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Chapter 1 : 6 Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology - www.nxgvision.com

The Dutch Criminological Enterprise. Josine Junger-Tas and Marianne Junger, "The Dutch Criminological Enterprise," Crime and Justice 35 ():

Minor Cybercrime and Cyber Security. Treating child disruptive behavior in high-risk families: A comparative effectiveness trial from a community-based implementation. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 25 5 , Risk factors for attrition from an evidence-based parenting program: Findings from the Netherlands. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 64, Telephone-based social engineering attacks: An experiment testing the success and time decay of an intervention. *Order and control in the environment: Exploring the effects on undesired behaviour and the importance of locus of control. Legal and criminological psychology. Priming and warnings are not effective to prevent social engineering attacks. Computers in Human Behavior*, 66, A cross-national study of direct and indirect effects of cyberbullying on cybergrooming victimization via self-esteem. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, Differences in Risky Online and Offline Activities. Cultural, social and intrapersonal factors associated with clusters of co-occurring health-related behaviours among adolescents. *The European Journal of Public Health*, 25 1 , *Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment*, The relation between residential property and its surroundings and day and night-time residential burglary. Targets for Primary Prevention: An application to estimate the Cyber-risk Detection Skill of mobile device users. *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*, Sex Differences in the Predictors of Juvenile Delinquency: *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice. Jeugdcriminaliteit, het verschil tussen meisjes en jongens. Achtergronden en aanpak pp. Prevention Science*, 14, *Crime science*, 1, Clustering of risky health behaviour in immigrants and non-immigrants in the Netherlands. *Send to International Journal of Public Health. Vol 57, [impact factor 2. Parent-child interaction therapy for preschool children with disruptive behaviour problems in the Netherlands. Child Adolesc Psychiatry Ment Health*, 6. The effectiveness of parent-child interaction therapy in the Netherlands: Der Einfluss von Bebauung und Nachbarschaft auf das Einbruchrisiko. Cognitive ability and self-control in relation to dietary habits, physical activity and bodyweight in adolescents. *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology. Journal of Marriage and Family*, 72 2: Clustering of health-compromising behavior and delinquency in adolescents and adults in the Dutch population. *Preventive Medicine*, 48 6 , *The Dutch criminological enterprise. University of Chicago Press. Early Childhood Research Quarterly. Volume 23, Issue 3, , Infant Behavior and Development. Volume 31, 3, Hartel UT and Prof. Laycock University College London, U. Ratcliffe Temple University, U. Member Editorial board of Victims and Offenders: Reviewer ad hoc for a series of journals.*

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Chapter 2 : Crime and justice in the Netherlands | Search Results | IUCAT

Josine Junger-Tas is a professor and fellow in the Willem Pompe Institute, University of Utrecht. Marianne Junger is professor of psychology, University of Amsterdam, and.

ESC Conference Bologna Name, Incorporation and Objectives Section 2: The General Assembly Section 4: The Executive Board Section 5: Annual Meeting Section 7: Membership dues, budget and financial obligations Section 8: Periodicals and Editorial Committee Section 9: Property and Legal Proceedings Section Amendments to the Constitution Section Dissolution of the ESC Section Adoption of the Constitution Section 1: It has the following objectives: The term criminology, as used in this Constitution, refers to all scholarly, scientific and professional knowledge concerning the explanation, prevention, control and treatment of crime and delinquency, offenders and victims, including the measurement and detection of crime, legislation and the practice of criminal law, and law enforcement, judicial, and correctional systems. Membership Active Members shall be engaged in the discipline of criminology, as defined in section 1. Student Members can be studying full time in appropriate disciplines in colleges and universities, or in training programmes in the area of criminal justice. Membership shall be dependant upon review by the Executive Board. In order for a Member to exercise the rights of membership, his or her annual dues, as defined in section 7, must be paid up. Members who have seriously violated their obligations towards the ESC can be excluded by the Executive Board, but shall have the possibility to appeal, within one month, to the General Assembly. It shall be convened by the Executive Board. The date of the meeting of the General Assembly is to be communicated to the Members at least one month in advance, with an indication of the agenda. By a majority of two thirds of the Members present, the General Assembly may also decide on subjects not announced in the agenda. The General Assembly shall elect the Executive Board. The Executive Board will publish, at least three months before the date of the General Assembly, a call for nominations which will be open to all members. The General Assembly may revoke the appointment of any officer who has seriously violated his obligations towards the ESC. The General Assembly shall decide by the majority of those taking part in the vote. At the request of at least five members, votes and elections are to be held by secret ballot. The General Assembly may decide to submit certain decisions or elections to a referendum by postal ballot among all Members. The procedure of voting by ballot shall be laid down in by-laws. The Executive Board The Executive Board shall administer all those affairs of the organization which are not left, by law or this Constitution, to the General Assembly or any other body. The Executive Board is composed of elected and appointed members. The elected members of the Executive Board are the following: Two at-large Board members The appointed members of the Executive Board are the following: Appointed members are non-voting members of the Executive Board. Nevertheless, the Newsletter Editor can vote on issues related to the Newsletter; the Editor-in-Chief of the European Journal of Criminology can vote on issues related to the European Journal of Criminology; and the Organizers of the Annual Meetings can vote on issues related to the Annual Meetings. Members of the Executive Board shall normally not occupy at the same time more than one of functions a to d and I to V listed above. The Executive Board can invite, occasionally or permanently, further non-voting members to participate in its meetings. The president is elected for a term of three business years: A former President of the ESC is not eligible for re-election as President but is eligible for any other elected or appointed position on the Executive Board. There must be an interval of two years between any two terms served by them on the Executive Board. The Executive Board shall meet at least once in each business year. It decides by vote of the majority of those members entitled to vote who are present at the meeting, or alternatively by postal ballot. No member shall take part in the discussion or vote where a conflict of interest may arise between his or her personal interests and those of the ESC. The Executive Board takes office on the day following the General Assembly that takes place during the Annual Meeting. The business year ends on the day of the General Assembly that takes place during the following Annual Meeting. The financial report

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covers a full fiscal year. Committees The Executive Board can approve the creation of Committees. The term existence of all such committees shall cease at the end of the business year. Due consideration shall be given to adequate rotation among the various countries and regions of Europe. Members and non-members can submit proposals of presentation papers for consideration by the Program Committee, which will take into account the quality of the proposals and the constraints of time and meeting space. As a general rule, English shall be the working language of ESC meetings. The Program Committee can admit panel sessions and presentations in other languages. The registration fee shall be determined by the Program Chair. Reduced fees can be offered to Members of the ESC and to student participants. The Executive Board will make appropriate financial arrangements with the local organizers. Membership dues, budget and financial obligations The General Assembly shall determine the membership dues, decide upon the budget and ratify the accounts that have been presented by the Executive Board and approved by the auditors. Neither the Members, nor the officers, nor any other person appointed as members of the Executive Board of the ESC shall be individually or collectively liable for any of the debts or other legal liabilities of the ESC, beyond the amounts payable by them as membership dues. The Executive Board shall adopt guidelines concerning the payment of expenses by the Executive Secretary. Periodicals and Editorial Committee In the form of a Newsletter, the Executive Board shall inform the Members about significant events and developments. Administration A list of all Members of the ESC and of all of its officers and other persons appointed to the Executive Board from time to time, shall be maintained and open to public inspection at the seat of the ESC. They will be in charge of checking the books and accounts of the ESC and report to the General Assembly on their observations. The Executive Secretary shall prepare the annual accounts of the ESC and submit them to the auditors within six months of the end of each calendar year. The academic activities of the ESC shall be administered from the offices of the Executive Secretary, wherever these may be located from time to time. The Executive Secretary will receive an honorarium as adopted by the Executive Board. The duties and responsibilities of the Executive Secretary will be determined by the guidelines adopted by the Executive Board. Property and Legal Proceedings The money, financial assets and all other movable property of the ESC, wherever located, shall be collectively vested in the members of the Executive Board from time to time. Any immovable property of the ESC shall be vested either in trustees, who are to be appointed by the General Assembly for that purpose, or as may be otherwise required by the law of the jurisdiction in which such immovable property is located. The President of the ESC from time to time is hereby nominated as the person in whose name any and all legal proceedings may be brought against or by the ESC in any jurisdiction. Any judgment or award obtained against the President acting in that capacity shall be enforceable only against the property of the ESC and the proceeds of any judgment or award obtained by the President acting in that capacity shall be the property of the ESC. Amendments to the Constitution Whenever it is sought either i to abridge, extend or otherwise amend the objectives of the ESC, as set out in Section 1 of this Constitution, or ii to amalgamate the ESC with or merge the ESC into any other institution or organisation, then the following requirements must be complied with: The Executive Board shall send a written notice of the Special Assembly to all Members, together with a copy of the proposition, at least one month before the date of the Special Assembly. If the proposition is approved by at least 60 percent of the Members present at the Special Assembly, the Executive Board shall schedule a second Special Assembly to take place one month after the first Special Assembly. If the proposition is approved by at least 60 percent of the Members present at the second Special Assembly, it may thereafter be carried into effect. If the Secretary of State, upon investigation, finds that the proposition is indeed calculated to prove injurious to the ESC, then that proposition shall not be carried into effect, but may be resubmitted to Special Assemblies at any time thereafter. Any other provision of this Constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the Members present at any General Assembly, but no amendment may be inconsistent with the requirements of the Literary and Scientific Institutions Act Dissolution of the ESC The ESC may be dissolved at any General Assembly by a vote of at least 60 percent of all of the Members and such dissolution shall take effect immediately or at a specified time thereafter. The Members then present shall either wind up

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the affairs of the ESC and specify the institution to which its net assets, after satisfaction of all debts and liabilities, shall be given, or mandate the Executive Board to complete these tasks. In neither case shall the net assets of the ESC be distributed among the Members or given to any of them. If the Members, or the members of the Executive Board as the case may be, are unable to agree upon the institution to which the net assets shall be given, or if any Member is dissatisfied with the manner in which the affairs of the ESC are proposed to be wound up, she or another Member or officer may apply to the County Court with jurisdictional competence at the seat of the ESC, or, if no County Court should have jurisdiction, to the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice of England and Wales, for an order resolving the matter. Adoption of the Constitution The present Constitution has been approved, as a general project, by the meeting of the Founding Members held at the Ministry of Justice of the Kingdom of the Netherlands on 7 and 8 April, and ratified in its present form by an exchange of letters, which are kept in the files of the ESC. European Society of Criminology Membership Membership of the society is open for all. The membership fees for 1st January to 31st December are: European Society of Criminology: Working Groups The Society has established five working groups: Josine Junger-Tas Effectiveness of criminal justice systems Chair: Chris Lewis Quantitative criminology Chair: Jenny Johnstone Thematic working group on juvenile justice Chair: The last meeting was taking place at the ESC conference in Crakow. We have decided to follow a two step procedure, the first step being to collect papers from national experts in as many as possible European countries, including possibly also Canadian and American experts. Those reports can be found on the website. A collection of papers will be published with an American publishing house. The final trend report, with recommendations for reform in juvenile justice, will be written by a smaller group of experts in specific sub-fields of the system, and will then be addressed to member states and the EU directorate Justice and Home Affairs. Have there been in the last 15-20 years any specific trends in these policies? Does your country have policies as well as evidence based programmes to make prevention and interventions more effective and individual rights better respected? This could involve a bid for EU funding for expert group meetings or for dedicated research. In the first instance the WG will be electronically based, whose main aim will be to produce reports for ESC Conferences. The usefulness of this working group will depend on members of the ESC contributing to it. Those interested in making a contribution to the WGE or in keeping in touch with developments should contact Chris Lewis at: The working group has organized a number of sessions for the ESC conference in Amsterdam and workshops are also planned for the future conferences. It is also working on conducting a census of European higher education programmes in criminology.

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Chapter 3 : Research | BMS - IEBIS

The Dutch criminological community did nothing to support him and took no public stand for the freedom of science. Junger•Tas, Josine, Marianne Junger, and Els.

Comment For a few subjects we have asked some specialists also some The Bosket Family and the American Baars-Schuyt Cover Illustration H. Its aims and scope were directed at creating a European platform for criminologists. More specifically the editors opted for an orientation en policy matters. Research reports, theoretical essays and deliberations on criminal justice policy were published on specific topics which were of great interest for policymakers. It seems that this editorial policy contributed to an emerging European criminological consciousness. This specific issue is published on the occasion of the first conference of the European Society of Criminology. The European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research is a platform for discussion and information exchange on the crime problem in Europe. Every issue concentrates on one central topic in the criminal field, incorporating different angles and perspectives. The editorial policy is on an invitational basis. The journal is at the same time policy-based and scientific; it is both informative and plural in its approach. The journal is of interest to researchera, policymakers and other parties that are involved in the crime problem in Europe. The journal has an editorial policy independent from the Ministry. This journal is registered at the Copyright Clearance Center, Inc. Authorisation to photocopy items for internat or personal use, or the interval or personal use of specific clients, is granted by Kluwer Academie Publishers for users registered with the Copyright Clearance Center CCC Transactional Reporting Service, provided that the fee of USD For those organisations that have been granted a photocopy licence by CCC, a separate system of payment has been arranged. Authorisation does not extend to other kinds of copying, such as that for general distribution, for advertising or promotional purposes, for creating new collective works, or for resale. In the rest of the world: Permission to photocopy must be obtained from the copyright owner. Please apply to Kluwer Academie Publishers, P. Subscription prices year Volume 9, 4 issues including postage and handling: Periodicals postage paid at Rahway, NJ. Mercury Airfreight International Ltd. Please send all address corrections to: More specifically the editors opted for an orientation on policy matters. For a few subjects we have asked some specialists also some Americans to inform us about the state-of-the-art: Then we invited criminologists to give their opinion on the relevance of a European criminology and a society for that matter. As an introduction to this we invited Ineke Haen Marshall, who is an expert on both the European and theAmerican criminal justice system, to compare these and weigh up the importance of their differences for criminology. Comparing Europe versus the US is in many ways like comparing apples and oranges, yet we do it all the time. She concludes that internationalisation of crime and crime control makes it inevitable that the future of the criminological enterprise will centre more and more around questions that transcend national boundaries. The need for a transnational or global criminology is no longer to be denied. Such worldwide criminology can only prosper through the joint efforts of criminologists from all the continente and regions of the world. Printed in the Netherlands. However, the common interest hides a considerable differentiation. The 15 Member States not only have diverse regulations with respect to the definition of criminal law and the eitent of the punishability of organised crime, they also use different prosecution priorities, models of analysis and organisational structuren. It can be stated that the increasing acknowledgement of the problem of organised crime, including the new challenges that this poses to the collection of information and criminal investigative methods, has contributed to reforms or reorganisations. Based on an earlier article in this journal he provides some comparisons between the European and the US situation. These facets are the place of the juvenile justice system in affecting crime rates, and the issue of including local communities as a variable in delinquency research. Willy Bruggeman establishes that almost all the European countries are member countries of Interpol, the World Customs Organisation and the United Nations. With this in mind, Europe can be considered, in policing terms, as being made up of a series of concentric and overlapping circles. From the

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perspective of the s, European police co-operation is an opaque and complex patchwork of institutions official or otherwise , agreements and structures, which aim to promote different forms of co-operation. The author sketches the map, and goes into recent developments in European police co-operation, judicial co-operation and concludes with the main strategic and political developments. One of the first activities of the Forum was to organise a European conference Leuven The general aim of the Forum is to help establish and develop victimoffender mediation and other restorative justice practices throughout Europe. EDITORIAL Its activities now include promotion of international exchange of information and mutual help; promotion of the development of effective restorative justice policies, services and legislation; exploration and development of the theoretical basis of restorative justice; stimulating research; and assistance in the development of principles, ethics, training and good practice. The article is based on various sources, including previous research and a questionnaire, as well as an Internet search. Attention is paid to various forms of European co-operation projects, the research and training facilities for criminology in the European countries, the national societies for criminology and the periodicals published in the field of criminology. The state of European criminology is more difficult to distinguish, and more like a patchwork quilt, with national orientations and language divisions. But on the whole one might say that there are possibilities for growth, both for communications for which the Internet is a valuable medium, if updated regularly and for European co-operation. Is There a Need for European Criminology? The Editors of the European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research have wished to stimulate a debate on this subject. Is there such a thing and if so what does it look like? It seems that there are many arguments to support a positive answer. See the inside cover for the editorial address and additional information. American criminology is a powerful influence in Europe, although there may be a tendency to overestimate the importance of American criminology, because of the dominance of publications in English. American criminology has made many positive contributions to the field of the study of law, crime and social control, and it continues to do so. A rose has a delicious fragrance, prickly thorns and velvety leaves regardless of whether you hold it in Amsterdam, Rome, Shanghai or New York. There are as many criminologies as there are nations in the world. National social factors permeate the practice of science deeply. The sociology and philosophy of science and the history of ideas are replete with examples which demonstrate the social and contingent nature of knowledge Smith ; Glick ; Goetzman ; Goonatilake Criminology is no exception to this observation. There are many criminologies, but among the most significant are those in Europe and the US. The purpose of this article is to 1 highlight how the criminological enterprise in North America in particular the US 2 differs from Europe; 2 to interpret some of these differences in the light of unique American socio-cultural national characteristics; and 3 to speculate about the degree to which these national differences will colour the criminological enterprise of the future. Why Europe versus The United States? Does it make sense to attempt sweeping comparisons between one particularly large nation-state the US and an aggregate of individual nationstates Europe? Almost since its very foundation, it has been believed that America is unique, and that it in crucial ways is different and distinct from other Western countries Lipset , p. The US was created differently, and thus has to be understood differently-essentially on its own terms and within its own context, or so the belief goes Shafter The word designates "the entire landmass of the New World, which comprises North, Central and South Americas as well as the Caribbean islands" Ceasar , p. The Canadian criminological enterprise is distinct and different from that of the United States; it may be characterised as less narrow and more open to foreign influences than the United States. A large literature on the subject dating back to the eighteenth century tries to specify the special character of the US in political and social terras Lipset , p. Thousands upon thousands of books and articles have been written by foreign mostly European observers emphasising the differences in behaviours and institutions between Europe and the US. For many purposes, it is obviously appropriate to treat European culture as a distinct entity. However, in many instances it would be misleading to overlook the fact that Europe unlike the US is made up of a number of separate individual nations, each with a distinct history, socio-political culture, and language. These deep-seated national differences within Europe remain of crucial

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importance, rendering sweeping Europe versus US comparisons problematic. This point is best illustrated by the case of the United Kingdom, a nation which explicitly and self-consciously distinguishes itself from continental Europe in many of its writings and other contexts. For a variety of purposes, the UK is lumped together with other English-speaking countries including the US as representing Anglo-Saxon culture. The heterogeneity of continental Europe is further emphasised by the prevalent use of several well-established regional country clusters within Europe Scandinavia or the Nordic countries, Southern Europe, former socialist countries, and so on. Even within these more homogeneous clusters, individual countries vary significantly in many ways for example Sweden and Norway, or Switzerland and Germany. Of course, the US is not a culturally homogeneous entity either. Individual American states also differ significantly from each other in many ways. At the same time, the US does have a shared language, history, and overarching federal political and legal system, the level of internal cultural and socio-political heterogeneity is in no way comparable to that of Europe. Van Swaaningen gets at the heart of the issue by stating: He continues that "[A multiplicity of nations with differing political systems, legal cultures and social structures exist next to each other" a, pp. Many will never have thought about it. This may reflect the ethnocentric orientation typical for those who are not brought into daily contact with other cultures. Not surprisingly, for most American scholars, criminology is American criminology. That is what they do, that is what they know. It is reflected in the courses they teach, the publications they read, and the congresses they attend. This is also the most common approach taken by American textbooks and histories of criminology. Criminology in Europe has never been entirely constrained by national boundaries, or practised within a country entirely by its own nationale Shapland , p. Historically, there have always been some forms of interaction between European criminologists e. However, the publication of *Deviance and Control in Europe* Bianchi et al. There is now in Europe clearly a conscious effort towards the integration of and collaboration with the different national criminological enterprises. This is a natural by-product of the internationalisation of society, possibly also reflecting the belief that this is needed to provide a counterweight to the apparent dominance of American criminology. *Crime and Social Order in Europe* Ruggiero et al. I will simply compare and contrast American criminology with criminology in Europe as it exists in individual countries. As I just mentioned, for purposes of comparison I approach European criminology simply as the subtotal of the efforts by those involved in the study of law, social order and crime in Europe.

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Chapter 4 : Crime and Justice, Volume Crime and Justice in the Netherlands, Tonny, Bijleveld

Dutch criminology was influenced first by France, then by Germany, and, since World War II, by the United States. American influence has been strong in many fields of science, particularly in the.

She serves on the editorial board of several international and national journals. Professor Marshall specializes in comparative and international criminology and crime policy, migration and crime, self-report methodology, juvenile delinquency and criminal careers. Her current research focuses on cross-national surveys of juvenile delinquency and comparative examination of homicide. Selected Publications Books and Edited Works: Essays on Environmental Crime. Haen Marshall and D. Killias, Ni He, Christopher E. Gatti, Delinquency in an International Perspective: Diversity and Similarity across Europe and the United States. Leuw and Ineke Haen Marshall Eds. Between Prohibition and Legalization: The Dutch Experiment in Drug Policy. Kugler Publications , pages. A comparative study of youth gangs in China and the United States: Definition, offending and victimization. International Criminal Justice Review, 21, 3 Mitchell Miller, Jeffrey T. Utilizing criminal history information to explore the effect of community notification on sex offender recidivism. Justice Quarterly 28, 2 European Journal of Criminal Policy and Research European Journal of Criminology, 7, 2 Ineke Haen Marshall, Chris E. Marshall and Ling Ren. Mixed method measurement of homicide events in comparative research: An illustration of the potential of Qualitative Comparative Analysis. Maximizing the quality of cross-national data on levels of violence. Homicide Studies 8, 3, European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research 9: Vuurwapens en geweld in international perspectief. Tijdschrift voor Criminologie, 42,2 Firearms and Violence in International Perspective] J. Junger-Tas and Ineke Haen Marshall. The self-report methodology in crime research: Implicaties voor theoretische integratie. Tijdschrift voor Criminologie, 40,2 Implications for Theoretical Integration]. Basisteksten in de Criminologie 1. Boom Juridische Uitgevers , pp. De predictie van geweldscriminaliteit. Tijdschrift voor Criminologie 40, 1 The Prediction of Violent Criminality]. Ni He and Ineke Haen Marshall. Social production of crime data: A critical Examination of Chinese crime statistics. International Criminal Justice Review 7 Ineke Haen Marshall and Chris Marshall. Immigrants, crime, and prison commitments in the Netherlands: A time series analysis Criminal Justice Policy Review 1 Junger and Ineke Haen Marshall. The Inter-ethnic generalizability of social control theory: How exceptional is the United States? Crime trends in Europe and the United States. European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research 4, 2 De methode van zelfrapportage: Aanzet tot een rationele benadering, [Translation: A rational choice approach]. Tijdschrift voor Criminologie 38, 1 Criminal careers in the short-term: Intra-individual variability in crime and its relation to local life circumstances. Contemporary and Classic Readings. Risk perceptions among serious offenders: The role of crime and punishment. Criminology 30 November An experimental comparison of two self-report methods for measuring lambda. The Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency 29 Measuring lambda through self-reports. Criminology 29 August The Justice Quarterly 7 June Vince Webb and Ineke Haen Marshall. Response to criminal victimization by older Americans. Criminal Justice and Behavior 16 June Ineke Haen Marshall and Vince Webb. A test of the subculture of violence thesis. Criminal Justice Policy Review 2 Trends in crime rates, certainty of punishment and severity of punishment in the Netherlands. Criminal Justice Policy Review 2 March Ineke Haen Marshall and Chris E. Toward a refinement of purpose in comparative criminological research: Research site selection in focus. Ineke Haen Marshall and Charles W. Discretionary decision making and the juvenile court. Juvenile and Family Court Journal 34 August Discretion in the juvenile justice system: The implementation of formal procedures in juvenile court processing of status offenders. The Journal of Criminal Justice 11 Women, work, and crime: An international test of the emancipation hypothesis. Richard Bennett and Ineke Haen Marshall. Criminal justice education in the United States: The Journal of Criminal Justice 7 Fall, Williams and Ineke Haen Marshall. Een herformulering van de afschrikkingstypologie van Chambliss. He did not cut short their conversations so much as he implored them to frame their arguments

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more logically. Which, in turn, enabled them to see him as he really was.

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Chapter 5 : European Journal - WODC - www.nxgvision.com

Josine Junger-Tas was born in The Netherlands, spent some time as a young child in Indonesia, moved back to The Netherlands, and as a young married woman spent several years in Brussels, Belgium, before moving back to The Netherlands.

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