



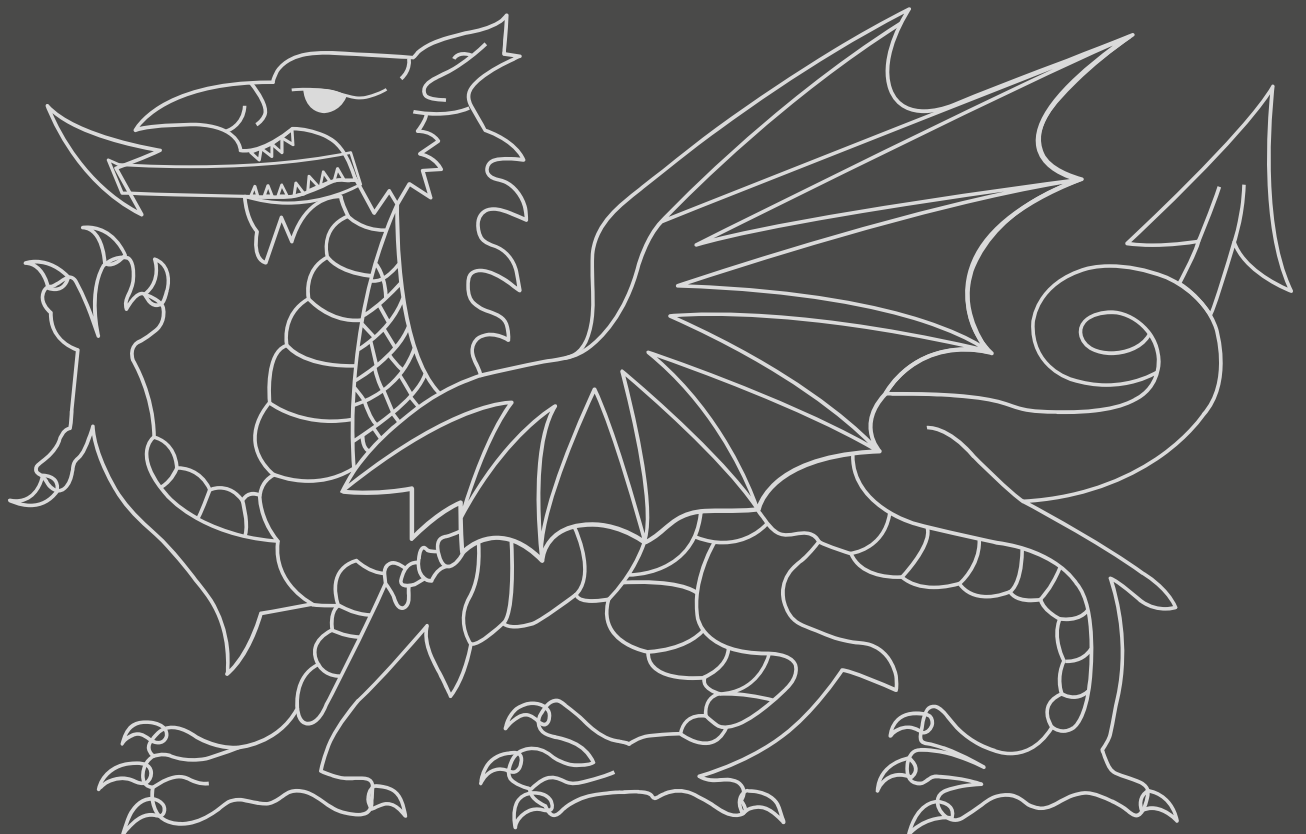
17th Annual Conference of the ESC  
**EuroCrim2017**  
Cardiff 13-16 September



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

17th Annual Conference  
of the European Society  
of Criminology

13-16 September 2017  
Cardiff, Wales, United Kingdom



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

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

Tanya Serisier (Department of Criminology, Birkbeck College)

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

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

Panos Kostakos (University of Oulu)

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

### **P2.12 - 42 Public Attitudes toward Prostitution**

Sophie André (criminology)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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