

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

&

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

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CRIMINOLOGY

21-22 October 2011

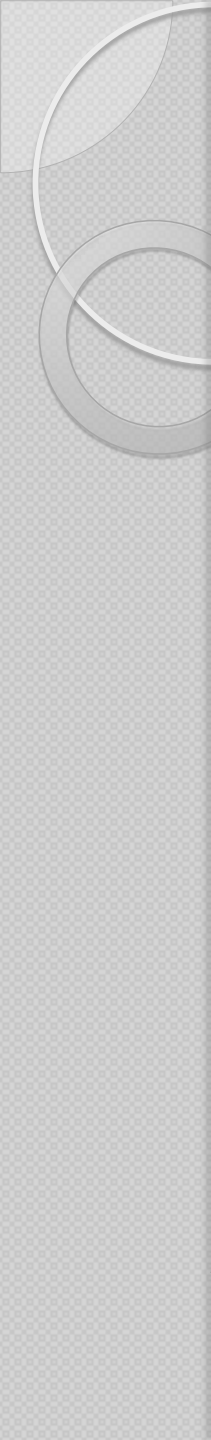
Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences

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

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

&

Association of Greek Criminologist



# ***The criminologist as a professional: Findings from a pilot survey***

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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)

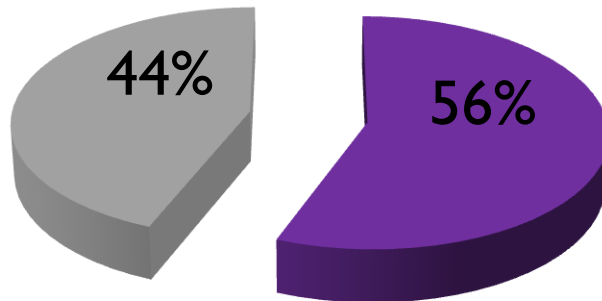
## 6. Data analysis:

- Content analysis
- SPSS

# Sample characteristics

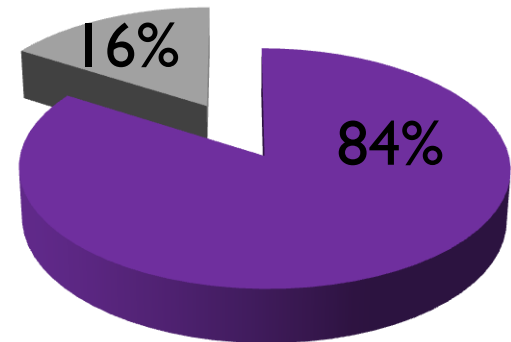
## sex

- women
- men



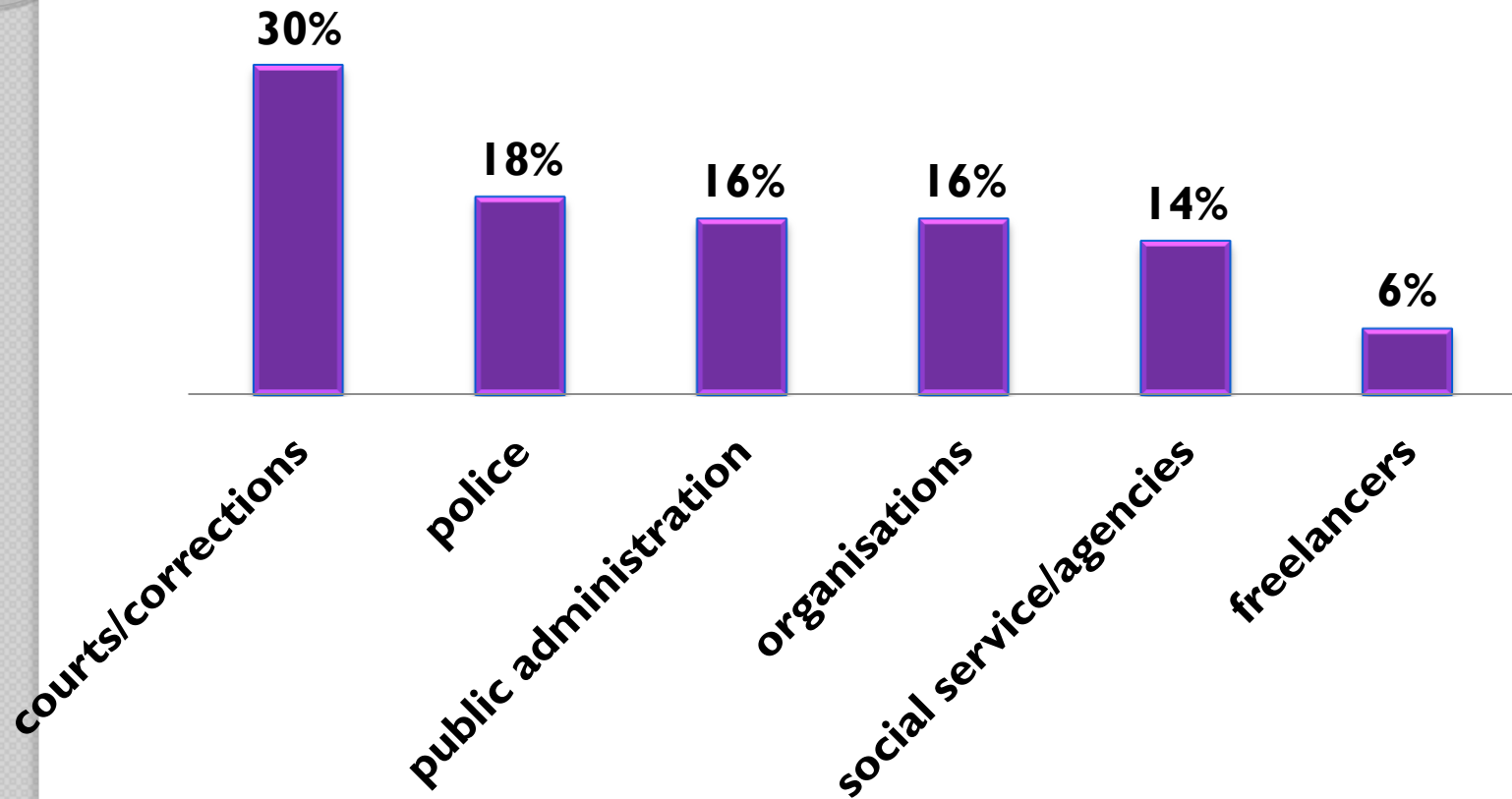
## sector

- public sector
- private sector

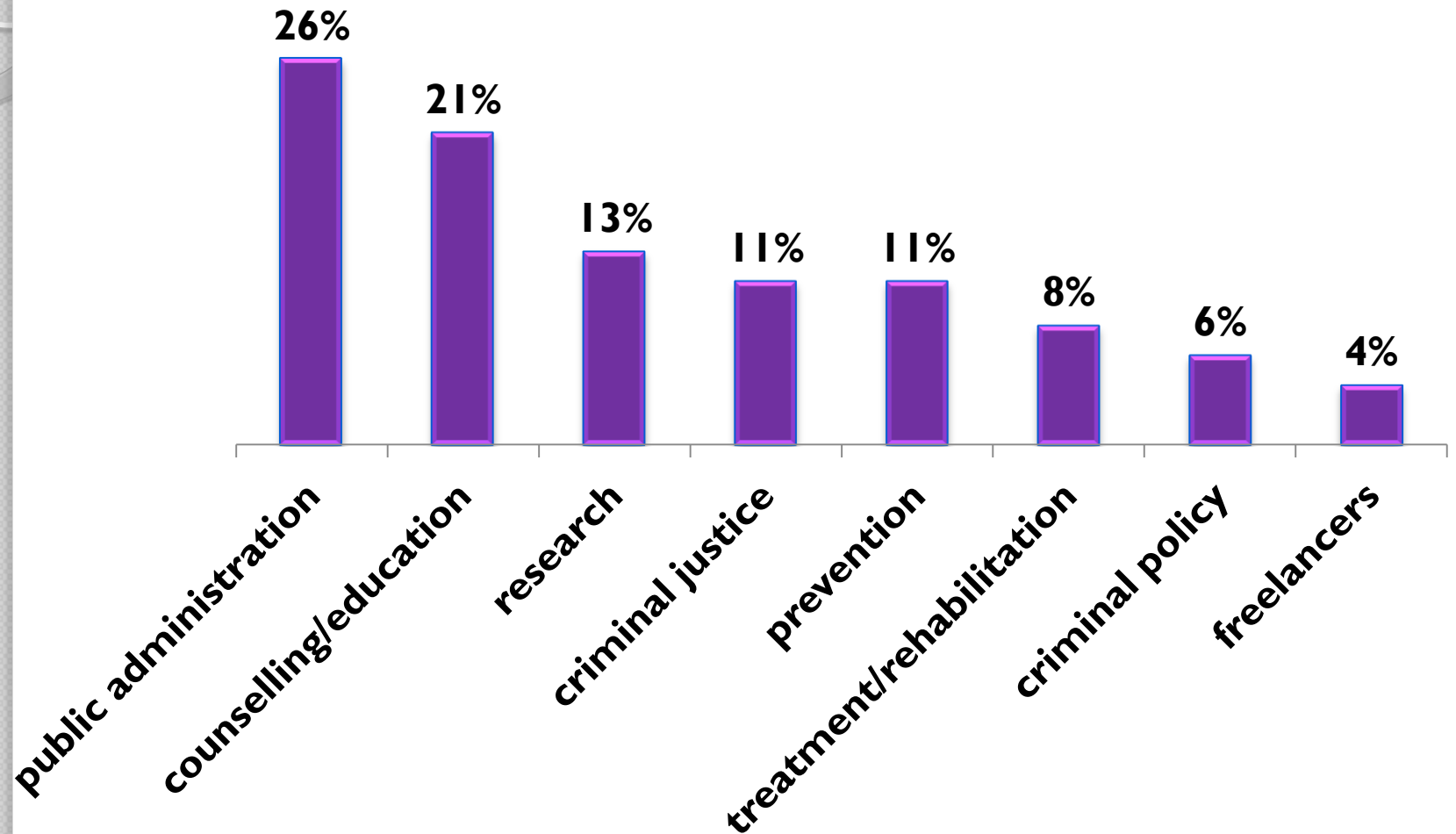


# Work environment

*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....

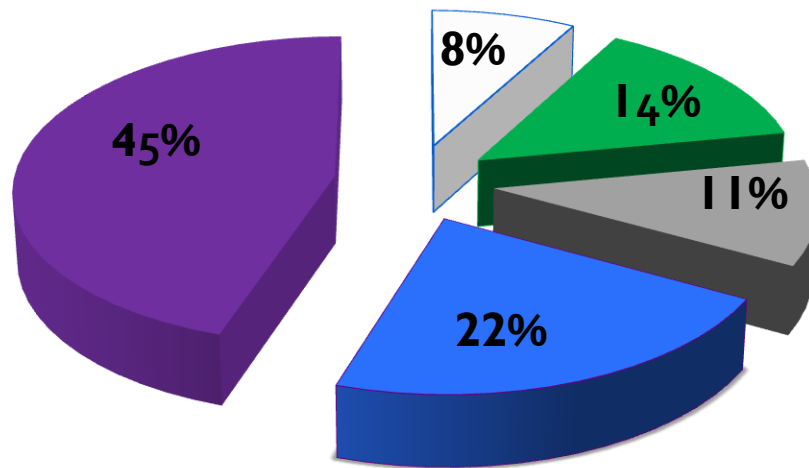
52% of the sample believe that its colleagues either *don't know* or *partly know* what being a criminologist (as a professional) means



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

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

## *and where?*



□ criminal policy

■ prevention

■ co-  
operation/interdisciplinary

■ criminological research

■ no other duties

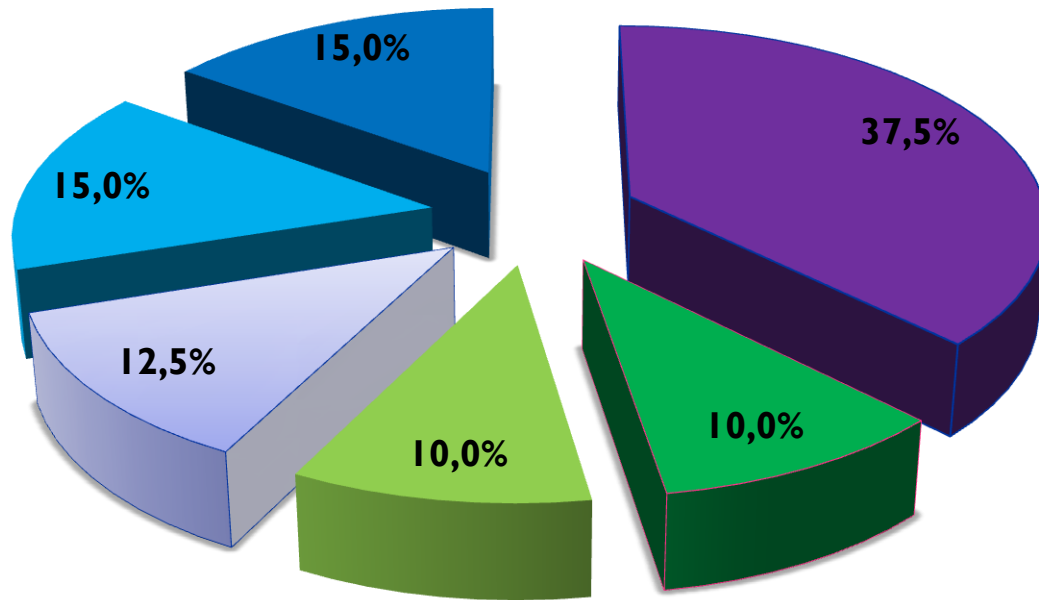
# Can a criminologist 'blossom'?

**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.*

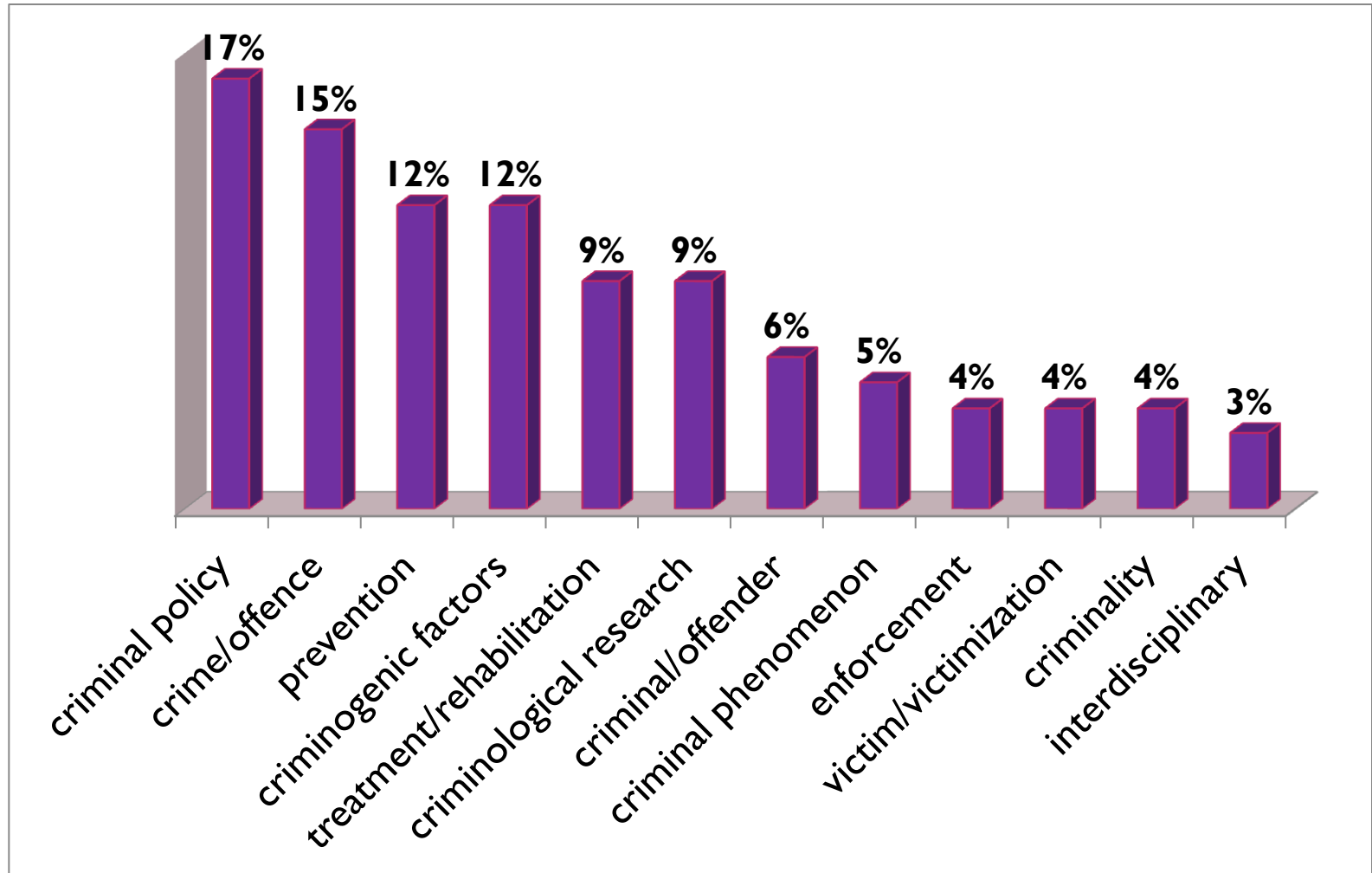
# ...and where?



- 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

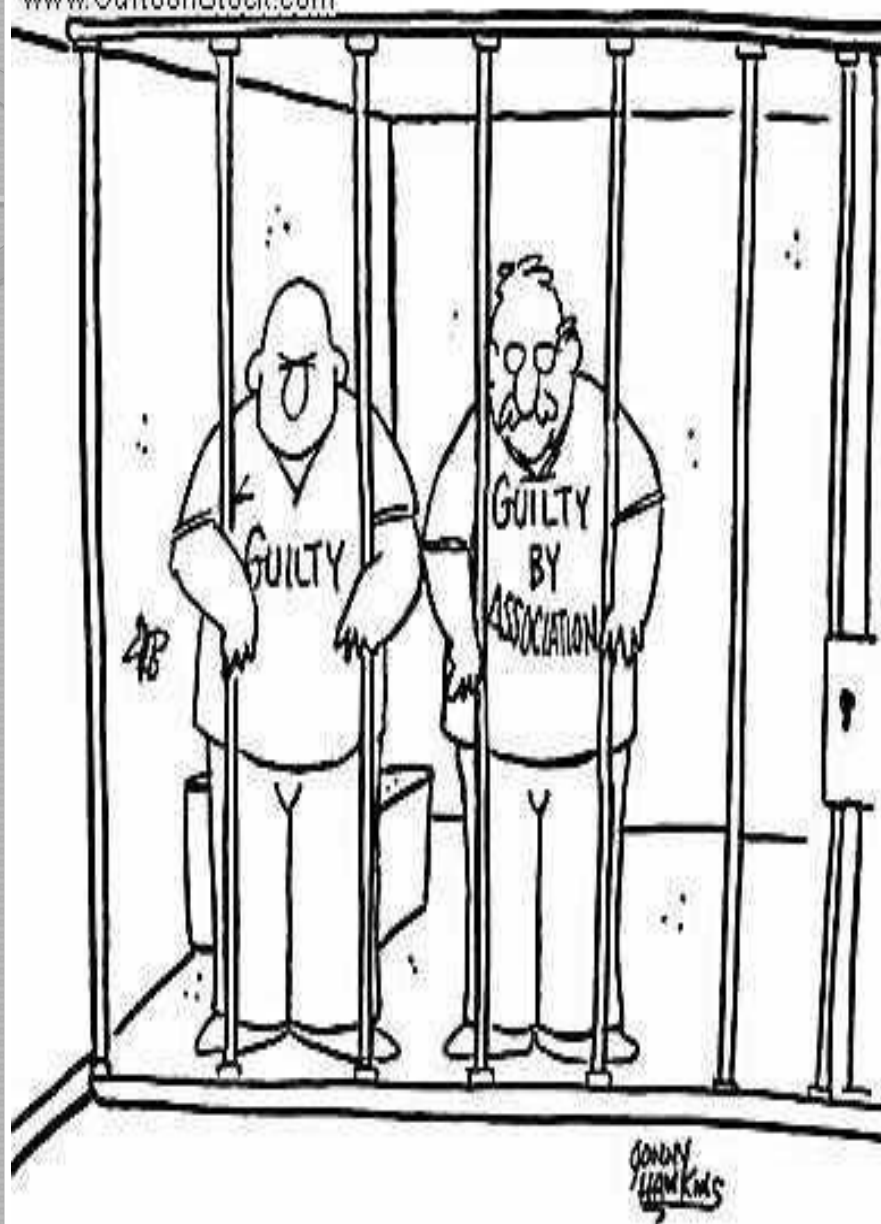
# Main Conclusions

- 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?"**