

which uses Free Association Narrative Interviewing to gain insight into the lived experiences of adult men and women now aged 25 and older who are living in the UK with a criminal record relating to one or more non-custodial sentence(s) attained between the ages of 10-25. This presentation will outline how 'youth' criminal records are treated in England and Wales, highlight why research must go beyond the arbitrary legal juvenile and adult criminal record distinctions, thus discuss 'youth' criminal records and share preliminary findings from the empirical research. The narratives and quotes of participants will be used to highlight the following: 1) how a criminal record can affect individuals both positively and negatively; 2) how key 'events' highlighted by participants reveal that criminal records can play an active role in shaping lives often after many years of successful desistance; and 3) how participants themselves have reflected on the spatial and temporal context of their criminal record.

Panel number: 2.8 - Pre-arranged panel

### **Corruption in Sports**

Author(s): Hardyns (Wim), Ghent University Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) Belgium

Abstract:

Sports are assumed to promote characteristics that are generally deemed desirable such as fair play, sportsmanship and integrity. However, corruption in sports violates the ethics and integrity of sports and has been shown to manifest in both community-based activities as well as international high profile sport events. Applying an array of methods, researchers have examined a wide range of on- and off-the-field misbehavior. In this panel, we discuss different forms of sports-related corruption, focusing on two types that are specific to the industry: match-fixing and the use of performance-enhancing drugs (PED). In the first two presentations, match-fixing will be explored in two different sport disciplines, namely soccer and tennis. The first paper will focus on individual and structural factors that contribute to the issue of match-fixing in tennis and the ineffectiveness of the current measures to tackle this issue. The second presentation will discuss soccer referees' attitudes towards and personal experiences with match-fixing. During the last presentation, the use of PED will be examined in the context of fitness centers.

Panel number: 2.8 - Presentation 2.8.1

### **Match-Fixing within Tennis: When Precariousness Ruins Sports Integrity**

Author(s): Fincoeur (Bertrand), Lausanne University Institute of Sport Sciences Switzerland

Abstract:

In early 2019, a series of scandals involving several second-class French elite tennis players highlighted how widespread match-fixing incidents seem to occur within elite tennis tournaments. While these revelations were far from uncovering a new type of unethical practices, they have contributed to shed light on some criminal issues associated with the ever-flourishing, both legal and illegal, sports betting market. In particular, there is some evidence that criminal operators increasingly try to benefit from the structural precariousness to which numerous elite tennis players are often exposed to. During the presentation, I will show how 1/ the athletes' vulnerability and the sports betting market's organization provide opportunities for match-fixing operators; 2/ cultural norms and values embedded into elite sports may help neutralize guilty feelings towards sports integrity issues; 3/ current measures (e.g. individual and criminal sanctions against elite players as well as controls on and from betting companies) are ineffective to curb the issue of match-fixing.

Panel number: 2.8 - Presentation 2.8.2

### **Match-Fixing: Soccer Referees' Attitudes and Experiences**

Author(s): Visschers (Jonas), KU Leuven Leuven Institute of Criminology Belgium  
Paoli (Letizia), KU Leuven Leuven Institute of Criminology Belgium / Deshpande (Abhishek), KU Leuven Leuven Institute of Criminology Belgium

**Abstract:**

Match-fixing is a major threat to sports integrity and is regarded by many stakeholders even more threatening than doping. Several criminal investigations over the past ten years have revealed that match-fixing also affects Belgian sports in particular soccer. In 2018 for example several actors involved in Belgian professional soccer were targeted by the judicial operation "Clean Hands" and placed into custody because of their potential involvement in match-fixing schemes. Despite the undeniable social relevance of the problem the empirical research on match-fixing is still rather limited. Against this background we will present in this paper the results of an empirical data collection amongst 595 soccer referees belonging to the Royal Belgian Football Association (RBFA) about their attitudes towards and personal experiences with match-fixing and its reporting. The main findings of the study can be summarized as follows: (1) Approximately 40% of the referees considered match-fixing as unlikely to be disclosed; (2) Only 11% of the referees were aware of at least one protected reporting system for match-fixing; (3) Approximately a quarter of the referees (23.5%) had already witnessed or suspected match-fixing; (4) Only 12% of the referees reported the only/last case of match-fixing they had witnessed or suspected.

Panel number: 2.8 - Presentation 2.8.3

**Doping in the gym: Use of steroids by Belgian fitness center members**

Author(s): Lambrechts (Clio), Ghent University Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) Belgium

Fonseca (Diana) Lausanne University Institute of Sport Sciences Switzerland / Fincoeur (Bertrand) Lausanne University Institute of Sport Sciences Switzerland / Lambrechts (Marie-Claire) KU Leuven Department of Public Health and Primary Care Belgium / Boets (Isabelle) KU Leuven Department of Public Health and Primary Care Belgium / Godderis (Lode) KU Leuven Department of Public Health and Primary Care Belgium / Vander Laenen (Freya) Ghent University Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) Belgium Hardyns (Wim)/ Ghent University Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) Belgium

**Abstract:**

Although the accurate prevalence of performance-enhancing drugs in a sports context remains difficult to assess there is evidence that both athletes and recreational sportspeople use legal and illegal performance-enhancing drugs. In particular the use of anabolic androgenic steroids (AAS) in fitness environments is increasingly considered a public health problem in various countries. Recent research into the use of AAS in fitness environments has shown great variance in users' approach to health risks and desired objectives. The present paper examines the prevalence attitudes towards and motives for AAS use among recreational gym users in Belgium. The results of this paper are based on a large-scale survey that was distributed among gym-goers in the two main Belgian communities. In addition focus groups were held in order to better understand the motives for using or not-using PED and the users' perceptions of the alleged health risks.

Panel number: 2.9 - Pre-arranged panel

**Interconnections and Challenges of Crime and Migration**

Author(s): Guia (Maria João), University of Coimbra Portugal Coimbra Portugal

**Abstract:**

Immigration and crime have been widely treated in the academy. This panel aims to focus on questions of illegality solved through detention or prison depending on each country decision. We will take the cases of Belgium Italy and Poland to analyse the situation over foreign nationals who fall into detention and often go through deportation. This solution has been analysed by authors who claim that a penal state is gaining terrain in Europe.

Panel number: 2.9 - Presentation 2.9.1