

Newsletter of the *European Society of Criminology*

CRIMINOLOGY IN EUROPE



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NEW AND OLD MEDIA IN EUROPEAN CRIMINOLOGY

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Editor CSABA GYÖRY

Editorial office:

Max Planck Institute for Foreign and
International Criminal Law
Günterstalstrasse 73
79100 Freiburg i. Br.
Phone: +49 (761) 7081-314
Fax: +49 (761) 7081-294
Email: c.gyoery@mpicc.de

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Communications should be addressed as follows

To the president:
University of Minnesota
Sociology Department
1078 Social Science Bldg
267 19th Ave South
Minneapolis, MN 55455
Email: rselmini@umn.edu

To the business office:
University of Lausanne
ESC-ICDP-Sorge-BCH
CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland
Phone: 41 21 692 4638
Fax: 41 21 692 4645
Email: secretariat@esc-eurocrim.org
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I have never been interested in opening a Facebook account, but I finally agreed to a few months ago, for reasons related to a research project on feelings of insecurity in Castel San Pietro, a small town in Italy. I have done a lot of research on this subject over many years, using methods ranging from large quantitative surveys to ethnographic studies. In Castel San Pietro, interviews and participant observation seemed at the outset the likeliest ways to try to understand citizens' fears and opinions.

However, I quickly realized I had to broaden my methods. Attending public meetings, observing community dynamics, and interviewing people was not enough if I wanted to understand citizens' perceptions of crime and insecurity. I had to become part of social networks through social media. There was a large Facebook group of citizens, dedicated to crime and urban disorder, in the small town of 20,000 inhabitants. Five WhatsApp groups were exchanging information on the same topics and alerting neighbours and the police about potential crimes. The WhatsApp groups were connected to a police project and represented a new way to operate "neighbourhood watch".

This is just an example of how the media (in this case, new media) are interesting and important in understanding crime and crime control. Citizens become important actors in the process of the social construction of crime, and are no longer just the "eyes and ears" of the police, the role they played in traditional neighborhood watch programs. Using these relatively new tools, citizens describe events and people in their own words. They take and exchange pictures and videos. They create new written and visual representations of crime and criminals that can influence police knowledge and orient police activity and policymakers' views.

The new media are an emerging subject of study in the long history of criminology and the media, which is one of the most important fields of work in cultural criminology. There is now a well-established tradition of studies based on diverse media that represent crime and the criminal justice system. In the past, attention was paid, above all, to visual media, like television, cinema, and the news media. Studies of different media, including studio arts, photography, comics, street art and the new social media, remain limited, but are growing in number.

Scholars in this field have often emphasized the importance of the roles of different media in shaping images of crime and social control. For example,

Cover picture: Jonathan Trappe crossing the English Channel using helium balloons ©Jonathan Trappe

many have remarked that citizens' knowledge and beliefs about police come much more from television series, reality shows, movies, and books than from real encounters with policemen.

I recently finished a long-term project on novels about police in Europe, based on a selection of characters who in the last decade have become familiar to a wide public. These new heroes of European police fiction – such as well-known characters as Salvo Montalbano in Vigàta, Italy, Kurt Wallander in Ystad, Sweden, John Rebus in Edinburgh, Scotland and some others – illustrate interesting aspects, characteristics, and dilemmas concerning images and realities of police officers and police organizations and that affect the legitimacy of the police in the eyes of a wider public.

These and other police officers depicted in the best modern novels are more sensitive to civil rights and social issues and more intellectually oriented than were their fictional predecessors. They probably attract new generations and new social categories of readers. These books describe police and their work in a much more realistic way – though always fictional, of course – than did many books of the genre in the past. To a much greater extent than I expected, these books about fictional police officers address core issues and dilemmas examined in the scholarly literature on police culture in ways that are at least as rich and nuanced, and sometimes more so.

These books also offer fascinating representations of the cultural and social landscapes in which police live and work, and of social changes that are occurring in their countries and in all of Europe. In recent books by Andrea Camilleri, for example, police inspector Salvo Montalbano is engaged more in managing the arrival of refugees and asylum seekers in the harbor of Vigàta, the fictional Sicilian city where he works, than in solving murders. Stories about the Greek policeman Kostas Charitos (by Petros Markaris) paint vivid pictures of the Greek

economic crisis. In the latest books in the series, Charitso investigates crimes related to social disparity and desperation in a city, Athens, where social services are collapsing and people look for food in garbage containers.

Media are useful not only for research, but also for teaching. I have few doubts that my students learned more about criminal careers and desistance from the story of the Brazilian *favela* gang, “The Tender Trio,” described in the wonderful 2002 movie *Cidade de Deus* by Fernando Meirelles and Katia Lund, than they would have from any handbook on life course criminology.

Similarly, my students' knowledge about police managerial reforms and police and community relationships benefited enormously from the adventures of four Swedish policemen in the 2003 film *Kopps* by director Josef Fares.

There are thus many reasons why European criminology should celebrate the development of cultural criminology and why European criminologists should study media representations of crime and the criminal justice system. Media and crime has long been an active field of study, albeit mostly Anglo-American, but recently it has been increasing in prominence across continental Europe. Networks of ESC scholars work in this field and will no doubt attract new members and develop new analyses and subjects. Presentations of papers on these issues at the annual conferences are much more common than in the ESC's early years.

I hope this year's conference in Cardiff will showcase many new works in this field, showing once again that European criminology is improving not only in numbers, but also in the variety of research subjects and approaches it encompasses.

Rossella Selmini is associate professor in the Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, and President of the European Society of Criminology

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Mike Levi

EMERGED FROM THE AMERICAN SHADOWS?

REFLECTIONS ON THE GROWTH OF CRIMINOLOGY IN THE UK

It has been traditional for ESC conference chairs to summarize criminology in their country, but given the scale of criminology in the UK, this would be too daunting, even a somewhat bizarre task. Instead, I have made a non-random selection of components of it that I consider to be illuminating. In the light of the identity politics of contemporary Europe (and Brexit), it is useful to remind ourselves of the non-British European origins of the *first* generation of 'British' criminologists and sociologists of crime: (alphabetically) Norbert Elias, Max Grünhut, Hermann Mannheim, and Sir Leon Radzinowicz, all of them Jews escaping Nazism, giving the contemporary interest in atrocity crimes and State Crime a rounded historical feel. However, as various histories of criminology in Britain emphasise, British criminology has grown up in the shadow of American criminology and sociology.¹ It would be a mistake to view US criminology as monotonic, but there is greater concordance in the quantitative focus there than there is in the UK, with a proportionately small US sub-set of qualitative feminist, queer and critical criminology. Work falling into this latter category is published largely in specialist, rather than in elite, criminology journals, which are inhospitable to articles that fall outside their data-rich framework unless these articles/pieces have particularly big theoretical things to say. Some aspects of crime and crime control are more difficult than others to capture within the 'quant' or experimental frameworks and one unintended consequence of methodological fiat is the dearth of 'organised crime' and 'white-collar crime' papers in the top 'approved' journals in the US, publication in which determines academic careers in prestigious universities. Top British and European journals are more diverse in their content, in keeping with Edwin Sutherland and Donald Cressey's original definition of criminology as the study of the processes of making laws, breaking laws and society's reaction towards the breaking of laws. This breadth is important to remember and sustain in the face of (a) approaches that ignore the politicality of choices about what we do with crime and offenders, and (b) the zemiological and 'left idealist' critiques, which often sideline or ignore legal constructions, such as 'crime', as

inappropriate categories for judging harm or for what the late Richard Sparks (of Cambridge and Rutgers) termed *marxisant* analysis.

When David Downes discussed criminology as a 'rendezvous subject', he may have been thinking about the eclectic mix of backgrounds of many staff and students at graduate level. My colleague Adam Edwards suggested to me that criminology could be viewed as the first post-disciplinary subject, lacking the clear dogma and lineage of both sociology and psychology. Let us take as an example the growing field of 'environmental crimes'—the plural here being deliberate to avoid artificial homogenisation and confusion from ambiguity. Clearly this is different from 'environmental criminology', a term appropriated by international 'crime science' successors to the ecological school of criminology to refer to the confluence of offender, opportunities and physical/social guardianship. The denotation of 'environmental crimes' ranges from national and transnational trafficking of exotic wildlife and timber, through allegedly intended (Volkswagen 'dieselgate' and others) deception and pollution of public and regulators, to unintended if careless or reckless corporate pollution, to intentional toxic waste dumping in unapproved sites. Brisman and South (2017), Hillyard and Tombs (2017), Walters (2017) and White (2015) provide some radical conceptual discussions of the boundaries of environmental 'crime' and 'harm', one implication of which is that every act (whether currently illegal or not) that profits from damage to any component of 'the environment'—broadly construed—should be included. This sidesteps one significant component of criminology—the politics and consequences of criminalisation—but I suggest that readers contemplate what would *not* count as environmental harm under the broad-

1 The extent to which continental European criminology—or rather parts of it—has grown up in the shadow of US and/or British criminology is too large a topic for this essay. In case readers are puzzled by the use of the UK here, Great Britain includes England, Wales, Scotland (and, for some, Cornwall!). So to include Northern Ireland, we need to use the United Kingdom. For euphony, I will occasionally use British to include Northern Irish.

est approaches, and consider whether this is a sensible way of applying the epithet ‘crime’, e.g. if ‘ordinary’ meat production is treated in the same scale as food adulteration (such as in the European horsemeat fraud scandal). Essentially, this dissolves criminology as a subject into general social analysis.

Despite his many reservations about criminology as a discipline, the late Stan Cohen was critical of concepts, like social control, which become so indiscriminate as to be of little practical utility. Arguably, concepts such as harm sometimes fail to engage in the politics of criminalisation and, therefore, with the normative limitations placed on state interference in private lives that accompany debates about the proper scope of criminal law, which are eroded by growing trends in preventative ‘justice’. One of the virtues of treating criminology as a ‘rendezvous subject’ and field of study is that it can and should stimulate dialogue and enable people to talk with, rather than at or past, one another, and to cultivate constructive argument. As the late Roy Bhaskar noted, if there are no clear common referents, there is no argument: people are just talking about different things. British criminology embodies this diversity, but there are—and always have been since the National Deviancy Conference of 1968 broke the then rather narrowly framed governmentality of the Cambridge monopoly of crime and crime control studies—factions that choose not to engage with each other and that make intellectually monopolistic claims.

CRIMINOLOGY AS A SUBJECT OF STUDY IN THE UK

When I was a student and a young lecturer, to the extent that criminology was available at all as an undergraduate subject in the UK, it was usually as one optional course in a law or sometimes social science degree. For law students, it was a ‘soft’ change from the intensively insular ‘black letter’ subjects and usually analysed the Anglo-American criminal justice process, the evidence on capital punishment and principles of sentencing, plus a section on why people committed crimes. For social scientists, it was an outgrowth of anomie and new deviancy theories, and/or with the Marxist models of economic and social organisation in which crime was a merely symptomatic tributary. The only criminology postgraduate course in 1971 was at Cambridge, where we were awarded a Diploma, the subject not being deemed yet worthy of the masters’ title it was granted shortly after Larry Sherman’s year (though I don’t think there is any causal connection). When I was appointed to Cardiff in

1975, that was one of two new lectureships in criminology in the UK that year, and that was more new posts than there were in the next few years. Gradually the subject took off during the 1980s as crime and crime control became defined as a more central socio-political problem in the UK and police procedurals became a central part of television (now media streaming) culture. Now criminology has largely eclipsed sociology in student popularity, and competes with sociology in attendance at conferences, et cetera.

Particularly in Central and Eastern Europe, the European Police College (CEPOL) facilitates criminology and CJ studies (especially policing) in police academies, some of which turned into universities—e.g. Germany, Norway. Alphabetically, in former communist countries, at least Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, ‘Macedonia’, Poland, Serbia, and Slovenia offer undergraduate programmes in criminology, but what that constitutes varies greatly, ranging from ‘criminalistics’ and ‘crime science’ to sociological criminology. But despite notable growth in the Netherlands, still, the majority of European criminology and criminal justice Masters and PhD programmes are offered in the UK. Cardiff was the first of the UK research-intensive Russell Group universities to offer a single honours undergraduate criminology degree, but several others have now followed, reflecting student demand and the supply of staff. There are interpretative difficulties with the codes used, but some 106 UK universities offer 804 undergraduate degree courses that involve criminology (<https://unistats.direct.gov.uk> keyword= ‘criminology’). Using the keyword ‘policing’ yields a further 94 courses offered at 30 UK universities. Using the keyword ‘justice’ yields 103 courses at 50 UK universities: this includes Youth Justice, Social Justice, and Criminal Justice courses.

CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH FUNDING AND INFLUENCES

Partly because of the formal commitment of successive British governments to evidence-based policy, and partly because of the role of the ‘old’ Home Office Research Unit(s) in researching some areas of crime control and of NGOs, such as the Howard League in critiquing penal policies, the UK has always been a market leader within Europe in expenditure on criminological research and in debates about crime and criminal policy, which is not to assert that the UK has the most sensible policies on crime control.

Juanjo Medina (2011) observes that nothing elsewhere

compares to the funds in the Home Office Research and Statistics Directorate (RSD) or its US federal counterpart, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), though Cindy Smith (2011) notes that expenditure does not translate directly into better policy. The high-water mark of sponsorship of criminological research in the UK was the 10 percent of the £250 million of Crime Reduction Programme funds allocated to research (but not all spent) from 1999. As Mike Maguire (2004) noted in his critical assessment of the programme (p. 231): “the main research lessons have been about weaknesses in project planning (and in some cases project management) and the frustrations of attempting to get projects ‘up and running’ to tight time scales in the face of difficulties in recruitment, bureaucratic delay and negotiations with partner organizations.” To some extent, Smith, Medina and the wider European research community may be the slaves of historic criminological memories. True, there were at one time over 100 directly employed researchers in the Home Office RSD: but these are largely long since gone, some dispersed to the policy areas (such as serious and organised crime, including cybercrime) by Paul Wiles’ reforms when Chief Scientific Officer at the Home Office (and equivalents in the UK regions) to ‘mainstream’ research to the service of policy, and mainly distributed to the growing criminology posts in UK universities. This is also true of research commissioned by the Northern Ireland Office, the Scottish Office, and the Welsh government. (Wales does not yet have a separate police or justice system, but is getting there—and health policies including alcohol, drugs and tobacco are devolved to its government.) The irony is that as a result of these modernising government reforms commenced in the Thatcher era, spending on crime and justice research has become both less and less transparent collectively than it used to be.

The critiques of Home Office dominance of the criminological agenda by Rod Morgan (2000) and Rod Morgan and Mike Hough (2007) (and others) were well reasoned, but they have been overtaken somewhat by events, especially by austerity. In 2005/2006, the RSD research budget was £24.4 million, of which two-thirds was contracted out to universities and consulting firms. Now the sums spent on research by the Home Office and Ministry of Justice (and its equivalents in the constituent nations) are not disclosed but are significantly smaller than they used to be, and commissioned funds are spent on consultancies as well as universities. ‘Gold standard’ randomised control trials (RCT) research tends to be very expensive, and therefore eats into austerity-

limited funds: but if research is small scale, it may have insufficient impact on policy. Police and Crime Commissioners fund some research but in relatively small and seldom coordinated ways. Think Tank-type reports use research, but seldom do large-scale projects. There are also a few independent bodies, such as the Dawes Trust, who have funded innovative research. Research Council expenditure on criminological research is not aggregated, but the budget of the research funding agency of the UK government for social sciences, the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), is modest compared with Councils responsible for other disciplines: at £618 million, it is 5.75% of the total Research Council spending 2016–2021. And the ESRC does not specify any particular areas as priorities to which criminology is relevant, outside the Partnership Against Conflict, Crime and Security, which, in 2017, spent some £1 million on eleven interdisciplinary projects on transnational organised crime, in an attempt to remedy the neglect of that area. (I am the sole criminologist member of the PaCCS strategic advisory group.) Its budget for global conflict and cybersecurity research is much larger. (Part of the ‘Peace Dividend’ in Northern Ireland has been the development of expertise in transitional justice, from which other conflicted parts of the world—mainly but not only in the Global South—can learn.) Finally, there is the European Commission (and to a much lesser extent the European Parliament), which has funded a range of mainly Europe-wide projects related to its core mandates, almost all aimed at informing policy, as well as some more fundamental projects: one concern of UK criminologists (and UK University heads) is the financial and cultural loss of European connectivity in what have become increasingly international collaborative projects.

In short, it would be wrong to argue that despite the significant fall in government department funding compared with the 1980s and early 1990s, ‘government’ (broadly construed) has little influence on research in the UK. The government and formal institutions such as the police and the HM Prison and Probation Service (formerly, National Offender Management Service, NOMS) are gatekeepers of access to criminal justice institutions on which much criminological work depends, and the complex web of interlocking relationships retains official influence, though in a less centralised way than previously existed. The privatisation of research and the growth of university criminology departments and units means that officials can choose researchers upon whom they can rely, and the policing of quality and what research methods are necessary to demonstrate

it becomes a critical concern. Finally, the growth of the 'social impact' component of the Research Excellence Framework gives British academics a further rationale for focusing on areas of crime and justice on which they can plausibly claim research impact, and the implications of this for research independence have yet to mature or be fully understood. There is some irony that as criminology has become ever more studied, research expenditure has declined. In addition to the need for independence of analysis, one of the major challenges for criminology in Britain is to sustain and develop its research base as crimes and methods of regulating crimes evolve. This has happened to some extent with cyber-related crimes, but elsewhere, there has been less advance.

THE BREADTH OF CRIMINOLOGY IN THE UK

An indicator of the breadth of UK criminology is the subject matter of prizes awarded. In 2017, the book prize was awarded to Philippa Tomczak (2017) for 'The Penal Voluntary Sector'; Anastasia Chamberlen (2016) won the Women, Crime and Criminal Justice paper prize, in *Theoretical Criminology*. The policing paper prizes went to Dominic Wood (2016), *Policing and Society*; and to Kath Murray and Diarmaid Harkin (2017), *British Journal of Criminology*. This represents a broad range of topics, journals and approaches (though they contain no experimental or high quant methods). This has been the pattern of previous years. Moreover, the winners (and runners up) came from a broad range of universities, though Oxford, Cambridge, London (and – it has to be admitted – Cardiff) were *not* represented in the 2017 prize list. This institutional and gender (if not ethnic) diversity is an important feature of British criminology, as it was also among criminology finalists at the Economic and Social Research Council Impact prizes.

The implication is that whatever may be the broader cultural international hegemony of the 'Golden Triangle' of Oxford, Cambridge and London universities, good quality research as judged by the British Society of Criminology is much more distributed. Criminology does not yet have a separate identity in the Research Excellence Framework for publications, research environment and social impact, but its contribution helped Cardiff become the top ranked UK sociology department that included criminology in 2014. In many other universities, criminology played a prominent role in enhancing their social policy and law results in the Research Excellence Framework (REF), the periodic scholarship and impact assessment of UK universities: currently, each institution

has a choice about what subject area it puts criminology into, and this makes it difficult to compare 'performance' overall.

There have been and continue to be many schisms within criminology. Experimental criminology, 'Crime Science' and the use of RCT still evoke controversy over their cost, their limited application to newer and transnational harms (e.g. online and offline organised and white-collar crimes), and their relative neglect of the personal, political and institutional dimensions of implementation and of social control generally. Conversely, some criminologists also are simply not particularly interested in 'what works', whether done experimentally or via other forms of systematic review: this is connected to wider (dis)respect for falsifiability and statistical methods. As Susanne Karstedt observed in response to one of the late Jock Young's excoriations of statistical criminology in favour of qualitative analysis, 'you are the only people who cannot be proven wrong'. David Wall memorably referred to cybercrime as primarily 'new wine in old bottles', but there is little doubt that the Internet and social media have generated immense scale on harms of various kinds, including hate crime as well as economic crimes: this is a challenge for the validity of crime and victimisation statistics and for 'hot spot' analysis based only on offline crimes. But despite our obsession with all things digital, we should remember that the offline hate crimes that accounted for most of my family being killed (in various pogroms and the Shoah) and led to my being British have hurt and killed vastly more people of diverse ethnicities, gender identities, nationalities and religions, than has anything online to date.

There has been a recent surge of interest in transnational crimes, from 'cimmigration' to grand corruption, assisted by WikiLeaks, the Panama Papers, and suchlike revelations. And there has been a melding together of some components of 'organised crime' and 'white-collar crime', as elite scandals make many wonder whether motor manufacturers that seriously misrepresent their vehicles' toxicity or international banks/law firms that persistently fail to notice large flows from corrupt dictators and drugs syndicates may not be properly labelled as 'organised criminals', even though they are only part-time (alleged) criminals. However, these crimes and mechanisms of crime delivery still attract the interest of only a small minority of British (or American) criminologists. Likewise, the shift to the 'how' of crime that emanated from routine activities/situational crime prevention and is also manifested in 'script' analysis should be a component of more explanatory models than it is. Mostly, people do

whatever interests them, what they can get published, and what they can get access to and money to research (if they need money): intellectual debate and conference programming needs to take account of these myriad interests and foci. We should celebrate this diversity of perspective rather than, like investment bankers, seek to monopolise the market for our own intellectual and methodological products.

CRIMINOLOGICAL CONFERENCES

Despite the reduction in crime since the 1980s, criminology remains very popular in all the constituent parts of the devolved UK. In 2017, the number attending the British Sociological Association conference in Manchester was 832, the second best ever, compared with 350 for the British Society of Criminology conference at Sheffield Hallam (a number also attained by Cardiff in 1993, the first time we hosted it). The number attending the ESC in the glorious city of Porto was 1,400, which we may compare with the largest ever total of 6,000 (boosted by 986 Japanese scholars) attending the last (*now 4-yearly*) International Sociological Association World Congress in Yokohama in 2014. Like the ESC, the ISA has also been on an upward trajectory, though only a small number attend its crime and deviance and sociology of law sessions. Attendance at the *biennial* European Sociological Association conferences has doubled since 2007, and was 3,459 in Prague. Considering the range of areas within sociology and the fact that unlike sociology, the ESC is annual, this is an impressive ratio of criminology to sociology.

It is easy to mistake the homogeneity of different institutional groupings of criminologists in the UK. However, even in institutions which trumpet their distinctive experimental, qualitative or crime science focus, there are normally significant variations, and there is no inherent conflict between qualitative and quantitative work provided that we recognise their limitations and strengths of scope and insight. There are many smaller and more specialist colloquia which cater for like-minded people, but the opportunity for this more generous spirit of deliberation is a reason for the expansion of the ESC into one of the largest annual meetings of professional social scientists in Europe. Rather than attempt a systematic review of criminology in Britain, I chose to highlight some features that will be both implicit and explicit in the European Society of Criminology 2017 conference in Cardiff, that will be held in Wales for the first time and in the (dis)United Kingdom for only the second and hopefully not the last time. We look forward to criminologi-

cally rendezvous-ing with you in Cardiff in September. Let us hope that the weather is not as variegated as the criminology: but the welcome will be warm, whatever.

Mike Levi is Professor of Criminology at the School of Social Sciences, Cardiff University, and heads the Programme Committee of the 2017 ESC Annual Conference.

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Csaba Győry

BEYOND HAVING THE CAKE AND EATING IT

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COOPERATION AFTER BREXIT

The nitty-gritty of the criminal procedure is not necessarily a topic that gets criminologists excited. This is especially true for ones with an international element. We tend to view the criminal process as insular, and within our respective national legal and institutional framework. We probably still teach the old adage that to criminalise and to prosecute is one of the remaining bastions of state sovereignty in the post-Westphalian age.

Yet this view is hopelessly outdated. Far more crimes have international elements than we tend to assume, and many of these are far from technical. Cybercrime, by its very nature, transgresses the traditional concepts of “location”, and most cybercrime prosecutions involve decisions about thorny issues of jurisdiction. Money laundering, corporate and individual tax evasion are inevitably international. So is VAT carousel fraud. Nowadays, chances are than even domestic cases of corruption will involve a maze of offshore companies in numerous offshore financial centres. A car stolen in the streets of Berlin hardly ever stays in Germany for too long. The sophisticated international trafficking organisations feeding off the current migration crisis are operating in several countries.

States cannot insulate themselves if they want to have an effective criminal justice system. International co-operation is necessary, and this will almost necessarily involve compromises on sovereignty.

Nowhere is this conundrum more visible than in the complex relationship of the UK to criminal justice cooperation in the EU. Because of its traditional distrust towards supranational solutions, the UK opted out of all justice and home affairs measures, which were slated to come under the competence of the Commission and the jurisdiction of the ECJ under the Lisbon Treaty. Yet, out of concern for an effective justice system, under the direction of one Theresa May, then the Home Secretary, the UK opted back in on many measures, including the European Arrest Warrant.

Brexit will upend the current arrangement. The current official position of the UK government, led by the very same Theresa May, is ‘hard Brexit’: no direct effect of EU *acquis*, no ECJ jurisdiction. This position would entail the total breakdown of the current order, seriously disrupting the operation of criminal justice not only in the UK, but in every other EU member state. Even if such a breakdown will eventually be avoided, the solution is not yet in sight. In this discussion, we have asked two renowned experts of the EU criminal law to assess the possible solutions and the trade-offs these would entail.

Csaba Győry is assistant professor at the Faculty of Law, ELTE University, and researcher at the Institute for Legal Studies, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and editor of the Newsletter of the ESC.

Valsamis Mitsilegas

THE UNITED KINGDOM IN EUROPE’S AREA OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

THE TRIPLE PARADOX OF BREXIT

Brexit poses significant challenges to the security of the UK, and, to some extent, of the EU. A so-called ‘hard’ Brexit may signify that the UK ceases to participate in a series of key mechanisms of judicial co-operation in criminal matters and police co-operation at EU level, including: the system of mutual recognition of judicial

decisions, the establishment of an EU-wide system of surrender (the European Arrest Warrant) and mutual legal assistance (the European Investigation Order); the operation of key EU criminal justice agencies including Europol and Eurojust; and the operation of criminal justice databases, including those established by the second

generation Schengen Information System and by the Prüm convention, such as, among others, DNA, fingerprint, and vehicle registration databases.

There are three possible post-Brexit legal scenarios concerning the UK's relationship with the EU in this context: the conclusion of EU-UK agreements on various aspects of criminal justice co-operation; the conclusion of bilateral agreements between the UK and individual EU member states; and, in the absence of such agreements with the EU or member states, falling back to existing Council of Europe mechanisms of co-operation. The first scenario (EU-UK agreements) appears the most desirable in terms of ensuring legal certainty, the establishment of an EU-wide level-playing field for the UK, and operational efficiency to the extent that they have the potential to maintain the UK's position as close as possible to its current position as an EU member state. The conclusion of bilateral agreements under the second scenario will not guarantee that UK requests for co-operation will be treated by EU partners with an equal priority status in comparison of requests of EU member states under EU law mechanisms, such as the European Arrest Warrant and the European Investigation Order. Moreover, a fall-back to bilateral agreements may mean that existing innovations in judicial co-operation under EU law may cease to apply rendering judicial co-operation slower and more cumbersome. The same considerations apply to the third scenario, of the UK falling back to existing Council of Europe agreements such as the agreements on Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance in its relations with EU member states. These agreements have been superseded in terms of innovation and in terms of their intra-EU applicability by EU criminal law instruments and they cover limited areas of EU criminal justice co-operation.

In all three scenarios, a prerequisite for the United Kingdom to maintain a close relationship with the European Union is compliance with the EU *acquis* in full, including complying *de jure* or *de facto* with the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union. This is the case, as the European Union and its Member States are under the obligation to uphold the EU *acquis* and promote EU values in their relationship with third states, a status which the UK will acquire post-Brexit. Compliance will involve EU criminal law as a whole—thus the UK post-Brexit will have to follow EU legislation from which it has currently opted out as a full EU Member

State. Non-compliance will have significant detrimental effects for the security of the United Kingdom, and will mean that the UK will stop participating in key areas of EU law which it has led in shaping, including mutual recognition instruments and the intelligence-led policing model underpinning the activities of Europol.

The post-Brexit relationship between the United Kingdom and the European Union in the field of criminal justice is thus underpinned by a triple paradox.¹ In the first place, the United Kingdom's current position as an EU member state is marked by the tension between maintaining (or being seen as able to maintain) national sovereignty in the field of criminal law while at the same time seeking maximum co-operation with EU member states and EU agencies in the field of security. The collateral damage in this tension lies in the protection of fundamental rights, easily sacrificed in the various UK opt-outs from post-Lisbon European criminal law. The dynamic evolution of EU law in the field, however, leads to a second paradox in the post-Brexit era: the United Kingdom's willingness to continue to reap the security benefits of EU co-operation after Brexit can be accommodated only if the UK complies fully with the EU *acquis*, including the *acquis* on the protection of fundamental rights, part of which it currently is at liberty to disregard under its 'opt-outs' as an EU member state. Brexit will thus place the United Kingdom in the paradoxical position of having to accept *more* EU law than it currently does as an EU member state. The post-Brexit era will also bring a third paradox, this time for the European Union. Although not by its own will, the European Union will develop criminal law with the UK's influence being less marked (although probably not lost altogether). It remains to be seen whether this will have an impact on the content and direction of European criminal law in the future, but it will most certainly have a negative impact on quality control and scrutiny of European criminal law pre-adoption and post-implementation by UK institutions and officials in the UK and Brussels. What appears even more paradoxical in this context is that it appears that the UK's current 'pick-and-choose' approach in politically sensitive matters appears to be becoming more common in European criminal law as evidenced by the use of enhanced co-operation in the establishment of the European Public Prosecutor's Office.

Valsamis Mitsilegas is Professor of European Criminal Law, Dean for Research (Humanities and Social Sciences) and Head of the Department of Law at Queen Mary University of London, UK

¹ For a detailed analysis see V. Mitsilegas, *European Criminal Law After Brexit*, in *Criminal Law Forum*, vol. 28, 2017, pp. 219–250.

Katalin Ligeti and Gavin Robinson

“BESPOKE” UK–EU POLICE AND JUDICIAL COOPERATION POST-BREXIT

Since the Treaty of Lisbon removed the British veto in European police and judicial cooperation, UK involvement in this policy field has amounted to a block opt-out of all pre-Lisbon measures, a host of simultaneous opt-back-ins, several subsequent opt-ins to post-Lisbon measures and partial involvement in the Schengen *acquis*.¹ This à la carte approach paints an indistinct portrait: a tree with many branches, carefully pruned in the national interest—and now shaken to the roots by the complexities of implementing the vote to leave the EU.

In a flurry of ongoing Brexit-related inquiries,² domestic criminal justice actors have consistently raised concerns around the UK’s future relationship with EU measures based on mutual recognition, chiefly the European Arrest Warrant (EAW) but also the new European Investigation Order (EIO), with the EU agencies Europol and Eurojust, and with information-sharing mechanisms such as the Schengen Information System (SIS II).³ The size and nature of the UK’s contribution to European police and judicial cooperation undoubtedly places it in a uniquely strong position to negotiate a “bespoke” settlement upon exiting the EU.⁴ Here, I focus on the UK’s future relationships with Europol and Eurojust, where perceptible changes to criminal justice cooperation on the ground, in court (and, increasingly, online) may also herald more structural changes to the balance between common law systems and civil law traditions across the remaining Member States.

EUROPOL: FULL MEMBERSHIP LIGHT?

Presently, the UK has the largest Liaison Bureau within Europol HQ in The Hague where, besides the 17 British liaison officers currently seconded, there are another 49 British officers employed directly by Europol, including its Director and the head of its European Cybercrime Centre. Informationally, operationally and politically, the UK is one of the agency’s biggest players:⁵ it is a top-three contributor of intelligence;⁶ of Europol’s 13 top priorities and operational projects, it is leading or co-leading around half.⁷ The UK’s membership in the EU automatically entitles it to search directly in the Europol Information System (EIS), and to national representation on the agency’s Management Board.

Europol, of course, already has external arrangements: operational (second-tier) and strategic (third-tier) agreements are in place between Europol and 19 non-EU Member States, including EEA States Norway and Iceland, along with the USA. Second-tier operational partners may use the agency’s Secure Information Exchange Network Application (SIENA) but do not have direct access to EIS: all inquiries have to be made on a law enforcement to law enforcement basis—a recipe for request build-up. If authorised, they may have a standing office in The Hague and engage in joint work when invited to the table, but they cannot lead EMPACT priority areas⁸ and have no seat on the Management Board. High-profile appointments are thus out of the question. Third-tier “strategic” partnership (as exists with Russia), meanwhile, provides no access to personal data and pales in comparison even to tier two.

In October of last year, the Minister of State for Policing, Fire and Criminal Justice confirmed that it would be following events in Denmark closely⁹ after the Danes

1 See J. Dawson, *Brexit: implications for policing and criminal justice cooperation*, House of Commons Library Briefing Paper Number 7650, 24 February 2017, at 2.

2 *Inter alia*, House of Lords EU Committee, *Brexit: future UK-EU security and police cooperation* (Report 16 December 2016); House of Commons Home Affairs Committee, *EU policing and security issues inquiry* (oral evidence concluded 7 March 2017); House of Lords EU Home Affairs Sub-Committee, *Criminal Justice Cooperation with the EU after Brexit: the European Arrest Warrant inquiry* (inquiry launched 24 March 2017).

3 The Prüm framework, EU Passenger Name Record (PNR) and the European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS) are also high on most lists.

4 White Paper, *The United Kingdom’s exit from and new partnership with the European Union*, HM Government, Cm 9417 (February 2017) at 11.2.

5 “The UK uses Europol more than almost any other country”; HM Government (9th May 2016), <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-uks-cooperation-with-the-eu-on-justice-home-affairs-foreign-policy-and-security-issues-background-note>

6 Q181, Rob Wainwright, HC 806.

7 Moreover, in areas which are important to the UK such as cybercrime and migrant smuggling: Q146, Rob Wainwright, *ibid*.

8 See <https://www.europol.europa.eu/crime-areas-and-trends/eu-policy-cycle-empact>

9 Q28, Brandon Lewis MP, oral evidence to EU Home Affairs Sub-Committee, HL Paper 77.

voted in December 2015 to reject the conversion of their Justice and Home Affairs opt-out into an opt-in system, similar to that employed by the UK and Ireland,¹⁰ meaning their departure from the top tier of Europol was assured. Nonetheless, a last-minute deal was eventually cut in May of this year, two days before the entry into force of the new Europol Regulation (more on this below), granting Denmark continued access to the EIS and participation in Joint Investigation Teams (JITs), along with a special “observer” seat on the Management Board, without voting rights.¹¹ A model for the UK? Perhaps—but then again, Denmark is in the border-free Schengen Zone, and it is staying in the EU.

Any UK-EU agreement on Europol will moreover be the first struck under its new Regulation,¹² which the UK (a tad ironically) recently opted into in order to ensure full membership until Brexit takes effect. The ironies do not stop there. Under the new framework, bilateral partnerships will no longer be agreed with Europol independently but either on the basis of a data protection “adequacy decision” by the Commission or by agreement with the EU as a whole under article 218 TFEU.¹³ In the criminal justice field, the data protection adequacy of “the third country, a territory or one or more specified sectors within that third country” is assessed on the basis of Article 36 of the new “Policing Directive”¹⁴ (implementation due by 6th May 2018—in all likelihood, before Brexit materialises).¹⁵ This evaluation is potentially very wide-ranging, with the Commission obliged to assess all relevant national rules in place¹⁶ and the effective, independent supervision of compliance with such rules.¹⁷ As for the second route to an international partnership, the Europol Regulation also expressly provides that any agreement reached under Article 218 TFEU must “adduc[e] adequate safeguards with respect to the protection of privacy and fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals”.¹⁸ Furthermore, under Article 218(11) TFEU a Member State, the European Parliament, the Council or the Commission may obtain the opinion of the Court of Justice as to whether an agreement envisaged is compatible with the Treaties. Where the opinion of the Court is adverse, the agreement envisaged may not enter into force unless it is amended or the Treaties are revised.

In the post-Lisbon EU, data protection is of constitutional value.¹⁹ This has notably found expression in the strong stance on data protection and privacy taken by the Court in its *Digital Rights Ireland*, *Tele2 Sverige* and *Schrems* judgments. Meanwhile, so far a “legal and political blind eye has been turned to the elephant in

the room following the Snowden revelations, namely that GCHQ [...] was allegedly engaged in mass personal data interception and retention without putting in place the requisite safeguards for individual rights”.²⁰ A post-Brexit UK would, as a third state, no longer benefit from the presumption of adequacy afforded to EU Member States, whilst in assessing adequacy the Commission is bound to take into account international commitments or obligations and “participation in multilateral or regional systems, in particular in relation to the protection of personal data”.²¹ Nor does it appear feasible to sidestep the new EU data protection standards by taking a bilateral, country-to-country route.²² As such, a collision course looks set, with the Commission

10 <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-35002158>

11 <https://euobserver.com/institutional/137730>

12 OJ L 135, 24.5.2016, p. 53–114.

13 Art. 25 (1)(a), (b), new Europol Regulation, *ibid.*

14 OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 89–131.

15 The UK, in any case, opted out of the Directive.

16 Art. 36.2(a): [When assessing the adequacy of the level of protection, the Commission shall, in particular, take account of the following elements]: “the rule of law, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, relevant legislation, both general and sectoral, including concerning public security, defence, national security and criminal law and the access of public authorities to personal data, as well as the implementation of such legislation, data protection rules, professional rules and security measures, including rules for the onward transfer of personal data to another third country or international organisation, case-law, as well as effective and enforceable data subject rights and effective administrative and judicial redress for the data subjects whose personal data are transferred”.

17 Art. 36.2(b).

18 Art. 25.1(b).

19 Article 16 TFEU provides that “Everyone has the right to the protection of personal data concerning them”, whilst Article 8 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, now elevated to the level of primary law (Art. 6(1) TEU), enshrines the right to protection of personal data.

20 See C. Kuner, D. J. B. Svantesson, F. H. Cate, O. Lyskey and C. Millard (2016), ‘The global data protection implications of ‘Brexit’’, *International Data Privacy Law* 6(3): 167–169 at 167.

21 “Policing Directive”, Art. 36.2(c). Adequacy decisions must be reviewed at least every four years, and provision is made for ongoing monitoring by the Commission of developments in third countries that could affect the functioning of such decisions: Arts. 36(3)–(4).

22 Although the “Policing Directive” will naturally not apply to the UK—which had in any case opted out—to name but one sticking point, remaining Member States will be required to apply a series of stringent steps in order to share data with third states: see Arts. 35–37, Policing Directive. Art. 35(3) is decisive: “All provisions in this Chapter shall be applied in order to ensure that the level of protection of natural persons ensured by this Directive is not undermined”.

and the Court in prime positions to exert influence on future data protection law in the UK, highlighting “a tension between two of [the Government’s] four overarching objectives in the negotiation—bringing back control of laws to Westminster and maintaining strong security cooperation with the EU”.²³

EUROJUST: KEEPING IT CIVIL

Eurojust is the EU agency charged with promoting cooperation and coordination between judicial authorities (prosecutors, judges or police officers depending on the Member State) in EU countries involved in investigations and prosecutions of serious cross-border criminal cases, whether through the facilitation of mutual legal assistance (MLA) requests and execution of EAWs, the bringing together of national authorities in co-ordination meetings to agree an approach to specific cases, or providing legal, technical and financial support to JITs. Two of the four Presidents of the Eurojust College to date, including its first, have been British. This is no coincidence: an emphasis on the cooperation between national (judicial) authorities which is facilitated and developed by Eurojust complements the UK’s long-standing perception of supranational European integration in the criminal justice area as a peril to national sovereignty. The same logic (of driving forward judicial cooperation whilst eschewing changes to domestic laws) underpins the principle of mutual recognition—of which the UK was the main proponent²⁴—and its flagship measure, the EAW—of which the UK makes extensive use.²⁵

Those in the UK who regularly use Eurojust are unequivocal in their wish to see continuity post-Brexit: the DPP, for example, recently emphasised the immense benefits of multilateral real-time cooperation between judicial authorities, in a neutral space, with full translation support.²⁶ Whilst there is precedent behind continuing to participate in JITs—as may Norway, Switzerland and Iceland—by the same token, the UK’s National Member in the College would likely be replaced by a Liaison Prosecutor akin to those representing Norway, Switzerland and the USA. It has been suggested that it may also be possible to secure access to the Case Management System (CMS),²⁷ which allows for the cross-checking of UK cases or leads against the agency’s database, but the odds are against representation on the (proposed) new Executive Board—in stark contrast to the UK’s track record. EU data protection standards will also be central to how the UK interacts in future with Eurojust. Currently, Eurojust may “establish and maintain cooperative

relations” through its own agreements with third states subject to approval by the Council of the data protection provisions therein.²⁸ Again, under the proposed Eurojust Regulation²⁹ agreements providing for the transfer of personal data to third states would require either a Commission adequacy decision or an international agreement under Article 218 TFEU.³⁰

Losing a strategically-important role within Eurojust would be but one instance of a broader absence, or at least waning, of UK influence over the future development of European integration in criminal justice and policing. Ostensibly, the centre of gravity has already shifted: in June of this year, 20 Member States agreed to push forward with the creation of an independent European Public Prosecutor’s Office (EPPO, to be based in Luxembourg) for the investigation and prosecution of fraud and other crimes affecting the EU budget (“PIF crimes”).³¹ Mitsilegas has noted that the choice now to use the “enhanced cooperation” mechanism to push through a legislative project held up since 2013 echoes, paradoxically, the UK’s long-standing “pick and choose” approach to politically-sensitive matters, raising the prospect of an increasingly “multi-speed Europe”.³²

The UK’s consistent opposition as a Member State to the Commission’s EPPO proposal already provoked debate as to whether, to what extent and how in practice

23 HL EU Committee, *supra* n. 2, para 39.

24 See V. Mitsilegas, *EU Criminal Law* (Hart, 2009), Ch. 3.

25 See HM Government, *supra* n. 6., at 1.11.

26 Q51, Alison Saunders, oral evidence to EU Home Affairs Sub-Committee, HL Paper 77.

27 HL EU Committee, *supra* n.2, para 83.

28 Eurojust Decision (consolidated, see <http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/doclibrary>), Art. 26a(2). Lest such terms fail (or be likely to fail) to be respected, the Joint Supervisory Board can suspend operation of the agreement until this is remedied; art. 26a(8). Eurojust currently has cooperation agreements with Iceland, Liechtenstein, FYR of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, Switzerland, Ukraine and the USA.

29 COM/2013/0535 final—2013/0256 (COD).

30 Draft Eurojust Regulation, *ibid*, art. 45.1(a)-(c).

31 <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/06/08-eppo/>

32 V. Mitsilegas (2017), ‘European Criminal Law after Brexit’, *Criminal Law Forum* 28(2): 219–250 at 250.

33 In accordance with the principle of loyal cooperation enshrined in Art. 4(3) TEU, and pursuant to Art. 325 TFEU; see Q7, Katalin Ligeti, oral evidence to HL EU Sub-Committee on Justice, Institutions and Consumer Protection, *The European Public Prosecutor’s Office (EPPO): The Impact on Non-Participating Member States* (1 December 2014).

non-participating Member States would be obliged (by primary EU law)³³ to accept the EPPO's competence regarding the investigation and prosecution of PIF crimes. In 2014, for instance, the then Home Secretary voiced doubts as to whether the UK authorities would even be required under current national law to respond to evidence and extradition requests from the EPPO, and declined to speculate as to potential accommodation through legislation as the exact form the EPPO would take was not yet known.³⁴ Clarity in that regard is now drawing closer, and given the financial nature of PIF crimes and the market shares of British-based banks, one

³⁴ Q57, Theresa May MP, *ibid.*

suspects that even a Brexited UK will have a major role to play in protecting the EU budget in some shape or form. "Full membership light" at both Europol and Eurojust in exchange for "adequate" data protection and "bespoke" cooperation with the EPPO? Only time—and those parts of the negotiations made public—will tell.

Katalin Ligeti is Professor of European and International Criminal Law and Dean-elect of the Faculty of Law, Economics and Finance, Université du Luxembourg
Gavin Robinson is a Postdoctoral Researcher in Criminal Law & IT Law at Université du Luxembourg and Assistant Editor of the *New Journal of European Criminal Law* (njecl.eu)

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Marcelo F. Aebi and Grace Kronicz

ESC EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT ANNUAL REPORT 2016

IN BRIEF

In 2016, the European Society of Criminology (ESC) had 1063 members, of which 25% were students. The 16th Annual Meeting of the Society took place in Münster, Germany, from 21 to 24 September 2016 and attracted 1064 participants, of which roughly two-thirds were ESC members. During the conference, Jan van Dijk received the 2016 European Criminology Award and Johann Koehler was given the 2016 ESC Young Criminologist Award. Three fellowships to attend the conference were awarded to young criminologists from Eastern Europe, and the General Assembly decided to increase the number of these fellowships to five beginning in 2017. The General Assembly also elected Gorazd Mesko as President-Elect and José Angel Brandariz as Board member-at-large. The day following the General Assembly meeting, Rossella Selmini took office as President of the ESC, replacing Frieder Dünkler until the end of the next conference, which will take place in Cardiff, Wales from 13 to 16 September 2017. Dario Melossi was elected Editor-in-Chief of the *European Journal of Criminology*, and he is replacing Paul Knepper effective 1. January 2017. Also in 2016, the ESC introduced a new website and launched the European Criminology Oral History Project (ECOH).

CONFERENCE PARTICIPATION AND ESC MEMBERSHIP

The 16th Annual Meeting of the ESC took place in Münster, Germany, from 21 to 24 September 2016. Figure 1 shows the the number of participants in ESC conferences from 2004 to 2016, as well as the number of members of the ESC during the same period. If we concentrate on the first indicator, it can be seen that Münster, with 1064 participants, has been the third most successful conference of the ESC, after Porto 2015 and Prague 2014. Among the participants in Münster, there were 311 students (29% of the total), as well as 341 participants (32% of the total) who were not members of the ESC. These two percentages overlap because, among the non-members, 111 were students.

Figure 1 indicates that the level of participation in Münster was similar to that observed in Budapest 2013 and Prague 2014, suggesting that organizers of future conferences should count on roughly 1050 participants. Accordingly, the ESC Executive Board has updated the terms of reference for organizing ESC conferences, which set the conditions under which ESC conferences are organized (from the minimum number of hotel rooms that a city must have to present its candidature for hosting, to the economic arrangement between the ESC

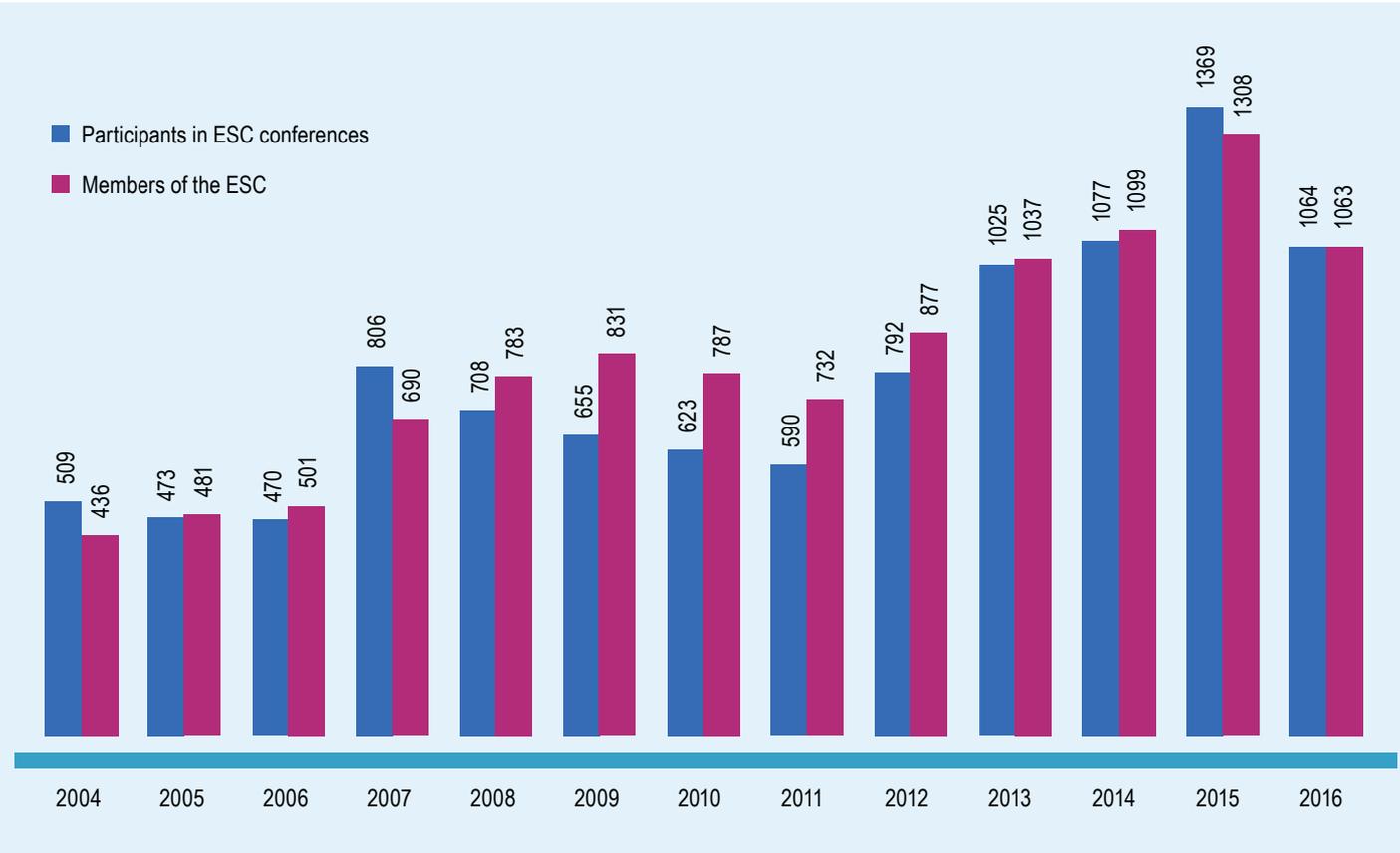


Figure 1. Participants in the ESC Annual Meetings and members of the ESC from 2004 to 2016

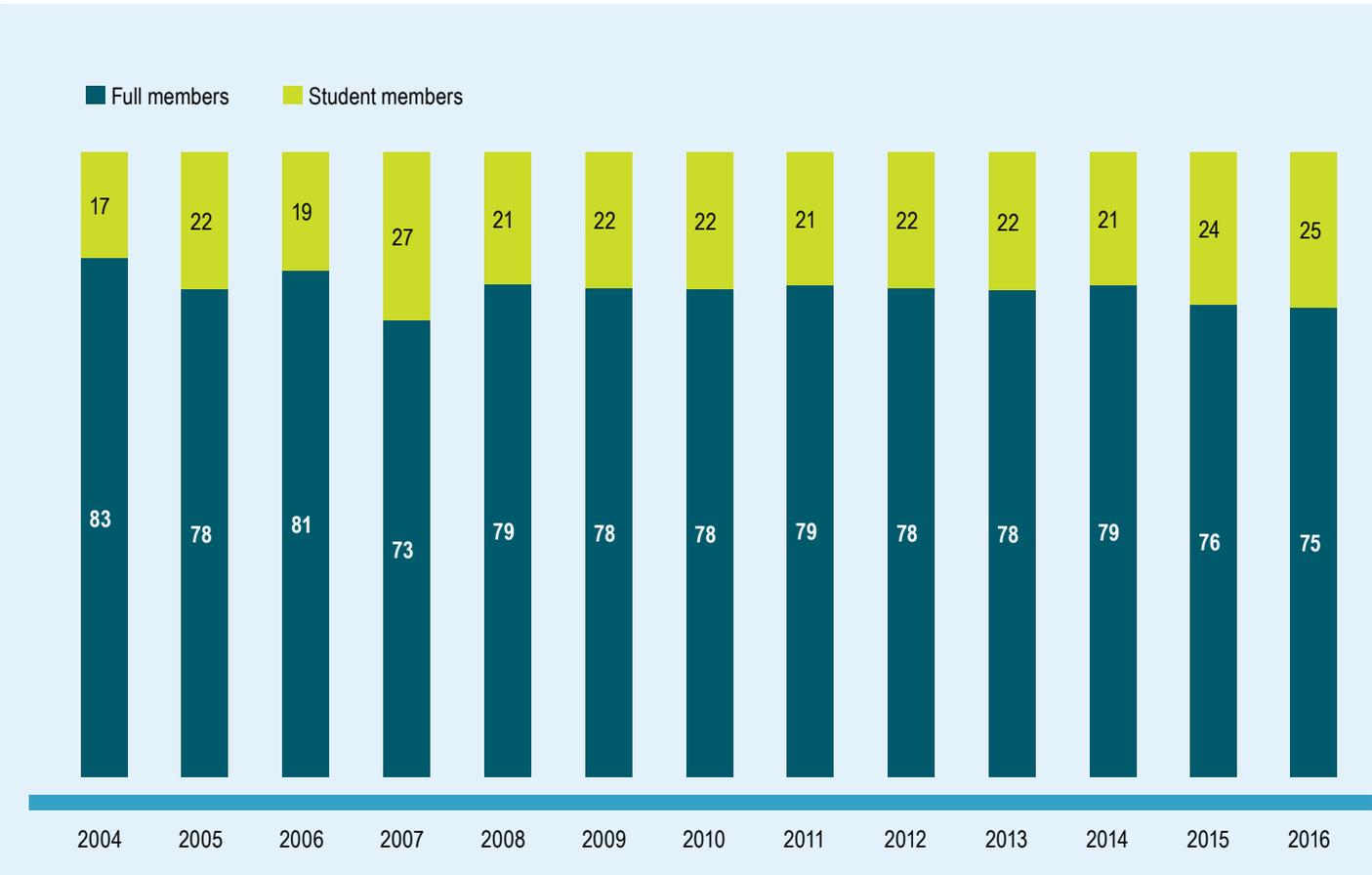


Figure 2. Members of the European Society of Criminology from 2004 to 2016, by status, in percentages

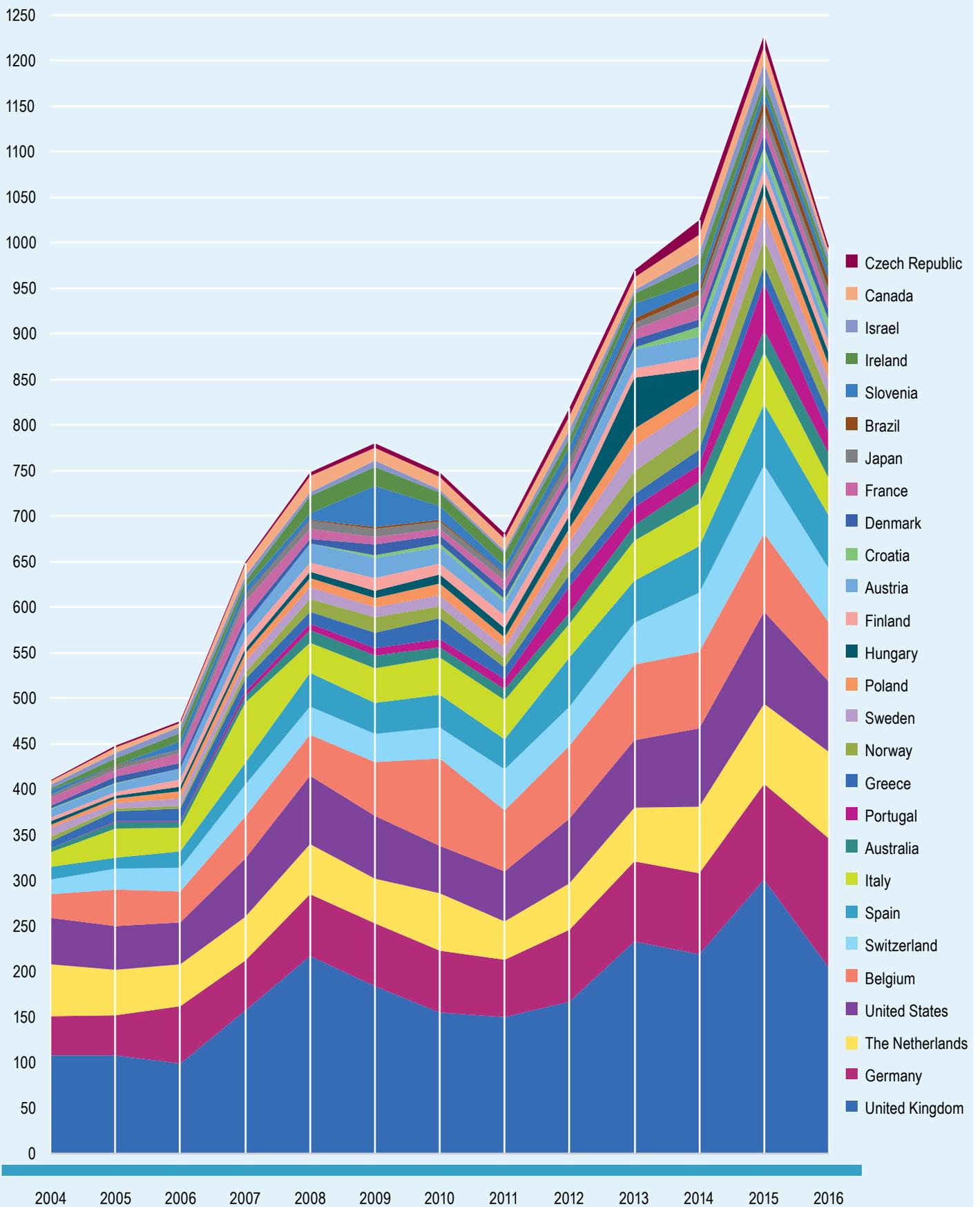


Figure 3. Members of the ESC by countries with at least 10 members from 2004 to 2016

and the local organizers, passing through the characteristics of the plenary sessions). These terms of reference are complemented by a detailed document on the organisational steps of a conference, which was also updated by the Board. The new terms of reference will apply as of the 2020 Annual Meeting for which the Board is currently studying several proposals.

In terms of affiliation, in 2016 the ESC had 1063 members. Indeed, the trends in the membership of the ESC during the last four years are quite similar to the ones observed in conference participation, even if—as mentioned above and in previous annual reports—between one-fourth and one-third of the criminologists who attend the conference each year are not ESC members.

Among the 2016 ESC members, there were 265 students, which represent 25% of the total. Figure 2 presents the evolution of that percentage from 2014 to 2016. It can be seen that, every year, between one-fifth and one-fourth of the ESC members are students. Thus, it seems plausible to hypothesise that a part of the growth of the membership of the ESC since its creation is explained by the transformation of former member students in full members. At the same time, the stability of the percentage of students is a powerful indicator of the constant renewal of European criminology.

In 2016, ESC Members came from 54 countries (57 if figures for the United Kingdom are broken down by nations), covering five continents. The United Kingdom remained the most well represented country with 204 members, followed by Germany (142 members), the Netherlands (95), the United States of America (77), Belgium (65), Switzerland (59), Spain (58), Italy (41), Australia (27), Portugal (22), Greece (21), Norway (20), Sweden (18), Poland (16), Hungary (13), Austria, Croatia and Finland (12), Brazil, Denmark, France and Japan (11), Slovenia (10), Ireland (9), Israel (7), Canada and Bosnia and Herzegovina (6), the Czech Republic, Russia and Turkey (5), Korea, Latvia and Lithuania (4), Cyprus, the FYRO Macedonia, Iceland, Malta, Peru, Serbia and South Africa (3), Albania, Georgia, Luxembourg, Romania and Taiwan (2), and Argentina, Cabo Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Kenya, Kosovo (UNR), Slovakia and Uruguay with one member each.

Figure 3 presents the number of ESC members from 2004 to 2016 by country and includes those that had a minimum of ten members in at least one year of the series. The United Kingdom remains systematically the country with the highest number of members. After the United Kingdom, three groups of countries can be individualized. A first group is composed by seven countries

that, on average, have had between 40 and 80 members between 2004 and 2016: Germany, the Netherlands, the United States, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain and Italy. The order in which they are listed shows their representation in 2016, but it can be mentioned that the first four have changed their relative places (from the second to the fifth country with the highest representation among ESC members) quite often, and the same is true for Switzerland, Spain and Italy for the sixth to the eighth place among the countries most represented in the ESC membership. A second group of countries include the thirteen which, from 2004 to 2016, have had more than 10 but fewer than 20 members on average (no country had an average membership between 20 and 39): Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden and Slovenia. Finally, there is a group of six countries that had an average number of fewer than 10 members: Brazil, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Israel, and Japan.

AWARDS AND FELLOWSHIPS GRANTED BY THE ESC IN 2016

European Criminology Award

Jan van Dijk, Emeritus Professor at the University of Tilburg, the Netherlands, and Invited Professor at the University of Lausanne, Switzerland, received the 2016 ESC European Criminology Award in recognition of his lifetime contribution to criminology. The award committee—composed of former ESC presidents Vesna Nikolic-Ristanovic (chair, University of Belgrade, Serbia), Michael Tonry (University of Minnesota, United States of America), and Gerben Bruinsma (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, NSCR, the Netherlands)—considered that:

“Throughout his career, [Jan van Dijk] has played an important role in showing the relevance of criminological research to the search for solutions to real-world problems. His ideas are firmly empirically grounded, and have generated research findings and policy recommendations relevant to formulation of criminal justice policies in the everyday world. He has served in multiple senior roles in the Netherlands Ministry of Justice, including as director of the Research and Documentation Center (WODC), and was Principal Officer at the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention. From 1990 to 1999, he held a part-time professorship in criminology at the University of Leiden. From 1996 to 2012, he was the first holder of the Pieter van Vollenhoven Chair in Victimology and Human Security at the University of Tilburg, and director of that university’s International Victimology Institute.



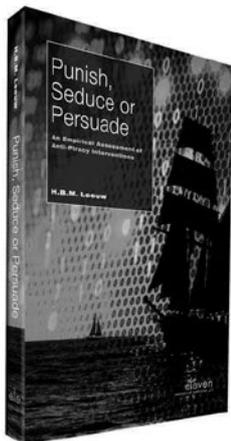
Jan van Dijk has continually worked to broaden criminological research from a focus on the behavior of offenders to an analysis of interactions between offenders and victims. He has sought to explain what drives criminal behavior. That effort began in the 1970s with large-scale victimization surveys in the Netherlands, continued through his seminal role in creating, continuing, expanding, protecting, and sometimes preserving the International Crime Victims Survey, and culminated in his 2008 magnum opus, *The World of Crime*. His contributions involve research design and methodology, primary data collection, empirical analysis, and criminological theory. His extensive writings on crime prevention, crime statistics, victimization, victim assistance, and crime trends have been published in scholarly books and journals and in reports issued by governments and international organizations. Jan van Dijk was the co-founder and first chairperson of the National Organisation of Victim Assistance in the Netherlands (1984–1989). He was president of the World Society of Victimology (1997–2000), and symposium president of the Ninth International World Symposium on Victimology in Amsterdam in 1997. In 1987 he initiated, in collaboration with Pat Mayhew and Martin Killias, the International Crime Victims Survey. He supervised five subsequent rounds of implementation, covering over 80 countries in all regions of the world. He has recently supervised a European Commission project on

harmonization of anti-human trafficking statistics, involving all 27 EU member states. Working in governmental and university settings, Jan van Dijk has for more than four decades been creative, productive, and influential. His career serves as a model of what a social scientist dedicated to the illumination of and solution to real world problems can accomplish. He is a worthy recipient of the 2016 European Criminology Award of the European Society of Criminology.”

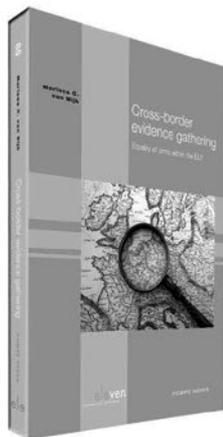
The Awards Ceremony took place during the ESC conference in Muenster, and the laudatio of the awardee was delivered by Catrien Bijleveld (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement and Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, the Netherlands, and former member of the ESC Executive Board). The acceptance speech of Jan van Dijk, entitled *Illuminating the Dark Figure of Crime: Victimization Surveys and Beyond* was published in the issue 2016/3 of the Newsletter of the ESC, *Criminology in Europe*.

ESC Young Criminologist Award

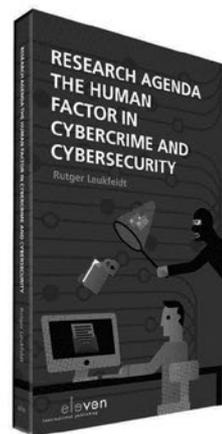
Johann Koehler (University of Berkeley, United States, and University of Cambridge, United Kingdom) re-



Punish, Seduce or Persuade
An Empirical Assessment of Anti-Piracy Interventions



Cross-border evidence gathering
Equality of arms within the EU?



Research Agenda
The Human Factor in Cybercrime and Cybersecurity

Essentials in criminology **eleven**
international publishing



ceived the 2016 ESC Young Criminologist Award in recognition of his article “Development and fracture of a discipline: Legacies of the School of Criminology at Berkeley” published in 2015 in *Criminology*. The award committee—composed of Paul Knepper (University of Sheffield, England, United Kingdom, chair), Edward Kleemans (Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, the Netherlands) and May-Len Skilbrei (University of Oslo, Norway)—considered that:

“Johann Koehler has made a significant contribution to criminology, particularly in the history of criminology. Koehler’s article examines the rise and development of the school of criminology at the University of California-Berkeley. The methodology, combining document analysis and oral history interviews, is praiseworthy. Theoretically, Koehler connects the institutional analysis with a larger discussion of scientific development. Overall, the presentation is significant, convincing and well written. Although it deals with an American university, it invites larger reflections relevant to European criminology. The analysis suggests a model for understanding the strands of criminology between European countries and indeed across institutions within particular European countries. We believe that Johann Koehler is a worthy recipient of the ESC Young Scholar Award.”

Daniel Seddig (University of Zurich, Switzerland) received the 2015 ESC Young Criminologist Award in recognition of his article “Peer Group Association, the Acceptance of Norms and Violent Behaviour: A Longitudinal Analysis of Reciprocal Effects” published in 2014 in the *European Journal of Criminology*.

The Awards Ceremony took place during the ESC conference in Muenster, and the laudatio of the awardee was delivered by May-Len Skilbrei (University of Oslo, Norway, and former member of the ESC Executive Board). An extended version of the acceptance speech by Johann Koehler, entitled *Dislodging the Standard Narrative of Criminology’s History: The Berkeley Chapter*, was published in the issue 2016/3 of the Newsletter of the ESC, *Criminology in Europe*.

Fellowships to attend the 16th Annual Meeting of the ESC

In 2016, the ESC granted three fellowships to attend the ESC conference in Münster. The recipients of these fellowships were Temur Gugushvili (Georgia), Natasha Jovanova (FYRO Macedonia), and Besfort Lamallari (Albania). The panel that awarded the fellowship was composed of Helmut Kury (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg, Germany, chair), Eva Inzelt (ELTE Faculty of Law, Budapest, Hungary), and Sabine Carl (Max Planck Institute for Foreign

and International Criminal Law, Freiburg, Germany, and chair of the EPER Working Group). In addition, during the 2016 ESC General Assembly, it was decided to increase the number of fellowships that will be awarded for future ESC conferences to five.

NEW EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY

After five years in charge of the *European Journal of Criminology* (EJC), and following his transfer to a University based in the United States, Paul Knepper stepped down from the position of Editor-in-Chief of the *European Journal of Criminology*. The Executive Board and the General Assembly of the ESC thanked him for the excellent job done during those years. The opening of the position was announced on the ESC Website and on the Newsletter and, finally, Dario Melossi (University of Bologna, Italy) was appointed as the new Editor-in-Chief as of 1 January 2017. Dario was warmly welcomed by ESC members during the General Assembly meeting, in which he also outlined his priorities for the next five years.

NEW ESC WEBSITE

Also in 2016, the ESC Website (<http://esc-eurocrim.org>) was completely updated and transferred to a new platform built with Joomla. The former website had been developed in 2003 and was becoming slightly obsolete. The system for the online payment of memberships and registrations was also updated and has become less manual than in the past. Finally, the ESC database, which had originally been developed at the time of the first conference in Lausanne in 2001, was also transferred to a new platform.

EUROPEAN CRIMINOLOGY ORAL HISTORY PROJECT (ECOH)

As announced during the 2015 General Assembly in Porto, the first interviews of the European Criminology Oral History Project (ECOH) were conducted during the ESC conference in Münster in 2016. The goal of the project is to create an organized archive of video recorded interviews with criminologists involved in the development of the discipline in Europe. The interviewers are also criminologists with in-depth knowledge of the interviewee’s work. This project is being developed in coordination with the American Society of Criminology (ASC) Oral History Project. It is placed under the purview of ESC president Rossella Selmini and the interviews are available on the ESC Website: <http://esc-eurocrim.org/index.php/activities/ecoh>.



A FINAL NOTE ON CARDIFF 2017 AND SARAJEVO 2018

In conclusion, 2016 was a very good year for the ESC—a year of changes and modernisation. It was also a year in which the community of researchers in criminology showed its unity. If we go back to Figure 3, it can be seen that, among the 27 countries most represented in the ESC membership, five are not European (Australia, Brazil, Canada, Israel and the United States). Moreover, between 2004 and 2016, members of the ESC came, all in all, from 68 different countries (71 if figures for the United Kingdom are broken down by nations). In this period of rising nationalism, borders and frontiers, the cosmopolitanism of the ESC deserves to be highlighted. The universality of the ESC is indeed consecrated in its constitution, which states that one of the aims of the ESC to bring together “persons actively engaged in research, teaching and/or practice in the field of criminology”,

without any distinction. From that perspective, those of us who attended the 2016 General Assembly will remember the words of Joanna Shapland on the commitment of British criminologists to continue contributing to the consolidation of the European community of researchers in criminology in spite of the Brexit. The next two conferences of the ESC thus have particular significance, as they will take place in Wales (United Kingdom) in 2017 and in Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina) in 2018, symbolizing thus the unity of the community of criminologists through the European Society of Criminology.

Marcelo F. Aebi is Professor of Criminology at the School of Criminal Sciences, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Grace Kronicz is the Secretary of the General Secretariat of the European Society of Criminology



WORKING GROUP REPORTS

Julie Tieberghien, Olga Petintseva, Rita Faria and Yarin Eski

NEW ESC WORKING GROUP ON QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES AND EPISTEMOLOGIES (WG-QRME)

WHY THIS GROUP?

It is our great pleasure to announce the start of the ESC Working Group on Qualitative Research Methodologies and Epistemologies (WG-QRME)! Qualitative research is gaining much interest in European Criminology. In fact, qualitative methodologies and epistemologies to analyze crime, deviance, and social control, have a longstanding tradition in Criminology and are becoming part of a canon of research conducted by means of (a triangulation of) interviews, ethnography and document analysis. Such studies have brought forward invaluable research and advanced knowledge about the deviant’s perspectives and ascribed meanings, and how such meaning-giving processes relate to deviance and crime. Moreover, the functioning of social control apparatus and social reaction have as well been explored using qualitative methods. Qualitative criminologies have brought forward invaluable, in-depth knowledge about the meaning-giving processes in crime and

control. WG-QRME intends to expand and advance such criminologies as they allow complex, relational and thorough analysis of several topics of research, using innovative methods such as visual and linguistic approaches, critical mapping, participatory action research, and (online) ethnography. They also pose specific challenges for data collection and analysis, such as gaining and maintaining access to both vulnerable and powerful groups, and ethical and practical limitations. Moreover, the issues of quality control, reflexivity in qualitative research, action research, social utility and its potential use to critically inform policies, demand that qualitative researchers in Criminology come together, exchange, and cooperate to develop and advance qualitative methodologies and epistemologies for robust criminological inquiry.

The European Society of Criminology has thus far not accommodated a working group specifically dedicated to qualitative criminological methodologies and

epistemologies. However, since the 1960s, qualitative criminological methodology has developed significantly (Meuser and Lösscher, 2002). It was Cesare Lombroso, though, known for his bio-criminological approaches to *l'uomo delinquente* (1876), who, alongside a quantitative analytical stance, already had a keen qualitative interest in prisoner poems and drawings (Gibson, 2013). In other words, European Criminology has qualitative methodological roots that have matured into present-day criminological research conducted with (a triangulation of) interviews, ethnography and document analysis, as well as mixed-methods approaches that integrate quantitative and qualitative methodology. Quantitative Criminology continues to dominate the field, though, providing objectifiable and measurable understanding of crime and policing; statistics that are used to make crime prevention and enforcement more effective. Our highly heterogeneous social realities, however, are too complex to be objectified into measurable variables alone: desires, hate, love, revenge, excitement, boredom—all are part of the human condition and require qualitative analysis as well to understand how crime and control “work” (Murzi, 2007). We therefore promote a criminological perspective that is genuinely interdisciplinary, linking WG-QRME with other ESC Working Groups.

AIMS AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES OF THE GROUP

WG-QRME will provide ESC members the opportunity to exchange and cooperate in improving qualitative methodologies and epistemologies in the study of crime, deviance, policing, and social control more broadly. We will create possibilities for discovering, discussing and overcoming common challenges and difficulties in research using qualitative methodologies and epistemologies. Also, we will sustain close networking and cooperation on research and education projects, exploring related methodological novelties, including online research, qualitative research on the powerful, visual methodology, participatory action research, quality and reflexivity in qualitative research, mixed-methods, auto-ethnography and criminological biography. Also, we will contribute to the existing literature on qualitative criminological research by promoting pre-peer review among members, and informing publishers of WG-QRME activities and the publishable work of members.

By fostering pre-arranged/thematic sessions and meetings of WG-QRME at annual ESC conferences, as well as at other international meetings, we aim to stimulate on-going constructive debate among members for

the wider ESC community to benefit from (e.g. online fora, regular meetings, panels and social events during annual ESC meetings). All members of the European Society of Criminology interested in the WG-QRME's aims and activities are welcome to join (*any personal and professional details will go to Rita Faria via rfaria@direito.up.pt*).

Currently, we have organized a session for EuroCrim 2017 in Cardiff, covering the topics of researching the elites with qualitative methods. Moreover, at next year's annual ESC meeting, we are planning to organise more sessions and events for qualitative criminological research, including but not limited to challenging qualitative methods for visual and virtual criminological inquiry.

INVITATION TO THE WG-QRME LAUNCH

Finally, we hope to welcome all ESC members to the launch of WG-QRME during **EuroCrim 2017 in Cardiff on Thursday 14th September 17.00–19.30**. (*Further details to be announced in forthcoming EuroCrim 2017 conference programme*).

WG-QRME WEBSITE

<http://www.esc-eurocrim.org/index.php/activities/working-groups/66-qualitative-research-methodologies-and-epistemologies-wg-qrme>

Julie Tieberghien is a postdoctoral research fellow at the Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law at the University of Ghent, Ghent, Belgium
Olga Petintseva is a postdoctoral research fellow at the Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law at the Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium
Rita Faria is a postdoctoral research fellow at the Department of Criminology, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal
Yarin Eski is a postdoctoral research fellow at the Liverpool Centre for Advanced Policing Studies at the Liverpool John Moores University, Liverpool, UK

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Tamar Berenblum

NEW ESC WORKING GROUP ON CYBERCRIME

INTRODUCTION

Over the last two decades, the prevalence of cybercrime has increased rapidly and has become part of the everyday life of citizens. In general, two types of cybercrimes are distinguished: 1) new types of crimes which are aimed at Information Technology (IT) and committed through the use of IT (e.g., hacking), and 2) traditional crimes which are not focused on IT, but for which IT is essential to commit the offence (e.g., fraud via the internet). Digitization has consequences for various types of crime and raises all sorts of questions. For example, are we dealing with a new type of offender? How can potential victims be made more resilient? And which interventions against cybercrime are effective?

The European Society of Criminology Working Group on Cybercrime is geared toward the various aspects of cybercrime, including but not limited to different forms that cybercrime can take (e.g., hacking, fraud, malicious software infections, sexting, and cyber terrorism), its causes and offenders, impact on victims, and our response to it at the individual, corporate, and governmental levels.

ORIGINS

At the 2016 annual meeting of the European Society of Criminology in Muenster, Germany, there were at least twenty-six (26) presentations examining topics that used the term 'cyber' in the title or abstract, including but not limited to computer hacking, phishing, online fraud, cyber war, organized cybercrime, cyber espionage, cyber bullying, sexting, online sexual abuse, the overlap between cyber and traditional offending, and UK constables' perceptions of cybercrime. There were likely other presentations involving the impact of ICT on relevant topics, such as offending, victimization, or public policy, though they did not use that key term in the title or abstract. There also appeared to be twenty-six (26) presentations that contained the term 'cyber' in their title or abstract at the 2015 ESC meeting held in Porto, Portugal. These trends demonstrate the strong interest in the cyberworld within the field of criminology, and suggest that the number of cyber presentations will continue to grow as our reliance on technology grows. Similar trends can be observed in other academic conferences, such as the American Society of Criminology, as well as the increasing number

of unique conferences focusing solely on cybercrime around the world.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary goals of the European Society of Criminology Working Group on Cybercrime are:

- Advancing knowledge and research on cybercrime and cybersecurity across Europe (both substantively and methodologically) and other parts of the world, including the United States, the Middle East, and Asia, with plans to expand to other parts of the world.
- Creating a network for information exchange and international collaboration between leading scholars, emerging scholars, graduate students, government agencies, and private organizations involved in cybercrime research.

These goals will be reached through the following tasks:

- Holding regular meetings of core members
- Coordinating "Cybercrime" sessions at ESC annual meetings
- Initiating and coordinating special issues on cybercrime in the European Journal of Criminology
- Establishing cross-national research ties and promoting international collaboration
- Organizing European conferences on cybercrime
- Disseminating scholarly publications

We recognize and fully support the diversity of interests within the field of cybercrime and cybersecurity. The working group will encourage all scholars interested in cybercrime to join, regardless of their focus. In addition, the working group is interested in bringing scholars together who have different interdisciplinary backgrounds, including but not limited to criminal justice and criminology, law, sociology, political science, economics, information technology, and computer science. We will not restrict the working group to any specific methodology, as scholars study cybercrime through both qualitative and quantitative means, and in fact we hope that our working group will encourage the advancement of innovative data collection and analytic techniques in our field. As our field grows, it is our hope that the working group will help international collaborations of scholars integrate knowledge that derives from different methodologies rather than perpetuating the qualitative/quantitative divide.

In addition to academic scholars, the working group will also recruit government agencies, particularly law enforcement agencies and government research offices, in order to increase data collection, expertise to the working group, and dissemination possibilities (i.e., getting our research into the hands of policy makers and legislative bodies). Over the last several years, scholars have engaged in direct productive partnerships with, among others, the UK Home Office, the Scientific Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) of the Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice, and the High Tech Crime Units of the Dutch police and prosecutor's office.

CHAIR AND BOARD

- Rutger Leukfeldt, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law, the Netherlands (chair)
- Tamar Berenblum, The Hebrew University, Israel (co-chair)
- Marleen Weulen Kranenbarg, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law, the Netherlands

- Michael Levi, Cardiff University, United Kingdom
- Michael McGuire, University of Surrey, United Kingdom
- Fernando Miro Llinares, Universidad Miguel Hernández de Elche, Crimina, Spain
- Adam Bossler, Georgia Southern University, United States
- Thomas Holt, Michigan State University, United States

BECOMING A MEMBER

If you want to become a member of the Working Group on Cybercrime, we invite you to join. Please have a look at the ESC website for more information.

Tamar Berenblum is a research fellow at the NSCR, Amsterdam, the Netherlands, and Post-doc, the Rachel and Selim Benin School of Computer Science and Engineering at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel

WORKING GROUP REPORTS

Gwen Robinson and Kerstin Svensson

WORKING GROUP ON COMMUNITY SANCTIONS AND MEASURES

The ESC Working Group on Community Sanctions and Measures was formed in 2007 by a small group of scholars to encourage networking, foster discussion, stimulate empirical research, enable theoretical development and encourage critical and comparative work on community sanctions and measures in European jurisdictions. Currently, around 80 scholars from all over Europe (and a few beyond) are members of the group. We organise a seminar every spring, to which members are invited to present their research, discuss research ideas and network.

This year the working group held its 10th annual seminar, which took place over two days on 18–19 May 2016. Our venue this year, and for the third time, was Barcelona, and our host was Elena Larrauri of Pompeu Fabra University. The event was attended by 22 members of the working group, who came from eight different countries. There were seven oral presentations and a roundtable discussion on the interface between courts

and community sentences, at which several members discussed ongoing and planned research. The full programme for the seminar, as well as some of the presentations from this and previous seminars, can be found on the webpage/blog for the Working Group: <https://communitysanctionsblog.wordpress.com/>

We also organize several panel sessions at the annual ESC Conference, and are currently planning for the Cardiff conference in September 2017, where we expect to host several panels.

ESC members interested in joining the CSM Working Group should contact us at: G.J.Robinson@sheffield.ac.uk or kerstin.svensson@soch.lu.se.

Gwen Robinson is Reader in Criminal Justice at the School of Law, University of Sheffield, UK.

Kerstin Svensson is Professor of Social Work at the Lund University School of Social Work, Sweden.

Gorazd Meško

ESC EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM WORKING GROUP

For more than a decade, the ESC European University Curriculum Working Group has focused on academic criminological curricula and cooperated with colleagues establishing or updating programmes in criminology and criminal justice in Europe and beyond. We have shared information on the contents of criminological programmes and their development.

On top of the aforementioned activities, for the past two years, the working group has pursued two goals: 1) to collect information on PhD programmes in criminology (and related disciplines); and 2) to create a website on PhD programmes in criminology in Europe. The aims of the group were to create a network of Criminology PhD programmes in Europe; to provide for the exchange (as part of the Erasmus+ programme) of students, lecturers, and experience; and to increase the participation of doctoral students in joint European criminological research projects.

As agreed at the ESC meeting in Porto in 2015, a survey on Criminology PhD programmes in Europe was conducted at the beginning of 2016. The results were presented at the ESC meeting in Muenster, Germany. Unfortunately, the response rate was low, as we received only eight responses from five European countries (Greece, Hungary, FY Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia, and Switzerland). We discussed the results of the survey at the ESC European University Curriculum Working Group meeting in

Muenster and concluded that it was necessary to continue making efforts aimed at assuring a higher response rate in the future. Therefore, we cordially invite directors of doctoral programmes to attend the meeting of the Working Group at the 2017 ESC conference in Cardiff to discuss opportunities for establishing a network of doctoral programmes. Our ambition is to develop our Working Group in line with the development of the Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice (ADPCCJ) that has significantly contributed to the development and promotion of doctoral studies on the other side of the Atlantic. I believe that Europe needs such a network to facilitate the development of doctoral programmes in all European regions.

Further, we created a Facebook group “European PhD programmes in criminology” in 2016.

After more than ten years of its existence, the WG will be headed by a new chair, as Christina Zarafonitou has agreed to take over leadership from the 2017 conference in Cardiff on. I wish her and our colleagues a lot of success in their efforts to develop criminological programmes on all levels of higher education.

Gorazd Meško is Professor of Criminology at the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Maribor, Slovenia

Sirpa Virta

THE ESC WORKING GROUP ON CRIME, SCIENCE AND POLITICS

The Crime, Science and Politics working group has held 2–5 sessions in annual conferences but because the chair herself was not able to participate in 2015 and 2016, there has been few sessions not marked as working group sessions. The participants of the working group presented papers, for instance, on technology and crime control (the panel of Mike McGuire) and on predictive policing (Bilel Benbouzid) in the annual conference in Munster 2016.

The Crime, Science and Politics working group has been and is interested in the politics of crime and

security, interdisciplinary security studies, and the role, meaning and politics of technology (e.g., algorithms, big data, predictive policing). Being a political scientist by education, the chair has been especially inspired by the reconciliation of criminological and political science approaches and knowledge in research on complex societal issues.

Sirpa Virta is Professor at the School of Management, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland



CANDIDATES FOR ESC OFFICES



CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE ESC



TOM VANDER BEKEN

My name is Tom Vander Beken and I am a Professor at the Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law at Ghent University (Belgium) and Director of the Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP). I also act as the spokesman/promoter of the research consortium Crime, Criminology and Criminal Policy (CCCCP), covering and coordinating research in four faculties and six departments of Ghent University. This year I am Simon Visiting Professor at the University of Manchester.

I have Master's degrees in Law (1991) and Criminology (1992) and completed a PhD on the prosecution of international crimes (1999). I have participated as a partner or coordinator in about 80 research projects and successfully mentored 22 doctoral students to completion of their PhD degrees. My work is financed by a variety of national (e.g., Research Foundation Flanders, Belgian Science Policy, Ministries of Justice, Home Affairs, Equal Opportunities) and international (e.g., European Commission, Council of Europe) authorities and institutions. I have acted as an expert for a parliamentary committee of inquiry on organized crime and have advised several ministers in multiple countries on criminal policy.

I currently serve as the editor-in-chief of Boom-Eleven International Publishing's criminology series and am a member of several journal editorial boards. I have a strong interest in research policy and research evaluation and serve as an advisor and evaluator on boards and commissions of various research funding bodies at a national and European level.

My research interest and activities cover a broad range of criminological topics, including those within criminal justice such, as sentencing and prison studies,

but also organised crime phenomena and the geography of crime (e.g., journey to crime), and more theoretical questions that touch upon the etiology of crime. In my research, I use a variety of methods and rely on qualitative and quantitative research designs. Over time, I have embraced a multidisciplinary approach to the study of crime. In a current project on multidisciplinary strengths-based strategies for mentally ill offenders I work with five PhD students in three faculties. This broad approach is mirrored in my track record with Dutch, English, French and German language publications in a variety of books and journals covering different fields in Criminology and Penology, as well as other disciplines such as Law, Psychology, Geography, Public Health, Environmental Sciences, and Economics.

My nomination for the presidency of the ESC came as a complete surprise to me. However, I have decided to accept the nomination for the following reasons. I have been an active participant at the ESC conferences for a long time. My participation at many ESC conferences has been fortuitous for building relationships with future research partners and developing warm friendships. This awareness shapes my conviction that it is time to do something in return for the ESC by giving my time and expertise to keep this important society thriving. The objectives listed in the ESC's constitution (e.g., bringing together criminologists in one multi-disciplinary society; fostering criminology, encouraging exchange and cooperation, acting as a forum of dissemination of knowledge) indeed deserve all our support. I am a strong believer in the power of a scientific society that provides a critical but essentially open environment for exchanging ideas and fostering cooperation, across borders of sometimes



very narrowly-defined fields and regardless of methodological preferences. If elected, my ambition would be to further strengthen the forum function of the ESC with an emphasis on inclusion. Bringing together researchers, teachers and practitioners in the broad field of criminology and giving them the opportunity to discuss what they believe is important, irrespective of their status, age, focus or epistemological and methodological approach,

makes a difference in the development of our discipline and to those who are active in it. As illustrated in the summary of my curriculum above, my professional life has always been one of collaboration with others. Whenever possible, I have sought to join forces with younger and more experienced colleagues who could foster my curiosity about new things. If elected, that is exactly what I would nurture within the ESC.



CANDIDATE FOR AT-LARGE BOARD MEMBERSHIP



EVA INZELT

Eva Inzelt is Assistant Professor at Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE), Budapest, Faculty of Law, Department of Criminology. She has a degree in Law from at Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE). She earned her PhD. in Law from ELTE in 2015, under the supervision of Professor Dr. Miklós Lévy. Her dissertation title was *Corruption: with or without white-collar. Changing the content and forms of white-collar crime*. From 2008, she has been working as an external expert at the Hungarian Ministry of Interior (previously the Hungarian Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement), where she is responsible for evaluating, coordinating and monitoring general crime prevention projects in Hungary.

She is also doing research together with the Hungarian Chapter of Transparency International.

Having an interest in developing mediation skills, she took a 90-hour mediator training course. She deals with mediation in criminal cases, as well as in family law and commercial mediation. She was asked to teach at the Budapest Chamber of Commerce and Industry, where she has been training commercial mediators since 2013. She is the coach of the only Hungarian team to have ever participated the International Chamber of Commerce, International Commercial Mediation Competition. In 2017 her team ranked 12th, out of the 65 participating universities. Between 2009 and 2016 she was the Secretary of the Hun-

garian Society of Criminology, so she has a good knowledge of how NGOs and societies, like ESC, work. She has the Managing director of the Vermes Miklós Foundation for the Hungarian Criminology since 2015.

She has undertaken/completed several research projects, financed by national, European and international sources. She conducted studies on the field of public procurement and transparency in Hungary, the state and regulation of lobbying, and an analysis of corruption in Hungary from the viewpoint of Finnish investors (HEUNI, No. 74., 2012). The Hungarian Scientific Research Fund supported her study which dealt with Corruption as a Crime from the viewpoint of the Criminal Justice System (ELTE ÁJK, 2014, 156 p.). She wrote a chapter in *The Routledge Handbook of White-Collar and Corporate Crime in Europe* (London: Routledge, 2015), which discussed White Collar Crime in Countries of Transition.

Among her other projects, she is involved in research coordinated by the National University of Public services entitled: Research on the investigation of international organized crime cases from the information flow point of view between the criminal justice system institutions, coordinated by the National University of Public Services. Currently she is also investigating the theoretical and empirical approaches concerning better understanding corporate crime in Hungary.



She has been a member of the ESC from 2009 and she has been attending all the annual conferences since then and is active in the life of the Society. She was the Secretary General of the Local Organizing Committee of EUROCRIM2013. This successful annual conference of ESC took place between 4–7 September 2013, in Budapest, Hungary. The theme of the conference was “Beyond “Punitiveness”: Crime and Crime Control in Europe in a Comparative Perspective”. There were 1026 participants from 54 different countries, 6 plenary sessions, 221 panel sessions and 58 posters. In the years following, she has been helping the annual conference organizers and is assisting on the updating of a ‘how-to’ manual for organizing ESC annual meetings.

She has been a member of the European working group on Organizational Crime (EUROC) from its establishment, in 2010. In 2016 she was appointed as a Board member of the EUROC working group. Since 2016 she has been a member of the European Society of Criminology Scholarly Fellowship Committee. She published two articles in the Society’s Newsletter, and in the last one she summarized her experiences of the Muenster conference (ESC Newsletter, 2016/3).

She feels she has benefited greatly from being a member of the Society. She would like to promote ESC activity beyond early stage researches from Central and Eastern Europe. She is convinced that she will make a positive contribution to the ESC Board, if elected.

▼ CANDIDATE FOR AT-LARGE BOARD MEMBERSHIP



CHRIS LEWIS

Chris Lewis is a Welsh Statistician and Criminologist who has worked in government and academia, specializing in quantitative criminology, crime measurement and comparative studies.

He graduated in mathematical sciences from Oxford and London Universities, became a Chartered Statistician in 1990 and a CBE in 2001. He has applied his skills in government, academic and consulting work for many years, mainly in the military and criminal justice industries. He started work at the UK Central Statistical Office on Health Statistics, before writing the first policy-oriented computer program for the Royal Navy. He then taught mathematics and computing at the Open University and worked in social and international statistics at the UK Cabinet Office. He then became Chief Statistician and Head of a Research Unit at the UK Home Office. He has been teaching and researching criminology at Portsmouth University since 2003 until the present day, having been Senior Research Fellow and visiting professor.

From 2003 he was also a Statistical and Criminal Justice Consultant, working abroad for the World Bank, UNODC, EU and the African Development Bank. His work outside the UK extended to Japan, Mexico, South Korea, Kenya, Tanzania, Mauritius, Namibia, Serbia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Albania, Kosovo, Montenegro and the United Arab Emirates. In the UK he worked as a consultant for all levels of government, including ministries of justice, prosecution agencies, police forces, prison and probation organizations as well as think tanks and charities concerned with offenders.

He lectures at Portsmouth University and conducts research for local UK police forces. He supervises several doctoral students from countries such as the UAE, Nigeria, Korea, Thailand, Switzerland, and Mauritius. He has recently conducted three statistical surveys of police activity for the UK Dorset Police (Neighborhood policing, Patrol Policing and Investigation), as well as a cross-national study of work with dangerous offenders coordinated by the University of Gottingen.



He evaluated the effectiveness of prison program for a UK national charity, having been a Trustee and Research Consultant for The Kainos Community from 2004–2013. He maintains a significant role with charitable organizations dealing with offenders: e.g. as Ambassador for the Langley House Trust.

Chris sits on the UK National Statistician’s Advisory Committee on Crime Statistics (2011–2017).

He chaired the CPS Wessex Hate Crime Scrutiny Panel for ten years from 2008 to 2017. He was British Society of Criminology Company Secretary from 2008 to 2012, and he has sat on the Steering Committee of the European Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics since 2003.

His continued teaching includes Policing, Community Safety, Corrections, Justice Statistics, Fraud, Bribery and Cyber-crime. He maintains a diverse range of

research and consultancy topics and has a wide range of publications.

Chris was in at the start of the European Society of Criminology in Lausanne and has given papers at most of ESC conferences since then. He wants to ensure that, although the UK is leaving the EU, that co-operation with Europe on statistical and criminological matters should continue as usual and that criminal justice systems and universities should share good practice and technical advances.

His hobbies include singing and playing the piano, especially Schubert. He is keen on preserving the environment and is Chair of his County Campaign for preserving Rural England. As a younger man he was a long-distance walker and completed over 50 walking marathons (each 40–160km).



CANDIDATE FOR AT-LARGE BOARD MEMBERSHIP



JUKKA SAVOLAINEN

It is my honor to have been nominated as a candidate for the ESC board. I am a Research Professor at the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, where my primary responsibility is to serve as the Director of the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD). NACJD is the largest topical data archive within the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) – a global provider for social science data and methodological training. Most European research universities are members of the ICPSR. My education and professional career are split between my native Finland and the United States. I earned my BA and MA at the University of Helsinki and PhD from State University of New York (SUNY at Albany, 1996). I have taught at universities in both countries, and I have worked as a research analyst for the Finnish Ministry of Justice and New York City Criminal Justice Agency.

Most of my research is based on data from Europe,

primarily from Finland and other Nordic countries, but I have also published cross-national comparative studies. One such article shows that the characteristics of the national drinking culture moderates the influence of alcohol intoxication on violent offending among adolescents from European countries. For example, alcohol is a major source of violence in Finland but a relatively unimportant factor in Greece. In addition to situational studies of violence and victimization, my research examines life course determinants of criminal offending and desistance. I have published close to 50 peer reviewed articles in such outlets as British Journal of Criminology, Criminology, and European Journal of Criminology. My research projects have been funded by grants from the Academy of Finland, the Norwegian Research Council, and the National Science Foundation (USA), among other sponsors. I serve on the editorial boards of a number of journals, including the International Criminal Justice



Review, Homicide Studies, and Journal of Scandinavian Studies of Criminology and Crime Prevention.

I grew up during a period of sharp division in the European identity. In 1975, when I was 9 years old, I stood outside my apartment building with my family, watching and waving at a convoy of limousines transporting heads of states to the signing of the Helsinki Accord — a major step towards reducing Cold War tensions. In 1991, I traveled to the United States for graduate school around the same time as the Baltic States were separat-

ing from the Eastern Bloc. From overseas, I participated in the referendum that secured the Finnish membership in the European Union in 1995. With tremendous pleasure I have observed my native country and the rest of the Europe benefit from increased integration and exposure to the intellectual and cultural diversity our continent offers. I think the diversity of intellectual traditions is also the main asset of the ESC. If elected, I promise to work hard to advance the inclusive and interdisciplinary mission of the European Society of Criminology.



CANDIDATE FOR AT-LARGE BOARD MEMBERSHIP



PHILIP STENNING

Over the past thirty years I have held senior academic positions in criminology schools, departments and research institutes and centres in Canada (University of Toronto), New Zealand (Victoria University of Wellington), the UK (Keele University) and Australia (Griffith University). Between 2003 and 2016 I held positions on the Management Board of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology (including as its New Zealand Vice-President from 2003–2005). In 2005 I was the Convenor of its annual conference at Victoria University of Wellington, and from 2012–2016 I was co-editor (with my colleague Professor Anna Stewart at Griffith University) of the *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*. I have been a member of the British and European Societies of Criminology, and attended their conferences, for many years, and I am a member of the editorial boards of six international criminology and policing journals. I regularly serve as peer reviewer for publishers and research granting bodies, and as external examiner of PhD theses, in North America, Europe and Australasia. I have served as consultant and adviser to governments and other bodies (such as commissions of inquiry) in Australia, Brazil, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, the UK, USA and

Venezuela, as well as to the Council of Europe and the U.N. I am now ‘semi-retired’ and living back in England, but retain an adjunct appointment in the Griffith Criminology Institute in Australia, and an Honorary Professor appointment at the University of KwaZulu-Natal in South Africa. I am continuing my criminology research and writing collaborations, and am reconnecting with criminologists in Europe.

My academic training has been in law, with undergraduate and post-graduate degrees from English and Canadian universities. But my view of criminology has been shaped by the fact that all the institutions at which I have worked throughout my career have been ones in which criminology is primarily conceived as an area of multi- and inter-disciplinary research and collaborations, rather than as a separate ‘discipline’ as such. I believe that the ESC has consistently reflected this same view.

My main research interests over the years have been policing (public, private and ‘plural’), forms and theories of governance, and the evolving interactions between the state and non-state sectors in governing crime, disorder and criminal justice. I am also actively involved in comparative international research on domestic and international prosecutors and prosecution systems, as



well as on Indigenous justice and policing. On these various projects I am currently collaborating with colleagues in Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland and South Africa. Other research interests have included firearms abuse and gun control, and gender-based sexual violence, the latter pursued with researchers in Germany, Italy, Poland and Spain under an EU research grant. My most recent book, co-authored with Distinguished Emeritus Professor David Bayley of SUNY Albany, is *Governing the Police: Experience in Six Democracies* (Australia, Britain, Canada, India, New Zealand and U.S.A.) and was published by Transaction Publishers last year.

My view, as my career and publications suggest, is that

the progressive development of criminological theory and practice benefits enormously from an international comparative perspective and the scholarly and ‘best practice’ exchanges which that entails. So, I think that it is very important that this global perspective be reflected on the Executive Board of the European Society of Criminology, and that I am well qualified to perform this role on the Board. I also believe that whatever happens with ‘Brexit’, it will be important, both for Britain and for the rest of Europe, for British criminologists to continue to be represented on the ESC Board. Being now semi-retired, I would have a good deal of time and energy to devote to this role.



CANDIDATE FOR AUDITOR



SPATHI THEONI

My name is Spathi Theoni and I was born in Athens Greece back in 1984, where I still study, work and live with my family and friends. Currently I am a PhD candidate in the Law Faculty of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens. My thesis focuses on online fraud in Greece before and during the economic crisis, trying particularly to examine any possible correlation between the rising Economic Crisis and cases of online fraud victimization. As my main research interest is on online crime and criminal behavior, prevention, and detection techniques, I have conducted quantitative research and performed analyses, and I have been accepted to speak at several national, European and international scientific conferences. I am also an active member of several scientific associations and societies (European Society of Criminology, Hellenic Institute of Criminology, Hellenic Criminologists’ Society of Panteion University, Center of Criminology Studies), as well as a supervisor in Undergraduate Academic Assignments for our compulsory selective Criminology course (Faculty of Law, National and Kapodistrian

University of Athens, Ass. Prof. M. Kranidiotis) for the academic years 2015–2016 and 2016–2017.

Regarding my prior academic background, I hold two bachelor degrees: one from the Department of Economics of the Athens University of Economics and Business (BA in Business Economics and Finance, 2006), where I entered with an honorary fellowship for ranking 1st in University entrance exams in the field of Economics among all other applicants, and another one from the Law Faculty of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (BA in Law, 2011). I continued my studies at a graduate level in the field of Criminology, receiving two Masters of Science, one from University College London (MSc in Crime Science, 2012) and another one from the University of Leicester (MSc in Forensic Science and Criminal Justice, 2015).

My work experience began early during my undergraduate studies, specifically when I joined AIESEC, an international student-run non-governmental organization in 2002 as a volunteer. I was soon assigned many responsibilities and was selected as President of AIESEC



in Greece in the year 2004. Through this position and generally throughout my AIESEC term (2002–2007), I sharpened my leadership skills and learned to think in a strategic way, to set goals, to work effectively under pressure in physical and virtual teams, to manage crises, to adapt and to successfully lead the whole organization with commitment and enthusiasm. In addition to that, during my presidency, I was also responsible for the planning and implementation of the one-year and three-year plans of the organization, for the supervision of European Programs, and for the general auditing and budgeting procedures, not only for the national but for the local committees of the organization.

Both my studies and my volunteer work paved the way for my current profession. Since 2007 I have been a free-lance representative of the company Auto Spare Parts for cars, trucks, and tractors, working on commission basis (Licensed Trade Representative—Commercial and Industrial Chamber of Athens, Registration No.: 244940, License Number: 40141, 09/02/2007) for the firm of Theoni G. Spathi GJS. As owner of the business, I am responsible for its general management (including

all the financial and auditing procedures), communication with and servicing of my stakeholders, budgeting management, promotion, and branding of the foreign represented firms in Greece, as well as the participation in national and international fairs. During this challenging economic period, I have been able not only to hold a competitive position in the Greek market but also to increase the annual turnover of my business by establishing five new partnerships.

Given my background and also being a Licensed Economist, Accountant and Tax Preparer (Economic Chamber of Greece, Registration No: 0104202, 2nd Class 7 No.: 0081401, TH / 84 06/03/07) as well as a member of the auditing team of the Athens Association of Commercial Agents and Brokers (Registration No.: 6702, 2017–2019 term), I really hope that my short bio has clearly demonstrated that I am a keen and conscientious individual, motivated by diverse incentives, who is highly organized with a strong work ethic, and determined to play a key role and actively contribute to the Vision, Mission and Strategic Goals of the ESC community.

▼ CANDIDATE FOR AUDITOR



UBERTO GATTI

Uberto Gatti is Emeritus Professor of Criminology at the University of Genoa, where he has been teaching since 1981. Prior to his current appointment, he served as Director of the Post-Graded School in Forensic Psychology for ten years and a Research Collaborator at the Research Unit on Children's Psycho-Social Maladjustment (GRIP). He has also held a number of visiting professorships in Canada and Switzerland.

In addition to his academic endeavors, he has done consultancies for the City Council of Genoa and still serves as an expert consultant for the juvenile, adult and high courts of Genoa.

Professor Gatti has organized and conducted numerous research projects for the National Council for Research (C.N.R.), the Ministry of Justice, the National Centre of Prevention and Social Defence (Milan), for the International Centre of Clinical Criminology (Genoa). He was also the chairman of the 20th Criminological Research Conference on Psychosocial Intervention in the Criminal Justice System (Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 1993).

Professor Gatti has authored more than 200 publications, available in several languages, in the areas of youth gangs, juvenile justice, violence and the relationship between social capital and crime.

POSTGRADUATE STUDY IN THE INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

School of Law

Queen's University Belfast
27-30 University Square
Belfast BT7 1NN
Northern Ireland
United Kingdom

+44 (0)28 90973451
law-enquiries@qub.ac.uk



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Staff Research Interests

Clare Dwyer – Penal policy; prisoners; transitional justice

Graham Ellison – Policing & police reform; community safety; sex trafficking & prostitution

Shadd Maruna – Desistance; psychosocial criminology; prisoner reintegration

Anne-Marie McAlinden – Child sexual abuse; sex offenders; restorative justice

Kieran McEvoy – Restorative justice; truth recovery; transitional justice

Marny Requa – Truth recovery; human rights; transitional justice

Phil Scraton – Deaths in controversial circumstances; criminological theory; prisons

Pete Shirlow – Segregation and violence; ethno-sectarianism; political violence

Yvette Russell – Feminist legal theory; gender & crime; sexuality

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