

ΔΙΕΘΝΕΣ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΟ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ

21-22 Οκτωβρίου 2011

Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο Κοινωνικών και Πολιτικών Επιστημών

**«Το επάγγελμα του εγκληματολόγου σήμερα:
περιεχόμενο, προκλήσεις και προοπτικές»**

ΠΜΣ «Η σύγχρονη εγκληματικότητα και η αντιμετώπισή της» Παντείου
Πανεπιστημίου

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Σύλλογος Ελλήνων Εγκληματολόγων (Σ.Ε.Ε.Π.Π.)

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CRIMINOLOGY

21-22 October 2011

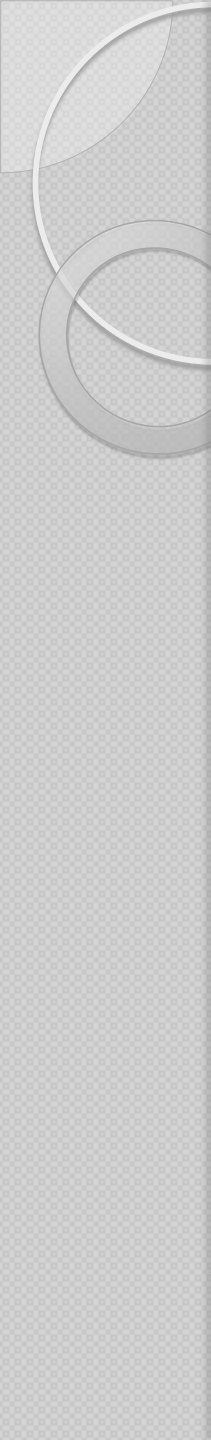
Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences

***'The profession of criminologist today:
content, challenges and prospects'***

MA "The contemporary criminality and its confrontation", Panteion University

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Association of Greek Criminologist



The criminologist as a professional: Findings from a pilot survey

Scientific Coordinator:

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Research team

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Representatives of the Association of Greek Criminologists of Panteion University*

Research methodology I

1. Composition of pilot research population (212 units):

- MA Criminology, PhD Students, Drs.
- Professors
- Practitioners

2. Sampling modes:

- purposive sampling,
- snowball

Research methodology II

3. Sample (50 units):

- Practitioners
- Post-graduate students

4. Questionnaire of ten open questions on:

- agency-vector,
- employment status,
- duties,
- attitudes and representations of fitting duties

Research methodology III

5. Mode of data collection:

- Telephone interview,
- Mail-out paper questionnaires (web)

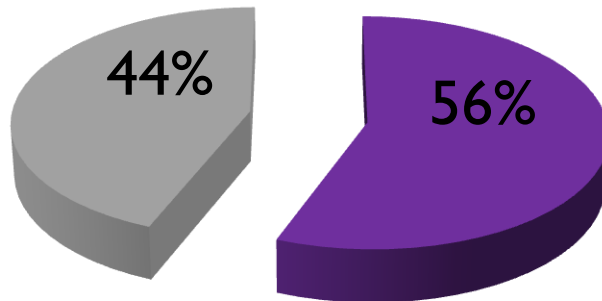
6. Data analysis:

- Content analysis
- SPSS

Sample characteristics

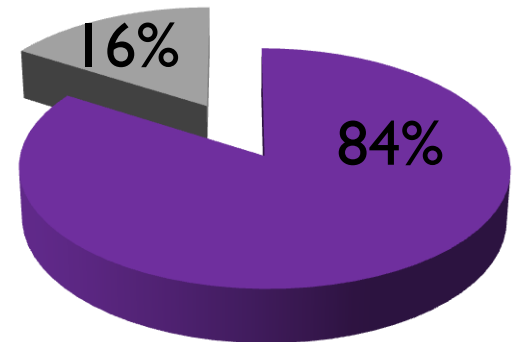
sex

- women
- men



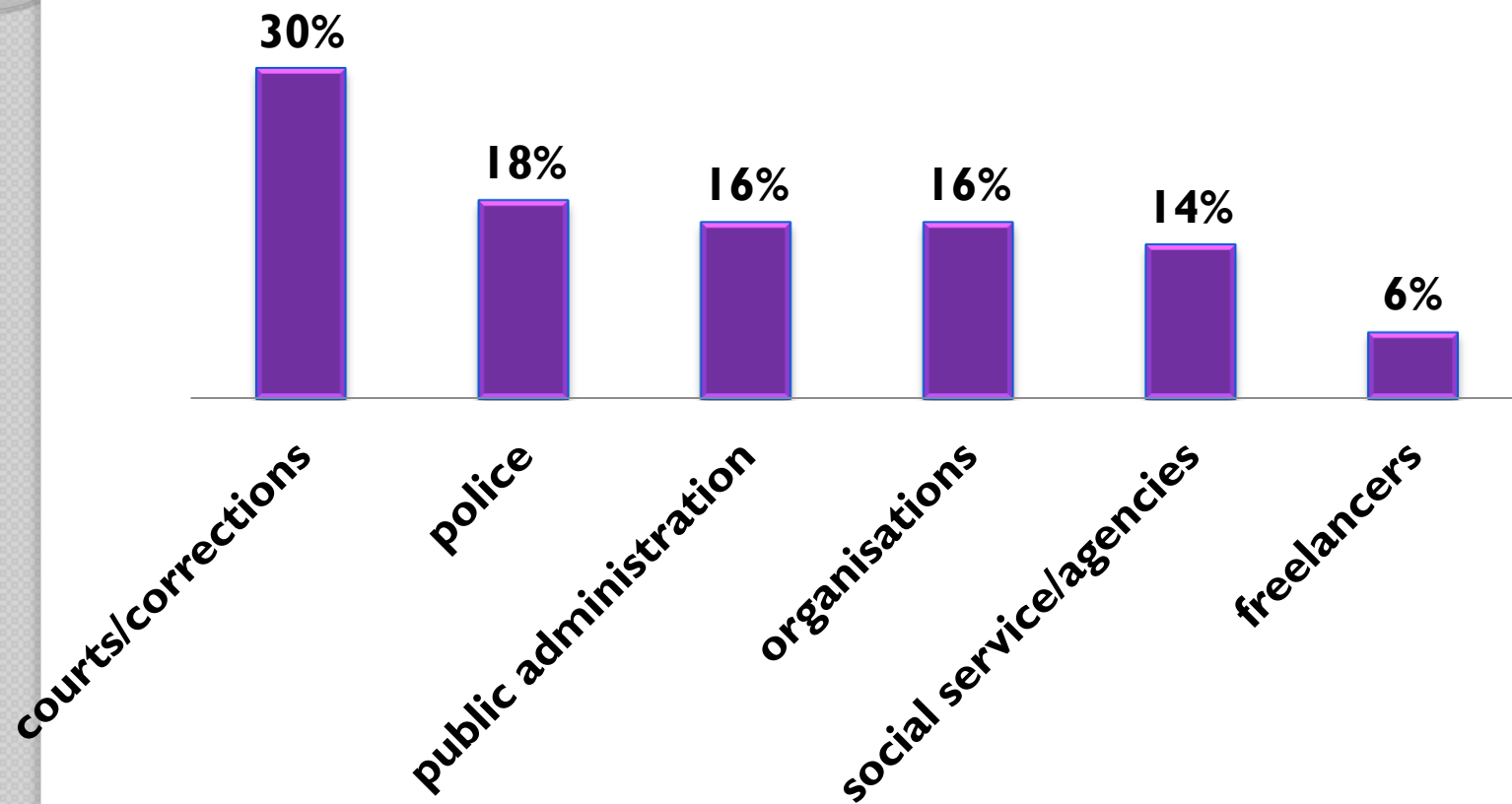
sector

- public sector
- private sector

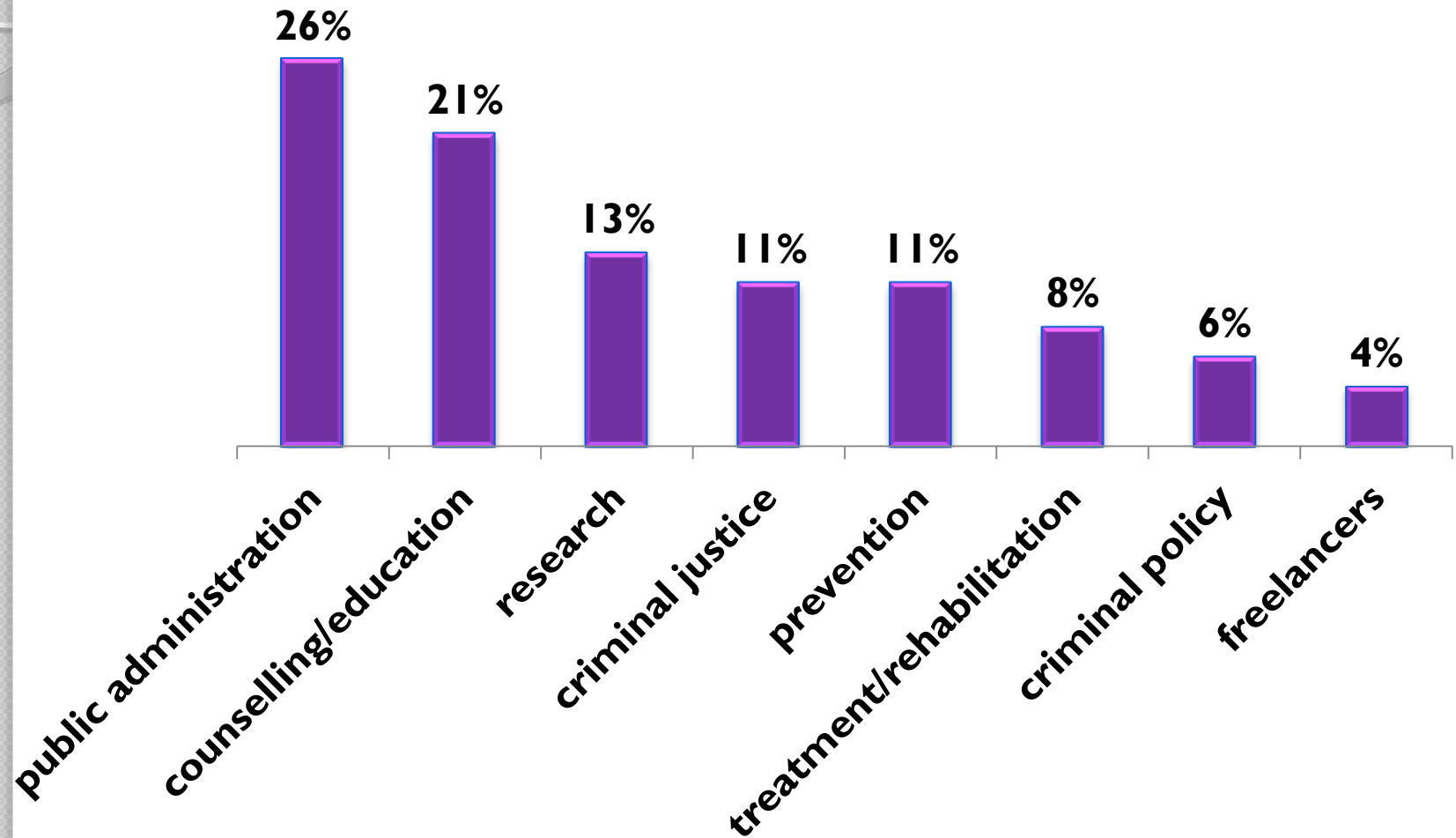


Work environment

Where do you work?



Job description



MA Criminology

- 38% answer that the MA in Criminology was useful for finding a job (either as a criminologist or not).
- 45% answer that MA in Criminology was useful for finding a criminologist related job.

AND (obviously enough)

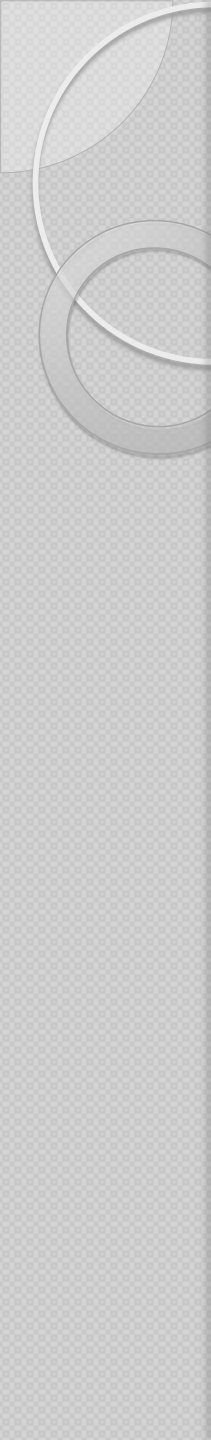
- The **total** of those employed as criminologists answer that MA in Criminology was useful for finding the job

Working as a criminologist?

(it's complicated)

- **Only** 8% have been employed as criminologists
BUT₍₁₎
- 54% consider they have a position (or duties) of criminological character either to a little or to some extent (37%) or to a very great extent (26%)*
BUT₍₂₎
- 81% share their duties with others colleagues with different background in social sciences

* *Though in some cases their job hasn't any direct or indirect relation with the criminological field.*



Also...

- 46% answer they don't work as a criminologist *

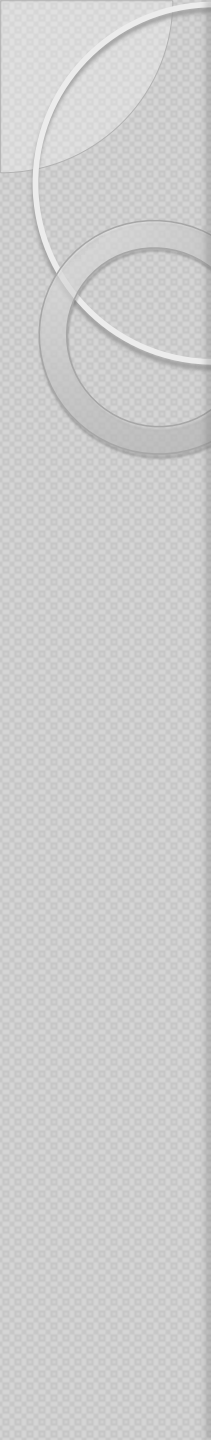
although

- they work in police, in the criminal justice system or other related agencies, such as prevention centres.

*though they have similar positions (or duties) with some of those saying that they do have criminological positions.

What is more....

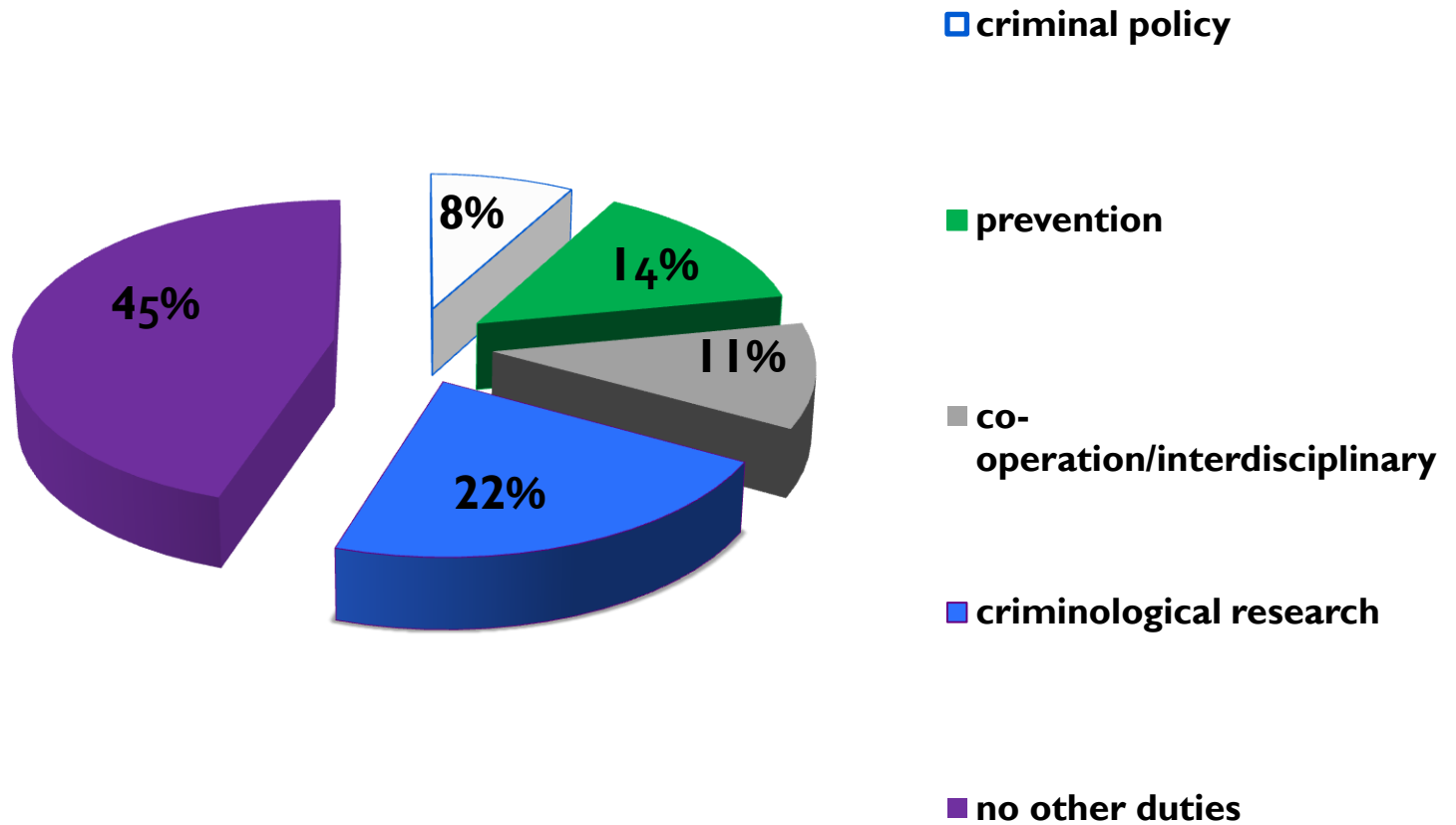
52% of the sample believe that its colleagues either *don't know* or *partly know* what being a criminologist (as a professional) means



Is there a place for me? I am a...
criminologist

It might be...
If you are in the right place!

and where?



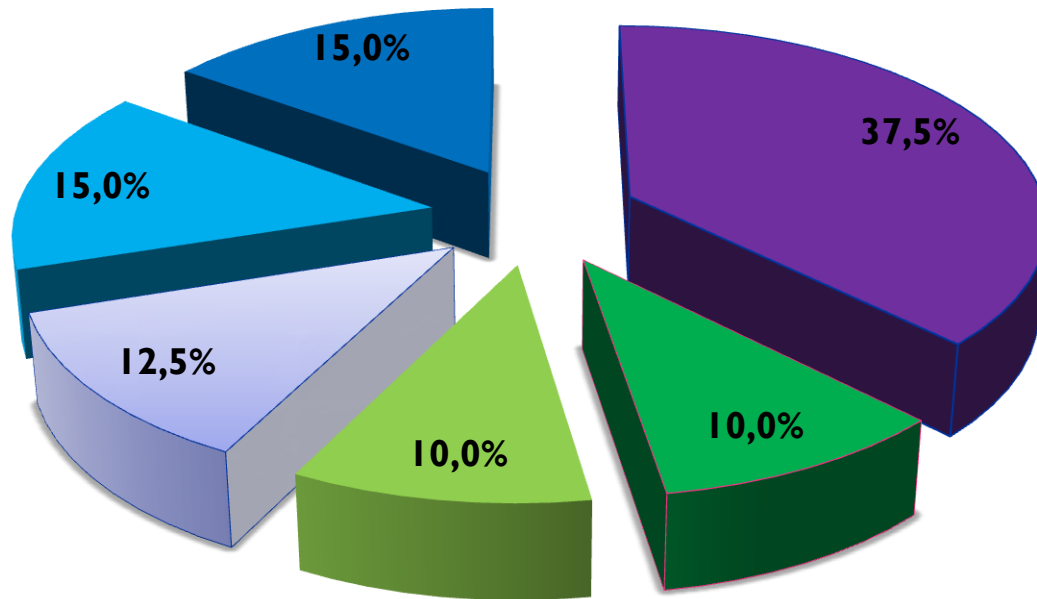
Can a criminologist 'blossom'?

YES*, we can!

69% answer that positions of criminological expertise have to be launched where they work

**31% answer "no" because the sector they work has nothing to do with whatever concerns or might concern the criminological field.*

...and where?



■ criminal policy

■ rehabilitation

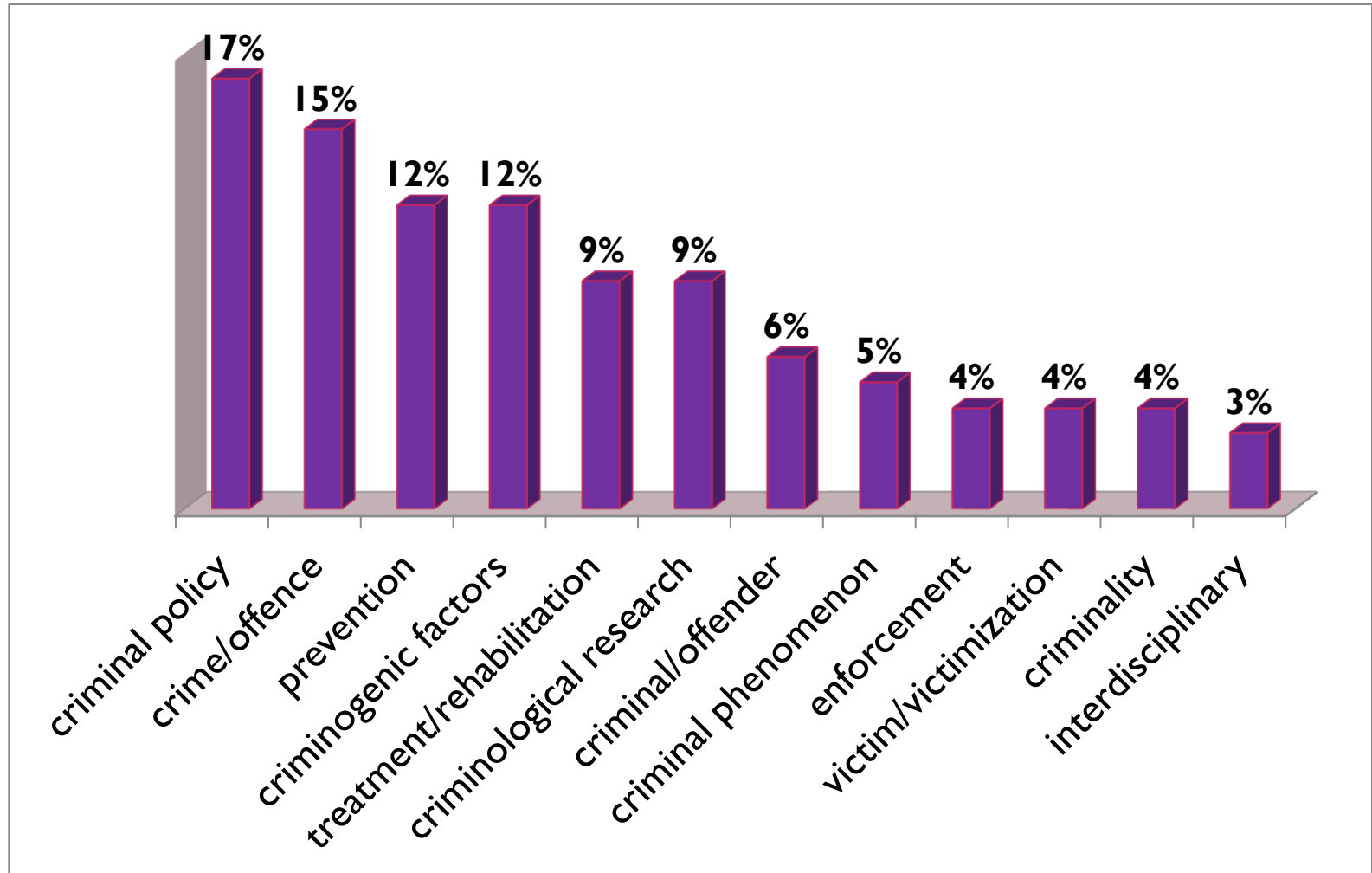
■ criminal justice

■ prevention

■ research

■ counseling/education

Definition of the profession



Definitional issue(s)

- The necessity of the clarification of profession's nature
- The role of the private sector in the job market
- The 'right' to propose criminal policy
- Special duties in particular fields of the work environment

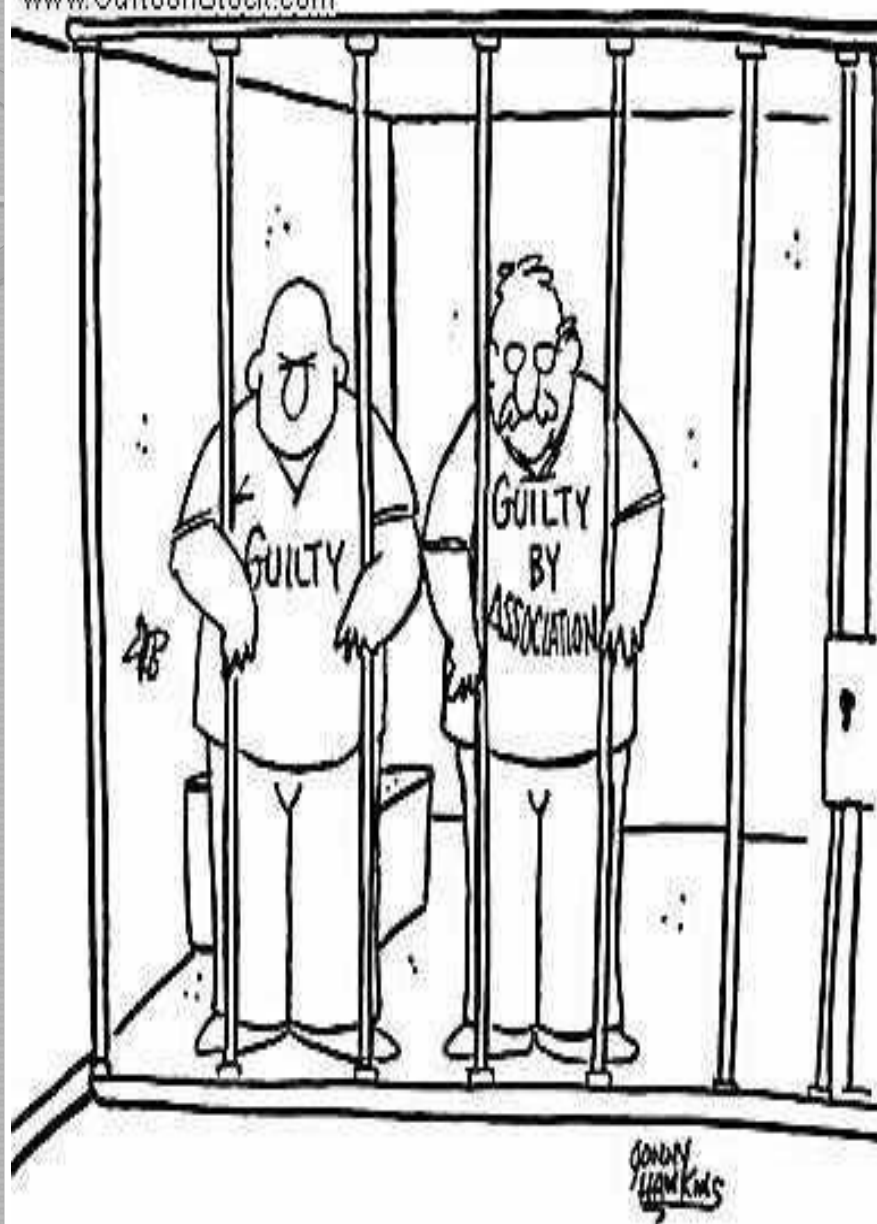
Main Conclusions

- Public sector as the **main work provider**
- **No sufficient refinement** of the criminologist's duties
- **Sharing duties** with other social scientists
- Professional positions in **criminal policy, criminal justice, prevention and research**
- **Little knowledge** of the colleagues on what a criminologist is
- The **definitions** of the profession of criminologist provided focus primarily on crime problem as a **social phenomenon**, i.e. on its prevention and confrontation and on the factors from which it stems (social, economic, cultural, etc.), and secondly on its 'protagonists', i.e. criminals and victims.

Yes, we do have hope....

- Further **clarification** of the profession of criminologist and its necessity in Greece today
- **European and international experience**
- What can **colleagues who work** in the wider criminological field can tell us
- What can we all do for the **diffusion** of what “a criminologist is (*or could be*)”
- The institutional acceptance and foundation of criminologists’ **professional rights**

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"Before you're released, would you mind
taking our exit survey?"