

## EDITORIAL

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The papers published in the third issue of *Urban Crime-An International Journal* cover a variety of topics such as environmental criminology, recidivism, consequences of imprisonment and the character of criminology as a science.

The first article, titled *“Physical places, social spaces, and guardianship faces: Exploring the configural influence of sociophysical contexts on crime”* by Lacey Schaefer (Griffith University) explores the way in which physical features of a place produce population flows with implications for guardians as well as how these patterns affect crime rates. As Lacey Schaefer points out, the highest crime rates are observed in communities with high ambient populations but low levels of beliefs that residents would take crime control action if necessary.

The three articles that follow deal with recidivism, the effects of imprisonment and social reintegration. The first of those, titled *“Fight against recidivism in Italy: a case study analysis”*, by Raffaella Sette (University of Bologna), aims to present an overview of the situation in Italy regarding the Italian prisons, during the period 2006 to 2020. Furthermore, Raffaella Sette attempts to explore the phenomenon of recidivism, in the period extending from 2006 to 2017, while stressing the challenges and limitations in approaching the phenomenon and highlighting the importance of recidivism data and social reintegration measures, in order to “fight” recidivism.

In the next article, titled *“Effects of incarceration of offenders on their families - a German view”*, Helmut Kury (University of Freiburg) focuses on the consequences of custodial sentences on the wives and children of detainees, particularly from Germany and the USA.

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According to the author the detention of a parent, contributes significantly to a deviation in the criminal behaviour of the children and thus criminal behaviour is passed on to the next generation rather than ended.

The article titled "*Perspectives of incarcerated mothers in Greece with respect to their minor children growing inside and outside of prison*", by *Foteini Milioni* (University of Athens), *Elli Anitsi* (Panteion University) and *Martha Lempesi* (University of Athens), explores the perspectives of incarcerated women with respect to their offspring growing inside and outside of prison, using a qualitative methodological approach. As the authors conclude, although many steps have been taken towards bringing about positive changes and improvements in the Greek penitentiary system, according to imprisoned mothers, incarceration poses serious threats to children dwelling inside a prison as well as those living outside.

The section of the articles is completed with the contribution of *Yiannis Panousis* (University of Athens), titled "*Vers une Crimilologie de l'homme révolté ou de l'homme révolutionnaire?*". According to the author, although many deviants or criminals argue that they commit their illicit acts as a 'resistance' against *Power* or *Authority*, criminology must remain a science of existential reactions of conscience, but not as a movement of violent justifications of rebellions.

The section of Commentary includes the contribution of *Charalampos Karagiannidis* (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki) "*In Memoriam Nils Christie [1928-2015]*".

Finally, at this point I would like to thank the authors for their very interesting contributions and the reviewers for their valuable comments and constructive criticism.