



The
Stockholm Criminology
Symposium

Program & Abstracts

2017

Symposium overview

Monday, June 19th

	The Auditorium	The Music Hall	Room 353
08.00		Registration opens	
09.15	MON01 Opening ceremony		
09.30	MON02 Timely address of the causes of violence. Researchers' advice to policy		
10.30	Break 10.30–11.00		
11.00	MON03 Richard Tremblay's legacy to early prevention	MON04 Nordic prison research – In honor of the late Professor Ulla V Bondeson	MON05 Quantitative and qualitative paths to knowledge
12.30	Lunch 12.30–13.30		
13.30	MON10 Key issues on the development of girls delinquency and the evaluation of an intervention for girls at risk for delinquency	MON11 Campbell Collaboration Crime and Justice Group: Systematic reviews and experiments in youth and criminal justice	MON12 Gendered insights in the understanding of offending
15.00	Break 15.00–15.30		
15.30	MON17 Epigenetics and Crime Hotspots: New Directions for Preventing Violence	MON18 The cycle of violence	MON19 Changings in security arrangements
17.00	Poster session and welcome reception 17.00–19.00, the Atrium		

Themes: Timely address of the causes of violence
Contemporary criminology

Room 356 Room 357 Room 359 Room 361

Registration opens

Break 10.30–11.00

<p style="text-align: center;">MON06</p> <p>Criminological aspects of colonization and de-colonization</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MON07</p> <p>What still is to be done about violence against women</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MON08</p> <p>Homicide I: Causes</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MON09</p> <p>Custody, treatment and parole</p>
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Lunch 12.30–13.30

<p style="text-align: center;">MON13</p> <p>Reflections on crime and reactions to crime</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MON14</p> <p>Genetic and social environmental factors in child and adolescence antisocial behavior development: Genes, gene-environment interactions and epigenetics</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MON15</p> <p>Homicide II: Gender</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MON16</p> <p>Preventing honour based violence and oppression</p>
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Break 15.00–15.30

<p style="text-align: center;">MON20</p> <p>Children and parents. Impacts on criminality</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MON21</p> <p>Crime and safety in place and time</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MON22</p> <p>Selected studies on policing</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MON23</p> <p>Studies on prison and inmates</p>
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Poster session and welcome reception 17.00–19.00, the Atrium

Tuesday, June 20th

	The Auditorium	The Music Hall	Room 353
08.00	Registration opens		
09.00	<p>TUE01 The intertwined development of overt and covert antisocial behavior from infancy to adulthood</p>	<p>TUE02 The promise of machine learning in advancing criminal justice research</p>	<p>TUE03 Policing, legitimacy and volunteers</p>
10.30	Break 10.30–11.00		
11.00	<p>TUE08 The intergenerational transmission of violence</p>	<p>TUE09 Procedural justice and legal compliance</p>	<p>TUE10 An operational, strategic and political topical study of DNA</p>
12.30	Networking lunch 12.30–13.30. The Atrium		
13.30	<p>TUE15 The prize winner's lecture</p>		
14.30	Break 14.30–15.00		
15.00–16.30	<p>TUE16 Predictors and outcomes of offending across the life-course</p>	<p>TUE17 Iatrogenic effects of the juvenile justice system and group intervention for antisocial youth</p>	<p>TUE18 Policing family violence in rural areas</p>
18.00	Prize award ceremony and symposium dinner (Stockholm City Hall)		

Themes: **Timely address of the causes of violence**
Contemporary criminology

Room 356 Room 357 Room 359 Room 361

Registration opens

<p>TUE04 Thinking about alternative facts and hate crimes</p>	<p>TUE05 Youth social and risky decision-making: (Neuro) cognitive underpinnings of antisocial development?</p>	<p>TUE06 Measures to protect children from violence</p>	<p>TUE07 Studies on intimate partner violence</p>
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Break 10.30–11.00

<p>TUE11 Terrorism</p>	<p>TUE12 An effective correctional educational facility for abused youth in Japan – psychological, behavioral, and neurobiological evidence</p>	<p>TUE13 Homicide III: Investigation, prosecution and conviction</p>	<p>TUE14 Developments in restorative justice</p>
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Networking lunch 12.30–13.30. The Atrium

Break 14.30–15.00

<p>TUE19 Organized crime and corruption</p>	<p>TUE20 Child care and externalising behaviours: Shedding light on the nature of the associations</p>	<p>TUE21 Bullying and offending online</p>	<p>TUE22 Looking deeper into the fear of crime</p>
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Prize award ceremony and symposium dinner (Stockholm City Hall)

Wednesday, June 21th

	The Auditorium	The Music Hall	Room 353
08.00		Registration opens	
09.00	<p>WED01 Migration, crime and deportation</p>	<p>WED02 Recent findings from the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development (CSDD)</p>	<p>WED03 The positive effects of "change of mindset" in troubled areas. Police mindset from four perspectives</p>
10.30		Break 10.30–11.00	
11.00	<p>WED08 The Jerry Lee lecture</p>		
12.00		Lunch 12.00–13.00	
13.00		<p>WED09 Early development of problematic personality traits and early school adjustment - Results from the Swedish</p>	<p>WED10 Making use of crime statistics. Micro and macro level analysis.</p>
14.30			

Themes: Timely address of the causes of violence
Contemporary criminology

Room 356	Room 357	Room 359	Room 361
Registration opens			
WED04 Selected studies on crime and victimization	WED05 Examining gender differences in crime and mental health among young people. Malmö Individual and Neighbourhood Development Study (MINDS)	WED06 Selected studies in crime and criminality	WED07 Youth crime studies

Break 10.30–11.00

Lunch 12.00–13.00	
WED11 Selected studies on certain types of crime	WED12 Causes of aggression

Detailed program



Monday, June 19

Session: MON01

Opening ceremony

Day: Monday Time: 09.15-09.30 Room: the Auditorium

Erik Wennerström (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

Session: MON02

Opening discussion. Timely address of the causes of violence.

Researchers' advice to policy.

Day: Monday Time: 09.30-10.30 Room: the Auditorium

Morgan Johansson (Minister for Justice and Migration,
Ministry of Justice, Sweden)

Richard E. Tremblay (University College Dublin and University
of Montreal, Ireland and Canada)

Rolf Loeber (University of Pittsburgh, USA)

Britt af Klinteberg (Karolinska Institutet and Stockholm University,
Sweden)

Chair: Lisa Kirsebom (Science journalist and moderator, Sweden)

Session: MON03

Richard Tremblay's legacy to early prevention

Day: Monday Time: 11.00-12.30 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

A multi-component targeted program to prevent delinquent and criminal
behavior: The Montreal – Longitudinal and Experimental Study (MLES)
Frank Vitaro (University of Montreal, Canada)

The impact of non-cognitive skills training on academic and non-academic
trajectories: From childhood to early adulthood
Yann Algan (SciencesPo, France)

Intervening early to promote school readiness: An RCT of the preparing
for life program

Orla Doyle (University College Dublin, Ireland)

Chair: Frank Vitaro (University of Montreal, Canada)

Session: MON04

Nordic prison research

In honor of the late Professor Ulla V Bondeson

Day: Monday Time: 11.00-12.30 Room: the Music Hall

Theme: Contemporary criminology

The significance of building bridges between inside and outside
Linda Kjær Minke (University of Southern Denmark, Denmark)

Do prisoners meet their co-offenders in prison?
Lena Roxell (University of Stockholm, Sweden)

The heavy end of the Nordic sanction systems
Tapio Lappi-Seppälä (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Chairs: *Britta Kyvsgaard* (Ministry of Justice, Denmark) and
Jerzy Sarnecki (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Session: MON05

Quantitative and qualitative paths to knowledge

Day: Monday Time: 11.00-12.30 Room: 353

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

The practical application of Bayesian approaches to advance
understanding of the risk and protective factors associated with youth
offending in England and Wales
Helen Hodges (Swansea University, UK)

The picture of desistance in the Czech Republic
Zuzana Kostelníková (Institute of criminology and social
prevention, Czech Republic)

Chair: *Zuzana Kostelníková* (Institute of criminology and social
prevention, Czech Republic)

Session: MON06

Criminological aspects of colonization and de-colonization

Day: Monday Time: 11.00-12.30 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Antonio Gramsci and the decolonization paradigm in criminology
Onwubiko Agozino (Virginia Tech, USA)

Towards a decolonization of the Nigerian law and criminal justice system
Damian Uche Ajah (University of Nigeria, Nigeria)

Chair: *Onwubiko Agozino* (Virginia Tech, USA)

Session: MON07

What still is to be done about violence against women

Day: Monday Time: 11.00-12.30 Room: 357

Theme: Contemporary criminology

“I felt like a prisoner in my relationship”: Women co-offenders’ pathways into crime and experiences of violence and coercion

Charlotte Barlow (Lancaster University, UK)

Measuring violence to end violence: Improving the concept and measurement of violent crime

Sylvia Walby (Lancaster University, UK)

Is more law the answer? Seeking justice for victims of intimate partner violence through the reform of legal categories

Sandra Walklate (Liverpool University and Monash University, UK)

Chair: *Sandra Walklate* (Liverpool University and Monash University, UK)

Session: MON08

Homicide I: Causes

Day: Monday Time: 11.00-12.30 Room: 359

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Damaged from Day One? Examining the childhood experiences of Australian male homicide offenders

Li Eriksson (Griffith University, Australia)

Preventing homicide of youngsters in violent cities: a study case from Brazil
Renato Roseno (State Committee for Prevention of Homicide in Adolescence, Brazil)

The World Homicide Survey: a new framework for explaining causes of homicide – The European area

Merhunisa Veselji (ONDRP/INHESJ, France)

Chair: *Li Eriksson* (Griffith University, Australia)

Session: MON09

Custody, treatment and parole

Day: Monday Time: 11.00-12.30 Room: 361

Theme: Contemporary criminology

The punitive woman?: Gender differences in public attitudes toward parole

Shannon Buglar (University of Queensland, Australia)

The effect of integrating opioid treatment into reentry services on offending: Results from a randomized trial

Jordan Hyatt (Drexel University, USA)

Making a difference to detainees? Preliminary findings on the use of authority in police custody suites in England and Wales

Layla Skinns (University of Sheffield, UK) and

Angela Sorsby (University of Sheffield, UK)

Granting conditional release from prison: Exploring the role of punitive themes in parole decisionmaking in a large US jurisdiction

E. Rely Vilcic (Temple University, USA)

Chair: *Layla Skinns* (University of Sheffield, UK)

Session: MON10

Key issues on the development of girls delinquency and the evaluation of an intervention for girls at risk for delinquency

Day: Monday Time: 13.30-15.00 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

The development of offending by girls between ages 11 and 19

Rolf Loeber (University of Pittsburgh, USA)

Same difference? The causes of females' acts of crime

Kyle Treiber (University of Cambridge, UK)

Interrupting the trajectory for Girls' At-Risk for Delinquency: SNAP (Stop Now And Plan), a gender-specific evidence-based model for latency aged girls

Leena Augimeri (Child Development Institute, Canada)

Chair: *Rolf Loeber* (University of Pittsburgh, USA)

Discussant: *Friedrich Lösel* (Cambridge University and University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, UK and Germany)

Session: MON11

Campbell Collaboration Crime and Justice Group:

Systematic reviews and experiments in youth and criminal justice

Day: Monday Time: 13.30 – 15.00 Room: the Music Hall

Theme: Contemporary criminology

How effective are school interventions in reducing exclusion? A systematic review and meta-analysis

Sara Valdebenito (University of Cambridge, UK)

Police initiated diversion for youth to prevent future delinquent behavior:
A Campbell Collaboration systematic review
David B. Wilson (George Mason University, USA)

Operation Turning Point: Lessons for leadership, implementation and translation into operational practice in policing
Peter Neyroud (University of Cambridge, UK)

The impact of hearings on prosecutorial decision-making
Nora Markwalder (University of St. Gallen, Switzerland) and
Martin Killias (University of St. Gallen, Switzerland)

Chair: *David P. Farrington* (University of Cambridge, UK)

Session: MON12

Gendered insights in the understanding of offending

Day: Monday Time: 13.30-15.00 Room: 353

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

Sex differences in adolescent violence: Evidence from low- and middle-income countries

Amy Nivette (Griffith Criminology Institute, Australia)

Women's pathways to substance use and offending – qualitative in-depth interviews

Marie Väfors Fritz (Malmö University, Sweden) and
Kajsa Rydén (Polismyndigheten, Sweden)

Differential adolescent attitudes toward peer delinquency among high school students: A gender perspective

Peter Sandström (Mittuniversitetet, Sweden)

Chair: *Amy Nivette* (Griffith Criminology Institute, Australia)

Session: MON13

Reflections on crime and reactions to crime

Day: Monday Time: 13.30-15.00 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary criminology

The spatiality of the caring, punitive and neoliberal state in Erie, Pennsylvania

Christopher Magno (Gannon University, USA) and
David Barker (Gannon University, USA)

Juvenile justice and student engagement

Carmel Brown (Victoria University/Forensicare, Australia)

Adolescents, speech, media, social representation and violence in Brazil
Domingos Araújo (Federal University of Bahia, Brazil)

Chair: *Carmel Brown* (Victoria University/Forensicare, Australia)

Session: MON14

Genetic and social environmental factors in child and adolescence antisocial behavior development: Genes, gene-environment interactions and epigenetics

Day: Monday Time: 13.30-15.00 Room: 357

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

Oxytocin receptor gene, childhood peer acceptance and aggressive behavior

Jin He (Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands)

OXTR and deviant peer affiliation: gene-environment interaction in the development of aggression and delinquency

Iro Fragkaki (Radboud University Nijmegen, the Netherlands)

Bullying-victimization and DNA methylation: A longitudinal study from birth to adolescence

Marieke Buil (Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands)

Methylome-wide analyses of oppositional defiant trajectories and overlap with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

Edward Barker (King's College London, UK)

Chair: *Pol van Lier* (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, the Netherlands)

Session: MON15

Homicide II: Gender

Day: Monday Time: 13.30-15.00 Room: 359

Theme: Contemporary criminology

An exploratory analysis of recent inter-country variations in the lethal victimization gender gap

Viviana Andreescu (University of Louisville, USA)

Trends in rates and characteristics of intimate partner homicides between 1990 and 2013

Shilan Caman (Karolinska Institutet, National Board of Forensic Medicine, Sweden)

Gender-based indicators for femicide: Understanding their utility in social science research

Myrna Dawson (University of Guelph, Canada)

Chair: *Viviana Andreescu* (University of Louisville, USA)

Session: MON16

Preventing honour based violence and oppression

Day: Monday Time: 13.30-15.00 Room: 361

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Preventing honour based violence and oppression: a national commission
Juno Blom (The County Administrative Board of Östergötland, Sweden)

Honour-related crimes: Focusing on the perpetrators

Jenny Yourstone (Swedish Prison and probation Service, Sweden)

Honour-based violence: Challenging common assumptions

Aisha Gill (University of Roehampton, UK)

Chair: *Jenny Yourstone* (Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

Session: MON17

Epigenetics and crime hotspots: New directions for preventing violence

Day: Monday Time: 15.30-17.00 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

David Weisburd (George Mason University and Hebrew University of Jerusalem, USA and Israel)

Rotem Leshem (Bar-Ilan University, Israel)

Discussants: *Richard E. Tremblay* (University College Dublin and University of Montreal, Ireland and Canada) and

Kyle Treiber (University of Cambridge, UK)

Session: MON18

The cycle of violence

Day: Monday Time: 15.30-17.00 Room: the Music Hall

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

What is the role of post-traumatic stress disorder in the relationship between childhood maltreatment and violence?

Christina Massey (University of Massachusetts, USA)

A thirty-year follow-up of the cycle of violence

Cathy Spatz Widom (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA)

Chair: *Cathy Spatz Widom* (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA)

Discussant: *Britt af Klinteberg* (Karolinska Institutet and Stockholm University, Sweden)

Session: MON19

Changings in security arrangements

Day: Monday Time: 15.30-17.00 Room: 353

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Joint Centres – Collaboration in the dissected system of internal security in Germany

Bernhard Frevel (University of Applied Science for Public Administration NRW, Germany)

The reorganization of the Swedish police with a focus of the police command centres

Stefan Holgersson (Linköping University, Sweden)

Coproduction of policing – implications for public security and criminal justice in England and Wales

Colin Rogers (University of South Wales, UK)

Chair: *Bernhard Frevel* (University of Applied Science for Public Administration NRW, Germany)

Session: MON20

Children and parents. Impacts on criminality.

Day: Monday Time: 15.30-17.30 Room: 356

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

Linking attachments and violence in the lives of troubled kids

Ragnhild Bjørnebekk (Norwegian Police University College, Norway)

Working with at risk young fathers

Jean-Martin Deslauriers (University of Ottawa, Canada)

The impact of breastfeeding on externalising problems: A propensity score matching design

Lisa-Christine Girard (University of Edinburgh, Scotland)

Chair: *Ragnhild Bjørnebekk* (Norwegian Police University College, Norway)

Session: MON21

Crime and safety in place and time

Day: Monday Time: 15.30 – 17.00 Room: 357

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Periodic patterns in crimes in Stockholm, Sweden

Luca Venturini (University of Turin, Italy)

Shopping crime in place and time

Vania Ceccato (KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

Determinants of passengers' perceived safety at railway stations

Oskar Fröidh (KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

Chair: *Vania Ceccato* (KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

Session: MON22

Selected studies on policing

Day: Monday Time: 15.30-17.00 Room: 359

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Becoming Blue: Police socialisation, identity and culture

Sarah Charman (University of Portsmouth, UK)

“Bladder problems”: The perils of observing and recording comprehensive fieldnotes in a police setting

Camilla De Camargo (Kingston University, UK)

Chair: *Camilla De Camargo* (Kingston University, UK)

Session: MON23

Studies on prison and inmates

Day: Monday Time: 15.30-17.00 Room: 361

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Defining the Prison: Nomenclature and meaning

James Oleson (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

Exploring the ways for the reduction of recidivism: An analysis

Md Mahfuzar Rahman Chowdhury (Bangladesh Supreme Court, Bangladesh)

Witness in the era of mass incarceration: The American prison writing archive

Doran Larson (Hamilton College, USA)

An offspring's incarceration as a family crisis
Moran Benisty (Bar Ilan University, Israel)

Chair: *James Oleson* (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

Session: Poster session

Day: Monday

Time: 17.00-19.00

Room: the Atrium

Early elementary school classroom social experiences and diurnal cortisol levels

Pia Behnsen (Erasmus University, the Netherlands)

Limits of gaining employment for the people released from the prison
Eva Biedermanova and *Hana Preslickova* (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic)

The use of body-worn cameras to promote transparency and accountability in policing – the case of the Swedish Police

Marie Eneman (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

Identifying victims in child abusive material – a study of the Swedish Police

Marie Eneman (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

Crime and welfare: Fraud in the Swedish means-tested social service system

Marissa Ernlund (Karlstad University, Sweden)

Skills and abilities expected from professionals conducting serious crime investigations: A descriptive study from Turkey

Burak M. Gonultas (Cumhuriyet University, Turkey)

Randomized experiments in Scandinavian criminal justice:

Reviewing the past and looking to the future

Jordan Hyatt (Drexel University, USA) and

Synøve Andersen (Statistics Norway, Norway)

Early Prevention of Disruptive Behaviors:

Scientific evaluation of a Portuguese intervention program

Gilda Santos (School of Criminology, Faculty of Law – U, Portugal)

What we do for juvenile's sound development

Isamu Shinozuka (Hiroshima Juvenile Classification Home, Japan) and

Atsushi Koiso (Osaka Juvenile Classification Home)

Tuesday, June 20

Session: TUE01

The intertwined development of overt and covert antisocial behavior from infancy to adulthood

Day: Tuesday Time: 09.00-10.30 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

Rolf Loeber (University of Pittsburgh, USA)

Sylvana M. Côté (*University of Montreal and University of Bordeaux*, Canada and France)

Ali Teymoori (University of Bordeaux, France)

Francis Vergunst (University of Montreal, Canada)

Chair: *Rolf Loeber* (University of Pittsburgh, USA)

Discussants: *Richard E. Tremblay* (University College Dublin and University of Montreal, Ireland and Canada) and *Daniel Nagin* (Carnegie Mellon University, USA)

Session: TUE02

The promise of machine learning in advancing criminal justice research

Day: Tuesday Time: 09.00-10.30 Room: the Music Hall

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Actuarial decision-making in criminal justice: What is machine bias?
Cathy Hu and *Edward Mohr* (The Urban Institute, USA)

The implications of machine learning for racial disparity in the criminal justice system: A case study of risk assessment for youth with a history of sexual offending

Emily Tiry and *Ashlin Oglesby-Neal* (The Urban Institute, USA)

Precision justice: A data-driven approach to promoting individualized management and planning for criminal justice populations

KiDeuk Kim (The Urban Institute, USA)

Chair: *KiDeuk Kim* (The Urban Institute, USA)

Session: TUE03

Policing, legitimacy and volunteers

Day: Tuesday Time: 09.00-10.30 Room: 353

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Training legitimacy and procedural justice: Honing interpersonal necessary tactics (H.I.N.T.) and the “human touch”

Tom Hughes (University of Louisville, USA)

Police volunteers and the cultures of policing

Laura Knight (University of Northampton, UK)

Chair: *Laura Knight* (University of Northampton, UK)

Session: TUE04

Thinking about alternative facts and hate crimes

Day: Tuesday Time: 09.00-10.30 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Can hate crime be reduced in a volatile political era?

Judith Corbett Carter (Berkeley College, USA)

Contemporary anti-semitic hate crimes: A Comparative study

Hannah Sattler (Northeastern University, USA)

‘Alternative facts’, free speech and Galtung’s hierarchy of violence

Robyn Seth-Purdie (Griffith Institute of Criminology, Australia)

Chair: *Robyn Seth-Purdie* (Griffith Institute of Criminology, Australia)

Session: TUE05

Youth social and risky decision-making:

(Neuro) cognitive underpinnings of antisocial development?

Day: Tuesday Time: 09.00-10.30 Room: 357

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

Elementary school classroom norms, children’s exposure to bully-victimization and their risk-taking development

Jacintha M. Tieskens (Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands)

Children’s experiences of early elementary school social exclusion and their social decision-making

Susanne J. Asscheman (Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands)

Fairness decisions in response to emotions: A functional MRI study among criminal justice-involved boys with conduct disorder
Eduard T. Klapwijk (Curium Leiden University Medical Center, the Netherlands)

Chair and discussant: *Susanne Koot* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands)

Session: TUE06

Measures to protect children from violence

Day: Tuesday Time: 09.00-10.30 Room: 359

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Situational prevention of abuse and violence against children in kindergartens in Iran

Ehsan Zarrokh (Razi University, Iran) and
Nikzad Abbassi (Kharazmi University, Iran)

A teacher's guide for pre-school staff concerning crimes against children
Linnea Åberg and *Anna Wergens* (The Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority, Sweden)

Chair: *Anna Wergens* ((The Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority, Sweden)

Session: TUE07

Studies on intimate partner violence

Day: Tuesday Time: 09.00-10.30 Room: 361

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Forgiveness, PTSD symptoms and well-being in female victims of intimate partner stalking

Anna Costanza Baldry (Università degli Studi della Campania, Italy)

Triggers of intimate-partner violence

Mats Forsman (Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

Chair: *Anna Costanza Baldry* (Università degli Studi della Campania, Italy)

Session: TUE08

The intergenerational transmission of violence

Day: Tuesday Time: 11.00-12.30 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

The intergenerational transmission of violence: A review of the work of Stockholm Prize Winner Richard Tremblay
Chad Posick (Georgia Southern University, USA)

The intergenerational transmission of convictions for various crime types
David P. Farrington (University of Cambridge, UK)

Epigenetic correlates of low prosocial behavior: A prospective, genome-wide study
Edward D. Barker (Kings College London, UK)

Preventing intergenerational transmission of violence:
A developmental maturation approach
Michael Rocque (Bates College, USA)

Chair: *Chad Posick* (Georgia Southern University, USA)

Session: TUE09

Procedural justice and legal compliance

Day: Tuesday Time: 11.00-12.30 Room: the Music Hall

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Daniel S. Nagin (Carnegie Mellon University, USA)

Peter Neyroud (University of Cambridge, UK)

Lawrence Sherman (University of Cambridge, UK)

David Weisburd (George Mason University and Hebrew University, USA and Israel)

Chair: *Daniel S. Nagin* (Carnegie Mellon University, USA)

Session: TUE10

An operational, strategic and political topical study of DNA

Day: Tuesday Time: 11.00-12.30 Room: 353

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Regulating emerging forensic DNA technologies: the toolbox
Ines Gallala (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)

Integrating police recorded crime data and DNA data to study serial co-offending behaviour
Sabine De Moor (Ghent University, Belgium)

DNA in the criminal investigation: the decision-making process and its contribution to the case

Caroline Stappers (National Institute for Criminalistics and Criminology, Belgium)

Chair: *Ines Gallala* (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)

Session: TUE11

Terrorism

Day: Tuesday Time: 11.00-12.30 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Countermeasures against terrorism in Japan

Shinji Nakamura (Police Policy Research Center, Japan)

Chair: *Shinji Nakamura* (Police Policy Research Center, Japan)

Session: TUE12

An effective correctional educational facility for abused youth in Japan – psychological, behavioral, and neurobiological evidence

Day: Tuesday Time: 11.00-12.30 Room: 357

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

Retroactive Study among juvenile delinquents in self-reliance support facility in Japan at three decades – Focusing on academic ability and juvenile delinquency, emotional disorder

Takaharu Ohara (National Musashino Gakuin, Japan)

Behavioral, cognitive, and neurological improvements among juvenile delinquents who have been exposed to serious child abuse. Focusing teaching family, at the effective correctional educational facility in Japan
Naomi Matsuura (Mie University, Japan)

The children's self-reliance support facility (CSRSF) as a therapeutic system

Hiroshi Tomita (National Musashino Gakuin, Japan)

Consideration on adaptive factors of children in the child welfare institution – Analyzing free descriptive answer written by institutionalized children

Masashi Aizawa (Oita University, Japan)

Chair: *Naomi Matsuura* (Mie University, Japan)

Session: TUE13

Homicide III: Investigation, prosecution and conviction

Day: Tuesday Time: 11.00-12.30 Room: 359

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Gender, parenthood and justice: Examining court outcomes for mothers and fathers who kill their children in Australia and Canada

Myrna Dawson (University of Guelph, Canada) and
Danielle Tyson (Deakin University, Australia)

An international examination of domestic violence death review outcomes: The frequency, type and content of recommendations for improvement in four countries

Myrna Dawson (University of Guelph, Canada)

Intimate partner homicides: Narratives of domestic violence in criminal laws and defences

Bronwyn Naylor (RMIT University, Australia)

Chair: *Myrna Dawson* (University of Guelph, Canada)

Session: TUE14

Developments in restorative justice

Day: Tuesday Time: 11.00-12.30 Room: 361

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Restorative Justice in challenging environments: the case of Albania
Henrik Elonheimo (University of Turku, Finland)

Victim orientation in the prison system – Just a logical complement to the objective of rehabilitation?

Michael Lindemann (Bielefeld University, Germany)

Developing restorative policing in England

Joanna Shapland (University of Sheffield, UK)

Chair: *Joanna Shapland* (University of Sheffield, UK)

Session: TUE15

The prize winner's lecture

Day: Tuesday Time: 13.30-14.30 Room: the Auditorium

Richard E. Tremblay (University College Dublin and
University of Montreal, Ireland and Canada)

Chairs: *Lawrence Sherman* (University of Cambridge, UK and University of Maryland, USA) and *Jerzy Sarnecki* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Session: TUE16

Predictors and outcomes of offending across the life-course

Day: Tuesday Time: 15.00-16.30 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

A systematic review and meta-analysis of the Intergenerational transmission of criminal behavior
Sytske Besemer (Uber, USA)

Adverse childhood experiences among the Cambridge study in delinquent development: Prevalence, impact, and protective factors
Jessica Craig (University of North Texas, USA)

The five-factor model of personality and self-reported and official offending
Darrick Jolliffe (University of Greenwich, UK)

Self reported offending and antisocial potential:
An empirical test of ICAP theory
Tara Renae McGee (Griffith University, Australia)

Chair: *David P. Farrington* (University of Cambridge, UK)

Session: TUE17

Iatrogenic effects of the juvenile justice system and group intervention for antisocial youth

Day: Tuesday Time: 15.00-16.30 Room: the Music Hall

Theme: Contemporary criminology

The criminogenic effects of juvenile court exposure
Uberto Gatti (University of Genoa, Italy)

Effects of exposure to the juvenile justice system on crime, mental health and other adaptation problems in young adulthood
Nathalie M.G. Fontaine (University of Montreal, Canada)

Youth and therapist characteristics predict greater deviant peer effects and weaker response to group-based intervention for aggressive youth
John Lochman (The University of Alabama, USA)

Chair: *Daniel Nagin* (Carnegie Mellon University, USA)

Session: TUE18

Policing family violence in rural areas

Day: Tuesday Time: 15.00-16.30 Room: 353

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Policing family violence in rural areas

Joakim Petersson and Susanne Strand (Örebro University, Sweden)

Policing stalking in rural areas

Susanne Strand (Örebro University, Sweden)

Policing honor based violence

Susanne Strand (Örebro University, Sweden)

Chair: *Susanne Strand* (Örebro University, Sweden)

Session: TUE19

Organized crime and corruption

Day: Tuesday Time: 15.00-16.30 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Organized crime in Sweden: Evidence from administrative data

Hans Grönqvist (Uppsala University, Sweden)

Strategic approaches to preventing governmental corruption:

assessing Australia's public integrity system

Janet Ransley (Griffith University, Australia)

Chair: *Janet Ransley* (Griffith University, Australia)

Session: TUE20

Child care and externalising behaviours:

Shedding light on the nature of the associations

Day: Tuesday Time: 15.00-16.30 Room: 357

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

Early nonparental care and social behavior

Jean-Baptiste Pingault (University College London, UK)

Associations between child care and externalising behaviours:

A look at long-term impact on behaviour profiles

Sylvana M. Côté (University of Montreal, Canada) and

Massimiliano Orri (University of Bordeaux, France)

How valid are concerns that early, extensive, and continuous child care causes aggression in children?

Henrik Daae Zachrisson (University of Oslo, Norway) and *Eric Dearing* (Norwegian Center for Child Behavioral Development, Norway)

Chair: *Sylvana M. Côté* (University of Montreal and University of Bordeaux, Canada and France)

Session: TUE21

Bullying and offending online

Day: Tuesday Time: 15.00-16.30 Room: 359

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Onset and persistency of cyberbullying among youngsters

Anna Costanza Baldry (Università degli Studi della Campania, Italy)

Juvenile delinquency in the virtual world: New types of offenders or new opportunities for traditional offenders?

Josja Rokven (Research and Documentation Centre, Ministry of Security and Justice, the Netherlands)

Transcending technology and education in tackling cyberbullying: Criminalize or not to criminalize?

Gulsah Bostanci Bozbayindir and *Yildiz Sekban* (Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University, Turkey)

Chair: *Anna Costanza Baldry* (Università degli Studi della Campania, Italy)

Session: TUE22

Looking deeper into the fear of crime

Day: Tuesday Time: 15.00-16.30 Room: 361

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Facing personal and altruistic fear of crime: Moving out as a “flight” strategy

Vincent Delbecque (ONDRP, France)

It can happen, it will happen, it happened. Exploring insecurity experiences through qualitative interviews

Inês Guedes (School of Criminology, Faculty of Law – U. Porto, Portugal)

Women’s Views on Fear of Crime

Victoria Uhrzander (Mid Sweden University, Sweden)

Chair: *Victoria Uhrzander* (Mid Sweden University, Sweden)

Wednesday, June 21

Session: WED01

Migration, crime and deportation

Day: Wednesday Time: 09.00-10.30 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Religion, migration and juvenile delinquency

Martin Killias (University of St. Gallen, Switzerland)

Registered crime among immigrants in Norway: A 25 year overview

Synøve Andersen (Statistics Norway, Norway)

Victimization experiences among refugees in Germany

Laura Treskow (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany) and *Dominic Kudlacek* (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

Chair: *Martin Killias* (University of St. Gallen, Switzerland)

Session: WED02

Recent findings from the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development (CSDD)

Day: Wednesday Time: 09.00-10.30 Room: the Music Hall

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

Intergenerational transmission of self-reported offending

David P. Farrington (University of Cambridge, UK)

The development of psychopathy in women: Predictors of female psychopathic traits in the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development (CSDD)

Henriette Bergström (University of Derby, UK)

Disentangling operationalizations of persistent offending

Tyson Whitten (Griffith University, Australia)

Chair: *Tara Renae McGee* (Griffith University, Australia)

Session: WED03

**The positive effects of “change of mindset” in troubled areas.
Police mindset from four perspectives**

Day: Wednesday Time: 09.00-10.30 Room: 353

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Charles “Chip” Huth (Kansas City Police Department (KCPD), USA)

Ann-Christine Andersson Arntén (Polisen, Sweden)

Johan Nilvé (Polisen, Sweden)

Niclas Andersson (Polisen, Sweden)

Chair: *Ann-Christine Andersson Arntén* (Polisen, Sweden)

Session: WED04

Selected studies on crime and victimization

Day: Wednesday Time: 09.00-10.30 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Profiles and behavioural consequences of violence victimisation

among male and female adolescents from the Caribbean

Agata Debowska (Liverpool John Moores University, UK)

Assessing the violent offending and violent victimization

overlap among youth and young adults in China

Xia Wang (Arizona State University, USA)

Forced and early marriages as a consequence and cause of domestic
violence in childhood and adolescence

Isabelle Brantl (University of Vechta, Germany) and

Yvette Völschow (University of Vechta, Germany)

Chair: *Agata Debowska* (Liverpool John Moores University, UK)

Session: WED05

**Examining gender differences in crime and mental
health among young people. Malmö Individual and
Neighbourhood Development Study (MINDS)**

Day: Wednesday Time: 09.00-10.30 Room: 357

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

A cross-national comparison of gender differences in young
people’s crime involvement: the UK and Sweden

Anna-Karin Ivert (Malmö University, Sweden)

Development of mental health related problems and antisocial behaviour – a study of Swedish adolescents from age 15 to 19
Marie Väfors-Fritz (Malmö University, Sweden)

A longitudinal test of the interaction between person and setting in the explanation of violent behavior

Alberto Chrysoulakis (Malmö University, Sweden)

Chair: *Marie Torstensson Levander* (Malmö University, Sweden)

Session: WED06

Selected studies in crime and criminality

Day: Wednesday Time: 09.00-10.30 Room: 359

Theme: Contemporary criminology

The link between criminal conviction and health:

A study of African American twins

Amber L. Beckley (Stockholm University and Duke University, Sweden and USA)

Not just trolling: Predictions of human flesh search intention

Lennon Chang (Monash University, Australia)

Differences on psychopathic traits between murderers, white collar criminals and the general offender population in U.S. and Polish prisons

Nicole Sherretts (University of Huddersfield, UK)

Chair: *Amber L. Beckley* (Stockholm University and Duke University, Sweden and USA)

Session: WED07

Youth crime studies

Day: Wednesday Time: 09.00-10.30 Room: 361

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

It's wrong, but is it delinquent? Examining delinquency measurement and its meaning for theory

Nadine Connell and *Jonathan Maskaly*
(The University of Texas at Dallas, USA)

Property and violent offences, substance use and victimization among youth gang members: a comparative study of the results of the second and third wave of the International Self-Reported Delinquency Study

Sandrine Haymoz (University of Applied Sciences, Switzerland) and
Uberto Gatti (University of Genoa, Italy)

Correlates of youth gang membership:
 A comparative analysis across 30 countries
Angela Higginsson (Queensland University of Technology, Australia)
 Chair: *Angela Higginsson* (Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

Session: WED08

The Jerry Lee lecture

Day: Wednesday Time: 11.00-12.00 Room: the Auditorium
 Theme: Contemporary criminology

Replicating HOPE and confirming the null: Results from the HOPE DFE four-site randomized control trial
Pamela Lattimore (RTI International, USA)

Chair: *Lawrence Sherman* (University of Cambridge and University of Maryland, UK and USA)

Session: WED09

Early development of problematic personality traits and early school adjustment – Results from the Swedish prospective longitudinal SOFIA-study.

Day: Wednesday Time: 13.00-14.30 Room: The Music Hall
 Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

The SOFIA-study: A prospective longitudinal study on social adjustment
Anna-Karin Andershed (Örebro University, Sweden)

Psychopathic traits during early childhood: Stable over time or rapidly changing?
Henriette Bergström (University of Derby, UK)

Understanding preschool precursors to early school adjustment
Karin Hellfeldt (Örebro University, Sweden)

Psychopathic personality works better than CU traits for predicting fearlessness and ADHD symptoms in children with conduct problems
Henrik Andershed (Örebro University, Sweden)

Chair: *Anna-Karin Andershed* (Andershed, Sweden)

Session: WED10

Making use of crime statistics. Micro and macro level analysis.

Day: Wednesday Time: 13.00-14.30 Room: 353

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Creating useful analyses for local crime

Elina Bratt and *Sofia Persson* (Helsingborgs stad, Sweden)

Territories of social (dis)order: criminal landscape and spatial dynamics of St. Petersburg ‘neighborhoods’

Alexander Lukoyanov (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation, Russia)

Violence in Europe – what can we learn from official crime statistics

Ole Villund (European Commission – Eurostat, Luxembourg)

Chair: *Ole Villund* (European Commission – Eurostat, Luxembourg)

Session: WED11

Selected studies on certain types of crime

Day: Wednesday Time: 13.00-14.30 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Shop theft offenders’ journey to crime – and how this is shaped by offender characteristics and the retail urban mosaic within an English Core City

James Hunter (Nottingham Trent University, UK)

Human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation: findings on successful policing in Germany

Bettina Zietlow (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

Chair: *Bettina Zietlow* (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

Session: WED12

Causes of aggression

Day: Wednesday Time: 13.00-14.30 Room: 357

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

Evidence of cumulative genetic risk and protection effects on antisocial behaviors: A 15-year longitudinal study

Stephanie Langevin (University of Montreal and Montreal Mental Health University Institute, Canada)

The role of moral emotions, parenting and temperament on antisocial behavior in children and adolescents

Margarida Santos (School of Criminology, Faculty of Law – U. Porto, Portugal)

Future orientation climate in the school class: Relations to adolescent delinquency, heavy alcohol use, and internalizing symptoms

Olga Yatsenko (The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, USA)

Chair: *Stephanie Langevin* (University of Montreal and Montreal Mental Health University Institute, Canada)

Abstracts

This section contains abstracts of most of the sessions which will be held during the Stockholm Criminology Symposium 2017. All abstracts, with a few exceptions, are presented unedited, and each individual author is responsible for the content of his or her abstract. The texts are reproduced as they were received.

Monday, June 19th

Session: MON03

Richard Tremblay's legacy to early prevention

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

Speaker: *Frank Vitaro*

Presentation title: A multi-component targeted program to prevent delinquent and criminal behavior: The Montreal-Longitudinal and Experimental Study (MLES)

Co-authors: *Mara Brendgen* (University of Quebec in Montreal, Canada), *Richard E. Tremblay* (University of Montréal and University College Dublin, Canada)

Longitudinal studies have shown that disruptive (i.e., aggressive-oppositional-hyperactive) kindergarten and elementary school boys are at risk for violent and non-violent criminal activities during adolescence and adulthood. Therefore, early disruptive problems have been the focus of many preventive interventions. Yet, few studies examined the short and long-term impact of preventive interventions separately on violent and non-violent criminal activities. This study assessed the impact of the Montreal Experimental-Longitudinal Study (MLES) on personal and property violence across three developmental periods (early adolescence, mid-adolescence and late adolescence/early adulthood). The MLES was initiated in 1984 and comprised three components delivered over a two-year period when the participants (i.e., low SES disruptive boys) were aged 7 to 9 years old: social skills training in a small group format involving a majority of prosocial peers, family visits, and teacher management skills. The initial design to assess the impact of the preventive intervention included random allocation of participants (N=250) in the experimental and the control condition. However, because of partial non-adherence in both the experimental and the control conditions, two different approaches to data analysis were adopted: an intention-to-treat (ITT) approach and an instrumental variable (IV) approach. Results from the ITT analysis showed that the level of property violence for the intervention group was persistently lower across the three developmental periods compared to the control group. However, the intervention group did not differ from the control group on personal violence throughout adolescence and early adulthood. Results from the IV analysis generally confirmed these findings. The discussion focuses on the differential effects of the prevention program on personal versus property violence.

Speaker: *Yann Algan*

Presentation title: The impact of non-cognitive skills training on academic and non-academic trajectories: From childhood to early adulthood

Co-authors: *Elizabeth Beasley* (SciencesPo, France),
Frank Vitaro (University of Montreal, Canada),
Richard E. Tremblay (University of Montréal and University College Dublin, Canada)

Substantial evidence exists that interventions at young ages can improve adult outcomes, not only by improving cognitive skills but also by improving non-cognitive skills. A growing literature shows an important association between social capital and trust and community or country-level outcomes such as income per capita, and a natural question is whether improving trust at an individual level can improve individual outcomes. We add to the literature on the Montreal Experimental-Longitudinal Study (MLES) which measures its impact on the development of aggressiveness in adolescence by examining its impact on social trust and estimating the extent to which changes in trust may mediate the impact of the MLES on several adult outcomes, including reduced crime. We show that improvements in trust and self-control explain much of the impact on education and young adult outcomes, including crime, and argue that trust is an important but relatively neglected aspect of non-cognitive skill development. Public policy based on such interventions requires not only an understanding of the likely mechanisms through which they operate, but also an examination of the expected benefits relative to the cost. We provide a cost-benefit analysis of the program. In particular, with respect to crime, using conservative assumptions in a simple framework, we estimate that the cost of averting one crime is around 3000 dollars, which compares favorably to the estimated cost-effectiveness of other interventions. We further calculate, as a lower bound, that \$1 invested in this program yields about \$14 in benefits over the lifetime of the participants when all outcomes are taken into account.

Speaker: *Orla Doyle*

Presentation title: Intervening early to promote school readiness:
An RCT of the preparing for life program

Early intervention programs aimed at disadvantaged children provide a potential mechanism for reducing disparities in children's development; however European evidence on their effectiveness is limited. This study investigates the impact of Preparing for Life (PFL), a five year home visiting intervention, on several dimensions of children's human capital. PFL is a manualized program which aims to improve the school readiness skills of disadvantaged children in Ireland. The intervention commences during

pregnancy and works with families until the children start school. Treatment include bi-weekly home visits from a mentor to support parenting and child development using Tip Sheets, baby massage, and the Triple P Positive Parenting Program at age 2. Using a randomized controlled trial design, this study examined the impact of the program between birth and age 4/5 by comparing the outcomes of the treatment (n=115) and control (n=118) groups using permutation testing methods to address small sample size, inverse probability weighting to address differential attrition, and a stepdown procedure to account for multiple hypothesis testing. The program had a positive impact on children's school readiness skills as measured by maternal reports, teacher reports, direct assessments, and hospital records. For example, by age 4 children in the treatment group had significantly higher scores on general conceptual ability (D=.72), spatial ability (D=.62), pictorial reasoning (D=.51), verbal ability (D=.65), and effortful control (D=.45). They also had better social competence with peers (D=.31) and less hyperactivity and inattentive behaviors (D=.50). They also had fewer visits to the Emergency Department (D=.30) and had better gross and fine motor skills (D=0.34). The findings indicate that home visiting interventions commencing prenatally may be an effective method of improving the early human capital of disadvantaged children. The sizes of the effects are notable and exceed current meta-analytic estimations in the field.

Session: MON04

Nordic Prison Research

In honor of the late Professor Ulla V Bondeson

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Linda Kjær Minke*

Presentation title: The significance of building bridges between inside and outside

Twice a joint Criminal Justice course has been offered to law students and prisoners. The teaching takes place in a maximum security prison in Denmark. This set-up is possible due to a close collaboration between the Danish Prison and Probation Service, a local prison and University of Southern Denmark. In total 24 students can be enrolled: half of them are law students and the other half prisoners.

The course addresses matters of Criminal Justice such as causes of crime, law, the legal system, imprisonment and crime preventive strategies. Different academics and professionals such as the police, judges, prosecutors, journalists and officials from the Danish Prison and Probation Service are invited to guest lecture during the course. To build bridge between people

behind the prison walls (inside) and the surrounding society (outside) is seen as a central element but other purposes are:

- To assess the resources, skills, and experience available among prisoners and law students.
- To create synergies among students practical and theoretical knowledge on Criminal Justice matters
- To inspire/motivate prisoners to education.
- To challenge preconceptions on education/university and prison/prisoners.
- To avoid prisonization.

This presentation focus on the students, what have they been taught, and how the students see the course. Data derives from students application forms, a teaching diary, correspondences with local prison authorities and two evaluations based on students questionnaires in 2016 and in 2017. Finally, in order to get a deeper understanding of the meaning of the course some students have been interviewed face to face.

Speaker: *Lena Roxell*

Presentation title: Do prisoners meet their co-offenders in prison?

A recurring question in criminological research is whether prisoners meet new accomplices in prison. This presentation is about co-offending among individuals who have served prison sentences. The frequency of co-offending among individuals who have been in the same prison at the same time have been examined. Whether gender, age, type of prison, offence type and prior experience of co-offending are significant for this type of co-offending has also been examined. The study population comprised all inmates released from a Swedish prison during a half year in 2001–2002 (n = 3,930). The follow-up period is 10 years. The results show that only 3% of those who have been in the same prison at the same time are suspected of committing offences together subsequent to release. The likelihood of being suspected of committing an offence together following the conclusion of a joint stay in the same prison is higher for those released from a closed prison who are aged 31–40, and who had committed large proportion of their offences together with others prior to the relevant prison sentence.

Speaker: *Tapio Lappi-Seppälä*, University of Helsinki

Presentation title: The Heavy End of the Nordic Sanction Systems

The Nordic countries are usually known of their liberal penal policies, low incarceration rates and progressive prison system. The paper, however, deals with other – and much less discussed – part of the judicial system. It is about the “heavy end” of the sanction system, the one that is implemented for those that have committed the most serious offenses and/or present to

most compelling risk for public security. Arrangements that fall under this definition include life imprisonment, confinement based on perceived risk of future offending (preventive detention), as well as the placement of violent offenders under involuntary institutional mental health care.

As a result of the social liberal critics of existing penal practices in the shift of the 1960/70s, all Nordic countries restricted application of indeterminate sanctions. Eventually both Finland and Sweden abolished the system of preventive detention altogether, whereas Norway and Denmark retained this option in restricted form. On the other hand, Norway decided to abolish life imprisonment, much for the same reasons in the early 1980s. The paper will discuss the application practice of both preventive detention and life-imprisonment post the 1970s law-reforms. As becomes evident, the role of life sentence is dependent on the role of preventive detention, but also as on the contents of responsibility rules. The role of preventive detention, in turn, is dependent on the regulation of compulsory mental health care. And the application of compulsory care orders is dependent on responsibility rules. These four “systems” form a network where each part affects the other. The paper will examine the way this interplay is organized in each Nordic country, including differences in sentencing and enforcement practices.

Session: MON05

Explaining criminality using multi-level analysis

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

Speaker: *Helen Hodges*

Presentation title: The practical application of Bayesian approaches to advance understanding of the risk and protective factors associated with youth offending in England and Wales

Harcourt (2007) argues that the use of prediction in crime prevention is a matter of plain common sense suggesting that we should ‘use our best social science research and the most advanced statistical methods to improve the efficiency of police investigations, sentencing decisions, parole practices, treatments, and correctional procedures.’ My research embraces this approach, looking to apply a Bayesian approach to increase our understandings of the risk and protective factors relating to youth offending. Drawing upon administrative data from the risk assessment process utilised within the youth justice system across England and Wales, the research considers the opportunities that adopting such an approach may afford to policy and practice as well as barriers that will need to be overcome. This paper will focus on early findings from two applications

(1) a geospatial Bayesian application which considers the links between the relative deprivation of the area in which the young person resides and their likelihood of coming into conflict with the law, and (2) A hierarchical modelling application focusing on the interaction between different facets of static and dynamic risk, and their role in predicting reoffending behaviour. Views are sought as to how this work can be taken forward given that as yet Bayesian approaches are not commonly utilised within the discipline.

Speaker: *Zuzana Kostelníková*

Presentation title: The picture of desistance in the Czech Republic

The main aim is to present results from qualitative part of project “Employment as a factor of desistance” carried out by the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention in Prague. The primary objective of the project is to confirm the presumption that employment (finding employment and keeping of it) is significantly supporting factor in the process of desistance. In qualitative part we analysed narrations of 9 people who we consider as desisters and 13 convicted who continue their criminal career. In our presentation we would like to answer the question which other factors support the process of desistance and on the other side which factors make this process complicated. We managed to define some important turning points and describe protective factors to better understand the process. We were also assessed the role of stable job and risk factors connected to the topic of employment. The results from narrations were interconnected with informations from psychological battery (focused on phenomena as locus of control, self-efficacy and criminal thinking styles) that are helpful in creating a complex picture of this process.

Session: MON06

Criminological aspects of colonization and de-colonization

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Onwubiko Agozino*

Presentation title: Antonio Gramsci and the Decolonization Paradigm in Criminology

This presentation is not an attempt at a dogmatic application of Gramsci to the decolonization of criminology. Rather, the presentation follows the example of Stuart Hall by highlighting the relevance of the contributions of Gramsci to the Cultural Studies of political power in societies structured in dominance. According to Hall, the importance given to culture in the thoughts of Gramsci helped to revise and to sophisticate Marxism away from crude economism to help us to understand why the working class members that are diametrically opposed to the capitalist class in labor

relations also passionately defend the intellectual and moral leadership of the bourgeoisie in times of hegemonic crisis. In the case of Hall, it will be difficult to offer a Marxist explanation of the success of Thatcherism in the UK without admitting that the masses of working class voters supported the cultural nationalism and radical right-wing programs of the Tories. In the specific area of criminology, Hall et al applied the perspective of Authoritarian Populism to the policing of inner city locations with working class police officers as if they were colonial locations under the occupation of imperialism and as if they posed a threat to the wider society in the form of decolonization forces. Hall went on to clarify the relevance of Gramsci to the critique of racist policies in European countries where race-class-gender are articulated, disarticulated, and rearticulated as intersectional social relations that are never separate contrary to the assumptions of crude economism, crude feminism and crude racialism. Following the example of Hall, this presentation offers what Gramsci called a pessimism of the intellect and an optimism of the spirit to suggest that even if we do not know everything at the intellectual level, we should all be activists against the known injustice of imperialism especially at the scholarly level where imperialist reason distorts and truncates the decolonization of criminology and we can do something about it. The presentation will proceed by outlining the decolonization paradigm in criminology, the relevance of Gramsci to the paradigm, and the tasks for critical criminologists as scholar-activists contributing to the decolonization of criminology as the organizing (organic) intellectuals that Gramsci called for: ‘...the great intellectual, too, must take the plunge into practical life and become an organizer of the practical aspects of culture, if he wants to remain a leader; he must democratize himself, be more in touch with the times’, even if he or she is not a leader (Gramsci, 2007: p7).

Speaker: *Damian Uche Ajah*

Presentation title: Towards a decolonization of the Nigerian law and criminal justice system

Nigeria was a British colony until the first day of October, 1960 when she gained her political independence. As part of colonial domination, the English Legal System was imposed on Nigeria. The laws made for Nigerians clearly reflected the views, interests, culture and character of the colonial master, both in form and in content. Fifty seven years after gaining political independence, the Nigerian Legal System in general, and the criminal justice system in particular, like many other sectors of the Nigerian life, regrettably still harbour vestiges of colonial domination. This paper discusses the effects of these colonizing laws and colonial criminal justice system on the efforts of the Nigerian government and people at crime prevention and control. It argues that the continued application of these dormant colonial laws and statutes in a colonially-oriented criminal

justice system, such as ours, has only continued to negatively affect every effort at crime prevention and control in Nigeria. It is also argued that the near-absence of the local socio-cultural content in the law and criminal justice system accounts for the apparent lack of efficacy of the system. The paper therefore makes a case for the substantive and procedural decolonization of the Nigerian law and criminal justice system as a panacea for crime prevention and control.

Session: MON07

What still is to be done about violence against women

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Charlotte Barlow*

Presentation title: “I felt like a prisoner in my relationship”:
Women co-offenders’ pathways into crime
and experiences of violence and coercion

There is a growing body of literature which supports the claim that women follow distinct and often gendered pathways into crime (Daly, 1992; Belknap & Holsinger, 2006). Violence and coercion within an intimate relationship has been increasingly acknowledged as a pathway into crime for female offenders (Barlow, 2016; Daly, 1992; Jones, 2008; Richie, 1996). However, there is a lack of understanding or consideration of the ways in which co-offending with a partner, particularly one who is violent and/ or controlling, may influence and impact upon women’s offending behaviour. With this in mind, this paper explores the findings of a feminist methodological study, which involved in-depth interviews with women who have co-offended with a partner. Various aspects of the women’s experiences will be explored, such as how their relationship with their partner/ co-offender influenced their pathway into crime or their ‘choice’ to offend and the extent to which the concept of coercion encapsulates the women’s reasons for offending. The paper will conclude by emphasising the importance of acknowledging women’s choices in social context and within the nature of their co-offending relationship.

Speaker: *Sylvia Walby*

Presentation title: Measuring violence to end violence: Improving
the concept and measurement of violent crime

Co-author: *Jude Towers* (Lancaster University, UK)

The accurate measurement of violence is essential to build the theory of change and evaluation of policy that is necessary to reduce or end violence against women and men. This paper offers a new measurement framework (and indicators) for violence to support these developments. Existing data is fragmented and uneven, using different definitions and units for

measurement. Surveys and administrative data are so different that they cannot be meaningfully compared. Categories for data on violence in the criminal justice system are different from those in health and are different from those used by specialised services and all are different from those in surveys. The definition of violence is contested; especially over whether ‘violence’ requires physicality and whether it includes the harm incurred to the victim as well as the act. Including gender in official statistics is just beginning. Still, most recorded crime statistics do not include the gender of the victim: even the new International Classification of Crime for Statistical purposes from the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, has this problem. Some new approaches focus on women only, making comparisons with men impossible. Gender is more than the sex of the victim: it involves the nature of the relationship between perpetrator and victim and the nature of the violence, particularly whether there is a sexual element to it. The new framework offers a new approach: mainstreaming a multi-dimensional understanding of gender into statistics on violence. These proposals are both theoretically informed and pragmatic. Much of the data required for the proposed measurement framework is already collected, even if it is not adequately abstracted into the statistical summaries. The benefits of a coherent measurement framework on violence, that makes visible its gender dimensions, would be enormous. It would facilitate the cooperation needed for multi-agency working. It would aid the evaluation of what works for the commissioning of services in a multi-agency environment. It would aid the development of the theory of change, which is needed to underpin all efforts to end and reduce violence.

Speaker: *Sandra Walklate*

Presentation title: Is more law the answer? Seeking justice for victims of intimate partner violence through the reform of legal categories

In 2015 in England and Wales a new offence of controlling or coercive behaviour was introduced with the aim of improving legal responses to intimate partner violence. Recognising the historical limits of legal interventions in this area, this article examines the efficacy of coercive control as a conceptual device for improving access to law and justice outcomes for women victims. To do so, it considers the problems and possibilities of translating a concept generated from clinical practice into legal practice alongside an exploration of the the potential unintended consequences of this new offence. The gendered analysis undertaken here reveals the limitations of framing women’s experiences as ‘coercive control’ in law and concludes that, in the case of coercive control, more law is not the answer to improving responses to intimate partner violence.

Session: MON08

Homicide I: Causes

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Li Eriksson*

Presentation title: Damaged from day one? Examining the childhood experiences of Australian male homicide offenders

Co-authors: *Samara McPhedran* (Griffith University, Australia),
Paul Mazerolle (Griffith University, Australia),
Holly Johnson (University of Ottawa, Canada) and
Richard Wortley (University College London, UK)

The connections between childhood experiences and adult behaviour have long been recognised within psychology and criminology. Ample evidence documents associations between exposure to violence or abuse in childhood, and perpetration of violence and other criminal acts in adulthood. To date, though, most studies have examined non-lethal violence (with an over-representation of studies into intimate partner and family violence). Few have examined whether there exist relationships between childhood experiences of violence and adult perpetration of the most severe form of violence: homicide. Using self-report data from homicide offenders convicted of murder or manslaughter collected as part of the Australian Homicide Project, this paper considers adverse childhood experiences, including physical and emotional abuse and neglect, family violence, parental attachment style, and absence of parents, among Australian men who have committed homicide (murder and manslaughter). Implications for policy and program design, particularly in the areas of early intervention and family support, will be discussed.

Speaker: *Renato Roseno*

Presentation title: Preventing homicide of youngsters in violent cities: a study case from Brazil

Co-authors: *Thiago Holanda, Daniele Negreiros, Rui Aguiar, Florêncio Queiroz Neto* and *Benjamin Lucas*
(all from State Committee for Prevention of Homicide in Adolescence, Brazil)

This paper presents a research led by Ceará State Committee for the Prevention of Homicide in Adolescence. Formed on the Legislative Assembly of the State of Ceará, the Committee brought together parliamentarians, official agencies, professors, civil society entities with UNICEF technical partnership. Its objective was understanding the contexts of homicides of youngsters, as well as to design public policies.

Brazil is one of the countries with the highest murder rate in the world. According to the Brazilian Forum of Public Security, in 2015, there were

55,857 homicides, resulting in a rate of 28 murders per 100,000 inhabitants per year. The geography of homicide is diverse. Some states have lowered their homicide rates, while others show accelerated growth. This is the case of Ceará, located in the Northeast of Brazil, a region with greater absolute poverty and social inequality. The data show that Ceará has the second highest homicide rate in Brazil, while its capital, Fortaleza, with more than 2 million inhabitants, is the city that kills the most between 12 and 18 years old (IHA, 2015).

The Committee applied a survey with more than 50% (224) of the families that had teenagers murdered in 2015 in the 7 most violent cities (418). The research covered four dimensions of the lives of the victims: the individual trajectory, the family dynamics, the community relations and the relation with public policies. By one year of research, we identified 12 evidences that had influence in the teenage death. Hence, the Committee developed 12 fields of recommendations for implementation of actions to prevent homicide. These recommendations cover data monitoring for early prevention in schools, social services for young mothers, timely law enforcement action. The Committee is providing technical assistance to municipalities to mobilize efforts of official agencies and civil society to implement these recommendations.

Speaker: *Merhunisa Veselji*

Presentation title: The World Homicide Survey: a new framework for explaining causes of homicide – The European area

The World Homicide Survey (WHS) is a research project aiming at gathering new data on the causes of homicide in an international perspective. We assume the usual causal factors (the effect of poverty, inequality or demographic factors) only have a partial or indirect impact on homicide rates. Besides, efficiency of formal social control and “violence triggers” are expected to play a significant role in explaining homicide but this information was not available. These new data have been collected through a survey completed by key informants from more than 150 countries, about their perception of social conditions, efficiency of formal social control (police, system of justice, prison, corruption), and violence triggers (e.g., firearms, drug trafficking, insecurity) in their respective countries. These new indicators have been confronted to a new conceptual framework in which socio-economic factors indirectly affect homicide through formal social control and violence triggers. We test this conceptual framework of homicide using Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) analysis and present the results for the European area. Although contextual factors (e.g., poverty, inequality, median age) remain significant, our results show that our new indicators derived from the WHS survey have an impact in explaining homicide rates. Indeed, when the contextual factors are unfavorable they

negatively impact the quality of the formal social controls. In turn, the more the formal social controls are efficient, the lower the homicide rates. Besides, we find that the presence of violence triggers impacts homicide rates by firearm.

Session: MON09

Custody, treatment and parole

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Shannon Buglar*

Presentation title: The punitive woman?: Gender differences in public attitudes toward parole

Is there a relationship between gender and public attitudes toward parole? No study with gender as its focal concern has yet explored this question, despite the controversial nature of parole both in Australia and internationally and a large body of literature that suggests men and women have diverging attitudes with respect to other aspects of the criminal justice system. Drawing on data from the National Survey of Community Views on Parole, an Australian study which explored public attitudes toward parole and prisoner re-entry, this study examines gender differences in public support for the supervised release of prisoners on parole. It also examines whether the relationship between gender and parole support, if found, is affected by things like respondents' fear of parolees, their beliefs about redemption for offenders, and the degree to which they desire the harsher treatment of offenders. Findings suggest that unlike much of the existing literature on the gender gap in criminal justice views, which tend to report higher levels of punitivity amongst men than women, it is women who are significantly more likely to oppose the release of prisoners on parole. Further, gender remains a significant predictor of parole attitudes even once a number of other demographic and criminal justice attitude variables are taken into account. By challenging the assumption that women may be more forgiving or hold "softer" views toward offenders and their release from prison than men, these findings have implications for any jurisdiction which, like Australia, is experiencing a steady increase in the number of female legislators, policymakers, judges, and parole board members. These implications, as well as additional research exploring the underlying basis for women's reduced support for parole release, will also be discussed.

Speakers: *Jordan Hyatt*

Presentation title: The effect of integrating opioid treatment into reentry services on offending: Results from a randomized trial

Opioids are a class of narcotic that includes heroin and many prescription pain medications (e.g., oxycodone). The abuse of these drugs presents a

significant public health problem within the United States. Crime, addiction and disease are related. The abuse of opioids is associated with increased likelihood of criminal involvement and many users have contact with the correctional system. Limited behavioral therapies are offered within American prisons, though their efficacy in preventing relapse may be limited once individuals have returned to the community. There are other addiction treatment options, though they are underutilized in this context. Medication assisted treatments (MAT) are a class of addiction treatments in which standard therapies are supplemented with a pharmacological treatment meant to block or prevent the effects of drugs or alcohol. Notably, injectable extended release naltrexone is a promising, long-acting alternative for opioid dependence. Limited and preliminary data on justice-involved populations support a reduction of criminal behaviors, though the causal impact on recidivism remains unmeasured. This study describes several key findings from a randomized evaluation of a MAT-based program for inmates with a history of opioid abuse. During the experiment, participants were provided naltrexone (first in prison and then during the reentry process) or received treatment as usual. We report several sets of findings from the experimental evaluation, focusing on between-group comparisons of arrest, parole revocation and drug use outcomes.

Speakers: *Layla Skinns* and *Angela Sorsby*

Presentation title: Making a difference to detainees? Preliminary findings on the use of authority in police custody suites in England and Wales

As documented in relation to prisons, what makes a difference to prisoners and what makes some prisons more survivable than others are treatment and the use of authority, which contribute to feelings of trust, fairness, safety and legitimacy. Similarly, in police custody settings, ‘softer’ forms of police authority have been found to encourage detainees to comply with the police, albeit that this style of authority has also been found to contrast with ‘firmer’ and more coercive forms of authority, such as the use of force. The purpose of this paper is to explore styles of police authority in police custody suites in England and Wales and to examine which of these styles of authority is more likely to make a difference to detainees and their experiences of police custody. To do this, this paper draws on quantitative survey data collected in 27 custody suites in 13 English and Welsh police forces in 2016 and 2017, as part of a four-year ESRC-funded study of ‘good’ police custody practices. Preliminary analysis suggests that there were a number of different components to staff perceptions of their own authority including: the respectfulness, fairness and appropriateness of police authority; coercive forms of authority, based on inducement; coercive forms of authority, based on the use of force; and symbolic forms of police authority. This paper will also explore how these forms of authority

varied between different types of staff, as well as between custody suites and between police forces. It will furthermore examine the implications of the analysis for improving police performance, identifying the features of ‘good’ police custody as they relate to police authority in the custody suite.

Speaker: *E. Rely Vilcic*

Presentation title: Granting conditional release from prison: Exploring the role of punitive themes in parole decisionmaking in a large US jurisdiction

The decision to grant conditional release from prison (aka the parole decision) has been largely neglected in the contemporary criminological literature. The extant research usually scrutinizes the decision for its predictive nature (i.e., ability to predict and prevent future crime by parolees). Some critics argue, however, that implicitly parole decisionmakers also engage in resentencing, in considering whether offenders have served enough of their sentences to satisfy the aims of punishment. The current study tests this assumption by examining whether punitive themes play a role in parole decisionmaking. The research draws on a random sample of more than 1000 cases of parole eligible inmates from Pennsylvania, United States, and examines the impact of several measures reflective of punishment satisfaction on the decision to grant release to parole candidates. These include the amount of time served in relation to the original punishment, the nature of the original offense, and whether or not parole candidates already experienced prior denial of parole—after controlling for the influence of prior criminal record and institutional behavior. The findings will have implications for understanding the nature of parole decisionmaking and its underlying aims. The findings will also have relevance for related correctional policies and practices, which will also be discussed.

Session: MON10

Key issues on the development of girls delinquency and the evaluation of an intervention for girls at risk for delinquency

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

Speaker: *Rolf Loeber*

Presentation title: The development of offending by girls between ages 11 and 19

Co-authors: *Wesley Jennings* (University of South Florida, USA), *Lia Ahonen* (University of Pittsburgh, USA), *Alex Piquero* (University of Dallas Texas, USA) and *David Farrington* (Cambridge University, UK)

This paper addresses delinquency careers of females in the Pittsburgh Girls Study (PGS), a longitudinal study of girls from age 11 to 19 (n=2450).

Most girls were not delinquent or low rate offenders (68%). The overall prevalence of self-reported offending for the PGS females between ages 11-19 was 38.0%, and serious violence (assault) was the most prevalent offense (29.9%). Approximately 10% (1.8% of the total sample) of the active chronic offenders were responsible for roughly 75% of the offenses committed. Most the active offenders (65.2%) self-reported an onset of offending between the ages of 11-14. For those whose age of onset was during this age range, the frequency of offending was on average higher and they had much lengthier career durations relative to those whose age of onset was later (ages 15-19). Nearly four out of every five actively offending girls recidivated, 44.2% were categorized as chronic offenders (e.g., committed 5 or more offenses), and 19.6% of active offenders had a career duration of 5 years or longer during. Developmental trajectories of self-reported offending indicated that three trajectory groups best characterized girls' offending, and these groups were: non-offenders (72.5%), low rate offenders (21.4%), and high rate offenders (6.1%). The results have implications for theory, policy, and prevention.

Speaker: *Kyle Treiber*

Presentation title: Same difference? The causes of females' acts of crime

Co-authors: *Gabriella Roman* (University of Cambridge, UK) and *P-O Wikstrom* (University of Cambridge, UK)

Situational Action Theory (SAT) proposes that the causes of acts of crime are the same for everyone. Consequently, SAT would not expect any gender differences in crime causation. In this paper, we will examine this hypothesis using data from the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Developmental Study (PADS+). Specifically, we will explore and test whether the causes proposed by SAT – the interaction between people's crime propensities and their exposure to criminogenic settings – can account for males' and females' patterns of crime, both at the point of action (situationally) and over time (developmentally). We will then consider why any relevant gender differences in propensity and exposure emerge (as a question of the causes of the causes) to situate our finding within the scope of previous research.

Speaker: *Leena Augimeri*

Presentation title: Interrupting the trajectory for Girls' At-Risk for Delinquency: SNAP (Stop Now And Plan), a gender-specific evidence-based model for latency aged girls

Co-authors: *Margaret Walsh, Erin Rajca, Adam Donato* and *Kathryn Levene* (Child Development Institute, Canada)

Developmental pathways and resulting costs associated with adolescent delinquency and adult criminality across physical/mental health, social services, and criminal justice systems are well established for boys (Kazdin & Wassell, 2000). A growing body of literature regarding the unhealthy developmental pathways of aggressive girls provides evidence for the social costs associated with girlhood delinquency. Considerable promise lies in effective early prevention and intervention programs. One of these programs, SNAP Girls, established in 1996, at Child Development Institute, in Toronto, Canada, was tailored for young aggressive girls and their parents with the goal of moving these girls off a troubled developmental trajectory and toward healthy development and positive interpersonal relationships. SNAP helps girls and their families develop/enhance their emotion regulation, self-control and problem-solving skills guided by cognitive behavior, attachment, systems, social interactional learning, & feminist theories. In this paper, we give a brief overview of the SNAP model and the development of the gender-specific girls' intervention. As well, we examine a follow-up sample of girls who participated in SNAP (N = 275; mean age of girls at last follow-up 18.7, SD=3.42), their associated early risk factors and criminal trajectories to help enhance our understanding to support effective prevention and intervention initiatives.

Session: MON11

Campbell Collaboration Crime and Justice Group:

Systematic reviews and experiments in youth and criminal justice

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Sara Valdebenito*

Presentation title: How effective are school interventions in reducing exclusion? A systematic review and meta-analysis

Schools use many procedures to tackle problematic behaviours, including disciplinary rules, and punishments. Among punishments used in schools, being excluded (or suspended) is one of the most serious consequences of students' misbehaviour. Most of the available research has found exclusion to be associated with negative outcomes. Exclusion of students seems to increase the likelihood of failure in the academic curriculum, aggravates antisocial behaviour, and also increases the chances of involvement with the Juvenile Justice System. Different programmes have attempted to reduce the prevalence of exclusion and although some of them have shown promising results, so far, no comprehensive systematic review has examined these programmes' overall effectiveness. This study investigates which school-based interventions for reducing exclusions are the most effective in doing so. Results suggest that school-based interventions are capable of producing a small and significant (SMD=.30; 95% CI .20 to .41; $p < .001$;

k=37) drop in suspension rates. These results are based on measures of impact collected immediately after treatment. Nine different types of school-based interventions were identified across the review. Two of them presented favourable and significant results in reducing exclusion (i.e., mentoring/monitoring, skills training for teachers). Since the number of studies for each sub-type of intervention was low, results should be treated with caution.

- Speaker: *David B. Wilson* (George Mason University, USA)
 Presentation title: Police initiated diversion for youth to prevent future delinquent behavior: A Campbell Collaboration systematic review
 Co-authors: *Iain Brennan* (University of Hull, UK), *Ajima Olaghere* (Temple University, USA) and *Catherine S. Kimbrell* (George Mason University, USA)

Police diversion schemes are police-specific practices that represent an alternative form of juvenile justice system processing of a youthful offender. Police diversion can involve different formats and can either be informal or formal. Four existing models of police diversion are traditional cautioning, caution plus, restorative cautioning, and final warning and reprimands. This systematic review and meta-analysis synthesized the findings from randomized experiments and high quality quasi-experiments that examined the effectiveness in reducing future delinquent behavior of these approaches relative to traditional juvenile justice processing.

- Speaker: *Peter Neyroud*
 Presentation title: Operation Turning Point: lessons for leadership, implementation and translation into operational practice in policing

A key part of the Turning Point randomised trial was the challenge of maintaining consistent treatment, tailored to individual offenders, across a three-year field trial. In the 20 Police involved pre-court diversion trials since 1950 treatment integrity was a significant problem with eligibility screening, covert reassignment and treatment failures being a frequent and serious compromise to the trials. Likewise, studies of pre-court diversion in operational practice have found weak and inconsistent implementation. The findings from the approach developed in the Turning Point trial suggest that there are a set of strategies which are capable of delivering both reliable experiments and effective operational implementation.

Speakers: *Nora Markwalder and Martin Killias*
Presentation title: The impact of hearings on prosecutorial decision-making

Throughout Europe, so-called “penal orders” are a common feature of criminal procedure. Penal orders are prosecutorial indictments that, in minor cases and if the defendant does not ask for a court decision, become automatically final verdicts and sentences. In Switzerland, some 90 per cent of all proceedings are handled in this way. In most cases, prosecutors do not even interview the defendant and/or his council but decide based on the police file only. This system is controversial because of its infringements with fundamental principles of procedural fairness (e.g. the right to be heard). Anecdotal evidence suggests that victims and defendants often are frustrated by this way of impersonal handling of cases. In order to find out whether the absence of a hearing with the defendant impacts on the final decision including the sentence, a RCT has started in Eastern Switzerland with random assignment of incoming cases to either an experimental group where defendants are being interviewed, or a control group of cases without hearing. The dependent variable will be (a) sentence outcome, in order to see whether personal contact with a defendant modifies the sanction; (b) satisfaction with procedural fairness among defendants, victims and prosecutors. The outcome measures will be (a) severity of sentences as registered in records, and (b) assessments of fairness by victims, defendants and prosecutors through online questionnaires.

Session: MON12

Gendered insights in the understanding of offending

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

Speaker: *Amy Nivette*
Presentation title: Sex differences in adolescent violence: Evidence from low- and middle-income countries
Co-authors: *Alex Sutherland* (RAND, UK), *Joseph Murray* (Federal University of Pelotas, Brazil), *Manuel Eisner* (University of Cambridge, UK) and *Christopher Mikton* (University of the West of England, UK)

Existing evidence on gender differences in violence suggests that males are consistently more likely to engage in direct physical violence than females. There are two dominant and competing explanations for these differences. The first explanation, known as social role theory, posits that sex differences in aggression are the result of socialization into gender roles that differentially prescribe the use of aggression and violence among males and females. The second explanation is derived from evolutionary models

of sexual selection, wherein males are under greater pressure to compete for reproductive success due to lower parental investment compared to females. While both social role and sexual selection theories hypothesize that males are more likely to engage in physical aggression and violence than females, they generate different expectations regarding the variability of sex differences across environments. From a social role perspective, sex differences are the result of socialization, and therefore sex differences should vary according to the polarization of gender roles. Sexual selection theorists expect that sex differences vary in accordance with ecological conditions related to the availability of resources needed for reproductive success. As such, sexual selection theory hypothesizes that greater access to these resources (e.g. higher GDP per capita, higher educational enrolment, stronger rule of law), the smaller the sex differences in violence and aggression. This study aims to make two contributions to the understanding of sex differences in violence and physical aggression: 1) we describe, for the first time, the prevalence of low-level adolescent violence in sixty-seven low- and middle-income countries (LMIC) using the WHO Global School Based Health Student Survey, focusing explicitly on sex differences, and 2) we assess variation in sex differences in violence between these countries and test to what extent sex differences vary in accordance with social role and sexual selection theories.

Speakers: *Marie Väfors Fritz and Kajsa Rydén*

Presentation title: Women's pathways to substance use and offending
– qualitative in-depth interviews

There is a well-established connection between substance abuse and offending for both men and women. Further, risk factors that increase likelihood of developing substance abuse and offending are generally thoroughly researched, yet specific female risk factors are under-researched. More research on gender-specific pathways to substance abuse and offending is therefore warranted. Thus, the overall aim of the current study was to explore how Swedish women with a history of substance use and offending describe their lives in terms of what factors they consider having contributed to their life style of substance abuse and crime. First general themes identified through the subjective voices of individuals will be described; second results from in-depth analyses of the material will be discussed. The data consists of ten in-depth qualitative interviews with clients at treatment facilities for substance abuse. In the interviews, they were asked to talk freely about their lives, and their narratives were analyzed using systematic text condensation. The results suggests that 1) the women's substance abuse is a way of coping with adverse internal and external factors, 2) the women's relationships to their family, peers, and significant others have been central for their substance abuse and offending, and 3) substance abuse and offending are closely linked. These women's risk fac-

tors for substance abuse and offending occur on different structural levels and in different life stages as will be discussed. A comprehensive view of substance abuse and offending is therefore crucial when attempting to find generative mechanisms.

Speaker: *Peter Sandström*

Presentation title: Differential adolescent attitudes toward peer delinquency among high school students:
A gender perspective

Co-author: *Teresa Silva* (Mittuniversitetet Sweden)

The aim of this study was to analyze (1) adolescents' attitudes toward peer delinquency, their perspectives of the fair levels of punishment, and (2) the degree of attitude-behavior consistency between adolescents' attitudes and their self-reported predicted behavior if faced with peer delinquency. A convenience sample of high school male ($n=80$) and female ($n=92$) students from two mid-size cities in Sweden was selected. Participants answered in a 7-point likert scale the level of wrongness and the entailed level of punishment for 17 different crimes (e.g. shoplifting, theft, use of drugs, vandalism, assault). Furthermore, they chose among 6 non-mutually exclusive behaviors (e.g. "report to the police or authorities", "Tell to parents, teachers and/or friends") what they thought they would do if faced with each one of the crimes. The results showed that except for the use of marijuana and vandalize with graffiti, participants scored the wrongness of all other criminal activities in average above 5. The scores for the seriousness of the punishment were consistently lower than for wrongness. Pearson correlations between the two scales were statistically significant, ranking between .277 (threatening or force someone) to .627 (sell drugs). Spearman correlations between self-predicted behavior and wrongness and self-predicted behavior and seriousness of punishment resulted high for drug-related crimes and low for violence against persons. Girls rated significantly higher than boys (1) the wrongness of the crimes except for vandalize with graffiti, and (2) the level of punishment specially in relation to drug-related crimes and violence against persons. Girls report more active behavior against drug-related crimes although less differences were found in other crime categories. In sum, although adolescents think that criminal behavior is wrong, the correspondent level of punishment is moderate. Behavior is in general consistent with attitudes. Gender differences are more prominent in drug-related crimes for which boys are more tolerant.

Session: MON13

Reflections on crime and reactions to crime

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *David Barker and Christopher Magno*

Presentation title: The Spatiality of the caring, punitive and neoliberal state in Erie, Pennsylvania

Pierre Bourdieu (1998) and Loic Waquant (2009) argue that the neoliberal state has two hands that play two distinct roles. The left hand handles “social functions,” such as public health, housing, and welfare, while the right hand disciplines, regulates, arrests, and punishes. Using GIS (Geographic Information System), this paper assesses the spatiality of and correlations among products of these two distinct roles of the state at the local level in Erie, Pennsylvania. It also draws on data that symbolize social functions of the state (housing, food, wellness and health services) and data on the punitive and regulatory roles of the state (crime, tax violations, code violations, police patrols and security cameras) to analyze how these manifestations of the state are represented, interact and contested in Erie’s urban environment. This paper also discusses impacts of globalization in the city of Erie and assesses how globalization affects the state’s caring and punitive roles in efforts to reduce crime, poverty and unemployment.

Speaker: *Carmel Brown*

Presentation title: Juvenile justice and student engagement

In January 2017, juvenile justice in Melbourne, Australia appears to be at a cross-road. Controversially, the government has engaged the adult prison system in response to several outbursts in juvenile justice detention centres including an escape by fifteen young men. Other tensions include media attention to youth and ethnicity as factors in a series of aggravated home burglaries and carjackings. In another Australian jurisdiction a government Royal Commission has been established to examine extreme punishment in a juvenile justice facility in one jurisdiction. Statistically, aggregate state youth offences have been on a downward five-year trend. However, intensity has increased in terms of number of crimes permitted by particular offenders and the level of seriousness of those crimes. Of particular interest is the police commissioner comment that young offenders are displaying a propensity for “stylised violence”. Public response to these issues has targeted court timing, infrastructure challenges, bail and sentencing appropriateness, staffing and management of the centres, rehabilitation and human rights of children in detention. The most significant government response has been the decision to build a new custodial facility for high-intensive young offenders. I am responsible for teaching the first year core unit in an undergraduate criminal justice degree. As a casual lecturer/tutor I support but have limited opportunity to devise what

is variously framed as learning which is: experiential (Bach & Weinzimmer 2011), active (Cook-Saver 2011), immersive or applied (Holtzman & Menning 2015), reflective practice (Schon 1983); as learning embedded in university-community partnerships (Bok, 1982; Boyer, 1990; Soska & Butterfield Johnson 2013) or as conducive to knowledge transfer (Howard 2005). This tension between research/availability and in some cases working knowledge influences grounds of teaching response (Engestrom 2001) which in this situation is about engagement of students in the juvenile justice issues.

Speaker: *Domingos Araújo*

Presentation title: Adolescents, speech, media, social representation and violence in Brazil

Co-author: *Raimundo Gouvêia* (Federal University of Bahia, Brazil)

This work intended to shed light on how low-breaking adolescents (ones deemed as offenders), are treated by the media through journalistic texts from 2014, in the newspapers *Correio da Bahia* from Salvador and *Jornal da Cidade* from Aracaju, Brazil, starting from three descriptors: adolescents, violence and reduction of the age liability. It is instigated by a heuristic question: Is printed media, when announcing facts related to law-breaking adolescents, being based on guidelines recommended by the International Federation of Journalists? That question is linked to a relevant psychosocial investigation which is the sociohistorical construction of law-breaking adolescents, labeled as such in regard to the violence (perpetrated and suffered) and the overpowering impact on the social fabric. Notwithstanding, we seek to shed light over another problem, which refers to the public policy and the human rights counter signed in the Federal Constitution, on the Child and Adolescent Statute, inherent in the National Program of Human Rights of Brazil and on social protection practices. Thus, the relevance of the current investigation centered in the social representation theory of Serge Moscovici and in the speech critical analysis of Teun van Dijk. The documental research scrutinized 448 news from January to December of 2014, published on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays, typified and numbered on the following way: headline, editorial, news report, article, on line readers. They have been collected in a database and grouped in a way of tracing quantitative and qualitative pictures. Initially, all news were tabbed on the Excel software and after loading the database, the computer program SPSS. Afterwards, the news' frequency responses were obtained through the afore mentioned data, allowing better visualization of data description. In the analyzed news, the intimidated and culturally accepted violence with no attention from the state, of there commended and not fully accomplished guidelines and programs.

Session: MON14

Genetic and social environmental factors in child and adolescence antisocial behavior development: Genes, gene-environment interactions and epigenetics

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

Speaker: *Jin He*

Presentation title: Oxytocin receptor gene, childhood peer acceptance and aggressive behavior

Co-authors: *Marieke Buil* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands), *Hans Koot* (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, the Netherlands) and *Pol van Lier* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands)

Background: Poor appraisal among peers during elementary school has been linked with childhood aggression (Parker, Rubin, Erath, Wojslawowicz, & Buskirk, 2006). However, knowledge on potential genetic factors that may explain why children become poorly liked by peers is limited. Genetic variation in the oxytocin receptor (OXTR) gene, a gene implicated with social bonding and social relations (e.g., Walum et al., 2015) may be of importance here. The goal of this study was to explore links between a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in the oxytocin receptor (OXTR) gene (rs53576) with peer (non)-acceptance, and aggression in 341 children attending mainstream elementary schools, who were followed over ages 9-12 years old. Methods: Children's acceptance and non-acceptance among peers was assessed using peer nominations of like and dislike respectively. Children's aggression was assessed using peer nominations of physical aggression (this child starts fights). At ages 12 years, buccal DNA was collected. The OXTR SNP rs53576 was previously implicated with social bonding (Li et al., 2015). Children were categorized based on AA allele (n = 37) versus AG/GG allele (n = 304). Results: Results showed that boys with an AA allele were more disliked than boys with the AG/GG allele across age 9–12 years. No effect of OXTR for girls or on peer likeability was found. No link between OXTR and children's aggressive behavior was found. However, boys' peer dislike was linked with their aggression. The pathway from OXTR to aggression via peer dislike was significant for boys (B = -.07, SE = .05, 95% CI = -.17 – -.02) Conclusion: Our findings confirmed the role of OXTR gene in social bonding and broadened this to peer relationships in elementary school. Results furthermore suggest that this poor bonding may indirectly explain why boys with the AA allele may exhibit childhood aggression.

Speaker: *Iro Fragkaki*
Presentation title: OXTR and deviant peer affiliation:
gene-environment interaction in the
development of aggression and delinquency
Co-authors: *Maaïke Cima Radboud* (University Nijmegen, the
Netherlands), *Maaïke Verhagen Radboud* (University
Nijmegen, the Netherlands), *Marco Boks* (University
Medical Center Utrecht, the Netherlands) and *Pol van
Lier* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands)

Background: Although deviant peer affiliation is one of the strongest predictor of antisocial behavior in adolescence, there is also evidence supporting the pivotal role of genetic variations in the development of antisocial behavior. In this regard, genetic variation in the oxytocin receptor gene (OXTR) has been associated with antisocial behavior, yet findings are inconsistent. Given that OXTR is involved with social affiliation and bonding, testing for Gene – Environment (GxE) interplay with regard to peer affiliation seems crucial. This study investigated the GxE interaction with deviant peer affiliation on the development of adolescent aggression and delinquency across ages 13 to 18 years. Method: Annual assessments of aggression, delinquency, and deviant peer affiliation were conducted in 323 adolescents (182 males) aged from 13 to 18. Buccal DNA was collected at age 17. Latent growth models were fitted to examine the development of aggression and delinquency. Gene-based tests were performed to investigate the effects of OXTR and peer affiliation on aggression and delinquency. Results: There was no main effect of OXTR on the development of aggression or delinquency, but there was a main effect of deviant peer affiliation. In addition, a significant GxE interaction was found on the intercepts, but not the slopes, of aggression and delinquency. This GxE interaction revealed that genetic variations within the OXTR interacted with deviant peer affiliation on aggression and delinquency. Conclusion: The findings indicated that the impact of deviant peer affiliation on adolescent antisocial behavior may depend on variations in the OXTR gene. Results signify that both personal endowments and social environmental factors need to be accounted for to further our understanding of individual differences in adolescent antisocial behavior.

Speaker: *Marieke Buil*
Presentation title: Bullying-victimization and DNA methylation:
A longitudinal study from birth to adolescence
Co-authors: *Charlotte Cecil* (King's College London, UK), *Pol van
Lier* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands)
and *Edward Barker* (King's College London, UK)

Background: Chronic bullying-victimization can have life-long effects on the behavioral development of affected children and adolescents and is associated with (later) delinquency (Arseneault, Bowes, & Shakoor, 2010). Emerging evidence emphasizes the importance of epigenetic mechanisms that regulate gene expression, including DNA methylation, as a potential etiological pathway explaining why these long-lasting effects might occur (Ouellet-Morin et al., 2013). The current study investigated whether DNA methylation patterns of the serotonin transporter gene (SERT) at birth, age 7 and age 15, were different for children who were chronically bullied during elementary school, versus children who were not chronically bullied. **Methods:** Participants were 734 children (48% boys) followed from birth until age 15 years. These children were part of the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC). Children reported on victimization (Bullying and Friendship Interview Schedule; Wolke et al., 2000) at ages 8, 10 and 12 years. SERT methylation levels were retrieved from cord blood samples at birth and peripheral blood at ages 7 and 15. **Results:** Latent class analysis indicated that 6.3 percent ($n = 46$) of our sample was chronically bullied during the elementary school years and 93.7 percent ($n = 688$) was not chronically bullied. A repeated-measures ANOVA indicated that, on average, bullied children had higher SERT methylation than non-bullied children (see Figure 1). Furthermore, results in Figure 1 show that no differences were found between victims and non-victims for SERT methylation levels at birth. However, from age 7 onwards, chronically victimized children showed higher SERT methylation compared to non-victimized children. **Conclusion:** Our results imply that children's experience of chronic bullying-victimization during elementary school may alter epigenetic regulation of this key stress-related gene over time. Furthermore, our finding that methylation levels at birth were similar for victimized and non-victimized children, supports an effect of victimization on methylation level, but not vice versa.

Speaker: *Edward Barker*

Presentation title: Methylome-wide analyses of oppositional defiant trajectories and overlap with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

Co-authors: *Charlotte Cecil* (King's College London, UK) and *Esther Walton* (University of Bristol, UK)

Importance: Oppositional defiance disorder is a complex condition in childhood that predicts to a wide range of outcomes. Given its high prevalence rate and the association with a wide range of adjustment difficulties, it has been proposed that ODD may represent both an Irritable and a Headstrong sub-dimension, each of which associate with distinct outcomes. Despite the clinical relevance of ODD and sub-dimensions, however, surprisingly little is known about biological influences – both within

and between disorders. Research has begun to demonstrate the potential of epigenetic processes for understanding biological processes implicated in specific child and adolescent psychiatric disorders. Objective: We examined a hypothesis-free, methylome-wide analyses of trajectories of ODD, and the sub-dimensions of Irritability and Headstrong, respectively. We also examined overlap significant loci with a recent methylome-wide analyses of ADHD trajectories. Design, Setting and Participants: 671 mother-child (49% male) pairs were drawn from the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC), a longitudinal birth cohort sample in the UK. Main Outcome(s) and Measure(s): DNA methylation (at birth) and trajectories (ages 7 to 13) of oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) symptoms. Results: Methylome-wide significant associations were identified for ODD and Headstrong but not for Irritable. Overlap analysis indicated shared biological influences (i) between ODD and ADHD, including genes involved cell-to-cell neural communication; and (ii) between Headstrong and ADHD, including genes involved in glutamate signaling. Variation in DNA methylation at birth may reflect early biological vulnerability for ODD, Headstrong and ADHD. Conclusions and Relevance: Our findings suggest that DNA methylation may index early vulnerability for ODD and ADHD, and therefore may be a useful biomarker.

Session: MON15

Homicide II: Gender

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Viviana Andreescu*

Presentation title: An exploratory analysis of recent inter-country variations in the lethal victimization gender gap

In most countries of the world, men continue to be overrepresented among victims and perpetrators of lethal violence. Although previous studies (e.g., Gartner, Baker & Pampel, 1990; LaFree & Hunnicutt, 2006) examined trends in gender-disaggregated homicide rates only in a limited number of states (mostly developed democracies), historical data showed that the gender gap in homicide victimization varies among countries. The present analysis intends to expand previous research by including in the analysis a larger number of countries for which reliable indicators of interest were available and plans to identify some of the factors more likely to predict inter-country variations in homicide victimization. Using as a dependent variable an indicator that averages the percentage of female homicide victims registered annually from 2000 to 2012 in 169 countries of the world, the analysis will focus on the role played by the women's status in society and its impact on gender-specific homicide victimization. The study tests empirically the gender equality theoretical argument according to which

the women's exposure to violent victimization will decrease and the gender gap in victimization will increase with an improvement in the women's economic, social, and political position. While gender-disaggregated homicide rates are interrelated and positively and significantly associated with gender inequality, different from what the feminist theory's ameliorative hypothesis would predict, results show that the gender gap in lethal victimization is narrower in countries which, among other characteristics, have higher levels of socio-economic development and gender equality and have lower homicide rates. Alternative theoretical explanations, such as the 'backlash hypothesis' and the life style approach will be further discussed.

Speaker: *Shilan Caman*

Presentation title: Trends in rates and characteristics of intimate partner homicides between 1990 and 2013

Co-authors: *Marianne Kristiansson* (Karolinska Institutet and National Board of Forensic Medicine, Sweden), *Sven Granath* (National Police, Sweden) and *Joakim Sturup* (Karolinska Institutet and National Board of Forensic Medicine, Sweden)

Objective: Research that address intimate partner homicides (IPHs) across time and gender is lacking. The present study compares rates of IPHs and non-intimate partner homicides (non-IPHs) over time, as well as gender-specific trends of IPH rates and characteristics. Methods: The study is based on all solved homicides (N=1,725) in Sweden between 1990 and 2013. The dataset is an extension of the European Statistical Database on Lethal Violence and holds information from police files, court verdicts and forensic psychiatric reports. Results: The results elucidate a significant decrease of IPHs and non-IPHs, although, IPHs remained relatively stable until 2006. While there has been a modest decline in male-perpetrated IPHs, the low rates of female-perpetrated IPHs have remained stable. Male-perpetrated IPHs are gradually less likely to involve alcohol, be preceded by known history of intimate partner violence (IPV), and less likely to involve other modus than knife. The majority of female-perpetrated IPHs involved alcohol and history of known IPV, characteristics that remained stable over time. Conclusions: Our results disclose distinct trends across homicide types, and illustrate that the rates and characteristics of IPH are gender-specific. Interestingly, our synthesized findings indicate a shift in the characteristics related to male-perpetrated IPHs.

Speaker: *Myrna Dawson*

Presentation title: Gender-based indicators for femicide: Understanding their utility in social science research

Co-author: *Michelle Carrigan* (University of Guelph, Canada)

The phenomenon of femicide is not new; however, the dramatic rise in international attention is arguably unprecedented. One result is increasing discussions about how femicide should be defined, whether it is distinct from homicide and, if so, can these differences be operationalized. These questions are crucial to understanding and producing femicide statistics within and across jurisdictions and countries and in determining appropriate punishments. Following the introduction of legislation by Latin American countries that identified specific punishments for femicide or established femicide as its own offense, some efforts have been made to identify gender-based indicators that can distinguish femicide from homicide. Specifically, the Latin American Protocol for the Investigation of Gender-Related Killings of Women (Femicide/Feminicide) documents how a femicide might be identified, including gender-related motives, and various indicators specific to femicide subtypes (e.g. partner femicide, familial femicide). While the protocol's primary objective is to assist criminal justice actors in femicide investigations, it also provides a crucial opportunity to understand the benefits and challenges of measuring femicide for the purposes of research into how to better intervene in or prevent such killings. Drawing from ongoing research documenting femicide in one Canadian jurisdiction over four decades, the objective of this paper is two-fold: (1) To examine the accessibility of gender-based indicators by determining the ability to collect these data from various data sources (e.g. coroners' records, court documents, media coverage); and (2) To examine their utility by comparing the presence of these indicators in killings of women, or femicide, to killings of men or homicide. The benefits and challenges of collecting these data, including their reliability and validity, will help to identify priorities for future research.

Session: MON16

Preventing honour based violence and oppression

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Juno Blom*

Presentation title: Preventing honour based violence and oppression: a national commission

The County Administrative Board of Östergötland has the national commission to work with preventing and obstructing honour based violence and oppression, child marriage, forced marriage and female genital mutilation by different missions such as: information campaigns, education, networking and initiating/operating a national phone line to offer support to professionals. Our standing point is that a life without violence, oppression, child marriage, forced marriage and female genital mutilation is a question of human rights and our work is based on the UN convention on

the Rights of the Child and Children's rights. By having these different national missions, as promoting, preventing and taking action, we can have a clear common thread in our work with a distinct individual rights perspective as a starting point. As we work on different levels to spread information, improve cooperation among different actors and develop methods, there is a better chance to contribute to visualize the situation of young people and meet the needs of the young people exposed to honour based violence and oppression. Implications and findings of The County Administrative Board of Östergötland's work will be presented and discussed.

Speaker: *Jenny Yourstone*

Presentation title: Honour-related crimes: Focusing on the perpetrators
 Research on "honour"-related crimes has primarily focused on the victims of such violence and oppression. Very little scientific attention has been paid to the perpetrators and prevention of such crimes. Statistics on honour crimes in the world is, however, extremely uncertain. Some countries keep statistics on honour crimes, while others, like Sweden, do not. It may also be impossible to determine the extent of the violence due to the country's legislation. In addition, the Police ways to never or occasional registering honour crimes may also differ. Other reasons may be that family members are trying to cover up the crimes or the victims are abducted and disappear without being reported. Honour crimes can also be hidden in statistics on accidents and suicide. The purpose of this study was to increase knowledge about the perpetrators of honour-related violence by investigating whether, and if so how, these offenders differ from the normal population and other clients convicted of violent crimes. Preliminary results from a register study (n=5791 clients convicted for violent crimes) will be presented. Differences/similarities between honour-related violence-, partner violence-, violence against children- and other violent offenders groups were analysed with logistic regression, as well as a random, matched sample from the normal population (n=480). Methodological issues and implications of the results will be discussed.

Speaker: *Aisha Gill*

Presentation title: Honour-based violence:
 Challenging common assumptions

Session: MON17

**Epigenetics and Crime Hotspots:
New Directions for Preventing Violence**

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

Speakers: *David Weisburd and Rotem Leshem*

Over the last three decades there has been a growing recognition of the importance of micro geographic hot spots in the development of crime and violence in cities. Research has pointed to a law of crime concentration in which about 1 percent of streets produce 50 percent of crime in larger cities. In turn, a series of studies have shown that hot spots policing is effective in reducing crime without displacement. To date, the role of individual genetic and biological risk has not been incorporated into this work. In this panel we discuss the potential for applying epigenetic principles to violence prevention in crime hot spots.

Genes do not code for behaviors, but are the building blocks of the cells whose interactions eventually give rise to those behaviors; conversely, the translation of environmental input into persistent behavioral changes occurs through alterations in brain systems and even structures. Human structural, functional, and behavioral brain development emerges as an ongoing dialogue between a child's genetic heritage and their environment. Understanding gene-environment interplay involved in the relationship between crime hot spots and aggressive/delinquent behaviors can provide a broader rethinking of violence. Do crime hot spots alter genetic markers, and in effect change genes (e.g., turn off one gene and enhance the activity of another) that predispose young people to violence? Is there an epigenetic basis for the transmission of violence? If so, can interventions be developed that would capitalize on this knowledge? The panel begins with a discussion of crime hot spots, and the potential relevance of epigenetics to violence at such places. Comments are then brought to the potential of this area of study by three leading experts in the field of genetics and crime.

Session: MON18

The cycle of violence

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

Speaker: *Christina Massey*

Presentation title: What is the role of post-traumatic stress disorder in the relationship between childhood maltreatment and violence?

Co-authors: *Gina Vincent* (University of Massachusetts Medical School, USA) and *Cathy Spatz Widom*, (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA)

The relationship between childhood maltreatment and violence perpetration has been well established in the literature. There is also evidence to suggest that there is a relationship between violence and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and some literature suggests that PTSD mediates the relationship between childhood trauma and delinquency. However, methodological limitations make it difficult to determine whether PTSD increases an individual's risk for violent behavior or whether an individual who commits a violent crime develops symptoms of PTSD subsequently. The current study investigates the role of PTSD in the relationship between childhood trauma and violent behavior. The data is drawn from a large scale prospective examination of the long-term consequences of child abuse and neglect (N = 892) in which abused and neglected children and matched controls were followed up into adulthood. Childhood trauma was measured by both official, court-substantiated records of childhood maltreatment (ages 0-11) and also by retrospective self-reports of multiple types of trauma experienced prior to the age of 12. PTSD was assessed in both early adulthood and middle adulthood, and violence was measured by arrest records that were collected at the local, state, and federal level at three different points in time. Results indicated that when temporal sequence of the variables was not considered, PTSD did mediate the relationship between childhood trauma and violent behavior. However, when temporal sequence was taken into account, results revealed that PTSD occurred prior to violence in only a very small percentage of the sample. These findings suggest that PTSD did not increase the risk of violence perpetration among those who experienced childhood trauma. Sex differences and differences across types of trauma were explored. Implications of these findings, both clinical and methodological, will be discussed.

Speaker: *Cathy Spatz Widom*

Presentation title: A thirty-year follow-up of the cycle of violence

A paper on "the cycle of violence" in *Science* (Widom, 1989b) generated considerable interest by members of the scientific community, public, and

policy makers around the country. This research found that being abused and/or neglected as a child increased the likelihood of arrest as a juvenile by 53%, as an adult by 38%, and for a violent crime by 38%. Since then, research on the relationship between child abuse and neglect and delinquency, crime, and violence has increased substantially. An examination of the “cycle of violence” six years later, when almost all of the subjects had passed through the peak years of violent offending (Maxfield & Widom, 1996) reported on updated findings. Several other major longitudinal studies have also reported on the relationship between childhood maltreatment and delinquency and/or criminal behavior (English, Widom, & Brandford, 2002; Lansford et al., 2007; Maxfield & Widom, 1996; Smith & Thornberry, 1995; Stouthamer-Loeber, Loeber, Homish, & Wei, 2001; Zingraff, Leiter, Myers, & Johnsen, 1993). This presentation will focus on a 30-year follow-up of criminal histories for these abused and neglected children and matched controls that have now reached middle adulthood (average age 51). This current longer term assessment and updated criminal history is important for several reasons. While considerable knowledge has been gained about the criminal consequences of child abuse and neglect in adolescence and young adulthood, there is sparse information about what happens to abused and neglected children when they reach middle adulthood and the extent to which they remain involved in crime and violence. Based on preliminary analyses, rates of arrests for crime and violence have increased over the years and, in some cases, the majority of some sub-groups now have arrests. Implications of these findings are discussed.

Session: MON19

Changings in security arrangements

Theme: Contemporary criminology

The panel discusses recent but fundamental changings in the security arrangements in Sweden (nationalisation of police), United Kingdom (extension of plural policing) and Germany (collaboration of security agencies in ‘joint centres’). The problems of the demands of interagency collaboration will be discussed against the background of altered challenges in the fields of crime.

Speaker: *Bernhard Frevel*

Presentation title: Joint Centres – Collaboration in the dissected system of internal security in Germany

The German security arrangements follow the principles of federalism. The federation and all 16 member states have their own police forces, own intelligence services, and specialised authorities (e.g. against cybercrime, dealing with asylum and migration). This is due to the aftermath of the

Nazi-Regime and the idea to organise a security system, which cannot concentrate the competences of police and intelligence service, and with this prohibit abuse of power. In the current times of organised crime, political extremism and international terrorism this dissected structure reaches its limits of effectiveness. With the initiation of several Joint Centres (against terrorism, political extremism, cyber security, migration et al.) since 2004 the government tried to bridge the information gaps between agencies and to enable the forces to collaborate. The joint centres are not in the organisational status of an authority, which limits accountability and efficiency.

The presentation will sketch the security arrangements in Germany and its constitutional framework, describes the Joint Centres and their security governance idea, problematizes the altered system and discusses key points of a (sort of) ‘security sector reform’.

Speaker: *Stefan Holgersson*

Presentation title: The reorganization of the Swedish police with a focus of the police command centres

The underlying driving force for the reorganization of the Swedish police was a pressure to get a more effective and efficient police. The directive to the committee in charge of the reorganization was focused on whether the former organization was an obstacle to get a well-functioning police. However, there is a strong research support for that it was, and still are other factors that cause the problems. The negative impact of the organization was very small. It is therefore impossible to expect any major improvements just as a result of police major reorganization. One way to get a successful change had been trying to influence the prevailing culture by restructuring the management layer, but it was merely the same persons in the higher management after the reorganization. Units that worked well were closed down instead of a solution trying to disseminate best practice. The cautionary principle which had been advocated was not followed in the actual implementation. The new police organization is organized as a matrix organization. Such an organization contradicts the fundamental purpose of the reorganization to get a clearer chain of command and less administration. You can focus on effects of the reorganization in different ways. The focus of this paper is the police command centres as these are important for many of the police’s core missions like the ability to solve crimes and prevent problems.

Speaker: *Colin Rogers*

Presentation title: Coproduction of Policing – implications for public security and criminal justice in England and Wales

The police in England and Wales increasingly need to work with other agencies, the third sector, community organisations and the private sector

in an approach known as plural policing or co-production of policing. A major cause of this drive to co-production of policing services has been the economic downturn and austerity measures.

This in turn considers us to ask questions regarding how security and safety for communities will look like in the future. What are the consequences of a co-production involving many agencies concerning such topics as accountability for the delivery of services as well the why the future role of individuals in communities may well evolve into a form of self-policing. Here individuals in communities may become responsible for the collection of and presentation of evidence to assist official agencies sin the co-production not only of safety/security but of prosecution of offenders as well.

Session: MON20

Children and parents. Impacts on criminality.

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

Speaker: *Ragnhild Bjørnebekk*

Presentation title: Linking attachments and violence
in the lives of troubled kids

Aim: Analyze links between quality of multiple attachment-bonds and violence.

Method: Retrospective life-course interview. Interactional analyses at micro-, meso-, and macro levels.

Sample: 35 troubled kids: 22m - 13f, 13-19 yrs, and 20 “ordinary” kids randomly matched to the troubled.

Theory: Ryder’s theory on the link between disrupting attachment and violence.

Disrupting attachment can be situated at micro-level in primary bonds (family, friends), at meso-level in secondary bonds (local community, school), at macro-level in tertiary bonds (society).

Results

The troubled kids report multiple disrupting attachments at all levels in chaotic families, school, local community, with authorities and broader society. Their primary-bonds consist of serious risk-factors, as harsh, violent parenting and absence of protecting factors. Kids in foster-care, report healthy attachment-bonds at all levels. Moving back to biological family, they report disrupted primary, secondary and tertiary bonds.

Most report weak secondary bonds to school and local community, some few report healthy primary/secondary attachment-bonds to school-peers, teachers or leisure-time-persons in 1. to 6th class. After these bonds

break-up and are replaced by strong destructing ones to troubled groups, bonds that involve serious risk factors. Paralleled with disrupted attachment-bond they engage in an escalating specter of violence, from kicking to meaningless attacks, a few even in homicide.

The “ordinary” kids report healthy primary, secondary and tertiary attachment-bonds, with few risk- and several protecting factors. Some, who have experienced disrupted attachment-bonds to one parent and local break-ups, report isolated emotional violence-attack or gang-violence. No one reports a violent pattern.

Conclusion: In contrast to the “ordinary” ones, an overdose of disrupted attachment-bonds was found at every level in the lives of the troubled kids, as well as a pattern of violence. This may indicate a link between disrupted attachment-bonds and violence, and will be discussed further in the paper with other alternative explanations.

Speaker: *Jean-Martin Deslauriers* (University of Ottawa, Canada)

Presentation title: Working with at risk young fathers

In an effort to capture the live experience of young fathers from the pre-natal period until their child’s first birthday, a study of 30 young fathers, aged 15 to 24, was conducted at the announcement of pregnancy. Interviews and questionnaires revealed that, for the majority, fatherhood modified their behaviour. Most of them expressed the will to become more socio-economically integrated, to improve their lifestyle, and they began to pursue those goals. The results of the study suggest that interventions should focus on the way young men at risk view their own situations, rather than the way social and legal institutions look at them. Indeed, this approach seems to be better than social controls in helping young men, deterring them from a delinquent lifestyle.

Speaker: *Lisa-Christine Girard*

Presentation title: The impact of breastfeeding on externalising problems: A propensity score matching design

Co-author: *Orla Doyle* (School of Economics and Geary Institute for Public Policy University College Dublin, Ireland) and *Richard E. Tremblay* (University of Montreal and University College Dublin, Canada and Ireland)

Objectives: Evidence from correlational studies supporting the benefits of breastfeeding on children’s externalising problems is mixed. Quasi-experimental approaches, such as propensity score matching, can help in better understanding possible ‘effects’. The objectives were to investigate the longitudinal impact of breastfeeding on externalising problems and to

test for sex differences. Study Design: Participants included ~ 5, 000 full-term children, from the Growing Up in Ireland cohort, recruited using a two-stage random selection process. Externalising problems were assessed using both the parent and teacher versions of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire when children were nine and 13. Maternal reports were used to collect retrospective information on breastfeeding. Matching variables included: social class, medical card status, maternal and paternal parenting style, maternal age, education, partner status, employment status, ethnicity, smoking during pregnancy, drinking during pregnancy, delivery type, birth weight, neonatal intensive care, sibling status, sex. Propensity score matching, adjusting for multiple testing, was used to compare the average treatment effects for children who were breastfed. Results: Post matching results revealed a statistically significant reduction in maternal-rated conduct problems (difference score -0.30, 95% CI -0.49- -0.10) and hyperactivity (difference score -0.51, 95% CI -0.84- -0.17) at age nine for children who were breastfed at least six months. When boys and girls were examined separately, the results revealed effects on maternal-rated hyperactivity for boys at age nine (difference score -0.64, 95% CI -1.14- -0.13), if they were breastfed at least six months. No effects were found at age 13 for either boys or girls. Moreover, no effects at any age were observed using teacher-reports. Conclusions: While benefits of longer durations of breastfeeding for reduced conduct problems and hyperactivity was supported, the effects were modest and found with maternal-ratings only. Further, effects were not maintained into adolescence suggesting that benefits of breastfeeding may taper over time.

Session: MON21

Crime and safety in place and time

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Luca Venturini*

Presentation title: Periodic patterns in crimes in Stockholm, Sweden

Co-author: *Vania Ceccato* (KTH Royal Institute of Technology and coordinator of SAFEPLACES Network, Sweden)

The analysis of periodicities in crime events can lead to a thorough understanding of the dynamics of a city and serve as a baseline for deeper investigations and safety interventions. In this study we apply spectral analysis (Venturini, et al. 2016) to identify which periodical components occur in a time series and whether or not these components are significant, driving the eye and the attention of the analyst towards interesting slices of the data, e.g. a specific category of events or a zone of the city. The study is based on the application of spectral analysis on the Stockholm police data. The result is a statistical assessment of the significance of the periodical

components found, and the decomposition of the original series in two parts: trend and seasonal component by crime types, which can be further analyzed with different techniques, e.g. spatial analysis ones.

Speaker: *Vania Ceccato*

Presentation title: Shopping crime in place and time

Co-authors: *Örjan Falk, Pouriya Parsanezhad, Väinno Tarandi and Vania Ceccato* (School of Architecture and the Built Environment, KTH Royal Institute of Technology & coordinator of SAFEPLACES Network)

Drawing from principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED), this presentation reports levels of crime in a shopping environment by time and place. Particular focus was given to the micro-scale environments which were assessed in a fieldwork inspection. The study makes use of data registered by the security companies and three-dimensional visualization using BIM (Building information modelling) to detect multi-temporally areas that run higher risk of crime. The chapter finalizes by discussing the types of shopping environments that are in need of extra attention to improve safety.

Speaker: *Oskar Fröidh*

Presentation title: Determinants of passengers' perceived safety at railway stations

Co-author: *Vania Ceccato* (KTH Royal Institute of Technology and coordinator of SAFEPLACES Network, Sweden)

This presentation discusses the nature of perceived safety in railway stations in Sweden. The analysis is based on a rail passenger survey conducted in 14 railway stations in Sweden, between September 30th and November 23rd, 2016, daytime spread over all days in the week. Target group were departing rail passengers on a middle or long-distance journey longer than 50 km (N=1044 responses). Findings show that passengers safety reflects individual characteristics but also the nature of the trip. More interestingly, passengers are sensitive to changes in the station's physical environment of the stations and overall, station's located fairway from city centers are perceived as less safe and those integrated in the urban fabric of towns.

Session: MON22

Selected studies on policing

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Sarah Charman*

Presentation title: *Becoming Blue: Police socialisation, identity and culture*

The policing organisation in England and Wales has changed beyond recognition since the early scholars began to focus upon police culture as an area of academic interest in the 1960s. Yet the literature and academic discussion around these cultures, the very essence of the organisation, has remained far more static, with reference to those 1960s and 1970s scholars still very much the centre piece of contemporary criminological work. This paper seeks to reinvigorate the debate about the origins and development of police culture within our changing social, economic and political landscape. It does this through an analysis of the data gathered for a longitudinal study which examined new recruits to a police force in England and followed them over their first four years in service. The results and analysis of this research provide a new and original understanding and appreciation of the development of, and influences upon, new police recruits who have described themselves as a “new breed” of police officer.

Speaker: *Camilla De Camargo*

Presentation title: “Bladder problems”: The perils of observing and recording comprehensive fieldnotes in a police setting

Fieldnotes are, arguably, the most important part of ethnographic research, yet little attention has been paid to the practicalities of taking notes when observing in the field. How does a researcher decide what to take notes on and when? This article uses fieldnotes from the author’s own PhD ethnography to show that any formal strategies and approaches to note-taking become somewhat of a diluted guideline in the realities of the field, particularly when researching the police. Interactional and situational dynamics between the researcher and the researched play vital roles in determining what observations are worthy of annotation (aren’t they all?), and using the experiences of the author, this paper argues that there are no hard and fast rules in undertaking ethnography and writing fieldnotes. By offering an alternative insight into the fieldnote process and a more comprehensive understanding of research dynamics could complement and accompany existing trends in reflexive ethnography.

Session: MON23

Studies on prison and inmates

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *James Olseon*

Presentation title: Defining the Prison: Nomenclature and meaning

In recent years, many criminologists and penologists have written about mass incarceration, examining the scale, cost, and policy implications of imprisoning large numbers of citizens. But beneath this layer of analysis, fundamental questions remain unanswered. One of these, the seemingly simple – What is a prison? – has serious implications for the study of punishment, both historical and contemporary. If the prison is pluriform, existing beyond the building with the word “prison” emblazoned across its façade, we must identify which forms qualify and which do not in order to accurately understand the nature and scope of the prison. If one adopts a functional approach, a variety of facilities might be included (e.g., POW camps, concentration/internment camps, remand facilities, immigration facilities, dungeons, borstals, boot camps, halfway houses, house arrest, asylums, psychiatric hospitals, leper colonies, and execution sites). However, even if one follows a legalist approach, decisions must be made about whether to count briggs, penitentiaries, reformatories, and jails. Definitional tensions of this kind extend at least as far back as the Sutherland-Tappan debate of the 1940s, and a number of recent publications continue to wrestle with ontological aspects of criminology. This paper begins by describing some of the challenges in defining and identifying a “prison museum,” using a variety of analytical schemes to determine whether the concentration camp Auschwitz-Birkenau qualifies. By exploring the definitional limits of the prison, it might be possible to shed light on the meaning of carceral punishments.

Speaker: *Md Mahfuzar Rahman Chowdhury*

Presentation title: Exploring the ways for the reduction of recidivism:
An analysis

The backlog of cases and the increase of pre-trial detainees aggravate prison overcrowding and this trend reflects inefficiencies in a given criminal justice system. In addition, the scenario of recidivism raises alarming issues like stability of society, state expenditure, and a functioning criminal justice system. Lack of representation causes delay in the criminal justice mechanism. Accused persons without representation may face a higher risk of being detained until the date of hearing or disposal of trial, even in cases involving minor offences. Moreover, absent, limited or ineffective rehabilitation measures for offenders, both in the community and in the prison, can have an impact on recidivism rates. The lack of reintegration programmes within correctional facilities can impede the smooth functioning in the soci-

ety, thereby increasing the likelihood of recidivism. The timely and regular legal representation of the prisoners amongst others can help minimizing backlog of cases and overcrowding of prisoners. Comprehensive sentencing policies can provide guidance to the courts and encourage the use of alternatives to imprisonment. The cost of imprisonment to the society and the state machinery is an issue that needs consideration. Legislation and policies based on the principle of imprisonment as the last resort and the principle of proportionality can bring a sustainable change to this effect.

Speaker: *Doran Larson*

Presentation title: *Witness in the era of mass incarceration:
The American prison writing archive*

The American Prison Writing Archive is the largest and first fully searchable digital archive of first-person witness by incarcerated people writing about their experience inside US prisons and jails. The APWA grew out of a book project, *Fourth City: Essays from the Prison in American*, published in 2014. *Fourth City* is a 338-page, 7"x10" 160,000 word volume in textbook format and contains seventy-one essays from twenty-seven US states. Today, The American Prison Writing Archive holds over 1,200 essays in its paper files, or just under seventeen volumes the size of *Fourth City*, with 752 essays on line. The premise for the creation of *Fourth City* and the APWA is that we cannot know the full human cost of any legal order without attending to the witness borne by those on the receiving end of legal justice practices. If the law establishes and maintains its authority on the basis of its monopoly on legally sanctioned violence and the suffering threatened and delivered by such violence (Cover 1992), then we cannot know the cost of any legal state without such human witness to the depth and manner of suffering meted out by such violence. The prison writer stands in the position to offer such witness. But the authors in the APWA write about more than their experience of policing, courts, and incarceration. Their work maps the causes of criminal violence in broken homes and communities. Such mapping, in turn, offers concrete evidence of where intervention in the trejectories of violence can be most effective. With careful attention to the voices emerging from inside, the American prison population can help academics, policy makers, and practitioners better understand the personal, local, state and national conditions and practices that must be addressed in order to reduce violence wherever it occurs.

Speaker: *Moran Benisty*

Presentation title: *An offspring's incarceration as a family crisis*

The family as a group is an essential factor in its members' vast life processes and decisions. In the context of criminal acts, the family is described in the existing literature as significant within rehabilitation processes and in its members' successful reintegration into the general society. It is also

claimed, that the family unit has a significant effect over the chances of one's re-offending and incarceration. The relationships between inmates and their family members are dynamic and depend on many variables, such as the mental, economic and social state of the inmate and his family, the inmates' age and the severity of the offence. The core assumption of the current study is that parents and siblings of inmates, experience crisis situations individually as well as collectively, which stem from having to cope with social norms, stigmas and demands, financial hardships, mental stress and so forth. These crisis-based struggles are in fact parallel to the crisis the inmate is experiencing throughout his incarceration and after his release. Alongside having great influence on supporting (or not) the inmate during his incarceration, parole and reintegration, the family unit itself has to be financially, physiologically, systematically, mentally, emotionally and psychologically resourceful in order to cope with the situation. The aim of the study is to examine the ways in which parents and siblings perceive one of the family's offspring's arrest and/or incarceration. The offered study is therefore based on the phenomenological approach, aiming to comprehend the different perspectives and meanings of the family members as individuals and as a unit regarding the incarceration. Moreover, the study strives to analyze the possible contribution of these perspectives to reducing recidivism through a balanced reintegration of the inmate back into his family and community, and strengthening family resources.

Session: Poster session

Speaker: *Pia Behnsen*

Presentation title: Early elementary school classroom social experiences and diurnal cortisol levels

Co-authors: *Susanne Koot, Marieke Buil, Anja Huizink and Pol van Lier* (Erasmus University, the Netherlands)

Social stress has been linked to altered HPA-axis activation, one of our main stress response systems, which is in turn linked to the onset of problematic behaviour in children. Children can become exposed to negative peer relations, such as poor appraisal among classroom peers already in elementary school, which is considered a social stressor. However, little is known about the association of classroom peer appraisal and the physiological stress system in children. Negative peer relations that are associated with altered HPA- axis activation in children need to be assessed to improve early preventive interventions of for example conduct problems and aggression. The goal of this study was to examine the association of peer acceptance and peer non-acceptance on changes in diurnal cortisol concentration in first, second and third grade elementary school children from 20 mainstream elementary schools in the Netherlands In a sample of 222

children (Mage = 6.97 years , SD = 0.99, 55% boys) attending mainstream elementary schools saliva samples were collected at awakening, 30 minutes post-awakening, at noon and 8 pm during a weekend day. From these assessments, the Cortisol Awakening Response (CAR), diurnal cortisol concentration (AUCg) and diurnal cortisol slope were determined. Peer nominations of peer acceptance (being liked), and peer non-acceptance (being disliked) were collected across a one year interval (before and after cortisol collection). Associations were controlled for peer victimization and children's levels of emotional problems and conduct problems. Low peer acceptance was associated with heightened diurnal cortisol output and lower cortisol reductions across the day. Peer non-acceptance and the interaction with peer acceptance (peer rejection) were not associated with cortisol output indicators. The findings emphasize the association between poor appraisal among classroom peers and children's heightened stress system activation.

Speakers: *Eva Biedermanova and Hana Preslickova*

Presentation title: Limits of gaining employment for the people released from the prison

The aim is to present selected results of expert opinion survey as a part of the project "Employment as a factor of desistance" carried out by the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention in Prague. The goal of the Poster presentation is to present/describe the limits in gaining employment for the people with criminal record, especially for persons coming from the jail. In the Czech Republic in the same time with increasing number of imprisoned persons, we observe decrease in percentage of employment rate of the prison population. However keeping and learning of basic working habits is one of the most important conditions for finding an employment after releasing from the prison. The selected research is focused on barriers, which may limit people released from prison in the proces of searching and gaining the job. The research has been conducted as an expert study between relevant persons working in public administration (e.g. labour officers, social workers). Main recommendations from relevant public actors, which could improve situation of released persons on the labour market in the Czech Republic, will be presented as well.

Speaker: *Marie Eneman*

Presentation title: The use of body-worn cameras to promote transparency and accountability in policing – the case of the Swedish Police

The use of body-worn camera is an emergent technology within police authorities around the world. On the one hand the cameras are expected to improve transparency, accountability, legitimacy and to deter/expose potential misconduct. On the other hand, the cameras are also associated

with concern for unintended aspects related to surveillance, integrity since the cameras is intended to record and store data about individuals (both the police officers themselves and citizens). In for example the USA body-worn cameras has been embraced as a tool expected to enhance accountability, legitimacy and to improve police practices. Despite the growing implementation and use of the cameras within police authorities many uncertainties remain, for example policies regulating in what situations the camera should be allowed to be used and aspects related to storage of the collected data within the police organisation (security, storage time, access etc). Now when body-worn cameras are implemented and used in a more systematically, extensive and permanent way here in Sweden, we want to investigate what consequences this gives rise to for the individual police officers and their work practices. The study is guided by the following questions: (1) what opportunities and challenges do individual officers associate with the introduction of cameras in their practice? (2) In what way is the use of cameras managed by the organisation, what tensions do they have to address between the individual office, the management and the public? Theoretically the analysis draws on research on accountability, technological affordances and surveillance. Empirical material will be collected from a minor pilot project in Gothenburg where body-worn cameras were used by police officers during a year and from a more extensive project recently started in Stockholm.

Speaker: *Marie Eneman*

Presentation title: Identifying victims in child abusive material – a study of the Swedish Police

The increased availability and volume of child abuse material in the digital society has given rise to a large number of challenges for the police and places new demands on the organisation of victim identification. A crucial part of police work in relation to child abuse material should consist of victim identification in order to guarantee protection and treatment for the exposed child. The material constitutes a record of a committed crime and the identification of both the offender and victim must be in focus during the investigation. With this as a background, the project aims to develop knowledge about the practice within the police where victim identification in relation to child abuse material occur. The project is interested in how these practices are constructed, organised and the consequences they give rise to inform of different tensions and challenges. Following three research questions are focused: (1) How is the practice of victim identification in relation to child abuse material organised within the police? (2) What challenges could be identified in relation to the police practice of victim identification? (3) How do the increased availability and volume of child abuse material affect how the police organise their work with victim identification? The questions are studied through individual interviews

with police officers. The majority of the interviews are conducted within the Swedish police in combination with a smaller number of interviews conducted with police officers working at Interpol to include a broader international perspective on victim identification strategies in relation to child abuse material in the digital society.

Speaker: *Marissa Ernlund*

Presentation title: Crime and welfare: Fraud in the Swedish means-tested social service system

In 2007 a Swedish government study, conducted by the FUT-delegation (the delegation of wrongful payments), concluded that the Swedish social service agencies had made wrongful payments of SEK 664 million, in 2005. Their analysis revealed that the payments were made to clients who had received social assistance in the same year but had deliberately given misleading or deceptive information about their financial situation, family or living situation, to their case workers. Consequently, in 2007 there was a law prohibiting all kinds of fraud against the welfare system, called the “welfare crime law” or in Swedish: “bidragsbrottslagen” (2007:612). The Swedish social service agencies have reacted by extending their authoritative control over clients receiving social assistance in times of recession and, in a western society facing uncertainty and risk with strong pressure from within and without the welfare state, and where individuals, in neo-liberal style, manage their own lives mostly with their self-serving interests at heart. In order to regain society’s and the tax payers’ trust in a way consistent with the New Public Management ideal, organizational legitimization has become a main concern for the agencies. Until now six individual, semi-structured interviews were conducted with Swedish FUT-investigators. The case workers daily interact with social assistance applicants and handle their applications while the FUT-investigators thoroughly examine situations in which case workers suspect clients to have committed welfare fraud and thereby deliberately have received a wrongful payment. My research questions are the following: How do the FUT-investigators work with fraud in the social service agencies to fight wrongful payments? How does the welfare crime law from 2007 affect their work when fighting welfare fraud and what meaning do the FUT-investigators ascribe to the law?

Speaker: *Burak M. Gonultas*

Presentation title: Skills and abilities expected from professionals conducting serious crime investigations:
A descriptive study from Turkey

Criminal investigation provides a practical contribution to this process while criminology provides a theoretical background in apprehension of criminals’ arrest and clarification of crimes. However, studies on criminal investigation, which is a practical aspect of this process, are not sufficient.

Every crime involves different dynamics in terms of investigation. But investigations of serious crimes are versatile and contains complex processes because of cases they are conducted. Therefore, professionals who conduct serious crime investigations differ in some aspects from others in the field. The most fundamental element of this differentiation is skills and abilities of these professionals. According to Eurostat data, Turkey is in an important position in terms of homicide rates. Therefore, in Turkey practice of serious crime investigation is specialized. The present study aims to research the skills and abilities expected from professionals in conducting an effective serious criminal investigation in Turkey and so aims to offer a number of suggestions. For practice, skills and abilities revealed in four practice sphere were compiled in literature. 25 emerged ability and skills were asked to professionals (n=289) with semi-structured form according to 5 provinces with the highest and 2 provinces with the lowest number of serious crime cases. Three data categories were collected during experience: 1-Five most important skills and abilities, 2-The most important skills for knowledge and inquiry management and 3-Ability and skills that stand out for five stages of serious criminal investigation. The most rated skills and abilities are investigative skill(13%, n=134), planning/designing(9,2%, n=95) and interpersonal relations/communication(8,8%, n=91) in 1010 skills and abilities. While the 1st and 2nd suggests elections of these professionals, the 3rd also suggests how and what type of training will be given to these professionals. This practice differs from other studies in the area in terms of separately addressing the skills and abilities expected in stages of investigation and in terms of selected methodology.

Speakers: *Jordan Hyatt and Synøve Andersen*

Presentation title: Randomized experiments in Scandinavian criminal justice: Reviewing the past and looking to the future

Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) have enjoyed greater visibility within contemporary criminology and are reported on with increasing frequency within evaluation literature. However, this perception, while often referenced as part of a global shift towards evidence-based policies, relies heavily on research conducted in the United States. Many other regions of the globe face varying criminal justice challenges and employ distinct policy solutions, potentially undermining the uniformity of this trend. In particular, the Scandinavian nations (i.e., Denmark, Norway and Sweden), long recognized for having a distinct penal philosophy, may offer a counter-narrative. In this paper we conduct a multi-lingual systematic review designed to explore the prevalence and development of criminal justice experiments in the Scandinavian countries. Findings show that in spite of an increasing rate of dissemination for RCTs worldwide, only eight Scandinavian experiments were implemented and published before 2015. Notably, six of these studies focused on medical or psychological treatments, with offending-re-

lated outcomes considered secondarily. We suggest that this distribution is driven by the epistemological traditions of criminology in this region and outline distinctive opportunities for experimental criminology in Scandinavia.

Speaker: *Gilda Santos*

Presentation title: Early prevention of disruptive behaviors: Scientific evaluation of a Portuguese intervention program

Children's disruptive behaviors have become a major concern in our society, drawing attention of academics, policy-makers, and professionals intervening on the field. A plethora of early prevention programs have been designed and implemented in order to prevent the development of disruptive/antisocial behaviors and to promote prosocial/adequate behaviors. Much of the results of those programs have been consider positive, however many of them have never been evaluated in accordance with scientific evaluation standards. Extensively, this is the Portuguese scenario in the early prevention domain. Therefore, the main goal of this research is to conduct a scientific evaluation of a universal early prevention program conceived and implemented by the School of Criminology – U. Porto. This program has two components: a social skills training intervention (for children between 6 and 10 years old) and a parent management training intervention (for their parents/tutors). The children's intervention seeks to reduce rule breaking and aggressive behaviors and to promote prosocial behaviors, focusing on children's executive functioning, action planning, interpersonal relations and problem solving, conflict resolution, self-control and regulation of aggressiveness, moral development and social norms internalization. The parent's intervention focus on the educational practises: supervision, consistent discipline, and adequate punishment, and parent involvement in the child activities. The program evaluation will follow a randomize control trial design with pre and post-test, comparing both experimental and control groups. The program outcomes will be measured 6 and 12 months after the end of the program. In a short term, it is expect that children in the experimental group present an improvement in their behaviors (reducing aggressive and rule breaking and developing prosocial behaviors), in comparison with the control group. A multi-informant and multi-instrument approach will be use to perform the evaluation. This paper seeks to discuss the program's evaluation design, the measures used, and the variables under analysis.

Speaker: *Isamu Shinozuka and Atsushi Koiso*

Presentation title: What we do for juvenile's sound development

1 Juvenile Classification Home

Juvenile Classification Homes ("JCH" hereinafter) are institutions established on the purpose of classifying juvenile delinquents aged under

20 through tests and observations before judgment. JCH detain juvenile delinquents to specify their problem coming from their life circle and living environment through the tests implemented by experts on psychology, pedagogy, medical science, sociology. JCH is different from Juvenile Training Schools and does not implement educations concerning reform and rehabilitation for juvenile delinquents. The Juvenile Classification Act, which was enacted in 2014, has stipulate the Juvenile's sound development as basic principle in treating juveniles.

In this presentation, I introduce JCH's programs for the Juvenile's sound development.

2 Juvenile's sound development programs in Hiroshima Juvenile Classification Home

As program specialized in Hiroshima Juvenile Classification Home for the Juvenile's sound development, "Peace study" is the first to be mentioned. We invite Mr. Yuji Sasaki, a relative of atomic bomb victim of WWII, to give a lecture concerning peace to juveniles.

In other programs such as "Staff's Talk", our staff chooses some topics considered to be useful in social life. Or, staff reads books to juveniles by using picture books, explaining the meaning behind the story.

Also, there are many programs which we obtain collaboration by the staff outside of JCH. For example, in a "Smartphone Class", we invite staff from a mobile phone company and teach juveniles about the risk of using smartphone in order to protect themselves from being involved in crimes and in a "Book Talk" we invite library staff to tell the joy of reading books by introducing the contents of chosen books.

Tuesday, June 20th

Session: TUE01

The intertwined development of overt and covert antisocial behavior from infancy to adulthood

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

Speakers: *Rolf Loeber, Sylvana M. Côté, Ali Teymoori, Francis Vergunst, Richard E. Tremblay and Daniel Nagin*

Presentation title: The intertwined development of overt and covert antisocial behavior from infancy to adulthood

Most factor analytic studies have shown that antisocial behavior by youth in late childhood and adolescence tends to cluster in factors labelled as overt (confrontive) and (sneaky) covert behavior. These two sets of behaviors tend to develop somewhat differently. Particularly important is understanding the development of youth showing both overt and covert antisocial acts, especially in the context of unspecialized delinquent offenders, who engage in both property-related forms of offending and violence. The conjunct development of serious offenses in this group is of great concern for the characteristics of high rate offenders, the study of victims, and for the study of the multiple trajectories of development of antisocial and delinquent behaviors that intersect in some youth and not in others.

Whereas with age several overt behaviors tend to initially decline, a category of serious violent offenders tends to emerge from the group of overt antisocial youth many of whom later commit violent delinquent acts, such as assault, wounding with a weapon, and homicide. Somewhat different from the development of overt behaviors, covert behaviors tend to increase in variety, prevalence and frequency from childhood through early adulthood.

This panel will present recent data analyses from longitudinal studies in Canada and the United States. Multi-trajectory analyses will be used with the Montreal Longitudinal and Experimental Study, the Quebec Longitudinal Study of Kindergarten Children and the Québec Longitudinal Study of Newborn Children to identify the associations between the developmental patterns of overt and covert antisocial behaviors from infancy to adulthood and identify risk factors for the different developmental patterns. Data from the Pittsburgh Youth Study will be used to identify the conjoint probabilities of property (theft) and violent trajectories between ages 10 and 25. Conjunct analyses of trajectories for theft and violence will be examined in terms of mean duration for different trajectory groups, and the overlap between theft and violence trajectories will be discussed in terms of the emergence of general unspecialized vs. specialized offenders.

The results are discussed in terms of the need for early interventions in childhood and interventions during adolescence and early adulthood, based on the probable different causes of covert/theft and overt/violence dimensions of antisocial and delinquent behavior.

Session: TUE02

The promise of machine learning in advancing criminal justice research

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speakers: *Cathy Hu and Edward Mohr*

Presentation title: Actuarial decision-making in criminal justice:
What is machine bias?

Over the last few decades, the study of machine learning has grown into a broad discipline that has produced both fundamental statistical theories of learning processes as well as day-to-day applications such as filtering spam emails (Google) and recommending products for online shoppers (Amazon). In criminal justice, machine learning algorithms have also been applied to risk assessments that predict risk of recidivism and other criminal justice outcomes for individuals involved in various stages of the criminal justice system. However, several critiques have been raised against the use of actuarial decision-making in criminal justice. These critiques are made on the basis that the algorithmic process could exacerbate unwarranted and unjust disparities already present in the criminal justice system, known as machine bias. This concern becomes more salient with the media's misrepresentation of risk assessments as being secretive or substitutive to the judiciary in determining guilt or innocence. This paper provides a critical review of current practice in actuarial decision-making and discusses issues and misconceptions regarding "machine bias" in criminal justice.

Speakers: *Emily Tiry and Ashlin Oglesby-Neal*

Presentation title: The implications of machine learning for
racial disparity in the criminal justice system:
A case study of risk assessment for youth with
a history of sexual offending

As a cornerstone of the effort toward making criminal justice operations more cost-effective and reserving resources for those who require high levels of supervision and treatment, actuarial risk assessment is used across various stages of the criminal justice system to assess the levels of risk posed by justice-involved individuals and to identify areas for interventions. However, this practice is challenged by a growing concern that the use of risk assessment may escalate unjust disparities in the criminal justice system. Based on administrative data on thousands of youth with a history of sexual offending in the United States, this study explores the extent

to which (1) machine learning models can improve our ability to identify individuals at risk of sexual recidivism by comparing their performance to that of traditional approaches to risk prediction (e.g., Burgess method, logistic regression) and (2) such a data-driven approach mitigates or exacerbates existing disparities in the criminal justice system.

Speaker: *KiDeuk Kim*

Presentation title: Precision justice: A data-driven approach to promoting individualized management and planning for criminal justice populations

Traditionally, scientists evaluate the average effect of treatment on study participants and make inferences about average individuals. However, there is a growing body of research that emphasizes the need to acknowledge how individuals may vary in their response to interventions. The notion of treatment heterogeneity can facilitate new discoveries and insights to bear on intervention-related issues in numerous fields, including medicine, education, and social services. In particular, the field of health care has already espoused “precision medicine” and begun tailoring medical treatments to individual variability in environment, lifestyle, and genes. “Precision justice” is a new framework for thinking about how we manage, process, and treat individuals involved in the criminal justice system. This paper introduces how criminological research at the intersection of demographic characteristics, personality traits, individual life histories, and justice system interventions can be advanced through a data-driven enterprise, with the goal of better understanding how to incorporate individual variability into the routine practice of criminal justice decision-making. While social scientists continue with traditional research on the etiology of crime and violence, machine learning can facilitate an understanding of how individuals respond to a variety of criminal justice interventions (e.g., supervision and treatment placements). This study introduces the precision justice framework to tailor criminal justice interventions to be effective and efficient and demonstrates the utility of data analytics in understanding how a host of individual features and justice system interventions interact with one another.

Session: TUE03

Policing, legitimacy and volunteers

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Tom “tad” Hughes*

Presentation title: Training legitimacy and procedural justice: Honing interpersonal necessary tactics (H.I.N.T.) and the “human touch”

Co-author: *Brian Schaefer* (Indiana State University, USA)

Cooperation of the public is essential in the endeavor of policing. Recently, the idea of fostering cooperation from the public through the generation of police legitimacy through procedural justice has come to the fore. Research and discussion in these areas has grown substantially in recent years (Tyler 2001, 2004, 2008; Tyler and Hou 2002; Tyler and Murphy 2011; Hinds and Murphy 2007; Mazerolle et al. 2013; MacQueen and Bradford 2015; Gau and Bruson 2010; MacQueen and Bradford 2015; Nix et al. 2015; Murphy and Gaylor 2010; Van Craen 2012; Van Craen and Skogan 2015; Rosenbaum et al. 2015). While the theory and nature of legitimacy has been explored little research has explored how to create legitimacy (Schuck and Rosenbaum 2011; Skogan, Van Craen, and Hennessy 2015). This research explores an attempt to train officers regarding police legitimacy and procedural justice by one police agency in the United States. 1,062 sworn police personnel were trained across 32 class sessions with the goal of enhancing the legitimacy of the department within the community. The training was evaluated using a pre- and post-test design; the analysis focused on simple before-after differences in officers’ views of the procedural justice dimensions. The analysis centered on class-based scores that compared the average score for each of the 32 sessions before training and after training. The analysis found procedural justice training led to an increase in sworn personnel’s support for all four measures of procedural justice and this increase was statistically significant.

Speaker: *Laura Knight*

Presentation title: Police volunteers and the cultures of policing

Co-authors: *Iain Britton* (University of Northampton, UK) and *Ross Wolf* (University of Central Florida, USA)

The cultural context for volunteers in policing is clearly distinct to that of their paid police officer and police staff colleagues but remains little understood and largely invisible in wider discourse on police culture. It is important to build a research-base and to develop greater cultural insight of the volunteering experience in policing. Firstly because cultural contexts are critical to the experience and efficacy of police volunteers and secondly because such cultural explorations provide a novel lens through

which to view wider occupational and organisational cultures in policing. This paper draws together a breadth of new findings from recent research in England and Wales across police voluntarism, alongside a case study of volunteers within a Sheriff's Office context in Florida, USA. A study of strategic leaders across three English police forces explores aspects of 'strategic culture' in respect of police voluntarism. A surveying project of Regular police officers and of PCSOs across five police forces in England and Wales studies cultural perspectives in relation to police volunteers. A national survey, several research projects in UK forces and the Florida case study are drawn upon to develop insight into the cultural experience of police volunteers themselves. Finally, initial findings from a small exploratory study of the gendered experience of police volunteering, engaging female Special Constables, is explored. A discourse of expansion in voluntarism is a feature in many England and Wales police forces and in national policy, as well as in several other country contexts. The development of volunteer-delivered models of policing is contingent on better understanding and managing cultural contexts for police volunteering, which may otherwise risk constraining scale of participation, scope of role, retention and impact. Better understandings of the cultural context for volunteers in policing can also bring new dimensions to longstanding debates on police cultures.

Session: TUE04

Thinking about alternative facts and hate crimes

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Judith Corbett Carter*

Presentation title: Can hate crime be reduced in a volatile political era?

Hate groups in the United States have increased in the past two years according to the Southern Poverty Law Center Spring 2017 report. More than half of hate crimes in the U. S. are motivated by race/ethnicity. However, the number hate crimes against Muslims has significantly increased in the past year. In addition, there has also been an increase of hate crimes against Hispanic immigrants. As a faculty member who teaches in New York City I work with students from various racial, ethnic, and religious backgrounds. As you know, New York City is one of the most diverse cities in the United States. However, anti-Muslim and anti-sexual orientation incidents have increased. Bias based incidents are often discussed in my social science criminal justice courses. Some of my students and/or their family members have been victims of bias based incidents. These students want justice and believe that the criminal justice system has failed to adequately prosecute hate crime offenders. In this presentation, I will use intersectional theory to examine hate crime behavior. In addition, I will use

intersectional theory to explain the rise in bias based incidents against racial, ethnic, religious minorities. I will also evaluate prevention programs, policies and laws and why they have failed to decrease these types of criminal acts. Lastly, I will share students' perspectives about some changes that need to occur to improve the level of safety for our society.

Speaker: *Hannah Sattler*

Presentation title: Contemporary anti-semitic hate crimes:
A Comparative study

Recent events in certain European countries suggest that the hatred dominating the National Socialist regime in the 1930s and 1940s did not end with the fall of the Third Reich. Coloring both criminal behavior as well as speech, anti-Semitic hate remains in Europe today as a consistent socio-political force. Differences between countries, regardless of their degree of participation in the Nazi Holocaust, seem to be a result of certain internal and external factors that have led to contemporary levels of anti-Jewish prejudice and hatred. The current research examines these differences in a comparative case study of anti-Semitic hate in Germany and Poland. Based on historical analysis as well as expert testimony, the research will hopefully be useful in developing more effective human rights procedures for how the international community responds to hate-motivated mass atrocities, with particular focus on hate crimes in the United States.

Speaker: *Robyn Seth-Purdie*

Presentation title: 'Alternative facts', free speech and
Galtung's Hierarchy of Violence

In recent years populist/nationalist forces have come to the forefront of political debate in Anglophone countries except Canada. The voices opposing tolerance of ethnic, religious and other social differences have been gaining strength in these countries, aided by social media and certain corporate media interests. 'Alternative facts' – ie assertions for which there is no evidence or for which there is readily available contradictory evidence - are increasingly being used to frame major policy problems, to blame them on members of minority religious, ethnic, migrant or disadvantaged groups, to advocate reversal of social liberalization that has improved conditions for those groups, and to reject the basic premise of fundamental human rights. Galtung's hierarchy of violence provides a useful conceptual tool for assessing the trends that can see societies transition almost imperceptibly from actively embracing diversity to merely tolerating it, from engaging in increasingly disrespectful talk to active demonization of out-groups, and finally, from institutionalizing discrimination to generating violent conflict. Criteria for recognizing each stage in the Galtung hierarchy could be developed based on evidence concerning the individual and the social harms it generates. These criteria could then be used to formulate the constraints on

'freedom of speech' that are needed, not to reflect some arbitrarily repressive 'political correctness', but to create social conditions more favourable to the realization of internationally recognized human rights. To the extent that human rights reflect the conditions that optimize human development and well-being, they are also conditions which minimize individual and group violence. Progressive realization of human rights is idealistic but not incompatible with Realpolitik as originally conceived, even in current circumstances.

Session: TUE05

Youth social and risky decision-making: (Neuro) cognitive underpinnings of antisocial development?

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

Speaker: *Jacintha M. Tieskens*

Presentation title: Elementary school classroom norms, children's exposure to bully-victimization and their risk-taking development

Co-authors: *Marieke J. Buil* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands) and *Pol van Lier* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands)

Background: Youth's risk-taking behavior has been associated with concurrent and future antisocial behavior (McGue et al., 2006). Previous research indicated that negative peer-experiences, such as social exclusion through relational victimization, can affect the development of risk-taking behavior in adolescence and adults (Peake et al., 2013). However, knowledge on the development of childhood risk-taking behavior, and the possible impact of relational bully-victimization is lacking. Moreover, classroom norms about risk-taking may affect the impact of relational bully-victimization on risk-taking behavior (Brendgen et al., 2015). The aim of the present study was a) to explore the development of risk-taking behavior among children attending mainstream elementary schools, across ages 7 to 11 years b) to understand how relational-victimization influences risk-taking given the classroom-specific norms about risk-taking. Methods: We followed 1068 children attending mainstream Dutch elementary schools over first to fifth grade. Children's risk-taking propensity was assessed using the Balloon Analogue Risk Task (BART; Lejuez et al., 2002). Children's experiences of relational-victimization was assessed by teacher-reports using the Social Experience Questionnaire (range $\alpha = .92-.93$; SEQ-T; Crick & Grotpeter, 1996). Classroom norms about risk-taking were based on the within-classroom correlation coefficient between children's peer likeability and their risk-taking score (range $-.88 - .86$). Results: Children's risk-taking propensity increased from age 7 till age 11 years. Results furthermore

showed that children who were relationally victimized showed increased growth in risk-taking, but only if these victimized children were in classrooms where norms were unfavorable towards risk-taking. When children were in classroom where norms were favorable towards risk-taking, the link between bullying-victimization and risk-taking was non-significant (see Figure 1). Conclusion: Our findings suggest that especially children whose risk-taking behavior is poorly appreciated by their classroom peers are prone to the impact of poor experiences with peers, resulting in increases in risk-taking by these bullied children.

Speaker: *Susanne J. Asscheman*
 Presentation title: Children's experiences of early elementary school social exclusion and their social decision-making
 Co-authors: *Susanne Koot* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands) and *Pol van Lier* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands)

Background. Social exclusion has been found a strong predictor of antisocial behavior (Twenge et al., 2001). Indeed, as early as when children enter elementary school, they can become victim of social exclusion, which has been linked to childhood antisocial outcomes (Van Lier & Koot, 2010; Ettekal & Ladd, 2015). A possible mechanism through which early exclusion experiences can lead to antisocial outcomes is through altered social decision-making. In this study children were followed across the early years of elementary school on their classroom social exclusion. We hypothesize that these early elementary school social exclusion experience predicts more self-focused social decisions. Method. In this study 587 children (mean age = 9.07 years, $sd = 0.91$; 50% boys) were assessed on their social decision-making using the Dictator Game (Kahneman et al., 1986), a task used to measure sharing behavior. Children completed the task on an iPad, and were instructed to divide 10 coins between themselves and a recipient in three rounds with different recipients (teacher, disliked peer, best friend). Children's social exclusion over grades 1-4 was assessed using peer nominations of 'dislike'. Results were controlled for age, gender, socio-economic status, peer likeability and victimization levels. Results. Significant negative effects of peer dislike on social decision-making were found: children who scored higher on peer dislike allocated more coins to themselves than to their teacher ($\beta = -.14$, $p < .05$) or a disliked peer ($\beta = -.12$, $p < .05$). A trend towards significance was found for peer dislike in sharing with a best friend ($\beta = -.11$, $p = .066$). Discussion. The results suggest that experiences of social exclusion during the first years of elementary school may affect children's social decision-making. Given the link between social exclusion and childhood antisocial outcomes, social decision-making should be explored as a potential mediating factor.

Speaker: *Eduard T. Klapwijk*
Presentation title: Fairness decisions in response to emotions: A functional MRI study among criminal justice-involved boys with conduct disorder
Co-authors: *Gert-Jan Lelieveld* (Leiden Institute for Brain and Cognition, the Netherlands), *Moji Aghajani* (Leiden University Medical Center, the Netherlands), *Albert E. Boon* (Leiden University Medical Center, the Netherlands) *Nic J.A. van der Wee* (Leiden Institute for Brain and Cognition, the Netherlands), *Arne Popma* (VU University Medical Center, the Netherlands) and *Robert R.J.M. Vermeiren* (Leiden University Medical Center, the Netherlands)

Background: Research suggests that individuals with conduct disorder (CD) are marked by social impairments, such as difficulties in processing the affective reactions of others. Little is known, though, about how they make decisions during social interactions in response to emotional expressions of others. In this study, we therefore investigated the neural mechanisms underlying fairness decisions in response to communicated emotions of others in aggressive, criminal justice-involved boys with CD (N = 32) compared with typically developing (TD) boys (N = 33), aged 15–19 years. Methods: Participants received written emotional responses (angry, disappointed or happy) from peers in response to a previous offer and then had to make fairness decisions in a version of the Dictator Game. Results: Behavioral results showed that CD boys did not make differential fairness decisions in response to the emotions, whereas the TD boys did show a differentiation and also responded more unfair to happy reactions than the CD boys. Neuroimaging results revealed that when receiving happy vs disappointed and angry reactions, the CD boys showed less activation than the TD boys in the temporoparietal junction and supramarginal gyrus, regions involved in perspective taking and attention. Conclusion: These results suggest that boys with CD have difficulties with processing explicit emotional cues from others on behavioral and neural levels.

Session: TUE06

Measures to protect children from violence

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speakers: *Ehsan Zarrokh* and *Nikzad Abbassi*
Presentation title: Situational prevention of abuse and violence against children in kindergartens in Iran

Cases of violence towards children in kindergartens and schools in Iran prompted the government to think about changes in order to prevent these accidents happen, in recent years. So to change the Hiring practices for teachers, environmental design of schools, installation of CCTV cameras, Parental participation in school administration, Inspections without notice, Legislative developments in the protection of children, especially Islamic Penal Code of Iran 2013 and Code of Criminal Procedure Act 2013 was given. This paper examines the impact of these practices on the prevention of aggression and violence towards children in schools in Iran based on the model of situational prevention and environmental design.

Speaker: *Linnea Åberg and Anna Wergens*

Presentation title: A teacher's guide for pre-school staff concerning crimes against children

To be subjected to a crime can be a frightening and bewildering experience for anyone, but it can be especially hard for children. They may have difficulties understanding that they have been exposed to crime and they may not, for different reasons, want to tell adults about their experiences. Pre-school staff has an essential role in the lives of many young children and it is critical that they can identify victimised children and cater to their needs. For this reason, the Swedish government has commissioned the Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority (Brottsoffermyndigheten) to develop a teacher's guide. The web-based guide, which was completed in the end of 2016, is available at www.jagvillveta.se/forskola. The guide is intended to increase the knowledge of pre-school staff concerning various forms of abuse, children's rights and their own obligations. It provides tools that may facilitate their interaction with children about victimisation and other difficult experiences. By means of various exercises, the aim is that children should learn about their rights and how they can express their feelings. The guide is based on a previous commission, in which the Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority was assigned to develop child-friendly information to child victims. In this project, the main message was to encourage children to talk about their exposure to crime and help them understand that adults may be ready to provide help. Various forms of child-friendly information were developed: the website www.jagvillveta.se, with information adapted to various age groups, brochures and a book for young children, named "Tiny", which in a subtle and congenial way illustrates the benefit of disclosing difficult experiences.

Session: TUE07

Studies on intimate partner violence

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Anna Costanza Baldry*

Presentation title: Forgiveness, PTSD symptoms and well-being in female victims of intimate partner stalking

Purpose

This study examined the relationship between PTSD symptoms and poor general health reported by female victims of intimate partner stalking (IPS) and victims' forgiveness or lack of forgiveness toward their perpetrators, controlling for escalation of stalking, age of victims, and dispositional forgiveness.

Design/methodology/approach

A total of 120 female Italian victims of intimate partner stalking, who had obtained an administrative protective order (PO) issued by police in stalking cases (*Ammonimento*), took part in a retrospective study that examined the relationship between the presence or absence of victims' forgiveness of perpetrators and victims' PTSD symptoms and general well-being. Interviews took place after one, two or three years following the PO.

Findings

All participants reported some level of direct or indirect stalking, and up to 98% had suffered both. In half of all cases, a PO had been breached within a year of its issuance. Positive forgiveness was not associated with lower PTSD symptoms and was marginally associated with well-being. Negative forgiveness (e.g. holding a grudge, desiring revenge) was associated with greater PTSD symptoms; holding a grudge was significantly associated with poorer general health.

Practical implications

Victims of intimate partner stalking experience a state of fear and anxiety due to the constant risk of being attacked, followed and controlled. Compared to studies about the protective role of forgiveness in community couples, this study found that among couples where stalking is present not only does positive forgiveness not take place at the same rate, but it is also not associated with increased well-being. On the contrary, lack of forgiveness by stalked victims was related to PTSD symptoms and poorer health. Harboring negative feelings, such a desire for revenge and holding a grudge towards a perpetrator, worsened a woman's mental health. These findings are novel and may assist the criminal justice system, law enforcement and service providers in efforts to help women who are victims of intimate partner stalking.

Originality/value

This study addresses the relationship between forgiveness and lack of forgiveness among victims of intimate partner stalking (IPS) and PTSD symptoms and victims' poor health. Although longitudinal studies are needed to establish any causal relationship between stalking and mental health and the possibly mediating effects of forgiveness, this study is a first contribution to this important field of inquiry.

Speaker: *Mats Forsman*

Presentation title: Triggers of intimate-partner violence

Co-authors: *Jenny Yourstone* (Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden), *Ulrika Haggård* (The National Board of Forensic Medicine, Sweden), *Jette Möller* (Karolinska institute, Sweden) and *Niklas Långström* (Uppsala university, Sweden)

Intimate-partner violence offenders have traditionally been regarded as a homogeneous group with substantially similar need of treatment. However, research suggests that there are differences in the offender's psychological functioning, type of violence and violence severity. In order to implement more effective treatment greater knowledge is needed about the proximal or triggering risk factors that characterize subgroups of offenders. Previous research has identified a number of triggers for violent behavior in general, but less is known about triggers for intimate-partner violence. In this study, 337 offenders were video-interviewed about potential triggers for intimate-partner violence. To evaluate potential triggers, we used the so-called case-crossover method. Each offender served as its own control which makes it possible to exclude confounding stable characteristics and experiences within the offender (e.g., genetic vulnerability, personality). Comparisons are made between a so-called event window (the time when the violent act occurs) and a "control window" (a similar time frame on another occasion). The method was used to identify if a violent act was preceded by a distinct event or feeling, such as jealousy, conflicts and drug use. Preliminary results and methodological issues will be discussed.

Session: TUE08

The intergenerational transmission of violence

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

Speaker: *Chad Posick*

Presentation title: The intergenerational transmission of violence:
A review of the work of Stockholm Prize Winner
Richard Tremblay

The stability of criminality within families has received considerable recent attention from criminological scholars. Called the “intergenerational transmission of violence,” researchers are examining why and how violent behavior of parents is transmitted to children and how to prevent the transmission of violence. This presentation will discuss research on the intergenerational transmission of violence with particular attention to the work of Stockholm Criminology Prize winner Richard Tremblay.

Speaker: *David P. Farrington*

Presentation title: The intergenerational transmission of convictions for various crime types

Co-author: *Maria M. Ttofi* (Cambridge University, UK)

The Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development is a prospective longitudinal survey of 411 London males from age 8 to age 56. This article compares the convictions of 343 adult sons (searched up to the median age of 29) with the convictions of their fathers up to the same age. There was significant intergenerational transmission of convictions, since 43% of the sons of convicted fathers were themselves convicted, compared with 18% of the sons of unconvicted fathers. There was significant intergenerational transmission of burglary, serious and minor theft, violence, threatening behavior, carrying an offensive weapon, and serious motoring offenses. The most important mediators between parental and child convictions were the family renting rather than owning their own home, poor parental supervision, an antiestablishment attitude of the father, parental physical punishment of the child, and separation of the son from his father. Implications for the prevention of intergenerational transmission are drawn.

Speaker: *Edward D. Barker*

Presentation title: Epigenetic correlates of low prosocial behavior: A prospective, genome-wide study

Co-authors: *Alan J. Meehan* (Kings College London, UK) and *Charlotte A.M. Cecil* (Kings College London, UK)

This study examined (i) epigenetic patterns that prospectively associated with trajectories of low prosocial behavior (age 4-13), and (ii) how these markers also associated with genetic and environmental risk factors, and social correlates of prosociality. At birth, two loci, located in the vicinity of *NDUFS8* and *SGCE/PEG10* genes, respectively, differentiated chronic-low prosocial youth (n=82) from comparisons (n=736) after genome-wide correction. Neither locus associated with cis SNPs. Higher methylation of the probe annotated to *SGCE/PEG10* associated with early childhood negative life events and direct victimization. *SGCE/PEG10* also associated with empathy, while both probes associated with social-cognitive difficulties. Study findings lend novel insights into epigenetic correlates of low proso-

ciality, pointing to the neonatal period as a potentially important window for prosocial development.

Speaker: *Michael Rocque*

Presentation title: Preventing intergenerational transmission of violence:
A developmental maturation approach

Throughout his illustrious career, Richard E. Tremblay has contributed to criminological knowledge in a variety of areas. One of the most important contributions Tremblay has provided the field is in the area of crime prevention from a developmental approach. In their seminal article, Tremblay and Craig (1995) argue that crime prevention programs that target socially disruptive behavior, cognitive deficits, and parenting are generally the most effective. This presentation provides some theoretical scaffolding to help understand why such interventions contribute to reducing criminal conduct through the use of a maturational perspective that has been recently developed to account for desistance from crime. The maturation perspective suggests that development in social, identity, civic, psychosocial, and neurological domains is key to preventing antisocial behavior. These domains may go some way toward clarifying the mechanisms through which the three risk factors identified by Tremblay and Craig work to reduce crime in young children.

Session: TUE09

Procedural justice and legal compliance

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speakers: *Daniel S. Nagin, Peter Neyroud, Lawrence Sherman
and David Weisburd*

Presentation title: Procedural justice and legal compliance

In this session the findings and policy implications of a recently completed essay on procedural justice and legal compliance by Daniel Nagin and Cody Telep will be discussed. The essay reviews the evidence on whether procedurally just treatment of citizens by agents of the criminal justice system, usually the police, has the effect of increasing the citizen's compliance with the law. The review, like many of its predecessors, finds that perception-based studies consistently show that citizen perceptions of procedurally just treatment are closely tied to perceptions of police legitimacy, and that with only a few exceptions perceptions of legitimacy are strongly associated with legal compliance. However, where it departs from prior reviews is its conclusion that these associations do not credibly establish a causal connection between procedurally just treatment and legal compliance whereby changes in policies that are effective in changing actual procedurally just treatment of citizens by police and others lead to

changes in legal compliance and perceived legitimacy. Three priority areas for future research are identified: (a) devising and testing a theory of the cumulative effects of experience and community and situational context on perceptions of procedurally just treatment and perceptions of legitimacy, (b) filling out and testing a theory of the circumstances in which improved perceptions of legitimacy translate into greater legal compliance, and (c) designing and evaluating policies and training protocols that are effective in translating the constituent components of procedurally just treatment into improved legal compliance.

Session: TUE10

An operational, strategic and political topical study of DNA

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Ines Gallala*

Presentation title: Regulating emerging forensic DNA technologies: the toolbox

Forensic DNA analysis has become one of the scientifically most trusted criminal investigation practices. Its reliability and applications have grown exponentially over the past decade, in accordance with our knowledge on the subject. Investigators quickly became interested in potential ways to use trace DNA, other than the simple comparison of so-called ‘DNA-fingerprints’ where one DNA profile is compared to another, in order to determine whether or not they originate from the same donor. As the technology and science have taken huge leaps forward in the past decades, and continue to do so, new technologies emerged. Through Rapid DNA Analysis a DNA profile can be established directly from the swab, without the need of human laboratory intervention. Forensic phenotyping allows researchers to further look into your DNA to statistically determine your most likely physical features. Studying the nucleic acids can also help us identify the forensic tissue, determining for example whether the tissue is semen or saliva. After having identified some of these emerging technologies and methods, we will take a closer look at the details of their working and analyze how they can facilitate criminal investigations, as well as their added value. We will then look into a couple more theoretical questions. Some scholars believe that there are three stages of technological change - invention, innovation and diffusion (Schumpeter, 1942) -, all of which can be delayed by regulation (Wiener, 2004). Aside from the impact of regulation on the development of future new technologies, can these contemporary new ones be regulated or is science outrunning the law and in doing so, calling for a more appropriate regulatory tool? Finally, do we - and if so, where - morally and/or legally draw a line between what should remain science-fiction and what should be realized?

Tuesday, June 20th

Speaker: *Sabine De Moor*

Presentation title: Integrating police recorded crime data and DNA data to study serial co-offending behavior

Researchers primarily rely on police recorded crime data to study offending behaviour even though such data only contain known offenders and detected crimes. As a result, police recorded crime data may underestimate the true dimensions of crime. This is even compounded by the low clearance rates of detected crimes in most Western countries where only about 20 percent of detected crimes is cleared. DNA databases could overcome the constraint of traditional crime data sources since they include both information on known and unknown offenders. In forensic casework, forensic profiles are compared with reference profiles to identify a suspect within a specific crime case. However, by storing the forensic profiles in a database, the comparison of profiles between different crime cases is also possible. DNA traces involving the same unknown offender found at different crime scenes at different time points (i.e., serial offender) can be linked. In addition, unknown co-offenders can be revealed through their presence at shared crime scenes. As such, combining police recorded crime data and DNA data provides a comprehensive dataset of more crimes and more offenders. But do we also get a qualitatively different image of offending behaviour when enriching police recorded crime data with DNA data, or does it only corroborate what was already found when analysing police recorded crime data on known offenders? In order to answer this question, we compare the spatiotemporal distribution of crimes committed by serial co-offenders stored in the Belgian police database with the spatiotemporal distribution of crimes present in an integrated dataset of both DNA data and police recorded crime data. We demonstrate that an integrated dataset reveals more crime cases and generates greater detail in the spatiotemporal distribution of crimes compared to the police recorded crime data only. Implications for theory and practice are outlined.

Speaker: *Caroline Stappers*

Presentation title: DNA in the criminal investigation: the decision-making process and its contribution to the case

DNA is widely used in criminal cases but studies about the effectiveness or efficiency of this use are mainly limited to indicators from a sociological, economical and policing perspective. In our study, our aim is to map the decision-making process concerning DNA-traces and to study how useful DNA can be for a criminal investigation. By studying robbery cases, manslaughter and murder cases in three judicial districts during a 2-year period, we ambition to define the factors that influence the decision to analyse the DNA-trace and to examine how useful the trace is or could have been for the investigation. Firstly, we look at the decision-making process because not all traces gathered at the crime scene are analysed. And if they are, they do not

always provide a DNA-profile or reach the DNA-database where they can be compared with other traces. Secondly, when a DNA-trace is being analysed, we study how it influences the case, i.e. how useful it is for the investigation. By “useful” we mean both the effectiveness and the efficiency of DNA-traces. What is the added value of the trace for the criminal investigation? Indeed, this value is not limited to identifying the perpetrator and therefore resolving the case. It is broader interpreted as ‘delivering new information’ to the case, f.i. information about the perpetrator (like its gender) or the modus operandi. The decision to analyse a trace (or not) is very complex and depending on various factors. In our research, our aim is to model these factors (Ribaux et al., 2010) in order to guide the decision-making process and to increase the usefulness of DNA in the criminal investigation.

Session: TUE11

Terrorism

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Shinji Nakamura*

Presentation title: Countermeasures against terrorism in Japan

In Japan, the Tokyo Subway Sarin Attack, an indiscriminate terrorist attack using sarin as a chemical weapon, occurred in 1995. In the United States, the September 11 terrorist attack occurred in 2001. These days, ISIL is suggesting that they will make a terrorist attack on Japan. In July 2016, seven Japanese were killed in a terrorist attack in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Now the threat of terrorism has become a reality in Japan. The Japanese Government has been strengthening countermeasures against terrorism, including the establishment of the Action Plan for Prevention of Terrorism, and this forms the basis of terrorism countermeasures. Taking over from this, in 2008, the Action Plan to Create a Crime-Resistant Society 2008, was enacted. In addition to the above, after a Japanese people are murdered in a Syria or Tunisia terrorist attack, the International Counter-Terrorism Intelligence Collection Unit was established in December 2015 in order to reinforce information gathering regarding international terrorist conditions as well as reinforcing border control and security guarding of key facilities and soft targets. As regards police action, in 2004 the National Police Agency (NPA) enacted the NPA Reinforcement Outline of Countermeasures against International Terrorism. In 2015 the Outline of International Antiterrorism Measures was established and the NPA is now reinforcing various antiterrorist measures based on this Outline. For example, the NPA is reinforcing its collaboration with private entities, including management measures for companies selling chemical substances that can be raw materials for explosives. The NPA is promoting Japanese-type counterterrorism measures as an integrated approach by national

and private organizations. On the legal aspects, the Act on Punishment of the Financing of the Terrorism as well as the International Terrorist Property Freezing Act were established and amended as a countermeasure for terrorist funds. We must promote our counterterrorist measures in cooperation with relevant countries.

Session: TUE12

An effective correctional educational facility for abused youth in Japan – psychological, behavioral, and neurobiological evidence

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

Speaker: *Takaharu Ohara*

Presentation title: Retroactive Study among juvenile delinquents in Self-Reliance Support Facility in Japan at three decades – Focusing on Academic Ability and Juvenile Delinquency, Emotional Disorder

Co-authors: *Naomi Matsuura* (Mie University, Japan), *Hiroshi Tomita* (National Musashino Gakuin, Japan) and *Masashi Aizawa* (Oita University, Japan)

In Japan, there are Juvenile Training School (Shonen-in) for delinquent youths, which provide education under the jurisdiction by the Ministry of Justice, as well as Children's Self-Reliance Support Facilities (CSRSF) under the jurisdiction of the Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry. There are 52 Juvenile Training Schools and 58 CSRSF in Japan. This report focuses on CSRSF that have developed their own system of support which therapeutic family-care-style of juvenile delinquent by one husband and wife exists in Japan. This study investigates children's abuse experience rates and types of juvenile delinquency, parental factors, improvement rate of behavior problems, in CSRSF over 30 years, from 1980 to 2010. The following items were digitized from juvenile records and diaries over 30 years, from 1980 to 2010: individual attributes and severity of abuse, family structure, and kinds of juvenile delinquency (e.g., shoplifting, violence, night-time wandering). In addition, their academic ability and improvements of behavior problems were evaluated using report card at admitted and at leaving facility. This study is approved by the Research Ethics Board of Sophia University. The research revealed that high rate of abuse experiences, onset of juvenile delinquency, and family structure in CSRSF by each decade: 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s. In addition, we found that there were significant changes of academic ability and behavior problems at leaving facility compared with at admission. We would like to give a consideration of basic attributes, severity of abuse, the characteristics of delinquency, improvement rate in the CSRSF between 1980s and 2000s.

Our research provided a creative suggestion. Detail of CSRSF, research design, and results would be presented at a session.

Speaker: *Naomi Matsuura*

Presentation title: Behavioral, cognitive, and neurological improvements among juvenile delinquents who have been exposed to serious child abuse. – Focusing teaching family, at the effective correctional educational facility in Japan

Co-authors: *Hiroshi Tomita* (National Musashino Gakuin, Japan), *Hitoshi Aizawa* (Oita University, Japan) and *Takaharu Ohara* (National Musashino Gakuin, Japan)

Japan has achieved incredible low crime rate in both delinquency and adult crime. In fact, Japan has very effective correctional facilities for youth at risk, which is called children's self-reliance support facility (CSRSF). The CSRSFs have some dormitories, and each dormitory are managed by own house-father and -mother who are like foster parents. They have provided family-like environment and treated admitted juveniles as real family member. Most of those admitted juveniles have been exposed to serious child abuse by own parents, and they are more likely to show extreme antisocial behavior. More than half of them have some kinds of psychiatric disorders due to their raising environments. Actually they don't know what a family is and how family works. Therefore, teaching family methods with intensive educational treatment by house-father and -mother are very effective, and admitted juveniles usually showed significant improvements for about a year. We have collaborated with the CSRSF and evaluated juvenile's changes such as behavioral, psychological, cognitive, and neurobiological improvements using multidimensional tools. Specifically, many kinds of questionnaires, cognitive tests, semi-structural interview were conducted two times (at admitted and at leaving facility) for participants. In addition, their neurobiological changes were evaluated using structural MRI scan. As results, compared with the IQ at admitted, significant elevation were confirmed (averagely about 20 points). Additionally, behavioral and psychological improvements are found in various instruments. Then, we found that there were significant changes in both hippocampus and right amygdala. Our research is very important and our findings have huge impact. Details of CSRSF, research design, and results would be presented at a session.

Speaker: *Hiroshi Tomita*

Presentation title: The children's self-reliance support facility (CSRSF) as a therapeutic system

Co-authors: *Naomi Matsuura* (Mie University, Japan), *Masashi Aizawa* (Oita University, Japan) and *Takaharu Ohara* (National Musashino Gakuin, Japan)

The children's self-reliance support facility (CSRSF) is a child welfare facility for juvenile delinquents and has developed in Japan more than over 100 years. As a substantial founder, Kosuke Tomeoka, regarded that the cause of delinquency could be a poor family environment. Therefore, he thought that delinquency could be improved by giving juvenile delinquents a family-like environment. Based on this idea, a facility was tried to improve delinquency by real couple living with juvenile delinquents. In other words, CSRSF was created as a facility for conducting environmental therapy against abuse from the beginning of its history. There are four main factors that are emphasized in CSRSF; 1, to give a family-like environment. 2, to utilize the interaction between children by small groups. 3. To increase self-evaluation of juvenile delinquents. 4, normal and appropriate life is most important and itself has a therapeutic meaning. These four points are closely related to each other. For example, children who were in abusive environments can hardly trust adults. House-father and -mother in CSRSF provide admitted juveniles family-like environment, and then, those who were already adapted for facility became a life model for newly admitted juveniles, and that's why, models of attachment were formulated. In addition, CSRSF will encourage juveniles to form a group with a pro-social and ethical culture by interacting with each other. Learning and working together within the facility will help to raise their self-assessment. Most of them have been irregularly and self-destructively before admitted CSRSF, therefore, normal and appropriate life itself is therapeutic. These holistic interventions are effective not only for juvenile delinquents who were in an abusive habitat environment, but also for those who have developmental disorders such as ADHD and autism spectrum disorder. In the symposium, we will introduce more concretely about CSRSF as a treatment system.

Speaker: *Masashi Aizawa*

Presentation title: Consideration on adaptive factors of children in the child welfare institution – Analyzing free descriptive answer written by institutionalized children

Co-authors: *Naomi Matsuura* (Mie University, Japan), *Hiroshi Tomita* (National Musashino Gakuin, Japan) and *Takaharu Ohara* (National Musashino Gakuin, Japan)

The objective of reading this report is to explore how children come to adapt themselves to the children's self-reliance support institution. We examine the free descriptive answer written by 35 children who came to adapt themselves to the institution. The analysis shows adaptive factors are categorized into three keywords: motivation for self-reformation, positive interaction with peer and staff, milieu and curriculum. Based on these keywords we will consider how we can support children more effectively.

Session: TUE13

Homicide III: Investigation, prosecution and conviction

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speakers: *Myrna Dawson and Danielle Tyson*

Presentation title: Gender, parenthood and justice: Examining court outcomes for mothers and fathers who kill their children in Australia and Canada

Co-authors: *Anna Johnson* (University of Guelph, Canada) and *Susan Zielin* (Deakin University, Canada)

Public outrage and horror is common when parents kill their children; however, traditional perceptions about gender roles and parenting have been linked to variations in how mothers and fathers are perceived and reacted to when they kill their children. Some research focusing on media portrayals demonstrates that female accused are described in harsher terms than male accused in the coverage of these events. One explanation for this stems from the belief that violence and femininity and, in particular, motherhood and violence are generally believed to be mutually exclusive, not only by the general public, but also by criminal justice professionals. In contrast, the link between masculinity and violence is more commonly accepted and, with respect to fathers, their role as the traditional disciplinarian may make it easier to understand a father's actions as less evil, or violence that stemmed from a 'loss of control.' While some research has examined media portrayals of filicide, comparing the gendered depictions, finding some support for this explanation, there remains a dearth of research that has examined whether and how court outcomes vary for mothers and fathers who kill their children. Drawing from the total population of filicide cases that occurred in two jurisdictions – Victoria, Australia and Ontario, Canada – from 2000-2012, this study begins to address this gap by comparing charges, convictions, and sentences in maternal and paternal filicide. Variations within and across the two countries will also be examined and compared to determine if punishment varies by gender and parenthood, to what degree and whether context matters.

Speaker: *Myrna Dawson*

Presentation title: An international examination of domestic violence death review outcomes: The frequency, type and content of recommendations for improvement in four countries

Domestic violence death review teams have existed since the early 1990s, beginning in the United States, then spreading to Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, and New Zealand. While these initiatives continue to be established, a comprehensive understanding of their varying procedures,

practices and outcomes is lacking. In particular, beyond one Canadian study (Dawson 2014), there is little systematic knowledge about the frequency, type and topical content of recommendations that arise out of these reviews, their rate of uptake, or their impact if implemented. This gap in knowledge exists despite the fact that the recommendations generated represent one of the most concrete outcomes of these initiatives and the implementation of recommendations a key goal if improvements in system and sector responses to domestic violence are to occur. To begin to address this gap, this paper highlights preliminary findings from an international study examining recommendations arising out of reviews in five countries. The main research question addressed is what are the primary improvements in system responses that have been identified through recommendations generated by in-depth domestic violence death reviews. Drawing from public reports produced by these committees and framed within the public health perspective, more than a 1,000 recommendations are examined, highlighting the focus and content of recommendations, common strategies identified as key for improving responses to domestic violence, the key sectors identified as responsible for implementing recommendations and the populations targeted. Such an examination is important because only when it is understood what is being recommended by these committees, can researchers, policy makers and others begin to assess whether and how improvements have been made as a result. Implications of findings and priorities for future research will be discussed.

Speaker: *Bronwyn Naylor*

Presentation title: Intimate partner homicides: Narratives of domestic violence in criminal laws and defences

Intimate partner homicides highlight complex questions about community attitudes to family violence, and the ways these attitudes are reflected in narratives of culpability and blame presented by legal offences, defences, and sentencing decisions. These complexities arise both when victims (usually women) kill their abuser, and when abusers (usually men) kill their victim. This paper reports on recent legal responses to domestic homicides in Australia, including reformulated defences and the introduction of provisions to assist legal decision makers to better understand the dynamics of family violence. It will discuss the findings of a study of domestic homicide prosecutions on how family violence is being recognized and taken into account in court, as part of these social and legal narratives.

Session: TUE14

Developments in restorative justice

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Henrik Elonheimo*

Presentation title: Restorative justice in challenging environments:
the case of Albania

Restorative Justice (RJ) and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) are ways to relieve the caseload of the official justice system and guarantee access to justice. In 2016-2017, I acted as an expert in an EU Twinning project “Support to the Development of Alternative Dispute Resolutions in Albania”. The aim of the project was to further the development of mediation and ADR in Albania, in the scheme of Albania’s application for EU membership. By law, mediation in Albania is run by the National Chamber of Mediation, although there are some competing actors as well. Information on the Albanian mediation system was gathered through interviews with the main stakeholders. The main problem with the Albanian mediation system is the lack of criminal cases, in particular. The cases in mediation are mostly family and civil cases, received via personal networks. The parties of mediation need to pay a fee. The stakeholders viewed mediation as a money-making tool for the Chamber, and the clients may not be able to afford it. The work of the Chamber is being confused by two competing ideologies: one for the common good and the other for profit. Statistics of mediation are lacking, creating obscurity. To function properly, mediation systems need support from other institutions. To receive more cases, the public image of the Chamber would need to be improved to build trust among the stakeholders and the general public. Legislative changes are needed to allow mediation also in criminal cases involving adults and more serious crimes. Best practices can be adopted e.g. from Finland, where the annual amount of victim-offender mediation (VOM) cases has exceeded 12,000. The Finnish practices to be learnt from include e.g. a guidebook for mediators, regularly published statistics, clear and permissive legislation regarding the use of VOM, and that mediation is free for the parties.

Speaker: *Michael Lindemann*

Presentation title: Victim orientation in the prison system – Just a
logical complement to the objective of rehabilitation?

In the ‘Act concerning the execution of prison sentences (Strafvollzugsgesetz)’, the North-Rhine-Westphalian legislator has emphasized that the conditions of imprisonment should also take into account the ‘legitimate interests of the victim’. Influenced by the basic concepts of restorative justice, the legislator has introduced obligations for the prison representatives to encourage the prisoners to acknowledge the impact of their offences and to create opportunities for them to provide compensation for their victims.

In a certain contrast to this, a ‘victim oriented’ approach shall also be adopted when decisions are taken on relaxations regarding the conditions of imprisonment, and external contacts of the prisoner (such as visiting privileges, telephone calls or correspondence) may be prohibited if a negative impact on the victim is to be feared. While the objective of measures embedded in the context of restorative justice is to bring together prisoners and their victims in order to promote conflict resolution, the last-mentioned, restrictive measures obviously aim to prevent such contacts. The presentation will examine the tension caused by the two contradictory objectives and explore how it can be dealt with in everyday prison practice. On another level, a potential conflict of the North-Rhine-Westphalian legislator’s ‘victim oriented’ approach with the well-established objectives of treatment arises. If used as a justification for restrictions imposed upon the prisoner, the concept of ‘victim orientation’ is likely to relativize the prisoner’s constitutionally guaranteed right to rehabilitation. This approach is in line with a development which has been evident for some time in criminal procedure where numerous laws aiming to protect victims’ rights have been adopted lately. According to the legislator, however, there is no such conflict but even a complementary relationship between the objectives at hand. The presentation will discuss if this is a reasonable assumption.

Speaker: *Joanna Shapland*
 Presentation title: Developing restorative policing in England
 Co-authors: *Adam Crawford* (University of Leeds, UK),
Emily Gray (University of Sheffield, UK) and
Daniel Burn (University of Leeds, UK)

Under the 2015 statutory Code of Practice for Victims in England & Wales, all victims are entitled to be given information about restorative justice possibilities. At the police and prosecution stage, it is clear that there are possibilities for restorative justice delivered by the police and by specialist restorative justice providers, but evidence is also emerging that provision is very patchy and does not always meet appropriate criteria. Drawing from new research with three police forces in England, the paper will set out the complex picture of ways in which restorative justice is being delivered in relation to adult and young offenders by police officers themselves, as diversion from prosecution, and by police referring to other providers. The paper will discuss this action research project in terms of the challenges in developing good quality provision and how the delivery of the appropriate ‘offer’ to victims may be facilitated and implemented.

Session: TUE15

The prize winner's lecture

Richard E. Tremblay (University College Dublin and University of Montreal, Ireland and Canada)

Chairs: *Lawrence Sherman* (University of Cambridge, UK and University of Maryland, USA) and *Jerzy Sarnecki* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Session: TUE16

Predictors and outcomes of offending across the life-course

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

Speaker: *Sytske Besemer*

Presentation title: A systematic review and meta-analysis of the Intergenerational transmission of criminal behavior

Co-authors: *Shaikh Ahmad* (TBA), Stephen Hinshaw (UC Berkeley, USA) and *David Farrington* (University of Cambridge, UK)

Children whose parents exhibit criminal behavior (CB) appear to have an increased risk of displaying CB themselves as they mature. We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to synthesize empirical evidence on the relation between parent and offspring CB. We pooled results from 23 samples in 25 publications (including roughly 3.5 million children) in this meta-analysis of intergenerational transmission (IT). On average, children with criminal parents were at significantly higher risk for CB compared with children without criminal parents. Studies taking into account relevant covariates also showed increased risk for CB. IT was strongest from mothers to daughters, followed by mothers to sons, fathers to daughters, and fathers to sons. Moreover, IT appeared stronger for cohorts born after 1981. Furthermore, when we examined methodological quality and other characteristics of studies, we did not find that response rates, sample size, or use of official records vs. self- or other-reports of parental CB moderated outcomes. However, the two samples that used convenience or case-control sampling showed particularly strong IT, and studies in which parental CB clearly preceded offspring CB showed stronger IT compared with those in which temporal precedence was unclear.

Speaker: *Jessica Craig*

Presentation title: Adverse childhood experiences among the Cambridge Study in delinquent development: Prevalence, impact, and protective factors

Co-authors: *David Farrington* (University of Cambridge, UK) and *Alex Piquero* (University of Texas at Dallas, USA)

Medical researchers in the late 1990s identified a set of ten traumatic events that, if experienced prior to an individual's eighteenth birthday, were found to increase the likelihood of negative health outcomes such as heart disease, chronic lung disease, and cancer (Felitti et al., 1998). These events, labeled as Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), include emotional abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional neglect, physical neglect, domestic violence toward the youth's mother, household substance abuse, household mental illness, parental separation/divorce, and a household member with a history of jail/imprisonment. Since the initial study by Felitti and his colleagues, the cumulative and interactive effect of ACEs has been linked to a wide range of other negative outcomes including heavy drinking, poor employment outcomes, and sexual promiscuity. Scholars have most recently found a connection between ACEs and offending. Specifically, it has been reported that those experiencing more ACEs are not only more likely to offend, but they are also more likely to be serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders. However, much of this research looking at the relationship between ACEs and offending has been conducted using a sample based in the state of Florida. We seek to broaden the knowledge base and generalizability of this growing area by investigating both the prevalence and impact of ACEs using the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development. Additionally, we will also investigate potential protective factors that may buffer the negative impact of ACEs on offending. Identification of such factors would have important policy implications for those working with justice-involved youth by allowing practitioners to target and bolster the presence of such factors.

Speaker: *Darrick Jolliffe*

Presentation title: The five-factor model of personality and self-reported and official offending

Co-authors: *David Farrington* (University of Cambridge, UK) and *Maria Ttofi* (University of Cambridge, UK)

The 'Big Five' is one of the predominant models of personality structure but relatively little research has focussed on how the five factors might be related to self-reported or official offending separately for males and females. Using the Generation 3 Sample of the Cambridge Study of Delinquent Development (n=519) the relationship between personality and self-reported and official offending was explored. Similar to previous

research, relationships were identified between agreeableness and conscientiousness and offending for males. For females the results were less consistent. The limitations of the current study and directions for future research will be discussed.

Speaker: *Tara Renae McGee*

Presentation title: Self reported offending and antisocial potential:
An empirical test of ICAP theory

Co-author: *David Farrington* (University of Cambridge, UK)

Within the Integrated Cognitive Antisocial Potential (ICAP) theory, the key construct underlying offending is antisocial potential (AP), which refers to the potential to commit antisocial acts. Previous research testing this theory has shown that AP: is relatively stable but decreases over time; predicts convictions; is predicted by socio-economic, school, child-rearing, and impulsivity. The relationship between AP scores and self-reported delinquency remains under-examined. Convictions reflect official biases in the arrest, charging, and court processes. These official biases will tend to mask and reduce the relationship between AP scores and convictions. Self-reported delinquency may provide a less biased measure of offending. This paper will utilize measures of self-reported offending in the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development (CSDD) to examine the relationship of antisocial potential to self-reported offending. The CSDD is a prospective longitudinal study of 411 inner-city London boys who were followed up from childhood to age 48. Between 2004 and 2013, efforts were made to interview the biological children of the original study males. There were 551 interviewed at an average age of 25. The relationship of AP to self reported offending in the study men and their male offspring will be reported.

Session: TUE17

**Iatrogenic effects of the juvenile justice system
and group intervention for antisocial youth**

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Uberto Gatti*

Presentation title: The criminogenic effects of juvenile court exposure

Co-authors: *Frank Vitaro* (University of Montreal, Canada) and
Richard E. Tremblay (University of Montreal and
University College Dublin, Canada and Ireland)

Using data from a sample of 779 low-SES boys followed in Montreal from kindergarten to adulthood, we have investigated whether intervention by the juvenile justice system is determined, at least in part, by particular individual, familial and social conditions, and whether intervention by the

juvenile courts during adolescence increases involvement in adult crime. The results show that youths who are poor, impulsive, poorly supervised by their parents, and exposed to deviant friends are more likely, for the same degree of antisocial behavior, to undergo intervention by the Juvenile Court, and that this intervention greatly increases the likelihood of involvement with the penal system in adulthood

Speaker: *Nathalie M.G. Fontaine*

Presentation title: Effects of exposure to the juvenile justice system on crime, mental health and other adaptation problems in young adulthood

Co-authors: *Uberto Gatti* (University of Genoa, Italy), *Frank Vitaro* (University of Montreal, Canada) and *Richard E. Tremblay* (University of Montreal and University College Dublin, Canada and Ireland)

In the current study, we examine effects of such exposure to measures of mental health and other adaptation problems in early adulthood (e.g., depression, substance use problems, school dropout, violence against an intimate partner). Participants were drawn from the Quebec Longitudinal Study of Kindergarten Children followed from ages 6 to early adulthood. Using propensity score matching, we examine whether youths exposed to the juvenile system compared to an unexposed comparison group are more likely to be involved in adult criminal behaviour as well as mental health and other adaptation problems in early adulthood. Official juvenile and adult offences will be examined as well as self-reports of mental health and other adaptation problems.

Speaker: *John Lochman*

Presentation title: Youth and therapist characteristics predict greater deviant peer effects and weaker response to group-based intervention for aggressive youth

Co-authors: *Thomas Dishion* (Arizona State University, USA) and *Andrea Glenn* (The University of Alabama, USA)

Based on concerns about iatrogenic effects for group interventions for antisocial youth, a recent study compared group versus individual delivery of a cognitive-behavioral intervention to aggressive preadolescents. By a one-year follow-up, at-risk youth seen individually had significantly greater decreases in teacher-rated externalizing behavior than did similar children seen in small groups. Analyses have examined how child and therapist behaviors within the group sessions affect this outcome, and have also examined baseline child characteristics that predict weaker intervention group effects. Analyses have found that youth having low inhibitory control, having an allele of an oxytocin receptor gene which is related to

higher social bonding, and having weaker emotional regulation abilities (based on respiratory sinus arrhythmia) led to weaker effects for some youth in the group-based intervention.

Session: TUE18

Policing family violence in rural areas

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speakers: *Susanne Strand and Joakim Petersson*

Presentation title: Policing family violence in rural areas

This presentation will describe the primary results of a prospective research project spanning over eight years (2009-2016), introducing a structured approach to policing family violence. This research project was funded by the Swedish Crime Victim Support and Compensation Authority. The aim of the research project was to implement and evaluate the use of structured professional judgments tool of assessing violence for risk. More specifically, risk assessment checklists for intimate partner violence, stalking, and honor related violence was introduced as a working method within the two Swedish police districts of Jämtland and Västernorrland. The first phase of the project constituted of the implementation of the risk assessment checklists. This involved training the police in how to use the checklists. The second phase of the project constituted of data collection and evaluation. Thus, risk assessments performed between 2011 and 2014 for all police-reported cases of intimate partner violence, stalking, and honor related violence in the two police districts were collected. Furthermore, risk management strategies recommended by the police, in order to prevent future violence, were evaluated. Additionally, qualitative interviews with police and district attorneys were conducted. The results demonstrated that the use of structured violence risk assessment checklists works well within the Swedish police to reduce the risk for violence by suggesting proper risk management. However, the results demonstrated that there was no existing routine for documenting the risk management strategies, making follow up evaluation of their efficacy difficult. Finally, an overall presentation of the research papers produced, based on the results of this project, will be given.

Speaker: *Susanne Strand*

Presentation title: Policing stalking in rural areas

Co-author: *Jennifer Storey* (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK)

Policing stalking is a difficult, specifically in rural areas since stalking can be ongoing for a very long time and police resources in rural areas are extremely limited. Managing risk for stalking is also difficult due to long dis-

tances and being few officers on duty as well as there are fewer resources in general to rely upon, i.e. health care and social services institutions. This study aims at investigating how the police work with stalking cases and how risk assessment and management is used to prevent further victimization. It consists of risk assessments (N=73) performed by Swedish police officers (2010-2014) in three rural areas using the Stalking Assessment and Management tool (SAM; Kropp et al, 2008). The sample consisted of more male (84.7%) than female stalkers (15.3%). There were more stalkers being ex partners (57.1%) and acquaintances (30.0%) than strangers (12.9%). The over all risk assessment where in general low to moderate and the degree of risk for future stalking and severe/lethal violence did not differ according to gender or relationship between stalker and victim. Several risk management strategies were initiated, namely; contacting social services or crime victim support centre, providing a victim advocate, initiating a no-contact order, performing a security talk, providing a safety phone, or an alarm package, and/or providing shelter. Policing stalking in rural areas showed to be difficult. We recognise that only the most severe stalking cases seem to be detected by the police, which was managed by initiating several risk management strategies. However, the preventive work that was initiated was not always performed, which indicates that the strategies used were not effective enough. Police did not have specific routines on how to handle stalking and our results indicate that there is a need to implement more coherent routines in order to improve the preventive work.

Speaker: *Susanne Strand*

Presentation title: Policing honor based violence

In recent years honor-based violence (HBV) has come to the attention of the public often through highly publicized cases e.g., the honor killing of Fadime Sahindal in Sweden 2002. Although considered a major social issue HBV has received relatively little research attention. The research forwarded to date is limited by the lack of consensus on the definition of HBV, even by major international agencies, and the lack of large-scale prevalence studies. Possibly as a result of this more in-depth research on the assessment and management of HBV has been almost non-existent. Within Sweden the police define HBV as “crimes against a person, often a relative, who, according to the offender and/or the views of the family or other groups, either are at risk to, or have tarnished or dishonored the offender’s, family’s or group’s honor. In order to prevent the violation of honor or restore damaged or lost honor, crimes are committed.” (translated from Swedish, Rikspolisstyrelsen). It should be noted that this definition, unlike some others, includes males as potential victims of HBV. The present study aim at investigating how the police work with HBV in urban, rural and remote districts. The study was based on both draft ver-

sions as well as the final risk assessment instrument of the Patriarch (Belfrage, 2005; 2009, Kropp et al 2013), that were performed by the Swedish police. The results showed that almost all of the cases were managed by the police with several risk management strategies, where they often collaborated with the social services. Even so, the recidivism was found to be high. It is extremely difficult to handle HBV since the victims need long term commitment from the risk management team due to the fact that the risk will remain high for a very long time. Results and implications will be discussed.

Session: TUE19

Organized crime and corruption

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Hans Grönqvist*

Presentation title: Organized crime in Sweden:
Evidence from administrative data

Co-authors: *Julien Grenet* (Paris School of Economics, France),
Daniel Jahnsen (Uppsala University, Sweden), *Susan Niknami* (SOFI, Stockholm University, Sweden) and
Paolo Pinotti (Bocconi University, Italy)

Organized crime believed to impose large social and economic costs on society. The main reason for the power of such organizations is that they are organized. Just like major corporations, they combine the resources of many individuals for the purpose of a common criminal enterprise and allow criminal organizations to move from simple crimes to complex and more profitable illicit businesses. Yet, most empirical work on crime has been concerned with individual offenders while organized crime has largely been ignored. The main reason is that very few datasets identify individuals who commit crime in groups. This project uses a unique dataset compiled to document the development of organized crime in Sweden and study its impact on society. A key feature of the dataset is that it includes information on all individuals who have been suspected of having committed crime together in Sweden since 1995. These data have been merged to administrative data from other registers. We document the characteristics of the individuals who select into criminal networks and ask the following questions: How does criminal behavior change after joining? What factors affect the establishment of organized crime? Are children who are exposed to criminal networks in the neighborhood more likely to themselves participate in organized crime in adulthood?

Speaker: *Janet Ransley*

Presentation title: Strategic approaches to preventing governmental corruption: assessing Australia's public integrity system

Integrity in public agencies is critical to democracy and social and economic prosperity. While Australia generally scores well in assessments of governmental corruption, new challenges are arising from intensifying globalization and competition, deregulatory pressures, permeable public sector boundaries and the volatility of 21st century politics. A 'national integrity system' approach is a now influential method for assessing the combination of institutions and strategies necessary to support integrity and control corruption within nation states. In the past this approach has focused almost entirely on identifying and rating integrity institutions and regimes, considering their independence, powers, resources and other issues of legality and capacity. There has been much less attention paid to the strategies used by integrity systems, which historically have depended heavily on reactive detection and criminal prosecution of corruption, rather than proactive prevention strategies. This paper outlines a framework that looks beyond institutional arrangements, to consider what can be learnt from regulation and crime prevention studies, to develop a genuinely preventive anti-corruption framework. The application of the framework to Australian agencies will also be discussed.

Session: TUE20

**Child care and externalising behaviours:
Shedding light on the nature of the associations**

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

Speaker: *Jean-Baptiste Pingault*

Presentation title: Early nonparental care and social behavior

This study examined the contribution of nonparental child-care services received during the preschool years to the development of social behavior between kindergarten and the end of elementary school with a birth cohort from Québec, Canada (N = 1,544). Mothers reported on the use of child-care services, while elementary school teachers rated children's shyness, social withdrawal, prosociality, opposition, and aggression. Children who received nonparental child-care services were less shy, less socially withdrawn, more oppositional, and more aggressive at school entry (age 6 years). However, these differences disappeared during elementary school as children who received exclusive parental care caught up with those who received nonparental care services. This "catch-up" effect from the perspective of children's adaptation to the social group is discussed.

Speaker: *Sylvana M. Côté and Massimiliano Orri*

Presentation title : Associations between child care and externalising behaviours: A look at long-term impact on behaviour profiles

There is an on going debate about the potential detrimental effects of child care services on children's externalising behaviours. Few studies have examined the extent to which the associations are detectable over the long-term, i.e. up to adolescence, and when examining impact on behavioural profiles (as opposed to single behavioural dimensions). This paper examines the associations between different features of child care (i.e. intensity, type) and behavioural profiles estimated over several childhood and adolescent years while accounting social selection factors. The results are discussed in light of the variations of the results according to various methodologies.

Speaker: *Henrik Daae Zachrisson and Eric Dearing*

Presentation title: How valid are concerns that early, extensive, and continuous child care causes aggression in children?

While some research, and research reviews, raise concerns that early, extensive, and continuous child care causes aggression in children, we question the validity of these claims. We argue that most estimated effects of childcare quantity come from covariate-adjusted correlations, and show evidence that these methods may bias the findings. Moreover, most evidence comes from U.S. samples, thus being from a peculiar socio-political context not representative for most children growing up in developed countries. We therefore caution against what we see as biased conclusions from the current research on this topic, causing unnecessary worries among parents and drawing policy makers away from investments in early education programs for toddlers, which are likely to benefit other domains of children's development.

Session: TUE21

Bullying and offending online

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Anna Costanza Baldry*

Presentation title: Onset and persistency of cyberbullying among youngsters

Even if several studies on risk factors for children and adolescents involvement in cyberbullying exist, to date, none of them investigated which risk factors can explain an individual's onset and persistent involvement

in cyberbullying. To this purpose, 1.304 Italian students aged 7-18 years participated in a short-term longitudinal study.

Results highlighted the existence of different patterns with regard to onset and persistency risk factors for cyberbullying. High levels of Internet addiction and moral disengagement emerged to be significant risk factors for students' involvement in cyberbullying after four months. While high levels of perceived popularity among peers both at school and online were found to be significant risk factors for youngsters' persistent involvement in cyberbullying. Our findings confirm that there is no one single risk factor, or cause able to explain cyberbullying, but that risk factors at all ecological levels can have a role and influence and these vary from individual to individual, and from context to context. In conclusion, implication policies for cyberbullying prevention and intervention programs are discussed.

Speaker: *Josja Rokven*

Presentation title: Juvenile delinquency in the virtual world:
New types of offenders or new opportunities
for traditional offenders?

Since 2007 police census data show a sharp decline in the number of juvenile suspects of crime in the Netherlands. One explanation for the observed crime drop among juveniles is that they have shifted from committing traditional offline offenses to committing online offenses. With the digitalization of society, new ways to commit traditional, offline crimes have emerged as well as opportunities to undertake new types of crime. This raises questions as to whether 'street criminals' have gone online, or whether we are dealing with a new type of criminals. In this study we examine the similarities and differences between juvenile offenders of cyber-enabled crimes (e.g., fraud and online threats) and juvenile offenders of cyber-dependent crimes (e.g., hacking and DDoS-attacks). Furthermore, we investigate whether online offenders differ from offline offenders. So far, studies on the characteristics of online offenders are generally engaged in only one form of cybercrime or are based on samples of student populations. The current study builds on this body of literature by examining a broader range of online and offline offenses among a national representative sample of Dutch juveniles aged 12-17 years old. This way, the study provides a more comprehensive picture of the characteristics of online offenders and the way they differ from offline offenders. Results show that juveniles who report both offline and online offenses have the most high risk profile. Within the group online offenders, juveniles who commit both cyber-dependent and cyber-enabled offenses have the highest risk profile. The results further indicate that cyber-dependent offenders are a new type of online offenders.

Speakers: *Gulsah Bostanci Bozbayindir and Yildiz Sekban*
Presentation title: Transcending technology and education in tackling cyberbullying: Criminalize or not to criminalize?

The growing importance of digital technology has transformed the lives of adolescents, leading to vast familiarity with the information and communications technologies (“ICT”) and becoming a part of cyber world from the early childhood. Such vast familiarity expose adolescents to certain risks and harm, inter alia, cyberbullying, which can be defined as deliberate and repeated behaviour involving the use of ICTs by individuals or groups to communicate aggressive messages intended to harm others. In the face of increasing concern over the high prevalence of cyberbullying incidences as well as serious negative consequences at the social, emotional and educational level, this study will focus on the ways in which cyberbullying can be tackled. Given its complex and multifaceted nature, the issue will be addressed using a comprehensive and innovative approach, including preventions and interventions designed to tackle cyberbullying using technology and innovative curricula. Interventions using technology such as anti-cyberbullying software and designing innovative curricula aim at educating adolescents accompanied with peer mentoring as well as informing parents and teachers about appropriate digital behaviour and coping skills, so to speak, enhancing digital citizenship. Going beyond the confines of prevention and intervention using technology and innovative curricula, this study will investigate the appropriateness of criminalization as an additional mechanism to tackle cyberbullying under Turkish Law.

Session: TUE22

Looking deeper into the fear of crime

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Vincent Delbecque*

Presentation title: Facing personal and altruistic fear of crime: Moving out as a “flight” strategy

Co-author: *Hugo d’Arbois de Jubainville (ONDRP, France)*

In line with Warr & Ellison (2000) and Drakulich (2015) this paper investigates the role of personal and altruistic fear of crime in implementing avoidance strategies. More specifically, we propose an in-depth analysis of « flight » strategies, namely moving from the neighbourhood as a response to fear of crime. To that aim we estimate the effect of four sets of factors on the will to move out, namely, personal and altruistic fear, victimisation, environmental characteristics and individual characteristics. However, we extend previous work in the field in several ways. First, whereas Drakulich (2015) assumes moving out is undertaken only for security reasons, we

distinguish between several motives for implementing such strategy (eg financial, work, family, security, environment,...). We thus can evaluate the role of fear and victimisation on the will to move for several heterogeneous reasons. Second, we add to the analysis the possibility for institutional responses to fear of crime. Indeed, when confidence in the judicial system is taken into account fear and victimisation may have a weaker effect of the decision for moving out. Finally, the study relies on data taken from the French crime and victimisation survey offering a representative view of such strategies at the national level and taking into account the diversity of territories. Results tend to confirm previous finding on the preponderant role of fear of crime on the will to move out compared to victimisation. When detailing the reason for moving, we find that victimisation and environmental characteristics largely impact the moving for security reasons. However, we also find that fear has a positive effect on the will to move for financial, work or family reasons. Finally, the confidence in the judicial system appears to be an alternative to moving and institution should be considered as a potential response to fear.

Speaker: *Inês Guedes*

Presentation: It can happen, it will happen, it happened. Exploring insecurity experiences through qualitative interviews

Fear of crime has been addressed mainly through quantitative methods. Researchers have been trying to understand the nature of fear of crime and also to determine its explanatory variables. However, surveys have been criticized converting social processes into a series of quantifiable moments which do not reflect experiences of those interviewed (Hollway & Jefferson, 1997). The main goal of this study was to explore the experiences of fear of crime through individual's perspective. To achieve this goal sixteen semi-structured interviews were carried out. It was found that experiences of fear of crime are expressed through various ways such as states of alert, the experience of fear itself, behaviors and risk anticipation. Interestingly, the experience of fear is a culmination of a process starting with a state of alert which is not motivated by any particular stimuli but by a general threat. Within this process, fear was associated with specific contexts (e.g., darkness, unfamiliar places, dilapidated houses, vegetation) and actors (youth groups or drug addicts). According to participants, the state of alert turns into fear when an imminent danger appears. It was also found that when individuals anticipated a victimization they tended to focus more on how they would react and less on offender's behavior. Some individuals also reported an incapacity to react when they experience fear in certain situations. Men tended to emphasize the difference between fear and alert, and to avoid the expression "fear". This result is consistent with previous studies that assert that men present a lack of willingness to report their fears comparing to women (Goodey, 1997). Moreover, it was observed that

physical contexts associated with fear are socially mediated by stereotypes and by previous victimization experiences. We believe that this study is a relevant contribution to the understanding of fear of crime experiences.

Speaker: *Victoria Uhrzander*

Presentation title: Women's views on fear of crime

Women are more than ever before afraid of going out at night in Sweden. To learn more about the increased anxiety among Swedish women, the objective for this study was on the differences and similarities between three age groups of women and their fear of crime. To find out more about the phenomenon on fear of crime, official statistics on crimes and anxiety among women in Sweden were compared to the discussions of 4 focus groups of females covering this topic, and other related matters. Two of the groups consisted of females from Swedish High Schools between the ages of 16-20, the third group of mothers between the ages of 30-50, and the fourth group of older women between the ages of 60-80. Each group consisted of 4-6 persons and every interview session took approximately an hour. Although a few distinctions between the age groups emerged from the results, the majority of the women, despite their age, had the same basic views regarding being anxious of going out at night. Most of them agreed that they might be negatively affected when having heard that something terrible has happened to other people, that media might be causing worriedness when reporting about these things, but also that some types of upbringing can result in more anxiety. Most of the participants also had a mutual view of avoiding the dark, and some even avoided taking the bus late in the evening if they were by themselves. In summary, even though very few women were interviewed for the study, the similarities between the age groups seemed to be relatively strong regarding their expressed behaviors when avoiding certain situations because of their fear to become a victim.

Wednesday, June 21

Session: WED01

Migration, crime and deportation

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Martin Killias*

Presentation title: Religion, migration and juvenile delinquency

Co-author: *Anastasiia Lukash* (University of St. Gallen, Switzerland)

Religion, Migration and Juvenile Delinquency: Experiences of Immigrant and Native Swiss Juveniles and Youths in ex-Yugoslavia Martin Killias & Anastasiia Lukash, University of St. Gallen, Switzerland As part of the International Self-reported Delinquency project (ISRD-3), samples of more than 10,000 students enrolled in grades 7-9 were interviewed in Switzerland and in four Balkan countries (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo, and Macedonia). These are the countries of origin of the largest immigrant group in Switzerland. Roughly half of the Swiss sample (of 4,000) had at least one foreign-born parent, among whom the largest group had their origins in one of the four Balkan countries. Due to this design, it is possible to compare delinquency and attitudes among (1) Swiss native juveniles, (2) immigrant youths in general, (3) those with roots in former Yugoslavia, and (4) young people of the same age enrolled in schools in the four Balkan countries. Results suggest juvenile delinquency being more prevalent, in comparison to Swiss native youths, among migrants both in general and among those from ex-Yugoslavia. On the other hand, juvenile delinquency seems the lowest among juveniles in former Yugoslavia. With respect to religion, young Moslems seem to be the most law-abiding in former Yugoslavia, but also among the most delinquent in Switzerland. Several explanations will be examined in order to understand why the experience of migration seems to affect Moslems more than juveniles with other affiliations.

Speaker: *Synøve Andersen*

Presentation title: Registered crime among immigrants in Norway: A 25 year overview

Co-author: *Bjart Holtsmark* (Statistics Norway, Norway)

Crime among immigrants is a recurring topic in popular as well as academic debates both in Norway and elsewhere. And while several studies have documented that on average immigrants are overrepresented in Norwegian crime statistics, it remains unclear how demographic and socioeconomic characteristics influence these observed differences, whether there are meaningful variations across immigrant groups and/or crime

types, and, perhaps most pressingly, how any of these patterns have developed over time. Tapping into these questions the current analysis seeks to provide an overview of the relative prevalence of registered crime among immigrants and children of two immigrant parents (as compared to the remaining Norwegian-born population) over the last 25 years (1992-2016). We explore these temporal patterns broken down by both major crime types (e.g., violence, drug, etc.) and immigration background (e.g., country of birth and reason for immigration), and control for compositional effects driven by age and sex. All analyses are done using Norwegian registry data covering the full population from 1992 onwards, combining the statistics on criminal charges and other administrative registers.

Speaker: *Laura Treskow and Dominic Kudlacek*

Presentation title: *Victimization experiences among refugees in Germany*

Since the 1970s, migration has become an important topic among social scientists in Germany. The focus of many scientific investigations revolve largely around labor migrants and second-generation migrants. Migration statistics indicate that Germany has been an immigration country for a long time. This was particularly the case in the years 2014 and 2015, and Germany has since been an increasingly popular country for individuals seeking refuge. The crime statistics in Germany often portray both refugees and asylum seekers as violent offenders, which subsequently feeds into the public's perception of crime. This is not only inaccurate, but also misleading as in many instances refugees and asylum seekers are those being victimized. Research in this field, however, are seldom and measured poorly. The social factors and development of crime are not shown in statistics, but rather through darkfield analysis. In 2016, the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN) began research with refugees in their project titled, "Everyday experiences and settings of refugees in Lower Saxony (ALFiN)". The study complies a fresh picture of the refugee situation in Lower Saxony focusing on both refugees' experiences with harsh behaviour and victimization. In this study, we surveyed 1000 refugees and asylum seekers in German refugee camps across Lower Saxony. This study reveals the victimization experiences in their home country, on their journey to Germany, and whilst being in Germany. Results enabled, for example, a cross-comparison between individual ethnic groups and the experience of violent crime. Findings show that 35% of the Sudanese participants had experienced at least one violent offence, in comparison to 23.7% from Syria and 29% from mixed nationalities. Furthermore, this paper gives an overview of the different reasons fronted by crime for leaving the country.

Session: WED02

**Recent findings from the Cambridge Study
in Delinquent Development (CSDD)**

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

Speaker: *David P. Farrington*

Presentation title: Intergenerational transmission of self-reported offending

Co-author: *Maria M. Ttofi* (University of Cambridge, UK)

In the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development, 411 London males have been followed up from age 8 to age 48 in interviews and from age 10 to age 56 in criminal records. These males are now termed generation 2 (G2), while their biological parents are termed generation 1 (G1), and their biological children are termed generation 3 (G3). Between 2004 and 2013, 551 out of 653 G3 children aged at least 18 (84%) were interviewed at an average age of 25. In this paper, the self-reports of offending by the G3 males are compared with the self-reports of offending by the G2 males at ages 18 and 32. There was evidence of intergenerational transmission of self-reported burglary, theft from vehicles, assault, marijuana use, and motoring offenses. This paper also investigates possible mediators between G2 and G3 self-reports of offending.

Speaker: *Henriette Bergström*

Presentation title: The development of psychopathy in women: Predictors of female psychopathic traits in the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development (CSDD)

Co-author: *David P. Farrington* (University of Cambridge, UK)

Much as a result of Professor David P. Farrington's call for more targeted and focused psychopathy research in 2005 (Farrington, 2005), research has since then focused on the etiology and development of psychopathic traits in males (Corrado, McCuish, Hart, & DeLisi, 2015). Longitudinal studies have shed light on several socio-environmental factors that are associated with an increased risk of having psychopathic traits (e.g. Corrado et al., 2015; Farrington & Bergström, in press; Hipwell et al., 2007; Lynam et al., 2008; Pardini et al., 2012). Less is however known about risk factors and the development of psychopathic traits in women (Loeber et al., 2017; Logan & Weizmann-Henelius, 2012; Verona & Vitale, 2006). The aim of the current study is to investigate early predictors of female psychopathic traits in the children (G3) of the original Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development sample of males (G2). The CSDD is a prospective longitudinal study of 411 boys (G2) followed from 8 until 56 years of age. Recently, the G2's biological children were interviewed and assessed at the approximate age of 25 (Mean age=25.4). For the current study, only the

women were assessed, and the sample size was 260. A range of socio-environmental factors (parental, family, socioeconomic, attainment, impulsiveness, and behavioural) were investigated in relation to psychopathic traits (measured by the PCL-SV). The calculated odds ratios indicated that the most consistently important risk factors for psychopathic traits in women were parental and family factors such as convicted and young parents, and separation from parents. Implications for early preventive efforts will be discussed.

Speaker: *Tyson Whitten*

Presentation title: Disentangling operationalizations of persistent offending

Co-authors: *Tara R. McGee* (Griffith University, Australia),
Ross Homel (Griffith University, Australia),
David P. Farrington (University of Cambridge, UK) and
Maria Ttofi (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Objective: Numerous operationalizations of persistent offending have been used in the extant research under that assumption that these findings are generalizable. We tested this assumption by comparing the criminal careers of persistent offenders identified by different operationalizations of persistence. Method: We examined 38 operationalizations of persistent offending and the groups they identified. Criminal careers were measured using official conviction data from the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development ($n = 411$). Results: The groups of persistent offenders differed in prevalence rates (ranging from 1.24% to 29.53% of the sample), average age of onset (x ranged from 10.86 to 26.07 years), average criminal career duration (x ranged from 16.96 to 39.86 years), average convictions (ranged from 4.03 to 23.33, λ ranged from .3 to 1.17 convictions per year), and offender overlap (ranged from 0% to 100%, ORs ranged from .34 to 787.5). Persistent offenders identified by the Group Based Trajectory Model were least likely to be identified by any other operationalization. Conclusion: Different operationalizations generally identified qualitatively different offenders as persistent, suggesting that the extant research findings on persistent offending may not be generalizable across studies. However, our results may be limited to the CSDD, and therefore further research is needed.

Session: WED03

The positive effects of “change of mindset” in troubled areas.

Police mindset from four perspectives

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speakers: *Ann-Christine Andersson Arntén, Charles “Chip” Huth, Johan Nilvé and Niclas Andersson*

Presentation title: The positive effects of “change of mindset” in troubled areas. Police mindset from four perspectives

As the world changes policing must change to meet new challenges. However, it is not just about doing the right things; it is about how we are with people when we do them. This panel session focuses on the courage to change mindset to achieve a safe environment for officers and better communication and respect among employees and with the public, especially those living in the most troubled areas of the community. In order of appearance, the panel session will discuss some challenges of changing mindset and its effects. Researcher, Dr. Ann-Christine Andersson Arntén, has made two qualitative and three quantitative study of police management. Through her work, she has established the effects of leadership styles and factors that enhance mindset change. When deciding on new work methods, we have to consider not just what we shall do but also how we shall do it. Former police inspector now at the HR office, Johan Nilvé, will talk about the importance of leadership mindset and being a roll figure in order to make change happen. How we are with people while we do things is of critical importance. Police Captain Chip Huth, (KCPD), successfully managed to change mindset within his team. This shift resulted in many changes to include an over 100% increase in gun confiscations and felony arrests, improved public trust, and a safer working environment for police officers. Superintendent and Local Chief of Police Niclas Andersson will reflect on challenges and progress while implementing the thoughts and works of Chip Huth in his department, Järva, one of the most troubled Swedish communities. Together these four will form a path for how to make changes in mindset possible and what to watch up for in order to get safe work-environment and better communication with the public.

Session: WED04

Selected studies on crime and victimization

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Agata Debowska*

Presentation title: Profiles and behavioural consequences of violence victimisation among male and female adolescents from the Caribbean

Co-authors: *Daniel Boduszek* (University of Huddersfield, UK),
Nicole Sherretts (University of Huddersfield, UK),
Dominic Willmott (University of Huddersfield, UK)
and *Adele Jones* (University of Huddersfield, UK)

Purpose: There is a lack of research examining the co-occurrence of youth violence exposure in different settings, especially among samples drawn from societies in which the prevalence of such violence is particularly high. To address this research gap, the current study used latent class analysis (LCA) to uncover groups of youths with specific victimisation (physical, emotional, and sexual) profiles across contexts (in and outside the family) and identify how membership in each victimisation group is associated with external criteria (age, violence perpetration, hostility, and non-violent conflict resolution skills). **Methods:** Data were collected among a large stratified sample of male ($n = 662$) and female ($n = 689$) children and adolescents (9 – 17 years old) from two Caribbean countries (Barbados and Grenada). Self-report surveys were completed by participants in school settings. Data were analysed separately for males and females. **Results:** Based on LCA, three latent classes of violence victimisation were distinguished among males: a ‘poly-victimised’ group (17.6% of participants), a ‘high physical/emotional victimisation outside the family’ group (43.2%), and a ‘low victimisation’ group (39.2%). Among females, four classes were uncovered: a ‘poly-victimised’ group (17.8%), a ‘high emotional and moderate physical victimisation’ group (33.9%), a ‘high physical/emotional victimisation outside the family’ group (7.6%), and a ‘low victimisation’ group (40.7%). Compared with members of low victimisation groups, youngsters who reported having experienced high/moderate levels of various forms of violence, including those who were poly-victimised, were significantly more likely to engage in violent and hostile behaviour. Victimised and non-victimised youths did not differ on non-violent conflict resolution skills. **Conclusions:** Findings highlight the different nature of violence victimisation constellations among male and female adolescents, and elucidate how victimisation can result in violent behaviour. The significance of the present results and contributions to violence prevention strategies will be discussed.

Speaker: *Xia Wang*

Presentation title: Assessing the violent offending and violent victimization overlap among youth and young adults in China

Co-authors: *Hyunjung Cheon* (Arizona State University, USA) and *Laura Beckman* (Arizona State University, USA)

An increasing number of studies have examined violent offending and to a lesser extent, violent victimization, in China. Although this body of research has significantly advanced scholarship, few studies have examined the violent offending–violent victimization overlap among Chinese youth and young adults and none has investigated the factors that are jointly related to their covariation. We fill this void by assessing this overlap among a large sample of Chinese students from six schools in Changzhi, a city of over 3 million people in Northern China. We find that violent offending and violent victimization show substantial covariation, which remains robust even after adjusting for a range of demographic and social risk factors intimated by several prominent criminological theories. We also find that although each outcome is predicted by several unique variables, a few risk factors predict both outcomes. In helping fill gaps of knowledge on the violent offending and violent victimization overlap in the world’s most populous country, our findings have important implications for theory and research.

Speakers: *Isabelle Brantl* and *Yvette Völschow*

Presentation title: Forced and early marriages as a consequence and cause of domestic violence in childhood and adolescence

Forced and early marriage (FEM) is defined as a union which lacks the free consent of at least one concerned party (cf. UN A/HRC/26/22: 4). It undermines the free choice of a spouse and therefore directly attacks democratic and humanistic core values. EU Fem Roadmap, a research project co-financed by the “Rights, Equality & Citizenship” Program of the EU, simultaneously conducts research on FEM in five EU member states (AT, DE, FR, PT, UK). The research project aims at designing a roadmap for frontline professionals to provide a multi-sectoral response. During the course of this project, expert and survivor interviews have been conducted to shed light on the situation in the different countries and to identify the needs for prevention and intervention. One of the re-emerging motives was the link of FEM and domestic violence, especially in the context of the strict patriarchal family structures that unite all cases of FEM from different ethnic and religious backgrounds (cf. Valerius 2011: 432). Domestic violence often occurs inside the families before and after the instance of the forced wedding, leading to a continuous victimisation of the (predominantly female) affected people. In addition to the psychological and emotional blackmail that often predates forced marriages (cf. Alanen 2015:

228), the young brides are faced with severely increased probabilities of falling victim to physical assaults, marital rape and reduced autonomy at the hands of their husbands (cf. *ibid.*: 232). Thus, the results from interviews with experts and victims of the five participating member states shall be used to demonstrate the current situation and discuss possible preventive measures by offering more information to the families, communities and consequently possibly altering the starting point of FEM.

Session: WED05

Examining gender differences in crime and mental health among young people. Malmö individual and neighbourhood development study (MINDS)

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

Speaker: *Anna-Karin Ivert*

Presentation title: A cross-national comparison of gender differences in young people's crime involvement: the UK and Sweden

Co-author: *Marie Torstensson Levander* (Malmö University, Sweden)

This paper examines gender differences in young people's crime involvement by testing the core propositions of Situational Action Theory (SAT) in the UK and Sweden. Using data from the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (PADS+) and the Malmö Individual and Neighbourhood Development Study (MINDS) we explore cross-national differences in crime propensity and exposure to criminogenic settings and the extent to which these can explain gender differences in crime involvement. Findings show gender differences in crime involvement across both countries with lower levels of crime involvement among females. The results show within study gender differences in offending and propensity, but not in relation to exposure. Between study differences (for both girls and boys) were found in offending and exposure, but not in propensity. Propensity and exposure appear to predict offending among girls and boys similarly. These findings are discussed in relation to contextual differences.

Speaker: *Marie Väfors-Fritz*

Presentation title: Development of mental health related problems and antisocial behaviour –a study of Swedish adolescents from age 15 to 19

Co-author: *Anna-Karin Ivert* (Malmö University, Sweden)

Stress and mental health issues has become increasingly discussed in our society today. So has its association with adverse outcomes such as alcohol and drug use and criminality. The aim of the present study is to investi-

gate the development of antisocial behaviour over time (from last year of elementary school to last year of upper secondary school) in relation to different aspects of mental health problems. We will also explore if the developmental patterns differs between girls and boys. Data used in the present study is drawn from the second, third and fourth wave of the longitudinal project Malmö individual and Neighbourhood development study (MINDS). In the present study we will explore youths self-reported mental health using two different scales. The first scale (the Strengths and Difficulties scale) measures emotional symptoms, hyperactivity and inattention symptoms as well as peer problems but also provides information of prosocial behaviour. The second scale adds to the first scale by also tapping on psychosomatic symptoms such as having difficulties concentrating, sleeping and suffering from being tense and experiencing stomach- and headaches. Antisocial behaviour is measured as self-reported offending, drinking habits and drug use. Preliminary results based solely on data from the first wave of data collection indicated gender differences in perceived mental health and some aspects of antisocial behaviour. Whether these preliminary results hold across time and are related to antisocial behaviour will be discussed.

Speaker: *Alberto Chrysoulakis*

Presentation title: A longitudinal test of the interaction between person and setting in the explanation of violent behavior

Based on Situational Action Theory (SAT) the overall aim is to study the interaction between individual factors (morality and ability to exercise self-control) and the moral of settings in which they interact. Furthermore, to examine similarities and differences between male and female adolescents. Data is derived from the longitudinal project Malmö Individual and Neighbourhood Development Study (MINDS). Approximately 500 adolescents from a cohort of children born 1995, residing in Malmö year 2007, have been studied. Three waves of data are used, from when the adolescents were between 15-19 years of age, rendering a sample of almost 400 adolescents. The longitudinal interactions are tested via structural equation models, and the results discussed against theoretical implications as well as implications regarding criminal behaviour.

Session: WED06

Selected studies in crime and criminality

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Amber L. Beckley*

Presentation title: The link between criminal conviction and health:
A study of African American twins

Criminal offenders are known to report relatively poor health and disproportionately suffer early mortality. There are two competing explanations behind this relationship. The first is that offenders have generally unhealthy lifestyles. The second is that involvement with the criminal justice system leads to poor health. The strong connection between health and criminal offending found in the US may partially rest on the overrepresentation of African Americans in the criminal justice system. African Americans, compared to other racial/ethnic groups, invariably report poorer health. This allows for a third explanation of the link between offending and poor health: perhaps the average poor health of offenders reflects a disproportionate amount of African Americans in the criminal justice system. In this study we examined self-rated health among a sample of over 600 African American twins. We found that, on average, convicted offenders indeed rate themselves as being in worse health than non-offenders, implying that the connection between offending and health was not entirely due to the generally poorer health of African Americans. However, when comparing convicted offenders to their non-convicted twins, we found no significant difference in self-reported health. This result implies that it is not criminal conviction which leads to poor health, but that conviction is more likely among people with poor health. Alcohol use was higher, on average, for the convicted twin compared to the non-convicted twin, which may partially account for documented earlier mortality among offenders.

Speaker: *Lennon Chang*

Presentation title: Not just trolling: Predictions of human flesh search intention

Human Flesh Search, known as ‘renrou sousou’ (人肉搜索), ‘qi-di’ (人肉), or ‘renrou soucha’ (人肉搜) in Chinese, emerged first in China in early 2000 and has become common in the Greater China Region, i.e. the People’s Republic of China (China), Hong Kong and Taiwan. Since 2010, it has become common throughout the world. It is a type of collective online action aimed at discovering the facts related to certain events and/or publicising the details of a targeted individual, either online or offline, with the aim of shaming and punishing criminals or deviants in order to reinstate legal or moral justice (Brown, 1975; Cheung, 2009; Herold, 2011; Ong, 2012). This paper aims to investigate who is participating in netilantism and why they are participating. Using data collected from Hong Kong university students, the research whether those who participate in Human Flesh Search, rather than acting for fun, may be someone who, (1) perceives the formal justice system to be ineffective and thus seeks to achieve social justice by remedying the flaws in that system; (2) believes that he or she has the ability to make society better by acting as an informal guardian of it; and (3) uses the Internet and social networking platforms as a novel means of achieving

social justice and punishing deviants who slip through the formal justice system.

Speaker: *Nicole Sherretts*

Presentation title: Differences on psychopathic traits between murderers, white collar criminals and the general offender population in U.S. and Polish prisons

Co-authors: *Daniel Boduszek* (University of Huddersfield, UK), and *Agata Debowska* (Liverpool John Moores University, UK)

Objectives: To introduce a new four-dimensional model of psychopathy (affective responsiveness, cognitive responsiveness, interpersonal manipulation, and egocentricity) and look at the differences between homicide offenders, white collar criminals, and offenders from the general population incarcerated in Poland and the United States.

Design: Cross-sectional survey was used to access a large number of offenders from minimum, medium and maximum-security prisons in both countries.

Methods: The Psychopathic Personality Traits Scale (PPTS; Boduszek et al., 2016) was administered to a sample of 771 offenders incarcerated in six prisons (minimum-security n = 112, medium-security n = 186, maximum-security n = 473) in the State of Pennsylvania in the United States (females n = 337, males n = 434) and 1261 offenders incarcerated in ten systematically selected prisons in Poland (medium-security n = 558, maximum-security n = 703). To examine differences between three types of offenders in both countries on the four factors of psychopathy, ANOVA analyses were conducted. Gender differences for the American data set using t-tests were also evaluated.

Results: ANOVA results pertaining to the American data set revealed significant differences between the three offender groups on the cognitive responsiveness and interpersonal manipulation factors of psychopathy. T-test results additionally revealed a significant difference for gender on affective responsiveness. With regards to the Polish data set, ANOVA results for the three offender groups on the interpersonal manipulation factor were significant. Post hoc tests were then conducted for both country samples.

Conclusions: White collar criminals, rather than murderers score higher on the interpersonal manipulation factor of psychopathy, which is consistent with previous research on profiling psychopathy within offenders from maximum-security prisons. However, surprisingly, murderers do not score higher than other types of offenders on affective responsiveness (e.g., emotional empathy). Research and practical implications of these findings will be discussed.

Session: WED07

Youth crime studies

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

Speakers: *Nadine Connell* and *Jonathan Maskaly*

Presentation title: It's wrong, but is it delinquent? Examining delinquency measurement and its meaning for theory

Co-author: *Jennifer Reingle Gonzalez* (University of Texas School of Public Health, USA)

Delinquent youth have been—and continue to be—characterized by a wide range of behaviors, ranging from the relatively mundane (e.g., incorrigibility) to more serious forms of violent crime. Within criminology, a de-facto set of “delinquent” behaviors has become dominant across the literature base. Typically, scholars create indices based on a relatively standard set of self-reported behaviors; these lists often include petty crime and substance use, with the occasional foray into more serious delinquency (i.e., extreme property offenses and fighting). These delinquency scales may exhibit a high degree of reliability, but there has been insufficient examination of validity or a meaningful discussion of what such behaviors symbolize, especially as social mores change. Further complicating the issue is the reliability coefficient most researchers use to justify the creation of such scales is both inappropriately employed and flawed. Alternative methodological and statistical advances offer a more valid means of developing and assessing the measurement of delinquency. Notably, item-response theory enhances our ability to more accurately develop delinquency scales while simultaneously taking into account the characteristics of both the respondent and the item. The consequences of an inappropriate measure of delinquency have serious implications for both criminological theory and practice. Within this framework we argue that a re-examination of our delinquency measures is due – both in terms of those items that are most theoretically relevant to constructs of interest and those with the best measurement properties. For too long, delinquency scales have relied on poor fit statistics and unquestioned replication. Using a longitudinal dataset that follows subjects from adolescence into middle adulthood, we employ advanced measurement techniques to develop a robust unidimensional measure of delinquency and explore the theoretical implications of enhanced measurement of delinquency.

Speaker: *Sandrine Haymoz*

Presentation title: Property and violent offences, substance use and victimization among youth gang members: a comparative study of the results of the second and third wave of the International Self-Reported Delinquency Study

Co-author: *Uberto Gatti* (University of Genoa, Italy)

In the present paper, we have analysed the relation between gang membership, antisocial behaviours and victimisation according to the results of a large student survey conducted in 15 countries. The sample (N=40,524) was made up of 7th, 8th, 9th grade students, both boys and girls, representing the school population of small, large and medium cities. To identify gang members we used the Eurogang networks definition which is: “Any durable, street-oriented youth group whose own identity includes involvement in illegal activity”, and added the self-nomination of one’s group as a gang to the questions indicated by the Eurogang. According to the results of the ISRD-3, about 2.6 % of youths were identified as gang members according to this definition, with large differences among different countries, from 0.4 % in Indonesia to 4.3 % in Italy. Comparing the third wave of the survey with the second one, conducted six year earlier, we found that the prevalence of the gang members decreased in the majority of the countries.

Speaker: *Angela Higginsson*

Presentation title: Correlates of youth gang membership:
A comparative analysis across 30 countries

Understanding the factors associated with youth gang membership is essential to designing empirically-based prevention strategies. However, whilst youth gangs are a world-wide phenomenon, the majority of the empirical research into the correlates of youth gang membership comes from the USA and increasingly from Europe, with little comparable research examining these relationships in the Global South. Indeed, our recent systematic review identified only 8 unique studies that examined the correlates of youth gang membership in low- and middle-income countries. This paper examines whether the factors shown to be salient in high-income countries of the Global North are equally important in the low- and middle-income countries of the Global South, or whether these cultural contexts differentially influence the pathways to youth gang membership. This paper presents the results of a multilevel, multi-country comparative analysis. Using the Eurogang definition of gang membership and International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD-2) data from 30 countries, it evaluates the strength of association between gang membership and risk factors from five domains (individual, peer, school, family and community)

and across six major world regions (Anglo-Saxon (N=2); Northern (N=5), Western (N=6), and Mediterranean Europe (N=4); Latin America (N=4); and Post Socialist states (N=9)).

Session: WED08

The Jerry Lee lecture

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Pamela Lattimore*

Presentation title: Replicating HOPE and confirming the null: Results from the HOPE DFE four-site randomized control trial

Hawaii's Opportunity Probation with Enforcement program has been widely touted as a cost-effective way to improve compliance with supervision conditions and reduce criminal behavior and probation revocations. HOPE—now Honest Opportunity Probation with Enforcement—and the more general “Swift, Certain, and Fair” approach to community supervision have seen rapid adoption across the United States and has drawn considerable interest from the international community. HOPE programs include oversight by a HOPE judge; random drug testing; and swift, certain, and modest responses to violations of conditions of probation supervision. For example, immediate jailing and a violation hearing within 24 hours for a positive drug test with the hearing resulting in an immediate several-day jail sentence. Beginning in the summer 2012, the US Justice Department launched a four-site Demonstration Field Experiment to support implementation and evaluation of the effectiveness of HOPE supervision. More than 1500 medium/high risk probationers were randomly assigned to either the HOPE program or to probation as usual across the four study sites. Results suggest that the sites successfully implemented HOPE programs with high fidelity to established principles—although there was some difficulty in meeting a 3-day standard for time between a violation and a violation hearing. Those on HOPE spent significantly more days in jail (47 compared to 33 days, on average) and were more likely to be sent to residential treatment than those on probation as usual. In contrast to the earlier findings from Hawaii, those on HOPE supervision had similar recidivism outcomes to those on probation as usual (e.g., 40% compared to 44% were arrested; 28% compared to 26% were convicted). HOPE costs—driven primarily by jail and treatment days—were higher than or similar to the costs of probation as usual (about \$4,000 compared to about \$2,000 median costs for 12 months supervision, overall, with considerable site-level variation). For policy makers and practitioners, the HOPE Demonstration Field Experiment demonstrated that probation agencies can successfully implement a strict program that holds probation-

ers accountable but that such a program is unlikely to reduce recidivism or to cost less.

Chair: *Lawrence Sherman* (University of Cambridge, and University of Maryland, UK and USA)

Session: WED09

Early development of problematic personality traits and early school adjustment – Results from the Swedish prospective longitudinal SOFIA-study.

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

Speaker: *Anna-Karin Andershed*

Presentation title: The SOFIA-study: A prospective longitudinal study on social adjustment

Co-author: *Henrik Andershed* (Örebro University, Sweden)

The SOFIA-study is a prospective longitudinal study of approximately 2,000 children in a mid-sized Swedish community. SOFIA is the acronym of Social and Physical Development, Interventions and Adaptation in Swedish, and the main focus of the study is on understanding developmental trajectories of norm breaking, criminal behavior, and the risk and protective factors for the various trajectories. The aim is to answer question such as Which risk factors are the most important in the development of norm breaking behavior? What protects children from a negative development? Which interventions are given to children with difficulties? The study was initiated in 2010 by professors H. Andershed and A-K. Andershed, and has since then assessed the participants in four data collection waves, in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2015. At base-line, the children were 3-5 years old, attending public preschools in the community. Questionnaires have been completed by caregivers, preschool and elementary school teachers, as well as principals and headmasters. The purpose has been to collect information both on the children – their behaviors and characteristics, the families – parent-child relationships, caregiver attributes, as well as preschool/school relationships, environment, and conditions. The papers presented in this panel are examples of papers using data from the SOFIA-study.

- Speaker: *Henriette Bergström*
- Presentation title: Psychopathic traits during early childhood: Stable over time or rapidly changing?
- Co-authors: *Louise Frogner* (Örebro University, Sweden), *Olivier F. Colins* (Leiden University Medical Center, the Netherlands), *Kostas A. Fanti* (University of Cyprus, Cyprus), *Anna-Karin Andershed* (Örebro University, Sweden) and *Henrik Andershed* (Örebro, University, Sweden)

Although research has shown psychopathic traits to be moderately to highly stable in late childhood and adolescence, little is known about stability in early childhood, specifically in preschool age. The current study was designed to fill this knowledge gap by assessing stability of psychopathic traits in a large community sample ($n = 2,121$) of three- to five-year-olds (47% girls) across a two-year time span. The sample displayed stable levels of Grandiose-Deceitful (GD), Callous-Unemotional (CU) and Impulsivity, Need for Stimulation (INS) traits. However, the degree of stability varied across these three traits dimensions, and by level of analysis, age, and gender. Rank-order stability ranged from low to very high, but effect sizes indicated less stability than on the mean level, where changes were detected but with small effect sizes, thus demonstrating high stability. This trend emerged for both genders, across development, and age. At an individual level, the great majority of the sample displayed stable levels of psychopathic traits to a large extent, with small gender and age differences. The current study is one of the first that investigates stability in children as young as three years old, and it highlights the possibility of measuring psychopathic traits in early childhood.

- Speaker: *Karin Hellfeldt*
- Presentation title: Understanding preschool precursors to early school adjustment
- Co-authors: *Louise Frogner* (Örebro University, Sweden), *Anna-Karin Andershed* (Örebro University, Sweden), *Åsa Källström* (Örebro University, Sweden) and *Henrik Andershed* (Örebro, University, Sweden)

Positive early school adjustment has been suggested to provide an important base for future school performance. In fact, positive adjustment to school has emerged as one of the key factors for educational performance and lower rates of psychosocial and conduct problems. Thus, it is essential that we come to a better understanding of why some children exhibit positive early school adjustment while others do not. School adjustment is a comprehensive term, describing how children adapt both socially, behaviorally and academically, including aspects such as (i) children's connect-

edness to school, i.e., liking school, (ii) children's school involvement, i.e., school avoidance and task engagement and, (iii) children's school performance, i.e., academic achievement. This presentation will give the outline for, and some preliminary descriptive results from a research project aimed at advancing knowledge and identifying the various developmental pathways of potential influential factors on school adjustment; early childhood risk and protective factors that are related to early positive and negative school adjustment. Potential risk and protective factors that will be studied include various preschool/school factors, family and parent-child factors, peer factors, and specific individual factors of the child. The study uses data from four waves of the SOFIA-study, an ongoing prospective longitudinal research program including all children born between 2005 and 2007 attending preschools during the spring of 2010 (>2,000 children) in a mid-sized Swedish municipality. The knowledge produced in this project can be used to develop strategies and interventions to promote early positive school adjustment, and to prevent early negative school adjustment.

Speaker: *Henrik Andershed*

Presentation title: Psychopathic personality works better than CU traits for predicting fearlessness and ADHD symptoms in children with conduct problems

Co-authors: *Louise Frogner* (Örebro University, Sweden) and *Anna-Karin Andershed* (Örebro University, Sweden)

Children with early-onset conduct problems (CP) are at great risk for future behavior problems, and this risk seems to increase when CP co-occur with psychopathic traits. Even though studies are indicating that the entire psychopathic personality construct may be more useful in designating a meaningful subgroup of children with CP, research on psychopathic traits and CP in childhood have mainly focused on the role of callous unemotional (CU) traits. Prospective longitudinal data of 1,867 3- to 5-year-olds (47% girls) followed annually for two years was used to compare groups of children with different combinations of CP and psychopathic traits on fearlessness and Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) symptoms. Children with CP and psychopathic personality had higher baseline and stable levels of fearlessness and ADHD symptoms than children with CP only or children with CP and concurrent CU traits. They were also more likely to display stable levels of the very risky combination of CP and ADHD symptoms. Results were similar for boys and girls. Findings indicate that there are reasons to consider other traits and behaviors as specifiers for subgroups of children with CP over and above CU traits, in order to optimize both diagnostic practice and treatment outcomes.

Session: WED10

Making use of crime statistics. Micro and macro level analysis.

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Elina Bratt and Sofia Persson*

Presentation title: Creating useful analyses for local crime

To get an overview of the types of unwanted events such as crime, damage or accidents taking place in the municipality, a database to provide information regarding unwanted events is needed. This includes the type of event as well as the time and place of the occurrence. In order to draw conclusions regarding the cause of the events or the potential consequence it may have on a specific area, the data needs to be complemented with for example demographic data, such as education, age, gender and social economic status. It also needs to be completed with activities that have taken place nearby. Geographic information system (GIS) will facilitate the aggregation of necessary data and thereby provide a basis for decision-making through its visualization and analysis. Municipalities and their collaborators continue to put emphasis on the value of being well-informed in their decision making. Making use of data analyses will contribute to decision support on appropriate crime preventive measures and ensure that such measures are being taken where they are needed the most, as opposed to example rumor or tradition. By aggregating data and collaborating with different actors, the activities related to local crime prevention can be planned so that they strengthen each other rather than potentially counteract each other. The analyses will constitute the basis for prioritizing and planning of activities regarding preventive measures. By applying an integrated approach it could very well show that such an increase in criminality was triggered by a sports event, the closure of a recreation center or due to a general demographic change in the area.

Speaker: *Alexander Lukoyanov*

Presentation title: Territories of Social (Dis)Order: criminal landscape and spatial dynamics of St. Petersburg ‘neighborhoods’

Co-author: *Marianna Muravyeva* (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation, Russia)

Problems of social order, improvement of territories and social organization have been always acute all over the world. Scholars have provided enough evidence to talk about significant correlation between cues of social disorder and deviance and crime contextualized within certain historical and spatial environments. In this paper, we will focus on the transformations of social (dis)order in connection with crime and landscape over time using St. Petersburg as a case-study. Using empirical data from

police reports and various characteristics of municipal territorial units of St. Petersburg we would like to verify the main hypothesis of the theory of social disorganization theory, that is, that the environment, in which the individual lives, has a significant impact on their behavior contextualized within normative models of social order. The paper analyses the spatial distribution of crime by GIS and environmental determinants of deviations in various areas by OLS. The paper consists of some parts. The first part deals with analysis of the spatial distribution of crime and mapping to highlight serious differences between the historic centre and more modern areas. The second part of the paper is dedicated to connection between crime rates and the set of variables such as socio-demographic characteristics of residents, socio-economic development of districts, access and density of infrastructure objects, transport or entertainment venues.

Speaker: *Ole Villund*

Presentation title: Crime in Europe – what can we learn from official statistics

Given the complexity of the topic, it is no wonder that information about crime in Europe come from a variety of sources. Eurostat's part in this is to supply official statistics at the European level. These statistics are accessed by the EU institutions, politicians, businesses, educators, researchers, media, and the public. This means that the figures are scrutinized from many different perspectives. For several reasons, including the variety of users, official statistics have certain characteristics. This paper aims to describe and explain some of the characteristics of official crime statistics, its strengths and limitations. To make the regular crime statistics, Eurostat collect figures that are made available in each jurisdiction. The data sources are national statistical offices, ministries, police, and court administrations. Figures include the number of victims, offenders, offences, court cases, prisoners, and staff. Categories of crime include homicide, assault, kidnapping, rape, sexual violence, sexual assault, robbery, burglary, and theft and drug offences. Generally, one of the strengths of official statistics is the ability to describe trends, and crime trends in Europe are of course of interest to a variety of users. However, measuring trends requires comparable data from one year to another. Both data deterioration and data improvement can limit comparability over time, and we will present some examples of both. On the more positive side, we also give some examples that we consider reflect actual trends in crime. Based on official figures over the period 2008 – 2014, homicide and assault decreased in Europe, while rape and sexual assault increased. Burglary and drug trafficking seemed relatively more stable during the same period, while the figures for theft and robbery vary more over time. Data for 1993 – 2007 indicate that the 2008 – 2014 decrease in homicide follows a long-term trend, which also agrees with more comprehensive studies. For other types of crimes,

results from independent research may diverge from the relevant official figures. Those cases want some resolution, by either explaining the divergence or improving the statistics.

Session: WED11

Selected studies on certain types of crime

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speakers: *James Hunter*

Presentation title: Shop theft offenders' journey to crime – and how this is shaped by offender characteristics and the retail urban mosaic within an English Core City

Co-author: *Laura Garius* (Nottingham Trent University, UK)

Twenty-two percent of (predominantly larger) UK retail premises experienced shoplifting during 2014-15, with theft by customers accounting for 72% of all theft suffered by the retail and wholesale sector (Commercial Victimization Survey 2015). Despite being a high volume crime, we actually know very little about who shop lifts, and how they execute their crimes (Dabney, Hollinger and Dugan, 2004). Understanding where the threat of shop theft emanates from is clearly an important element in crime reduction initiatives that seek to reduce the opportunity structures for this type of offence. Despite an extensive literature on the distance traveled by offenders to commit crime (e.g. Snook, 2004; Pizzaro et al, 2007; Beauregard and Busina, 2013), and methodological approaches to measuring journeys to crime (e.g. Kent et al, 2006; Levine and Lee, 2009), the study by Chainey (2012) remains the only empirical analysis of journey to crime in relation to shop theft. This paper therefore seeks to address this gap by presenting evidence on where shop theft offenders reside, and the distances they travel to offend, based upon an evaluation of police recorded crime data for a Core City in England between 2003 and 2013. The evidence presented here examines (a) the extent to which shop theft offenders reside within and outside the city boundaries; (b) how the journey to crime varies by the age and gender of the shop theft offender – and the retail sector that they target; and (c) whether journey patterns are shaped by the location within the urban conurbation of the retail outlets which they target.

Speaker: *Bettina Zietlow*

Presentation title: Human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation: findings on successful policing in Germany

Co-author: *Dirk Baier* (ZHAW Zurich University of Applied Sciences, Switzerland)

Nowadays, trafficking in human beings is a major crime problem. Intensive migration movements increase the risk to become a victim of this offence. Because of this, the question arises, which strategies can be used to effectively prevent and combat human trafficking. Not only political solutions are needed to prevent human trafficking but also adequate police investigation strategies. For this, more empirical data are necessary regarding the process of human trafficking and the way, police can effectively cope with this type of crime. Knowledge about the victims of human trafficking can be retrieved from previous studies. Up to now, only few studies have focused on the perpetrators of trafficking. These studies mainly concentrate on demographic factors. Information about the modus operandi of recruitment, the forms of trafficking victims and the forms of exploitation of the victims is rare. Hence, the German-Austrian joint research project „Prevention and Intervention in Human Trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation”, which is financed by the German ministry for science and technology and the Austrian federal ministry for traffic, innovation and technology, has a focus on research questions regarding the perpetrators. It also asks to successful strategies of police and judicial work. Hereto, interviews with experts were conducted, 500 files were analysed and perpetrators as well as sex customers were questioned. Findings obtained in the file analysis and the interviews with experts (mainly specialised police officers, but also prosecutors, journalists, scientists and members of non-governmental organizations.) will be introduced in the presentation. These findings illustrate that there is no dominant perpetrator group and that one can find many different groupings with different modus operandi, which sometimes are influenced by the origin of the victims. In addition, the findings show the influence of different emphases for example in form of subject focused commissariats or specialised prosecution offices. The results also demonstrate the importance of Europol and Eurojust in the fight against trafficking in human beings

Session: WED12

Causes of aggression

Theme: Timely address of the causes of violence

Speaker: *Stephanie Langevin*

Presentation title: Evidence of cumulative genetic risk and protection effects on antisocial behaviors: A 15-year longitudinal study

Co-authors: *Isabelle Ouellet-Morin* (University of Montreal and Montreal Mental Health University Institute, Canada) and *Sara Mascheretti* (Child Psychopathology Unit, Scientific Institute, IRCCS Eugenio Medea, Bosisio Parini, Italy)

Introduction: Since the end of the debate opposing the nature versus the nurture origins of health and biobehavioral functioning, the search for the mechanisms whereby these influences take place has proven to be difficult. Perhaps at the core of this challenge lies the fact that many basic questions regarding how genetic and environmental work remain unanswered.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to investigate the risk and protective effects of 13 candidate serotonergic genes on antisocial outcomes in adolescence and adulthood. Methods: Male participants from the Quebec Longitudinal Study of Kindergarten Children (N = 410) for whom genetic data were available, and self-reported and clinically-based antisocial outcomes were collected in adolescence (general delinquency, conduct disorder symptoms) and early adulthood (antisocial personality disorder symptoms, violent and propriety crimes, and intimate partner violence).

Results: We derived the genetic risk and protective indexes, encompassing 113 SNPs nested in 23 haplotypes. The findings showed a cumulative effect of genetic risk on each antisocial outcomes (Bs > .27, ps < .05 and Ws > 11.87, ps < .001). Additional indexes also showed cumulative genetic protection effects for general delinquency in adolescence, as well as violent and propriety crimes, and intimate partner violence in early adulthood.

Conclusion: These results support the idea of an inherited aetiology in the inclination to engage, or not to engage, in violent and non-violent antisocial behaviors. These findings also underline the need to study the cumulative impact of multiple genes, in addition to environmental influences, to better understand the complex aetiology of antisocial behaviors.

Speaker: *Margarida Santos*

Presentation title: The role of moral emotions, parenting and temperament on antisocial behavior in children and adolescents

In the recent years, a large body of research efforts have been dedicated to understanding the development of antisocial behavior through life-course. Some studies have focused on the relationship between delinquent behavior and morality, suggesting that moral development is crucial to individual's compliance to norms and to delinquency prevention. Another line of research, focused on the role of parenting on antisocial behaviour, highlight the relevance of parental practices in predicting antisocial and delinquent behaviour. In regard with temperament, effortful control and impulsivity have been identified as key predictors of antisocial trajectories, although its relationship with morality is still underexplored. Despite the importance of these findings, little is known about the mechanisms that may underpin the link between morality, parenting, temperament and antisocial behavior. Using a two-wave longitudinal design, this study aims to extend previous research and to explore the role of moral emotions (guilt and shame proneness), child's temperament (effortful control and impulsivity) and parenting practices on antisocial behavior in children and adolescents. We are presenting data (first wave) from a community sample of Portuguese children and adolescents (N=240; ages 11–17) and their parents (N= 175). Moral emotions and antisocial behavior were assessed through questionnaires filled by children and adolescents. Effortful control and impulsivity were assessed using parental report and one laboratory task (Balloon Analogue Risk Task) performed by children/adolescents. Parents reported their parenting practices. Results from this first wave shows that a) guilt-proneness predicts negatively delinquent behaviour; b) positive discipline predicts positively guilt and shame-proneness; c) effortful control predicts negatively shame-proneness; d) older children feel less guilt and shame, with girls showing a bigger tendency to feel these emotions. Future directions will be presented and discussed.

Speaker: *Olga Yatsenko*
 Presentation title: Future orientation climate in the school class: Relations to adolescent delinquency, heavy alcohol use, and internalizing symptoms
 Co-author: *Andreas Nikolaidis* (Porter Pediatric and Adolescent Associates, USA)

Because violence is a growing public health and safety concern, it is important to identify early risk factors and develop low-cost interventions to reduce aggression. While it is commonly accepted that both nature and nurture influence an individual's development and temperament, it is still unknown whether violence, aggression, and criminality are more a result of genetics and brain architecture or of culture and the social environment. This review examines how early nurture affects attachment, toxic stress, and potential future behavioral problems, and identifies gaps that are not answered by the current models. While there is no single answer to what

causes aggression, this article proposes a novel model of aggression where early nurture is a determinant of the infant's lifelong reactivity to stress and innate level of aggression. Thus, the infant's attachment to their primary caregiver during the first several weeks of life, the earliest instance of nurture in an individual's life, is a critical component of their development and an important process to target. Behaviors that can be performed by the primary caregiver to promote attachment and lessen the infant's susceptibility to toxic stress and aggression, such as skin-to-skin contact and emotional interaction, are identified, and potential interventions to reduce aggression using this model at the community level are suggested. This model provides a valuable framework to guide future research examining the relationship between nurture and aggression.

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