 young adult (ex-)offenders were followed during their reintegration process. It analyses different levels of criminal-record-based exclusion from the labour market: the construction of risk in a risk-society, preventive policies and attitudes of agencies and employers, and the experiences of young adults of this stigma impacting their lived realities. Unlike other European countries, Dutch employers cannot obtain criminal record information: this is strictly private and concealed. In the Netherlands, only the government can assess whether an applicant has committed offences that are relevant to the occupation. Moreover, these background screenings can be requested for basically every (low-risk) occupation. In practice, only petty offenders seem to be given a 'second chance', while severe offenders face difficulties in obtaining employment for a certain period. This popular prevention mechanism excludes ex-offenders from the job market through actual instances of stigmatisation, yet their stories reveal that self-exclusion is also an important mechanism leading to unsuccessful re-entry.

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THE ROLE OF FREE WILL IN CRIME CAUSATION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

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Intuitions of free will shape how we develop our theories. Whether we have the intuition of free will or not has an implication on criminological theories and legal systems. I would prefer to follow criminological theories so as to discuss the role of free will in crime causation. Whether offensive behavior is a result of rational choice and free will, or offensive action is a result of biological, psychological and sociological factors is a continuing debate among criminologists, and this reflects how the belief of free will shapes our understanding of crime causation. Whether or not people have the belief in free will has an influence on their moral behaviors.I will discuss how the intuition of free will shapes criminal justice system and reflects where you stand on crime causation. Which theoretical approach in criminology you follow is surely chosen in terms of your intuitions of free will.

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WHEN WE GET IT WRONG: WRONGFUL CONVICTIONS AND CORRUPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

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Wrongful convictions have become a common theme in the United States and has our criminal justice system reeling. Seeing innocent men and women walk out of prison and sometimes death row has become all too common on the evening news. With public trust waning and millions being spent in compensation to exonerees for time spent behind bars, the question remains, how does this continue to happen? In 2015, people being released from prison in the United States for crimes they did commit was averaging over 10 per month. We look at wrongful convictions by the numbers, examining who is most at risk for being wrongfully convicted, the main reasons we see it occur, and what is being done to try and fix this enormous problem facing the American criminal justice system.

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A STUDY OF MENTAL HEALTH STATUS OF PRISONERS IN JAPAN

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In Japan, The Prison Law was revised, and the Act on Penal Detention Facilities and Treatment of Inmates and Detainees was enacted (2006). Due to these, the Rehabilitation Guidance program is now required for sentenced inmates who are considered to have a higher likelihood for recidivism. Such guidance curriculums have been constructed with the efforts to meet the individuality of each offender. However, issues still remain regarding each aspect of guidance. We signed a joint research agreement with a prison. This purpose was to develop greater understanding toward the inmates and to establish and provide an appropriate program for those offenders. First, we began researching together for mental health status and behavior problems. In this investigation, we investigated about the state of the mental health in 2 prisons (N=1307). We used the WHO-SUBI (The Subjective Well-being Inventory). Statistical analyses using SPSS. In result of WHO-SUBI, many inmates in long-term imprisonment facilities have poor mental Well-being. And, statistical correlation associations were observed in their punishment count and mental health. In the program, which is provided to the inmates from this result, it suggested that there is a need to focus on mental health. Moreover, this presentation is focus on the comparative study of a first offender and a repeated offender.

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VIOLENT EVENTS AND VICTIMHOOD: ACTUAL & SELF-PERCEPTION OF VICTIMIZATION AMONG HOSPITAL EMERGENCY WARDS STAFF

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This study analyzes the perception of personal victimization among emergency wards (EW) personnel of all 25 general hospitals in Israel, using a self-report questionnaire (N=2,139). Victim's professional and personal related variables, as well as structural features of hospitals were analyzed. Based on the participants' reports, both their actual and their self-perception of victimization (SPV) to violence during the preceding year were measured. The multiple regression analysis explaining SPV was comprised of 16 independent variables, jointly explaining 44.3% of the variance. As expected, higher self-perception of victimization (SPV) was related to higher exposure to actual violence. However, unlike security and nursing staff, who are high on both actual and perceived victimization, among specialist MDs there is incongruence between their relatively low exposure to actual victimization and their perception of high personal victimization. Treating violent patients or relatives is conceived by them as hospital's "dirty work". Suggestions are put forward for further research in this area.

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LIFETIME PREVALENCE OF STALKING AMONG SPANISH COLLEGE STUDENTS

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This contribution shows the first results of a quantitative study focused on stalking. The main aim of this research is to establish the prevalence of both self-identified and researcher-identified victimization among university students in north-east of Spain. Furthermore, other issues such as stalking nature and dynamics, emotional and psychological impact on victims and young adults' perception of the appropriate legal response to this phenomenon are also examined. The study employed a modified and extended version of the section H of FRA EU-wide survey questionnaire. 1,164 undergraduate students (36% males and 63.7% females) from eight Catalan and Valencian universities participated in this study. The data were partially analyzed using SPSS software to determine prevalence rates. On the one hand, 13.1% of the total sample (7.2% males and 16.5% females) self-identified as having been stalked. On the other hand, 27% of the students who did not identified themselves as stalking victims had experienced at least 1 of the 10 behavioral items considered stalking by the questionnaire. Overall, 40% of students met the researcher definition for stalking victimization, due to the results we could affirm that this prevalence is above average assumed for general population samples.

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TACKLE INSECURITY IN MARGINALIZED AREAS - MARGIN PROJECT

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The poster presents a transnational and multi-sector EU funded research on the perceptions of (in)security among different demographic, socio-economic and victims groups. MARGIN intends to contribute to the creation of sustainable modes of cooperation between stakeholders dealing with security issues. The projectsets up an international environment for knowledge exchange involving some of the leading EU institutions in Crime Victimization Surveys (CVSs). Along with police statistics, CVSs have become an internationally recognized tool for identifying and analyzing factors affecting public and personal perceptions of insecurity. MARGIN takes into account that perception of insecurity arises as a very heterogeneous concept not limited to actual crime rates but encompassing a wide range of other aspects including personal wellbeing, trust in public institutions, justice and social integration. Its specific aims are:
1) to develop and validate a thematic survey that allows for the assessment of the impact of demographic, socio-economic and socio-geographic variables on the perception of insecurity.The survey is both qualitative, thanks to direct random interviews on a limited sample of population living in some selected EU cities, and quantitative, thanks to phone interviews on a sample of 15.400 citizens in Italy;
2) to investigate the socio-cultural determinants of insecurity perception through the implementation of anthropological fieldwork in five EU countries (Spain, Italy, France, the United Kingdom, Hungary). The research compares and focuses on two aspects: real victimization, based on the official crime statistics of target countries, and perception of (in)security distinguishing crime victims from non crime victims, thanks to CVS data;
3) to share best practices and create an international framework providing policy makers with evidence-based tools for developing and assessing strategies targeted at the reduction of insecurity among different demographic and socio-economic groups.
By deepening the understanding of the root causes of insecurity, MARGIN will foster the creation of community resilience practices empowering citizens (especially among those at risk of exclusion) to better face risks and increase the public and personal perception of security.

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JUVENILE JUSTICE IN KOREA

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Since 2000, the Juvenile Act in Korea has been revised several times, in the process the idea of Parens Patriae influenced much its recent revision. The idea of Parens Patriae deals the children unmatured, so the lawmaker thinks protection and diversion is better way than the institutionalization. Also, Korean Juvenile Act(following KJA) permits a closed trial and prefers the inquisitorial system than the adversary system. To protect the juvenile delinquents, the right of defense is limited and the due process is lessened compared to that of the adult justice system in KJA. Basically, in KJA the child is not the target of the criminal sanction, but the object of protection. But, the global tendency of the Juvenile Acts is going to move to stress the right of the children, the presumption of innocence, a cross-examination right, the right for assistance in the process. So, this presentation will review the various clauses of the Korean Juvenile Act and suggest some improvements of the existing law.

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FORCED MARRIAGES IN SPAIN

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While forced marriage is still a little known reality in Spain, criminological research carried out in neighbouring countries shows that every year young people living in Europe look for help in specialised organizations after perceiving the risk of being forced to marry against their will. Several European states have already criminalized forced marriage in response to the legal mandate contained in the Istanbul Convention of 2011. With the penal reform of 2015, Spain has also undertaken the incrimination of forced marriage as an offence of coercion and as a human trafficking offence. However, the extent of this practice in Spain remains unclear. The fact that forced marriage is regularly perpetrated by family members, often in third countries and not infrequently among members of minority cultural groups may aggravate the lack of knowledge of the extent of this phenomenon, hindering the development of strategies to detect, assist and adequately protect the victims. In order to determine the incidence of forced marriage in Spain, to establish a profile of the groups that are at higher risk of victimization and to define the resources necessary for the protection of victims, the authors have undertaken an empirical study of quantitative and qualitative dimension. For the quantitative research the authors have contacted NGOs which can report on cases where advice or protection has been given for forced marriage situations. On the other hand, the qualitative study projects semi-structured interviews with professionals from these organizations as well as victims and survivors.

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THE VALIDATION OF THE MEASUREMENT OF PREVENTION IN LATIN ENVIRONMENTS

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Prevention is one of the main objectives of the criminology and most operators claim the penal system as an essential strategy for reducing crime. So some scholars who are criminology experts are working on the development of prevention through evidence of results and are using the measurement to assess the effectiveness of prevention. One of the measurement methodologies of prevention which are taking more evidence is proposed by Bowers and Johnson (2003) through the displacement effect or benefits produced (WDQ) and the number of crimes prevented (TNE). This methodology has had evidence in Anglo-Saxon environments and lacks evidence in Latin environments. The poster that I present is the result of various investigations in Latin environments on the measurement of a preventive program. We will discuss prevention measures in three Latinos environments: (i) the closure of two macroprostibulos and the effect it has on the crimes of the Barcelona metropolitan area (Spain); (ii) implementation of preventive police patrols-oriented in the city of Santiago (Chile); (iii) the introduction of community policing in a district of the city of Santa Fe (Argentina); (iv) the effect of CCTV on public safety in Mexico DF (Mexico). The results will reflect if this method of measurement prevention, which in Anglo-Saxon environments is evidence of efficacy, can also claim the same in Latin environments.

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LATIN AMERICAN STREET GANGS IN SPAIN AND THE PUNITIVE TURN

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The media, political groups and representatives of the centres of power have drawn attention to the notorious presence of Latin American street gangs in large Spanish cities. They link the activities of these gangs to a wide range of criminal behaviour models and present these groups of young immigrants as a real danger to ordinary citizens. The treatment of the problem of Latin American street gangs in Spain has recently been modified by changes in the behaviour of crime prevention organisations. The toughening of legal regulations, new models of police conduct and the increasingly active role of prosecutors have contributed to greater punitive pressure on the gangs. This work describes changes in criminal policies regarding the treatment of Latin American street gangs and calls for debate on the possible causes of this punitive turn. It analyses official data and demonstrates that Latin American gangs have begun to cede their leading role as urban deviants to other youth gangs. At the same time, it explores the involvement of national penal control agents in the "construction of the public enemy", a phenomenon that falls within a globalised tendency to criminalise Latin American street gangs. The work also emphasises the legal changes affecting the treatment of Latin American gangs and analyses changes in the approach used by the Spanish police, characterised by the abandonment of the preventive model and greater use of the repressive model. This work also highlights the special role played by prosecutors and courts to increase penal pressure and hypothesises about the possible causes of this punitive turn. Finally, it points out the need to study the effect of the recent economic crisis, the downturn of the Spanish economy and the withdrawal of the welfare state on the punitive turn in the treatment of the Latin American gangs.

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PRISON REHABILITATION PROGRAMS IN TURKEY

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"Modernization of the Judicial and Prison Reform Project" has been in operation under the psycho-social assistance programs prepared in cooperation with the Council of Europe (Ministry of Justice General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses Adults Improvement Branch, 2009). Major applications implemented in Turkey are as follows:
1-Anger Management Program. It aims to change behavior and control of anger expression. In this process of change, it's provided to acquire technical equipment in their control with both their personal characteristics and environmental characteristics.
2-Suicide and Self-harm Prevention Awareness Program among Personel. The program is prepared for participants to gain self-awareness of the damage, how to take control of self-harm incidents, and how to intervene and minimize the damage.
3-Pre-release Prisoner Development Program. Transferring information to facilitate the social integration process among the pre-release prisoners and increasing the awareness of the participants on this issue are the main goals of the program.
4-Life Inprisonment Program. The program was prepared for the staff that works with prisoners serving a life sentence in penitentiary institutions.
5-Alcohol and Substance Addiction Program. The purpose of the program is not to treat people, to create awareness about their referral to treatment.
6-Treatment Program for the Sexual Abuse Perpetrators. Program has been created to inform the participants about the possible consequences of sexual offenses if they are not treated, to create a treatment plan for people who commit sexual offenses and to teach how to keep away from committing sexual offenses.
7-Privacy Observance and Control Program. Programs emphasizes for the participants to understand the emotional violence and to enable them to deal with it and to make the cost-benefit analysis related to the reduction of aggressive behavior.
8-ARDIÇ Program. The purpose of this project is; to help the psycho-social development of children staying at prisons, to create change on behaviour, to support the personality development, to strengthen the problematical areas and to prepare children for returning to society easily.

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MULTIPLE SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION AND PATTERNS OF VICTIMIZATION IN CASES OF RAPE TEENAGE GIRLS IN PERU

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Peru has an average rate of 40 complaints of rape per 100,000 women (in the first decade of the century), and it is one of the countries with the highest prevalence and higher percentage of sexual victimization of Latin America. What are the characteristics of rape victimization in this context? The investigation that led to this paper part of a hypothesis: most of the rapes (with adolescent female victims) have as antecedents other acts of sexual victimization, which can be traced back to the early teens. This hypothesis is divided into two objectives: a) to describe the pattern of previous sexual violence to a reported violation, and b) to determine the period of the beginning of the trajectory of victimization. It was used as a method of reconstructing trajectories (interviews to reconstruct timelines) to study victimization data from a sample of 128 cases of rape of women in Peru (the violation denounced occurred when the victims were between 16 and 17 years). The study shows three conclusions: 1) the sample describes evidence of a pattern of victimization, victimization sequences of various types of sexual violence (multiple sexual victimization). 2) The threshold of violence starts at the end of childhood (or early adolescence) and held in crescendo until the end of adolescence (a warhead of victimization). 3) In most cases of this study, a single perpetrator committed the rape reported and the other types of sexual violence. These results show signs that the acts of violence that are placed at the beginning of the trajectory of victimization events could be predictors of rape.

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PRIARCH: NETWORK ON PRISON, ARCHITECTURE & HUMANS

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In later years, concepts like place & space have inspired the academic interest in prison research and architecture. Researchers in the PriArcH network are interested in how prison architecture affects bodies. More specifically, we are interested in how our bodies as prisoners, prison officers and researchers intertwine with non-bodily phenomena such as prison walls, buildings, uniforms, keys, sounds, smells, etc. in prisons. This wide and renewed interest for materiality and the body bring architecture and prison research together in new and interesting ways. In a fortcoming book, Italian and Norwegian researchers influenced by different cultural, disciplinary and knowledge traditions present their work.

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LAW STUDENTS OF FREIE UNIVERSITÄT BERLIN SUPPORTING UNACCOMPANIED MINOR REFUGEES

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Great numbers of minors have fled from wars and political, religious or ethnic persecution on their own to seek protection in Germany. This inspired the criminal law and criminology team at the Freie Universität Berlin to start a project that brings together law students and young refugees. The aim of the project is to provide and develop social bonds, which are often lacking as a result of the flight. Especially for young people, family and friends are important factors for their wellbeing, a successful socialization and also for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Most of the students participating in the project are still at the beginning of their law studies. Therefore, the age difference between them and the young refugees is small. The students can easily relate to the typical problems of growing up and can share their experiences with the German educational system. Moreover, the project offers great chances for cross-cultural exchange and facilitates the communication among the refugees. A constant and long-term contact is the basis for a trustful relationship between the young refugees and the students. Therefore the project does not stop at the end of a semester, but continues on a long-term basis. The idea is to form small groups, consisting of two students as direct contact persons and four refugees, who meet once a week for about two hours. Every week, three of the student teams organize the weekly meeting by preparing leisure activities. The young refugees can then choose from the options. This should facilitate their ability to work in a team, take on responsibilities and at the same time improve their German language skills. Activities could be: painting, playing games, making music, reading or cooking. At the university, the project is accompanied by regular courses for the students. There, the project, guests and the students provide information about legal and psychological implication of flight, the students learn about volunteer work and have the possibility to share their experiences of the group works with refugees.

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CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

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The poster summarizes findings from the research carried out by the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention and focused on the reconviction rate of a large sample of 4 233 offenders sentenced to prison, house arrest, community service or probation. Consistently with similar studies from abroad it was revealed that the type of the sentence is not a significant predictor of recidivism, mainly in contrast to the influence of the age, gender and the criminal history of offenders.

972

CRIME AND MEDIA IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC: REPRESENTATION OF CRIME, PUNISHMENT AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS IN TELEVISION NEWS

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Most of the general public receives information on crime, its regulation and punishment from the mass media and the media plays an important role in shaping public attitudes to punishment and criminal policy. This poster deals with the the representation of crime, punishment and criminal sanctions in Czech major television news programmes. Crime news were examined as a specific reflection of reality, as well as a specific source of information about crime for the public. We examined 100 major television news programmes randomly selected during year 2014 (from two Czech television channels - one was public, the other commercial) and the research was conducted using a combination of quantitative and qualitative content analysis. Media representation of crime is significantly different from the official police statistics, which include recorded crime, and media discourse is determined by focusing on „atypical" crime yet attractive to the media. Also, the representation of criminal sanctions is influenced by this disproportion. Considering the fact that serious violent crime is overrepresented in television news and media in general, most featured kind of punishment is imprisonment and the representation of alternatives to prison (probation, fines, community service, house arrest) is minimal. In terms of media representation of criminal policy the prevailing presented approach to punishing offenders is a repressive approach with minimal representation of alternatives to prison, rehabilitation of offenders, etc. The analysis of the representation of crime and its punishment in the media can contribute to a relevant explanation of the dynamics and causes of the fear of crime, the punitive mood in society, the general public's approach to punishment and criminal policy, and it may also help interpret the degree of public confidence in the criminal justice system.

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THE INVESTIGATION OF PREDICTORS OF CYBERBULLYING AND CYBERVICTIMIZATION IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Information and communication technologies catch the attention of people via media that some problems like cyber bullying and cyber victimization are also increased with technological developments. The aim of this study is to examine teh effects of gender, frequency of internet usage, perceived academic achievement on cyber bullying, and victimization. The research sample consisted of 150 (75 female,75 male) university students. Personal Information Form, Cyberbullying and Cybervictimization Scales were administered to the participants. According to the results of the t-test, males were more likely to be cyberbullies than females; however, they were also more likely to be victims. In the correlational analysis, it was determined that cyberbullying correlated positively with cybervictimization. Furthermore, multi regression analysis showed that cyberbullying was negatively predicted by gender, and perceived academic achievement. However, the results of the multi regression analysis indicated that cybervictimization was predicted by frequency of internet usage.

974
EVALUATION OF THE SWISS VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT (2015)

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Under article 124 of the Swiss Constitution, Federal State and regional states shall provide support and appropriated compensation to individuals who have physically, psychically or sexually suffered of an offence, when they have encountered financial difficulties because of this offence. All elements concerning support and compensation are covered by the federal Victims of Crime Act (*Opferhilfegesetz*). The Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology of the University of Bern has been mandated by the federal Ministry of Justice to conduct in 2015 an evaluation of this Victims of Crime Act. The given topics of the evaluation were the measures provided by the Victims of Crime Act and the norms relevant to victims that are in the Swiss Criminal Procedure Code. The evaluation had three objectives: (1) Illustrate the potential of optimisation and improvement; (2) report; (3) creation of knowledge. The evaluation team has used qualitative (individual interviews; telephone interviews; discussion groups) and quantitative (pencil questionnaire) data collection instruments, parallel to analysis of key issues (jurisprudence, material, literature, statistics on victims). The final report is structured into four parts (categories of victims; influence of the Swiss Criminal Procedure Code on victims; financial support; organisation and implementation) and provides recommendations. The evaluation has found that the revised Victims of Crime Act (in force since 1 January 2009) and the norms relevant to victims that are in the Swiss Criminal Procedure Code (in force since 1 January 2011) have been mostly effective. The implementation and the execution of these rules is satisfying. Nevertheless, the evaluation team has found potential of improvement in several areas, and in some individual cases shortcomings have been identified and need to be tackled.

975

ORDER AND EXECUTION OF STATIONARY THERAPEUTIC MEASURES UNDER ARTICLE 59 OF SWISS CRIMINAL CODE WITH FOCUS ON CLOSED PRISONS AND CLOSED THERAPEUTIC INSTITUTIONS. STUDY FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TORTURE (NCPT).

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Article 59 of the Swiss Criminal Code rules stationary therapeutic measures as to the treatment of offenders suffering from a serious mental disorder. The National Commission for the Prevention of Torture (NCPT) has mandated the research unit of Professor Jonas Weber (Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, University of Bern) to review stationary therapeutic measures in closed institutions. The NCPT is an independent Swiss National Commission set up to ensure, through regular visits and ongoing dialogue with the authorities, that the rights of persons deprived of their liberty are respected. The study requested by the NCPT has been conducted from November 2013 until April 2015. It deals with stationary therapeutic measures under Article 59 paragraph 3 Swiss Criminal code and is structured into four parts: 1) Analyse of specialised literature (laws, by-laws, scientific articles and other relevant material); 2) collection of statistic key figures with an adapted instrument done by the research team on 75 cases; 3) qualitative analysis of the 75 cases (court decisions, forensic-psychiatric expertise and files from the closed therapeutic institutions) and 4) Guideline-based expert interviews. The objective of the study is to provide recommendations in order to improve practices as to ordering, implementing and executing the measure. Generally speaking, the legal minimum standards have been mostly fulfilled and the actual organisation of closed therapeutic institutions aims at improving the legal prognosis. The study underlined for single institutions as well as for all Switzerland needs for action and potential of development.

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PREDICTING BULLYING AND VICTIMIZATION AMONG INCARCERATED YOUNG OFFENDERS

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This study primarily seeks to investigate the extent of bullying and victimization in juvenile justice institutions. It investigates how personal experiences as well as institutional environments relate to bullying behaviors. The project focused on two hundred and eighty nine incarcerated male and female young offenders aged 12 to 21 years old, in eight institutions. The research collected quantitative and qualitative data using a mixed-methods approach. All participants completed the scale version of Direct and Indirect Prisoner behavior Checklist (DIPC-SCALED) and the Measuring the Quality of Prison life indicator (MQPL). In addition, twenty-four interviews were carried out which involved sixteen young offenders and eight institutional staff. The findings showed that 95 per cent of respondents reported at least one behavior indicative of bullying others, and 99 per cent of respondents reported at least one behavior indicative of victimization occurring during the past month. Based on the logistic model, personal factors i.e. time spent, punishment, membership, self-harm, and environmental dimensions i.e. respect, bureaucracy, fairness and family have shown a significant prediction to bullying behavior. In the interviews, young offenders identified circumstances on how these factors reflect the choices and decisions in bullying others. It shows bullying behavior is induced by a sense of powerlessness and moral degradation, and the awareness of potential negative consequences of the behavior weakens the likelihood of bullying others. To conclude, these findings are discussed within the context of strain theories.

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THE SUSPENDED FINE - A WASTED BENEFIT

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The German system of sentences and punishment contains a diversity of possibilities to react on criminal behavior. The most inflict punishment is the fine. In addition it exists the option to suspend the fine. The offender is given the chance to prove himself. If he is successful, the fine is to be deleted. This institution is called “Verwarnung mit Strafvorbehalt” and it was implemented into the German Panel Law in 1975. Over the years the courts did use this hopefully created reaction to criminal actions frequently, simply in 1.13 % of all convictions. Connected data is limited, but given for 2013 concerning the amount of reoffenders we can find an average of 8 %, which means that a total of 537 convicts needed to pay the fine, as they did not prove themselves as hoped by the ruling judge. The purpose of the monetary fine resumes in limiting the offenders life in a financial way. This restriction of financial impact is - especially in our modern times - of immense significance, as it “hurts” the concerned person in a most effective way. Given this impact, the monetary penalty is the sentence in Germany that is used the most. Regarding this, there is fundamental need of intense comprehensive research and in addition important to study and spread the possible advantages of the suspension of the financial fine. The main purpose of the monetary fine is not undermined, when the fine is set on “probation”. A superficial comparison to the suspended imprisonment sentence shows that the capability of living a law-abiding life is far more successful as to when the sentence is custodial. The importance of probation is well known and accepted. The question arises, why German courts ignore the advantages of this possibility given by the penal code. The presented project will show, when and how the fine is used, based on official statistics and offer reasons for the non-use in German sentencing. In the run-up to this project, research has shown many different aspects concerning this monetary fine on probation, especially that countries all over the world make use of this type of fine and some have equal regulations as in Germany. This may show in the legal comparison the author attempts to draw and aims to present in Münster.

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THE SPANISH SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY

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Spain has approved the creation of a sex offender registry through the 26/2015 Act and the 1110/2015 Spanish government Decree, by which is created the Spanish Central Sex Offender Registry. The aim of this contribution is to demonstrate that, despite the justification given by the Spanish legislature, there was no European or international standards which compel the Spanish State to its creation. In turn, it is intended to point out the fact that Spain, in addition to err by excess on the side of the creation of a sex offender registry, has been wrong in various aspects on its specific regulation. Among others, the scope of the register, the offenses included in the sex offender registry, the determination of the professions and activities in which must be credited the absence of criminal records of crimes against sexual freedom or, among others, the lack of control or the sanctions that could be imposed in case of non-compliance. In order to prove the above statements, international requirements are analyzed. Particularly, the European Directive 93/2011/EU and the Convention of Lanzarote 2007. Along with this, the Spanish laws are analyzed in order to examine the various issues raised concerning the Spanish registration. This leads to the conclusion that, on the one hand, the creation of a sex offender registry was not necessary and, on the order hand, that specific regulation of registration, plus it seems that it will not be effective, contains defects.

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THE SOCIAL LEGITIMACY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN TIMES OF CRISIS: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF EMPIRICAL LEGITIMACY OF THE SPANISH CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

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During periods of economic downturn, like the one Spain has been suffering since years ago, the social climate of disaffection with the system intensifies. The weakening of the welfare State has contributed to an increase of social inequalities, leading to a rise of critical positions and subversive attitudes. Hence, those institutions connected to the governmental framework might be sharing the negative image that citizens have of the State. If the economic, political and social system and/or its legal system are considered by the public as unfair or illegitimate, legal authorities may also be, even if they are performing their work with the proper impartiality and procedural respect. In this context, mass media plays a fundamental role in shaping public opinions and attitudes. This role is even more important in cybermedia, because they have supplanted many of the traditional media, and they are more accessible and with greater independence. The aim of this paper is both theoretical and empirical. First of all, a row over the importance of analysing the empirical legitimacy of Criminal Justice System regarding not only of those endogenous factors related to the own performance of justice, but also considering other exogenous factors that left out the control of the Criminal Justice System. For instance, the impact and influence of mass media, political orientation, social class, and legitimacy attached to the capitalist system, the legal system in general or to specific rules. Finally, I analyse empirically the link between social legitimacy of Criminal Justice in Spain and some endogenous and exogenous factors considered most relevant by scholars, using data from the 5th edition of the European Social Survey (ESS).

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WRONGFULLY IMPRISONED PERSONS IN GERMANY

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Imprisonment is a substantial intervention in basic human rights, often accompanied by severe consequences for prisoners and their families. If the court judgment turns out to have been unjustified the adverse effects on the convicts are even more serious. While a lot of international criminological studies focus on the topic of „wrongful convictions“ there are still research gaps in Germany. The present study examines all cases of successful retrials in Germany since 1990 in which the convict had served a term of imprisonment. The database was compiled by means of file analyses of the relevant court files. Based on this empirical material, it was possible to classify sources of error leading to the wrongful conviction. Additional interviews with those wrongfully convicted and their defending lawyers identified their needs and requirements after the grave experience of unjust imprisonment and provided indications of the need for action in this context. The poster will present selected findings of the study and thus provide an overview of the important subgroup of the wrongfully convicted and their harms.

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SOCIAL ATTITUDES TOWARDS FEMALE SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS

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The main purpose of this study is to assess the impact of socially held constructs such as belief in a just world, rape myths and ambivalent sexism on victim blaming and attitudes towards women who have been victims of sexual assault, as well as to measure the effects of demographic factors (age, gender, level of education, income etc.) on these constructs. The study was conducted in 2014 with 300 participants, 150 men and 150 women older than 18 and who reside in various areas of Istanbul selected using convenience sampling. The gained data analysed statistically by using SPPS 21.00. According to the results of the study, the participants' belief in a just world, hostile sexism, benevolent sexism, level of education, age, income level and experience with harassment/rape involving self or a loved one correlated with negative attitudes towards sexual assault victims. The results of the study shows that sexist attitudes and levels of belief in a just world influences victim blaming tendencies and legitimizing rape. Based on the results of this study, it can be reasonably asserted that the attitudes which legitimize sexual assault need to be taken into account in fighting this crime.

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PHARMACONGENETICS IN FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY

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The etiologies of the psychiatric illnesses (schizophrenia, major depression, and bipolar disorders) are mostly polygenic. Especially, schizophrenia's heterogenic background might reveal the presence of variety of different etiologies. In the previous years, the psychological facts such as maternal features, intra-familial relationships have been revealed to cause schizophrenia, whereas, biological facts have started to become more important. In fact, lately, the interactions between biological and psychological facts, such as gene-environment connection, have become even more significant. The interactions between schizophrenia and genetic polymorphisms, deletions etc. have been searched for. Also, patient-oriented therapy, taking its roots from the research done on the areas of genetics and molecular biology, has become a significant topic within psychopharmacology. Drug metabolism is the most researched area in patient-oriented therapy. The differences of the rates of drug eliminations result from the polymorphisms of the enzymes that take part in the elimination of the drugs. Especially, the polymorphisms of the enzymes that take part in the phase I reactions, oxidation enzymes (cytochrome p450 (CYP), are significant both in determining the optimal dose of a drug for a specific patient and in finding out the possible drug interactions. As a result of the genetic variations of the individuals, a specific drug's pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics change. In a different research, topics like serious drug adverse affects and false treatment in a psychiatric malpractice cases about psychopharmacology have been mentioned. This reveals to us that evaluating the interactions between genetic polymorphisms and drugs would be an important step within the field of psychiatric malpractice.

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HATE CRIMES REPORTED TO THE POLICE IN FINLAND IN 2014

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Hate crimes have been monitored by the Police University College of Finland since from the year 2009. For the purpose of the annual hate crime report, hate crime has been defined as crime against a person, group, somebody´s property, institution, or a representative of these, motivated by prejudice or hostility towards the victim´s real or perceived ethnic or national origin, religion or belief, sexual orientation, transgender identity or appearance, or disability. In the year 2014, the police filed 822 reports on suspected hate crime cases. The majority 82,5 per cent of the cases were racist incidents. Cases motivated by the victim´s religious background constituted 8,3 per cent of the cases. Sexual orientation was the motive in 5,1 per cent of the cases, and in 3,5 per cent it was disability. Sexual identity or transgender appearance was the motivation for a hate crime in 0,6 per cent of the cases. In the year 2014, the Finnish police filed 687 reports of offences with racist overtones. In the majority of the cases, racism was directed towards a member of an ethnic or national minority by a member of the majority population. The most common suspected crimes were assaults. The most common scenes of the suspected racist crimes were public outdoor locations such as roads or city market places, as well as restaurants and their vicinity. As in previous years, the majority of racist crimes were committed in the evening and at night.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JUVENILE'S DEPRESSION LEVEL AND PARENTAL ATTITUDES: İSTANBUL SAMPLE

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Parental attitudes and youth depression have a significant role on juvenile's potential criminal behavior. This research is aimed to determine the relationship between juvenile's depression levels and perceptions about their parents attitudes. To achieve this, Beck Depression Scale and Parental Attitude Scale applied to 100 adolescents who are between the ages 15 - 18 years old and attending secondary school in İstanbul. Gained data has analyzed statistically in order to reveal the correlations and differences between variables with Correlation Analysis and Kruskal Wallis H-Test and Mann Whitney U Test. According to some results of our research; a negative significant relationship has found between juvenile's depression level and their perceptions about their parents attitudes. Juveniles who perceived their parents as authoritative has higher scores on the depression scale than juveniles who perceived their parents as democratic and tolerant. The challenges that parents face with in child rearing could harm the development of adolescents seriously. Therefore it's essential to provide parents during child rearing.

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INNOVATORS OR OUTLAWS? PERCEPTIONS OF CONTRABAND USE IN LITHUANIA

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Based on our data collected from a nationally representative sample, our poster summarises the results of our research on perceptions of criminal justice in Lithuania as it relates to contraband and proposes some theoretical explanations. Although contraband is considered as a moral evil in more developed countries, we find that in the developing Lithuanian economy, 61% tolerate contraband use. Lower prices of fuel, cigarettes and alcohol in neighbouring Belarus and Russia are conducive for contraband. The results showed also that there are significant differences among respondents' attitudes towards contraband depending on their income, i.e. "contraband-buyers" have lower-income (M=230.63, SD=596.21) than those who would not buy contraband (M=261.19, SD=558.16). Tolerance/intolerance of contraband affects attitudes towards certain aspects of criminal justice. For example, a comparison of the qualities attributed to criminal justice officers and respondents' readiness to buy contraband goods revealed that persons ready to buy contraband in all cases (p

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THE NEXUS OF POLICE RESEARCH AND POLICY-MAKING IN CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

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This research attempts to reconstruct the larger picture of police research and policy-making relationships in Japan by adopting an integrated analytical conceptual framework: political context, evidence and links (networks). Evidence-based policing and the 'what works paradigm' have become hegemonic in Anglo-American contexts. It seems, however, those discourses are less prevalent in Japanese policing policy (and arguably also in European contexts) - but why? By triangulating a number of data sources - literature review, citation-content analysis on criminology and policing, and fieldwork interviews in Japan with police executives (who are/were affiliated at a governmental think-tank, Police Policy Research Center), crime scientists (who work/worked at National Research Institute of Police Science, Department of Criminology and Behavioral Sciences) and policy-relevant academics (who are mostly public/criminal law scholars) - various explanatory clues have been gathered. The nature of the police research and policy-making nexus can be characterized as (a) less politicized (i.e. the relative technocratic autonomy) owing to politico-bureaucratic (incl. public safety commissions) structural/cultural relationships as well as the low and relatively stable level of crime; (b) the traditional hierarchies of knowledge which placed greater value on the Western theoretical studies, legal hermeneutics and the Tokyo University's prestige; and (c) the tension between the police (government power) and academics/researchers (democracy), a legacy of the post-war pacifist sentiments and movements. Yet, there is 'new' evidence of change: the manifestation of 'crime and disorder' at some level, expanded opportunities and funding for 'practical' (indigenous) social scientific research, emergence of 'part-time' policy/public criminologists, and increasing exchange between police executives and academics/researchers. This study argues the need to go beyond 'particularism versus universalism' and 'structure versus agency' for a fuller understanding of current police research-policy relationships in Japan.

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ECONOMIC CRIME AND SAFETY CULTURE IN MAJOR CORPORATIONS

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In the last decades a growing sensitization for security matters can be observed in companies and enterprises. This has led to the implementation of security departments and corporate security units in particular in major corporations. But also small and midsize companies are confronted with new and changing security challenges. Following a heuristic approach the Institute of Police and Security Research at the University of Applied Sciences for Public Administration in Bremen together with the FH Campus Wien studied relevant security matters in major corporations in Austria, Germany and Switzerland. Overall N=54 Chief Security Officers (CSO) of the biggest enterprises of the three countries took part in the study. At first the poster presents findings of the corporation's victimization by different types of crime, e.g. fraud, asset misappropriation, product counterfeiting, money laundering, bribery and corruption. Afterwards the realisation of measurements to mitigate risks is outlined. The third part addresses the perspectives of the CSOs concerning the safety culture of their corporations and the correlations with experienced economic crime. The poster ends with a discussion of notions of high reliability organisations in corporate security units in major corporations.

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PROTECTIVE FACTORS IN RISK ASSESSMENT IN YOUTH OFFENDERS

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Statistics indicate that the involvement in antisocial and violent behavior in Spanish adolescents differs considerably between boys and girls. To explain this issue, some of the hypotheses proposed are focus on the differential exposure and the differential effect of risk and protective factors. The purpose of the study is to examine gender differences regarding the protective factors included in the *Structured Assessment of Violence Risk Youth* (SAVRY) inventory. To this end, data from a sample of 179 young people (148 males and 31 females) belonging to the Autonomous Communities of Castilla-La Mancha and Catalonia (Spain) have been analyzed. Descriptive and correlation analyses, comparisons between groups and multiple linear regressions were applied. The obtained results show that the exposure to these protective factors is similar in both groups -males and females-. However, and contrary to expectation, the protective effects are higher in boys. Additionally, the results indicate that protective factors do not seem to have influence on the SAVRY risk rating.

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IMPROVING POST RELEASE OUTCOMES

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This case study examines the development of a new service delivery model for prisons that focusses on using NGO's to provide more effective case management and post release support functions. The model includes the co-design of the service delivery model and innovative commercial agreements that encourage embedded service providers within the prison and continuity of services post release with outcomes based payment mechanisms. The collaboration of prison staff, probation and parole officers and NGO's is critical to the success of the model and its ability to deliver value and positive outcomes in relation to desistance from offending.

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THE INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF CHILD SOLDIERS

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The phenomenon of child soldiers has gained increased attention in recent years. Child soldiers can be viewed as victims, recruited to commit military acts against their will. The unlawful recruitment or use of child soldiers in these groups (armed forces or armed groups) are a violation of children's rights. The U.N. International Convention on the Rights of Child, one of the most universally accepted international treaties, provides in Article 32 that « states Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from any form of exploitation and any work that is likely to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development ». Obviously, the involvement of children in armed conflict makes them vulnerable. However, this phenomenon exists in many of regions where armed conflict is present, particularly in countries like Colombia, Liberian, Congo and Sierra Leone. Several reasons for this phenomenon are indicated such as poverty and high youth unemployment. In this paper, first of all, we study this phenomenon, its causes and consequences in a criminological approach and then, we analyze the protection of children against this phenomenon with regard to the International standards.

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CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION IN EUROPEAN UNION IN FIGHTING DRUG TRAFFICKING.

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According to the speech given by Alexis Goosedeel -the director of EMCDDA ,the centre is able to produce an estimate of the seize of the illicit drug market in the European Union and worth at least EUR 24 billion per annum.The latest research has shown that since 2015 nearly one hundred new psychoactive substances have appeared on the market and most of them are sold openly as a legal replacement for the drugs. 1 Organisations: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), European Parliament , the European Commission , Europol, CEPOL, ENP and Reitox network. 2 Methods.The methods are divided into legal tools and special investigative tools used by law enforcement agencies. Investigative techniques mainly include:surveillance, interception of communication, covert investigations, controlled deliveries, informants , joint investigation teams, hot pursuit, witness protection .3 Problems and reduction /elimination suggestions.The latest reports presents a need to eliminate or to reduce administrative burden to simplify and shorten the administrative processes.Another problem is judicial incompatibility,which demands harmonisation,standardisation,cohesion of European Union countries legislations. The next thing is lack of resources ,which demands an increase of European Union funding for technology. Another priority is to strengthen CEPOL's training for law enforcement officers to combat money laudering and detect illicit secret laboratories. Furthermore, there is also a need to enhance the exchange of information, the best practices and support establishment of specialised cross-border surveillance teams between European Union countries. Extremely important nowadays is to improve border security by information and intelligence sharing by law enforcement agencies and also by increasing memoranda of understanding (MOU) agreed between law enforcement agencies and bodies such as airlines, air express couriers, shipping companies, harbour authorities and chemical companies.4 Action plan,cooperation at the local level (education, treatment).European Union in the European Union action plan on drugs 2013-2016 concentrates on raising awareness of the risk and consequences especially among young people associated with the use of drugs and other psychoactive substances, enhancing the effectiveness of drugs treatment and rehabilitation. It also indicates a need to strengthen diagnostic process, promotion of healthy and drug-free life.

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THE UTILIZATION OF KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN SOCIAL CONTROL

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The global economy faces different types of intercultural conflicts and in the meanwhile there is a dramatic change in the labor market. These processes are turbulent and have significant impact on the societies at the same time. The migration as a phenomenon counts as a driver in both of the cases, especially in the first one. Therefore, in order to avoid the possible social tensions it is desirable to handle the related events as a complex mechanism. In the current approach an economic point of view is introduced, the knowledge management. With its proper application a different dimension can be associated to the circumstances, and probably the core cause of the symptoms can be approximated as well in a more efficient way. Most of the societies are interpreted as isolated entities that have interactions within themselves or with each other. In practice this concept might have some drawbacks, because the multilevel and self-reflecting effects of the networks are oversimplified. In the other hand the intercultural differences are in the foreground instead of the similarities. By utilizing the knowledge management the societies can be mapped from the perspective of the labor market. Beside the current skilled human resources demand, the future expectations could be modeled also. In the other hand the supply can be originated from the current available human resources, from the local inhabitants and the immigrants. The demand-supply view is applied as an overall practice, but the HR policy and practice might lack the proper knowledge management. In contrary to this, the knowledge mapping of potentially mobilized people gives not just the answer of the geographically and sectorial dispersed economic needs, but it might give an idea how to bring closer those who have similar education, professional backgrounds and practical experiences. In a cooperative manner the common interests and the values can step over the limitations of the differences and the related ruptures. The baseline of the synergic collaboration can be consciously determined with the help of knowledge management instruments. The aim of the current research is to draw this instrument's framework for enhancing the integration of immigrants and to provide an opportunity to the economic growth and to solidify the interactions within the society by maintaining the social control in a multi-cultural environment.

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INVENTORY, OUTLOOK, AND ASSESSMENT OF EMERGING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES AGAINST WATER IN EUROPE - INTERNATIONAL PROJECT

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Water crimes project is an international project funded with support from the European Commission (Directorate-General Home Affairs - HOME/2014/ISFP/AG/EFCE/7241). It is a research project aimed at providing the first strategic analysis in Europe on crimes against water resources. While awareness on environmental crimes is gaining momentum at international level, crimes against water are an emerging issue with great impacts, for which intelligence is scarce, and information is fragmented. Water crimes project tries to advance knowledge in this field through its 4 main objectives: (i) making an inventory of the various forms of crime that threaten this fundamental good, its management, the related supply chains and infrastructures; (ii) analysing the potential impact of water crimes in Europe; (iii) developing a mid-term outlook of the trends of these crime and (iv) developing policy recommendations and mitigating strategies. The organizations that work on the project come from 4 countries: Italy, Hungary, Spain, and Slovenia. A responsible of coordinating the Water Crimes Project is SiTI -Istituto Superiore sui Sistemi Territoriali per l'Innovazione, Italy. The other partners are: RiSSC -Centro Ricerche e Studi su Sicurezza e Criminalita(Italy), REC -The Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe(Hungary), UDC -University of Coruña(Spain), and FJCS-UM -Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security of the University of Maribor(Slovenia). The project will make the inventory of water-related crimes in Europe, and will host the first European Workshop on Water-related crimes, with experts from 28 Countries, plus 6 experts from non EU Countries. The outlook of these crimes in Europe will be produced and publish the first report on water crimes in Europe. Water crimes project will advance the existing knowledge on water crimes today and in mid-term scenarios in Europe. Project's results will: increase analytical capacity of police, authorities, and local communities; help developing countermeasures and mitigation strategies; promote a sustainable use of water; increase monitoring activity on water services and public contracts. The project will help law enforcement and other authorities in preventing and detecting this type crimes, in gathering statistics and intelligence for threat and risk analysis, in collecting good practices, and also in detecting links with other forms of crime (in particular fraud and other economic crimes, terrorism and cybercrime).

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FEMALE SEX-DOMINANT ADVERTISING IN SELECTED BDSM WEB PAGES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC AS AN EVIDENCE OF FALTERING SOCIAL CONTROL: ANALYSIS OF PROFESSIONAL AND KOMMUNITY ADVERTISING

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The contribution deals with the similarities and differences in web advertising of Czech dominant women. It charts the form of BDSM web sphere with an emphasis on paid and unpaid offer of BDSM activities and services. The paper answers the questions about how these ads differ and why, what is the composition of these women, what is the range of activities offered and rejected, and whether these advertisments find certain risk factors for the society and interested individuals. The results point to the fact that the commercial sector is significantly different in its presentation from the community one, so we can consider two relatively clearly defined worlds.The used method is the content analysis of selected BDSM websites.

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TERRORISM THREAT AND HATE CRIMES IN ALBANIA AND EUROPE.

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The objective of my presentation is to share edhe show the evidence of the association between hate crime and terrorism whether this behaviors share common determinants. The relationship between hate crimes and terrrorism can be understood in the national and international level. Acts of terrorism have brought pain, fear, and insecurity to our country also in the regional level Europe and in the international level too. Terrorism prevention is essentialbut how much should the governement of our country do to stop it. People want to be safe but are they ready to lose some freeedoms in order to be safe? This is an ongoing threat for all the people and all the countries. My country Albania recently faced different forms of hate crimes. Reasons are different and people that were victim of these kind of crimes are part of different cathegories like religion, sexual orientation etc.. The main reason I want to be part of this Conference is to show the concerns that we experience every day of our lives especially to show the situation of this topic in my country Albania.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIMINALITY AND SENSATION SEEKING: A META-ANALYSIS

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Beyond static factors, dynamic factors such as personality traits play a central role for the development of criminal behavior. According to the diathesis-stress-model extreme scores of personality traits can trigger the development of criminal behavior under certain environmental circumstances. The personality trait sensation seeking has been defined as "… the seeking of varied, novel, complex, and intense sensations and experiences, and the willingness to take physical, social, legal, and financial risks for the sake of such experiences.". Due to a strong variability in the definition of sensation seeking and criminal behavior, it remains an open question whether the link between sensation seeking and criminal behavior persists on a population level. Therefore, we examined the population effect size (ρ) for the relationship between sensation seeking and criminality in an artefact-corrected, random-effects meta-analysis. Starting with a total number of 330 primary studies, 21 primary studies met the inclusion criteria. All included primary studies examined Zuckerman's sensation seeking and criminal behavior. The overall results suggest that sensation seeking and criminality are positively related (ρ = .36). Of the four sensation seeking subscales entitled as Thrill and Adventure Seeking (TAS), Disinhibition (Dis), Experience Seeking (ES), and Boredom Susceptibility (BS), especially Dis and BS were positively related to criminal behavior (ρ ≥ .29). To investigate remaining variance of the relationship between sensation seeking and criminal behavior, we conducted moderator analyses. First of all, sex was investigated as an a-priori moderator. Surprisingly, the relationship between sensation seeking and criminality was higher for females than for males. Second, the sensation seeking inventory as a post-hoc moderator suggested that the population effect size was highest for inventories including the Dis (ρ = .41). The fail-safe numbers (i.e., the number that is necessary to reduce the population effect size to zero) indicated the robustness of the overall analysis. Our findings suggest that at least some kinds of criminal behavior are due to socially unacceptable activities that imply legal consequences. We discuss the implications of these findings for research and crime prevention.

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POST-SENTENCE PREVENTIVE DETENTION AND RELATED PRISON SENTENCES IN GERMANY: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

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Preventive detention as a form of indeterminate criminal custody for a more or less narrowly defined group of “dangerous offenders” now exists in many European countries - even in jurisdictions that traditionally have preferred very long prison sentences, such as life imprisonment, for this offender category. In Germany, preventive detention is in every case a post-sentence “measure of rehabilitation and incapacitation” according to national penal law. The law has been swiftly changing following landmark decisions of the European Court of Human Rights and the German Federal Constitutional Court in 2009 and 2010. Although recent legislation still preserves the traditional preventive detention label, rehabilitative programmes in custody are now explicitly made compulsory by prison law. The poster will integrate an overview of the design and some results of an extensive national study on the use of post-sentence preventive detention. On the institutional level, some basic statistical information on the accommodation of “dangerous offenders” within the prison system has been collected since 2014. On the individual level, the use of some approaches to rehabilitate and treat these offenders as well as the scope and forms of less restrictive prison conditions will be explored.

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INTERNATIONAL FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION: MODEL PROVISIONS FOR THE CRIMINALISATION OF ILLICIT ENRICHMENT.

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The criminalization of illicit enrichment has a long history, dating back to the 1930s when the first attempt was made to introduce relevant legislation in Argentina. Since then, at an increasing pace over the years, countries across the world have adopted the principle in their legislation. Today, illicit enrichment provisions can be found in most regions of the world (with the notable exceptions of North America and most of Western Europe) and regional and international agreements encourage state parties to criminalise it as part of efforts to combat corruption, money laundering and organised criminal networks. This paper aims to draw a picture of the different types and forms of illicit enrichment previewed in various international anti-corruption instruments and agreements: the inter-American Convention against Corruption, the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (CoE Convention), The AU Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption and the Southern African Development Community Protocol against Corruption. It will pinpoint the elements of the offence in each one of them (basically a significant increase in assets and the omission to justify in accordance to one´s legal income) and highlight the differences between the various provisions. Finally it will make recommendations regarding the importance of criminalizing it as well as the measures necessary to implement it. These regulations may provide policy makers, prosecutors, and other practitioners with a better understanding of the features of illicit enrichment. By presenting and analysing the core issues connected with them, we will inform the work of decision makers considering adopting it as an offense, and assist those implementing illicit enrichment to do so in a way that contributes to effective prosecution, confiscation, and asset recovery.

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VICTIMS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE REPORTING OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN SPAIN

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The aim of the present poster is to contribute to a better understanding of the factors and reasons associated with reporting intimate partner violence (IPV) to police, from a criminological and medico-legal perspective. There are important reasons for concern about this. When IPV goes unreported, offenders go undetected and unpunished, thereby robbing the law of any deterrent effect it might have had. Failure to report may mean that victims do not receive the support they need or would benefit from receiving. As part of this task we examine different factors such as age, socioeconomic level of the victim, the location of the IPV incident, number of previous incidents, and years of abuse by the same partner. Moreover, this presentation describes the characteristics of the relationship between aggressors and victims and the assault seriousness. Identification of all these factors and characteristics will allow appropriate tailoring and targeting of services for prevention and treatment of the problem as well as providing insight into how the criminal justice response to victims of violence might be improved. According to literature, age, labour force status, injury and relationship between victim and offender were predictors of willingness to report. Our study consists in a retrospective analysis of cases classified as IPV from the prosecutor office of Santiago de Compostela (Galicia, NW Spain). The period under study extended from January 2005 to December 2012. A total of 582 files with final judicial decision were included in the investigation. A descriptive statistical analysis was carried out with the statistical package SPSS.

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ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGIES THROUGH A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE: THE ROLE OF THE "OMBUDSMAN"

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The mandates of ombudsmen generally include incidents of maladministration attributable to incompetence, bias, error or indifference, which are not necessarily corrupt. In some European countries, however, ombudsmen have taken a more proactive role in studying the efficiency and operational policies of public institutions in an effort to prevent inefficiency or corruption. The breadth of this role in each country may depend on whether other agencies have been established to monitor various aspects of governance and make recommendations for reform. Where this is not done, ombudsmen may perform functions such as making proposals to government departments or making public reports and recommendations. This paper aims to draw a picture of the role of ombudsmen in anti-corruption programmes in Europe. It will pinpoint the specific tools and legal instruments useful in preventing and fighting corruption and related offences: jurisdiction (types of maladministration - including corruption- which they may investigate); investigative powers; transparency; level of integrity required to guarantee the validity of results and the credibility of the office; accessibility; and resources with which ombudsmen are provided to ensure that their functions can be discharged competently and within a reasonable period of time. We will highlight the differences between different national models, using a comparative and critical perspective. The paper includes evaluation of the risks and obstacles which limit its usefulness in tackling corruption in general and in generating research or policy-related information: the lack of co-ordination with other agencies and the creation of unrealistic expectations about the extent of inquiries that ombudsmen can conduct and the types of remedies they can enforce.

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RELATIONS BETWEEN IMPULSIVITY AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING IN INTERNED ADOLESCENTS

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Antisocial behavior in adolescence have been related to the parallel, and neurodevelopmentally related, increase of impulsive behaviors. However, impulsivity is in itself a conglomerate of a number of separate, unidimensional, impulsigenic traits. In this study, we examine how these impulsigenic traits differ between interned and non-interned adolescents. We also examine to what extent these differences relate to cognition, as conceptualized by executive functioning. In this study, impulsigenic traits were assessed using self-report instruments whereas executive functioning were assessed using performance-based neurocognitive instruments. Results indicate that impulsigenic traits relating to negative affect and behavioral dyscontol are more pronounced in interned adolescents. Interestingly, traits related to novelty- and sensation seeking did not differ between groups. Correlational analyses indicated that propensity for affective behavior and lack of premeditation, are related to the executive functions shifting and updating, as well as working memory. When controlling for updating, group effects in the impulsigenic traits disappeared. This was not the case for any other executive function. The findings suggest that specific impulsigenic traits, particularly premeditative ability, are related to internment status in adolescence. Sensation seeking in itself appear unrelated to internment status. Furthermore, aspects of executive functioning are differentially related to the impulsigenic traits. The executive function updating appear particularly relevant in the study of antisocial behavior, as has been demonstrated in other studies. One implication of this is that interventions aimed at improving cognitive functioning could be a fruitful way to rehabilitate interned adolescents with impulsivity-related problems.

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A TOOLKIT FOR MONITORING THE ILLEGAL MARKET OF COCAINE: RESULTS OF THE FIRST STAGE OF RESEARCH

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This presentation exposes the results of the first stage of the research project "A toolkit for monitoring the Illegal market of cocaine". This project understands the illegal markets as a dynamic of economic exchanges, in which the goods and / or services trade are illegals, or transactions between actors are liable to criminal punishment. With this premise, the aim of the first stage of the project was to determine the tasks and operations of the illegal market of cocaine in Peru. The initial hypothesis of this stage of the research was that the tasks and operations of this illegal market, configure a chain of progressive aggregation of value, based on specialized activities. With this hypothesis, the methodology explores the experience and knowledge of actors involved in the study and management of drug policies. This allowed us to determine an inventory of 37 tasks and operations, grouped in 7 production and commercial activities, corresponding three links in the chain of value of cocaine in Peru. The results of this first stage of the study (1) provide basic information for monitoring this illegal market (patterns of organization of activities, market structure, estimate of prices of goods and services, geolocation of tasks, operations and transactions). Also, (2) discusses the possibilities of use of a toolkit to overcome operational and security limitations for access to information about these illegal activities.

1003
PERCEIVED SECURITY FROM A DIFFERENTIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

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Within the framework of criminological research and the expanding field of the interdisciplinary civil security research surveys on fear of crime respectively the perceived personal security have been well established subjects for some time. However, a clear demarcation between those terms is rarely taken; furthermore, it is evident that differential psychological approaches are underrepresented. Against this background and considering this paradigmatic approach, the sub-project “local (security-)identities - trust and differential perceived security” within the BMBF-funded project “SIMENTA” (mentalities of security in rural areas) focused on personal and situational conditions in the context of individual and collective perceived security (in terms of criminality-related and security-relevant attitudes and beliefs) and security-related behavior. In the course of this process of (risk) perception and estimation trust and also mistrust function as essential modulators; these and further basic assumptions which were leading the research will be illustrated by a theoretical framework model. Based on a qualitative preliminary survey a questionnaire survey was conducted in Vechta and Cloppenburg (n=498). Factor analyses generated patterns of attitudes which served as a basis for the identification of five clearly delimitable psychological clusters. The empirical results show that trust in the neighborhood indeed proves to be an important element in order to create a feeling of security - however, the clustered groups of persons differ significantly concerning their level of perceived security and security-related behavior, related perceptions, attitudes and beliefs as well as associated perception of trust resp. mistrust in various areas of life. Thus, for example, in addition to a “well-established-trusting (security-)identity” also a “fearful-mistrusting” cluster could be extracted. Finally, related prospects for more appropriate preventative and intervening measures will be exemplarily illustrated with a view to actors within the context of security.

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COMPUTATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY

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The research area of Criminology focuses on understanding, predicting and preventing criminal behaviour. Traditional research methods to investigate this are empirical research, interviewing, vignette studies and statistics. However, recent developments in ICT, combined with increased knowledge within social sciences, make it possible to computationally model human behaviour. Within the Computational Criminology the focus lies on the use of such computational models while investigating criminal behaviour. Two approaches can be distinguished, namely knowledge-driven (top down) and data-driven (bottom-up) methods. Knowledge-driven methods take knowledge from behavioural sciences as input and try to formalise this knowledge in dynamical computational models. Using the appropriate software these models can be used to simulate human behaviour: virtual scenarios that (dynamically) simulate behaviour over time. These types of computer simulations offer opportunities to develop innovative methods and tools to better understand predict and possibly even prevent deviant behaviour. Examples are predicting the dynamics of crowds, simulating the behaviour of robbers. Data-driven methods take a large amount of empirical data as input and try to automatically (so without interference of a human user) detect patterns. Since computers have much more mathematical power than humans, this approach offers high potential to discover new insights and develop new theories. Examples of this approach are detecting patterns in messages on social media, or finding correlations between risk factors and deviant behaviour. The combination of these approaches together forms the research area of Computation Criminology, a research area that introduces a new era in crime research.

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TELEVISUAL PROFILE OF THE « GOOD VICTIM »: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC RESEARCH AT THE HEART OF A CONTEMPORARY CONCERN

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This presentation will aim to mobilize and apprehend scientific literature directly related to the specific systemic interaction's content between mass information media and a victim. Its content is the product of a systematic and empirical work of research of reading and analysis of the scientific literature directly related to an ongoing doctoral research whose objective will be to present the evolution and current state of this literature focused on an object that mobilizes sociological, victimological as well as criminological issues. As a follow-up to a historical approach concerning the evolution and implementation of the actual role played by the "victims" in the main televisual information media, we will explore the different theoretical approaches related to: the place of information media in the televised expression of the criminal phenomenon, the place of the victim in these different media, and the potential stake related to dispossession of the media story of, and by the victims. It will be interesting to learn if there exists consensus of ideas, continuous trends regarding victim mediatisation or if it systematically depends on context issues specific to the time period of the scientific observer. The growing interest given to victims, in parallel with the exponential explosion of the importance of information media as preferred information transfer channel by a large majority of the people, fully justifies these diverse questionings. The perspective of reference authors such as Châles-Courtine, Sécail, Cario, Tétu or Charaudeau will be exposed with the objective of including this research not only in the line of previous research but certainly in order to add a provable scientific originality to it. This presentation will be organised as follows: first of all, we will approach information media as polycentric systems and their place in the televised expression of the criminal phenomenon (this part will be supported by authors such as Dubois, Gardner or Parent); then, we will focus on the place of the victim in the information media (Abbiati, Gerbner, Tremblay,…) connecting the close links between public opinion and media as well as the manipulation and sequencing of protagonists. We will conclude with a systematic presentation of the literature regarding dispossession of the media story as a "stake" (Ben Saad-Dusseaut). This in the hope of proposing to readers an enlightened and coherent approach of the current state of a scientific literature already expanded but presently still at its early stirrings.

1007
AWARENESS OF DRUNK DRIVING REGULATIONS IN TURKEY

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Alcohol use is one of the important problem for societies. Alcohol related traffic accidents are one of the leading cause of death. Some goverments apply zero tolerance policies. Some goverments have serious punishments for driving car under influence of alcohol. Researches showed that regular alcohol controls in traffic decrease driving under influence of alcohol rates. Besides, some researches showed that decreasing legal drinking limit decrease alcohol related traffic accidents. In Turkey legal alcohol level in blood is 0.5 promil. Each year goverment increase monetary punishment of drunk driving. In addition to monetary punishment, driver's licence of those individuals also taken away by police for several months. This research aims to measure awareness of people about drunk driving regulations. Questionnaire on regulations and alcohol use rate is asked to the participants. Moreover, participants answered question related to warning image found on alcoholic beverage bottles. Total of 110 participants with mean age 24,4 from different cities of Turkey answered the questionnaire. 68,2% of participants were actively driving car. Results showed that there was significant positive correlation with rate of alcohol use and awareness on regulations (r= .259, pp<0.05). On the other hand 40% of participants know punishment of driving under influence of alcohol, and only 30,9% of participants know legal procedure when they have accidents under influence of alcohol. SPSS analysis for warning sign on bottle showed that 50,9% of participants found sign familiar, 44,5% remember where they see it, 30% of participants considered it as an effective warning. To conclude, driving under influence of alcohol regulations not know extensively among citizens. Warning sign on the bottle is not seen and found effective by participants. Future researches should be done for effective strategies for warning signs. Traffic regulations should be applied effectively.

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CRIMINALITY AND CRIMINALITY CONTROL IN GEORGIA

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The criminology science development passed a difficult way in Georgia. From the beginning of 21th century started the formation of criminology as the independent science.The Georgian criminology as an independent science has its subject - criminality and a object - criminality control. Criminological determination of criminality must be formed as a difficult socio-legal phenomenon, which bring together the two main criteria - criminal offenses on the one hand, and on the other hand it is particularly dangerous deviation, in Georgia it is considered as such as alcoholism, drug addiction, prostitution, suicide and gambling games. Thus, in terms of criminality control, the priority should be given to alternative measures of sentence such as mediation and diversion**.** As for specific measures of control criminality, we believe that first of all, there must be implemented rising of the legal culture, the introduction and development of teaching criminology between minors (for the pupils of 9-10 grades), the liberalization of Criminal Code and its liberation from less severe crimes, here we speak about such kind of circumstances that after decriminalization there must be happen the regulation with the administrative or civilian rule, they do not represent a threat to the public and, it is absolutely enough to regulate with the administrative-legal or civil -legal rule, the main attention will be paid to the grave crimes falling within the category. From the penalties in the Criminal Code we leave only the penitentiary, whole life as a kind of sentence and the abolition of the maximum sentence for the offenses defined by 10-15 years. In the penitentiary establishments the prisoners will study the useful arts, because sentenced persons must become competitive in the labor market and the will be employed after serving the sentence. Conviction as a result of cancellation of the sentence, and most importantly, the formation of criminological examination center, where the drafts (especially criminal and administrative) on the stage of elaboration will pass in advance the criminal expertise, due to establish what will cause the adoption of special law in the future, if it will be the escalation of crime or prevention, as well as crime causes in-depth research and development of control measures, in this regard to issue criminological recommendations for the state bodies and institutions. These measures will make great contribution to Georgia in crime effective control case.

1009

UNDERSTANDINGS OF PUNISHMENT AND JUSTICE IN THE NARRATIVES OF LAY POLISH PEOPLE.

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Poster presentation.

1011

OBSERVING JUVENILE COURTROOMS: TESTING THE IMPLENTATION OF CHILD FRIENDLY JUSTICE GUIDELINES.

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In 2010, the Council of Europe adopted guidelines on child-friendly justice intended to enhance children's access to and treatment by the justice system. This means, inters alia, developing an accessible justice and focusing on respecting children's rights to participate in and to understand proceedings. There is, however, evidence that these guidelines are not adequately implemented in different countries. Therefore, it has not been analysed which the effect of the implementation of this approach is. A mixed methods research was conducted to test which is the degree of implementation of the child friendly justice in Spain. Data for this study were collected through direct observations in the courtrooms of two Spanish juvenile courts during three months. In addition to observations, youths were interviewed upon exiting the court in order to assess their views about his/her judicial experience and to analyse the relationship between observance of the principles of child friendly justice and the degree of juvenile satisfaction.Although professionals make an effort to implement the child-friendly guidelines, the Spanish juvenile justice system is still too formal. In too many cases judicial argot is used, the pace of the process is so fast and gowns are used very frequently by judges, prosecutors and lawyers. Nevertheless, we can observe that as important as applying these guidelines, also the perception that this implementation is taking place is a key factor. For example, only when juvenile offenders feel that their views are taken into account, they are satisfied with the judicial experience, even though the right to be heard have been considered by the judge every time. These findings lead us to believe judges, prosecutors and lawyers must be adequately trained. If these professionals were able to communicate with juveniles in a way that they understand, juvenile justice will make a big step to become child friendly**.**

1013
PUBLIC DISCOURSE ON CANNABIS: A CASE STUDY OF LITHUANIA

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Cannabis is the most commonly used illicit substance in Lithuania as well as around the World. Public discourse on cannabis use, legal status, and possible control measures vary from country to country and is strongly influenced by local culture and legal tradition. This type of discourse could be described as a constant battle between competing values, approaches, and paradigms. Prohibitionist ideology, once powerful, now is slowly waning from the legal and political agenda of Western Europe countries. This important shift from a punitive approach to "normalization" of cannabis use also could be observed in South America, Canada, and even the United States. On the other hand, in Eastern Europe and especially in post-soviet states prohibitionist rhetoric is still influential and cannabis is often considered as a dangerous gateway drug, which inevitably leads to hard drugs use and is capable of inducing schizophrenia or significantly reduce IQ. Different approaches on cannabis and dominance of specific paradigm(s) have a big influence on cannabis legal control, which varies from strict penal responsibility to decriminalization or even de facto legalization. My research aims to answer the question how public discourse on cannabis is framed in Lithuanian public sphere. In order to answer this question, I used content analysis as the main research method. Different legal and political documents, publications in mass media and relevant public speeches were analyzed in order to research dominant approaches to cannabis use and regulation. Moreover, I tried to identify main actors (proponents and opponents of cannabis "normalization") of cannabis discourse. My research findings show that mass media, law enforcers, physicians and other experts strongly supports arguments about potential dangers of cannabis and opposes the idea of drawing a line between soft and hard drugs. Cannabis use is often associated with deviant behavior or bohemian lifestyle rather than "normal" behavior. This could be explained by traditionally low consumption of illicit drugs as well as conservative values of Lithuanian society in general. Cannabis is treated as something "alien", i.e. new, dangerous and exotic substance, in contrast to legal and socially accepted alcohol.

1014
STALKING AS A FORM OF GENDER VIOLENCE

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The stalking is defined as a constellation of behaviours involving repeated and persistent attempts to impose on another person unwanted communication and/or contact. The researches in this field have called the attention on the intimate relation between the stalking and the gender violence, specially with the occasion of the breakup of the relationship. The results of a survey on violence against the woman realized in 28 members states stated that one of every ten European women had been harassed by her ex-partner (9%). But the existence of a previous relationship increases the risk of suffering stalking, but it also affects to the seriousness and to the duration of the conduct. On the other hand, the new technologies have contributed to an increase of this type of behaviors. Before this reality, the Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Convention of Istanbul), of 11th May 2011, has included, expressly, the stalking as a form of violence against the woman who must be punished for the States that ratify it (art. 34). The aim of this paper is to provide an overview of how EU countries have regulated the crime of stalking and to analyse its impact in cases of gender violence.

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UNDERSTANDING AND PREVENTING YOUTH CRIME STUDY (UPYC): A COMPARATIVE STUDY IN FRANCE, GERMANY, THE NETHERLANDS, THE UK AND THE US.

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UPYC is a theory-testing cross-national survey of 7th, 8th and 9th grade schoolchildren's experiences of crime, victimization and substance use, covering France, Germany, the Netherlands, the UK and the United States of America. The UPYC study forms part of the larger International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD), which consists of a large network of international collaborators from about 35 countries who follow a shared research protocol, share national data and prepare joint publications. The study's overall aims are to chart variations in self-reported offending and experience of crime as victims, to test the relative value of different theoretical perspectives for explaining these variations, and to draw out the implications for youth justice policy in the five countries.The school-based surveys of 12-16 year old teenagers is collected simultaneously in selected cities in all five countries (and in parallel with other ISRD countries), using self-completion questionnaires, resulting in an estimated sample of 16,200 teenagers. Results will be analysed for each individual country, for the UPYC countries (US, UK, France, Germany, the Netherlands) together, and for the wider ISRD group.The five UPYC countries will assemble comprehensive information on the organisation of youth justice at the country-level in order to provide a comparative analysis of youth justice policies and structures, to set against the findings from the UPYC survey. The study will contribute to the development of an integrated theory of youth offending, and will trace the implications of this for youth justice policy. The primary purpose of this poster is to provide an overview of the basic research protocol (sampling and survey design) as well as preliminary findings of the UPYC study. Presentation of the poster presents an opportunity to discuss the progress of the study, to exchange ideas about methodological and practical issues encountered during the fieldwork, and to answer questions.

1016
OVERVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL SELF-REPORT DELINQUENCY STUDY (ISRD)

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The International Self-Report Delinquency Study is a large international collaborative survey study of 7th, 8th and 9th graders, focusing on delinquency, victimization, and substance use. Its two primary objectives are to observe and compare differences, similarities, and trends in offending and victimization, as well as to explore and test theoretical issues related to juvenile delinquency and victimization, while maintaining relevance for policy purposes. There have been two previous ISRD waves (ISRD1 1992-94 and ISRD2 2006-2008). The third wave (ISRD3) started in 2012 and will conclude its fieldwork in 2016. 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 poster is to provide an overview of the basic research protocol (sampling and survey design) of the ISRD3, as well as to document the progress of the fieldwork in the participating countries. It will also include first results on selected variables from countries that have already finished data collection. The poster presents an opportunity for researchers to familiarize themselves with the project, discuss the progress of the study, as well as to exchange ideas about methodological and practical issues encountered during the fieldwork.

1017
GENDER INTEGRATION PROJECT

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From a GBV Victimology Study to a New Gender Awareness and Prevention Educational Program
THE PROBLEM: It's estimated that %35 of women world-wide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or sexual violence by a non-partner at some point in their life. %43 of women in the 28 European Union Member State have experienced some forms of psychological violence by an intimate partner in their life time.
THE APPROACH: Based on the criminologist multifactorial theory, we look at the issue not only from a victim role perspective but in order to empower directly the women giving them more awareness and prevention tools to become active actors of their own future.

AIMS
1) Lower % of GBV*
2) Raise the gender awareness.
3) Create a Comic Version of Istanbul Convention in order to implant educational gender training for kids.

STRUCTURE
1) Study: Italy & Turkey situation about GBV
2) Reserach data collection.
3) Gender training program of Ist. Conv. in a cartoon version.

ACTION PLAN
1) Study Phase:
Feb. '16 / Feb. '17
2) Research Phase:
Mar. '17 / May '17
3) Training Phase:
June '17 / Dec '17
4) Presentation of Results

TARGET
1) Children from 6 to 10 years old.
2) Teachers of elementary schools

STAKEHOLDERS
1) Families
2) Kids as the source of change
3) Schools

PARTNERS
Serena Granzini (PM)
- Criminology Department of Univ. Statale Di Milano & Istanbul Universitesi (Academical support)
- ONAR Istanbul (NGO social support, communication, educational and legal department.)

EXPECTED RESULTS
1 Comparison Study
1 Academic Article
15 Blog Posts
1 Detailed Istanbul Convention Analysis
100 Teachers Reached by Survey
100 Families Reached by Survey
100 Hours of Training for 200 Children

1018
INCARCERATED WOMEN IN THE RITUAL PROCESS

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This paper presents my PhD-thesis and it's main themes. This paper also presents some prelimary findings conducted in Finland with eighteen women who have either been in prison or accomplish the sentence in the community service. As a method I will use narrative criminology (Presser & Sandberg 2015) and in some parts the membership categorization analysis (Sacks 1995; Baker 2004). The aims of the study are to explore, how the narratives of women and interviewed fits with van Gennep's rites of passage and with Turner's ritual process. Rites of passage include separation, liminality, and incorporation. Turner has developed the idea of liminality. The aim of the study is to find out and analyse how women in their narratives speak about ritual process. It is also important to figure it out how the ritual process settles in women's life cycle. Liminality as the crucial stage means almost everyone the prison sentence. There's a lot of variation with the meanings, levels and length in the narratives of liminality. The separation means the time before the prison sentence, the former life. In this section there is narratives of violence and abusing of intoxicant: The purpose is to find out how it settles down with the women's life? The liminality means being in-between two possibilities. What kind of liminality do the women speak of? What kind of dimensions do they include with the liminality? Incorporation means beginning of new life. How the idea of incorporation fits the women's life? What kinds of possibilities of action do women including with the incorporation? There is also an interesting question the link between the desistance and incorporation

1019
CHILDHOOD REPEAT BULLY VICTIMIZATION AND ADULT MENTAL HEALTH

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BACKGROUND: Although the association between bully victimization and depression has received significant scientific attention, the extant research has yet to focus on the association of early childhood bully victimizations and levels of depression in adulthood. The present study investigates this relationship while controlling for prior levels of mental health as well as the stressful events that occur in the participants' lives.

METHODS: This study uses data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 (NLSY97). The NLSY97 is a population-based longitudinal study of individuals who were between the ages of 12 and 16 as of December 31, 1996. Repeat bully victimizations were assessed before the age of 12 and then associated with measures of depression beginning in late adolescence and into adulthood. Subgroup analyses were then conducted to explore the similarities (or differences) across categories of sex and race.

FINDINGS**:** The results indicate that repeat bully victimizations experienced before the age of 12 were associated with higher levels of depression in late adolescence and adulthood. Subgroup analyses by gender revealed that these relationships were specific to females only; levels of depression for male respondents were not related to repeat bully victimizations. Subgroup analyses by race revealed that whites were primarily affected in late adolescence while non-whites were impacted in adulthood.

CONCLUSIONS**:** Being the victim of a bully during childhood serves as a marker for subsequent mental health problems in late adolescence and adulthood. Prevention and intervention programs aimed at reducing mental health problems would benefit by targeting bully victimization occurring early in the life course.

1020
INAPPROPRIATE BEHAVIOR OR SEXUAL HARASSMENT - WHAT DOES MEN AND WOMEN THINK ABOUT IT?

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Sexual Harassment as a phenomenon has recently been the focus of public and research attention. Studies carried out in various Western countries point to the high incidence of the phenomenon, one that is apparently more prevalent than thought.Sexual Harassment in the learning areahas many serious implications. Despite the increased amount of research literature dealing with Sexual Harassment, the issue of a common and coherent definition remains unresolved. Researchers argue that the field is still open to subjective interpretation, about the kind of behavior that constitutes Sexual Harassment, rather than objective, and problems in understanding and addressing sexual harassment stem from the lack of consensus on the issue among the general public.While research studies have been carried out in many countries on the common perceptions held by the public regarding the phenomenon, research in Israel has been limited.The current study examines perceptions and attitudes of students towards kinds of behavior defined as Sexual Harassment. In order to check students' positions towards Sexual Harassment, a Sexual Harassment Definition Questionnaire (SHDQ) was used. Description of the sections was based on a behavior list taken from the Harassment Experience Questionnaire (SHEQ). Data was collected from 360 female and 130 malestudents studying in a College in northern Israel. Preliminary findings point to the absence of significant differencesbetween male and femalein defining certain behaviours as Sexual Harassment. However a clear difference was found in the emotional reaction to behaviours that are defined as Sexual Harassment among these populations.