



The
Stockholm Criminology
Symposium

Program & Abstracts

2016

Symposium overview

Tuesday, June 14th

	The Auditorium	The Music Hall	Room 353
08.00		Registration opens	
09.00	TUE01 Opening ceremony		
09.10	TUE02 Opening discussion Parents, peers, and prevention		
10.30	Break 10.30–11.00		
11.00	TUE03 Exploring control theory's connections to peers, genes, and policy	TUE04 Testing the core propositions of Situational Action Theory: Crime propensity, criminogenic exposure and their interaction	TUE05 Building rule of law system capacity: Swedish policy for global development in practice
12.30	Lunch 12.30–13.30		
13.30	TUE10 Protective factors in the lives of high risk children	TUE11 Exploring key social influences on young people's crime and substance use: Families, neighbourhoods and schools through the lens of Situational Action Theory	TUE12 Building resilience to violent extremism: Somalia as a case study
15.00	Break 15.00–15.30		
15.30	TUE17 Longterm criminal consequences of childhood victimization: New findings from NJ supported research	TUE18 Seeing and choosing crime as an option: Exploring Situational Action Theory's perception-choice process using scenario methods	TUE19 Gender-based violence in Uganda: Perspectives from national monitoring, community-based research and service provision
17.00	Poster session and welcome reception 17.00–19.00, the Atrium		

Themes: Parents, peers, and prevention
Contemporary criminology

Room 356 Room 357 Room 359 Room 361

Registration opens

Break 10.30–11.00

<p style="text-align: center;">TUE06</p> <p>Perspectives on penal law development</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TUE07</p> <p>Victimisation and participation divides</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TUE08</p> <p>Studies on serious violence</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TUE09</p> <p>Crime, safety and prevention in vulnerable residential areas</p>
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Lunch 12.30–13.30

<p style="text-align: center;">TUE13</p> <p>Research on sentencing practices</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TUE14</p> <p>Campbell Collaboration Crime and Justice Group: Challenges in international evaluation research and systematic reviews</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TUE15</p> <p>Unsolved homicides</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TUE16</p> <p>Causes and consequences of delinquency</p>
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Break 15.00–15.30

<p style="text-align: center;">TUE20</p> <p>Studies on specific types of sanctions</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TUE21</p> <p>Brain-based interventions for reducing antisocial behavior: Mindfulness and transcranial direct current stimulation</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TUE22</p> <p>Contemporary studies on homicide</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TUE23</p> <p>Studies on police and policing</p>
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Poster session and welcome reception 17.00–19.00, the Atrium

Wednesday, June 15th

	The Auditorium	The Music Hall	Room 353
08.00	Registration opens		
09.00	<p>WED01 Parenting and delinquent behaviour – Making sense of a complex relationship</p>	<p>WED02 Situational Action Theory and special topics in violence: Political extremism, intimate partner violence and psychopathy</p>	<p>WED03 Reasoning on and testing elements of control theories</p>
10.30	Break 10.30–11.00		
11.00	<p>WED08 Parenting and its effects on delinquency</p>	<p>WED09 Pathways in crime and their explanation</p>	<p>WED10 Global perspectives on gangs, masculinity, and desistance</p>
12.30	Networking lunch 12.30–13.30. The Atrium		
13.30	<p>WED15 The prize winners' lecture</p>		
14.55	Break 14.55–15.15		
15.15–16.45	<p>WED16 Evidence comes by replication and needs differentiation: General aspects and examples of offender treatment and developmental prevention</p>	<p>WED17 Who conducts the orchestra? Applying Situational Action Theory to crime prevention practice</p>	<p>WED18 Strategies for the prevention of crime</p>
18.30	Prize award ceremony and symposium dinner (Stockholm City Hall)		

Themes: Parents, peers, and prevention
Contemporary criminology

Room 356 Room 357 Room 359 Room 361

Registration opens

<p style="text-align: center;">WED04</p> <p>Studies on correctional practices</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WED05</p> <p>Psychopathic traits and behaviour: Does gender matter?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WED06</p> <p>Highlighting sex trafficking</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WED07</p> <p>New perspectives on violence: Understanding ideologically and politically motivated violence</p>
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Break 10.30–11.00

<p style="text-align: center;">WED11</p> <p>Predicting and preventing drug use</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WED12</p> <p>Do callous-unemotional traits really capture a clinically meaningful subgroup of antisocial youths or are there more effective alternatives?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WED13</p> <p>Contemporary anti-trafficking initiatives in three UK institutions: The border force; police; and financial institutions</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WED14</p> <p>Managing terrorist offenders and extremism in correctional settings: Current knowledge and critical issues</p>
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Networking lunch 12.30–13.30. The Atrium

Break 14.55–15.15

<p style="text-align: center;">WED19</p> <p>Recent studies on drug issues</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WED20</p> <p>Nordic register based research on the effect of imprisonment</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WED21</p> <p>Harassment and sexual integrity</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WED22</p> <p>Experiences on radicalization and public involvement in counteracting terrorism</p>
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Prize award ceremony and symposium dinner (Stockholm City Hall)

Thursday, June 16th

	The Auditorium	The Music Hall	Room 353
08.00		Registration opens	
09.00	<p>THU01 International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISR3): Testing cutting edge theory, exploring crimes of high public concern</p>	<p>THU02 Testing aspects of Situational Action Theory. Malmö Individual and Neighbourhood Development Study (MINDS)</p>	<p>THU03 Domestic burglary: Equity and justice, security and house prices</p>
10.30		Break 10.30–11.00	
11.00	<p>THU08 The Jerry Lee lecture Changing places: Using science to design Safer Cities</p>		
12.00			
13.00		<p>THU09 Evidence-Based Policing: Demonstrating an introductory video course from Cambridge for potential use across Sweden</p>	
15.00			

Themes: **Parents, peers, and prevention**
Contemporary criminology

Room 356	Room 357	Room 359	Room 361
Registration opens			
THU04 Selected studies on contemporary criminology	THU05 Migration, refugees and consequences in Europe	THU06 A focus on four types of crime	THU07 Understanding victimization

Break 10.30–11.00

Detailed program



Tuesday, June 14th

Session: TUE01

Opening ceremony

Day: Tuesday Time: 09.00–09.10 Room: the Auditorium

Erik Wennerström (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

Session: TUE02

Opening discussion. Parents, peers, and prevention

Day: Tuesday Time: 09.10–10.30 Room: the Auditorium

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

Travis Hirschi (University of Arizona, USA)

Cathy Spatz Widom (John Jay College of Criminal Justice and City University of New York, USA)

Per-Olof Wikström (University of Cambridge, UK)

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

Session: TUE03

Exploring control theory's connections to peers, genes, and policy

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

Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

Peers and crime: A control theory perspective

Barbara J. Costello (University of Rhode Island, USA)

Implications of control theory for crime policy and prevention

Chester Britt (Iowa State University, USA)

On the compatibility of control theory to biosocial criminology

Matt DeLisi (Iowa State University, USA)

The effectiveness of early self-control improvement programs to improve self-control and reduce delinquency

Alex R. Piquero (University of Texas at Dallas, USA)

Chair: *Travis Hirschi* (University of Arizona, USA)

Session: TUE04

**Testing the core propositions of Situational Action Theory:
Crime propensity, criminogenic exposure and their interaction**

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

Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

Propensity, criminogenic exposure, and individual risk in the development of antisocial behavior in childhood and youth: Results from the German CURL-study

Susanne Wallner (Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany)

The development of moral judgment in adolescence: Testing situational action theory with German panel data

Debbie Schepers (University of Bielefeld, Germany)

Does peer delinquency amplify or mitigate the deterrent effect of perceived sanction risk?

Helmut Hirtenlehner (University Linz, Austria)

Chair: *Susanne Wallner* (Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany)

Session: TUE05

Building rule of law system capacity: Swedish policy for global development in practice

Day: Tuesday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: 353

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Hans Järvestam (The Swedish Police Authority)

Linda Billfalk Åkerlund (The Swedish Prosecution Authority)

Carl-Johan Breitholtz (The Swedish National Courts Administration)

Karin-Malin Pettersson (The Swedish Prison and Probation Service)

Session: TUE06

Perspectives on penal law development

Day: Tuesday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Justice for crime victims in Poland: Towards 'fair balance' of procedural rights

Joanna Beata Banach-Gutierrez (University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Poland)

Criminal comparatism between modern law and indigenous law: A good way to perform legal pluralism in the criminal proceedings
Rui Carlo Dissenba (Centro Universitário Internacional, Universidade Positivo and Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brazil)

The (perceived) seriousness of crime and its components: Opening the black box
Letizia Paoli (University of Leuven, Belgium)

Chair: *Letizia Paoli* (University of Leuven, Belgium)

Session: TUE07

Victimisation and participation divides

Day: Tuesday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: 357

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Anti-social behaviour risk and management in England and Wales
Rebecca Thompson (Nottingham Trent University, UK)

Risk and protective factors of stranger and acquaintance violence victimisation in England and Wales
Soenita Ganpat (Nottingham Trent University, UK)

Community engagement and neighbourhood policing: Explaining spatial variations in participation rates in local crime decision-making forums across local authority areas in England
James Hunter (Nottingham Trent University, UK)

Chair: *Soenita Ganpat* (Nottingham Trent University, UK)

Session: TUE08

Studies on serious violence

Day: Tuesday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: 359

Theme: Contemporary criminology

All school shooters are not created equal: Identifying new typologies of k-12 school violence perpetrators
Gordon Crews (Tiffin University, USA)

Violence against parents in a transforming society: Gender and parricide in Russia, 1990–2015
Marianna Muravyeva (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russia)

Female war criminals: Are women less cruel than men?
Alette Smeulders (Tilburg University, the Netherlands)

Chair: *Gordon Crews* (Tiffin University, USA)

Session: TUE09

Crime, safety and prevention in vulnerable residential areas

Day: Tuesday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: 361

Theme: Contemporary criminology

The lack of citizens' involvement in segregated and deprived neighbourhoods – consequences for policing and security

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

Situational crime prevention initiatives and their long-term impact upon community safety – insights from South Wales

Colin Rogers (University of South-Wales, UK)

Crime and safety in an informal settlement in Urban Kenya

Louise Skilling (University of South-Wales, UK)

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

Session: TUE10

Protective factors in the lives of high risk children

Day: Tuesday Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

The protective role of parents in the development of antisocial behavior among urban girls exposed to violence

Helen W Wilson (Stanford University, USA)

Do intelligence and executive functions protect maltreated children against adult criminal behavior? A prospective examination

Valentina Nikulina (Queens College and City University of New York, USA)

What factors promote living in better neighborhoods for abused and neglected children? A prospective investigation

Preeti Chauhan (John Jay College and City University of New York, USA)

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

Session: TUE11

Exploring key social influences on young people's crime and substance use: Families, neighbourhoods and schools through the lens of Situational Action Theory

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

Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

Meta-analysis of the relationship between crime and social disadvantage
Mandy Lau (University of Cambridge, UK)

Alcohol use explained by rules of conduct and exposure rather than population group: Disparities by gender, ethnicity and religion
Nina-Katri Gustafsson (University of Cambridge and Stockholm University, UK and Sweden)

Parental instrumental control and substance abuse/delinquent acts/peer delinquency in primary and high school children in Slovenia
Gorazd Meško (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

Disentangling school climate: An analysis of the impacts of school policy on moral context, student behaviour and student crime propensity, using the theoretical lens of Situational Action Theory
Liam McSharry (University of Cambridge, UK)

Chair: *Mandy Lau* (University of Cambridge, UK)

Session: TUE12

Building resilience to violent extremism: Somalia as a case study

Day: Tuesday Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: 353

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Building resilience to violent extremism: Somalia as a case study
Sagal Ali (Benadir University, Somalia) and *Mohamed Ali* (Iftiin Foundation, Somalia)

Chair: *Mohamed Ali* (Iftiin Foundation, Somalia)

Session: TUE13

Research on sentencing practices

Day: Tuesday Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Comparing the recent development of randomized trials in criminal justice in Scandinavia and the United States: A systematic review
Jordan Hyatt (Drexel University, USA) and *Synøve Andersen* (Statistics Norway, Norway)

Measuring the cost of penal punitivity. The case of Hungary
Gyory Csaba (Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary) and
Mark Lili Katalin (Budapest Institute, Hungary)

Chair: *Jordan Hyatt* (Drexel University, USA)

Session: TUE14

Campbell Collaboration Crime and Justice Group: Challenges in international evaluation research and systematic reviews

Day: Tuesday Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: 357

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Searching for the predictors of youth gang membership in the global south
Angela Higginson (Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

Challenges in experimental crime research in Latin America
Daniel Ortega (CAF Banco de Desarrollo de América Latina, Venezuela)

Analysing treatment integrity in police involved randomized controlled trials: Drawing lessons for systematic reviews in policing
Peter Neyroud (University of Cambridge, UK)

Chair: *Angela Higginson* (Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

Session: TUE15

Unsolved homicides

Day: Tuesday Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: 359

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Unsolved homicides: The structure of homicides in Sweden from 1990 to 2014

Sven Granath (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden) and
Joakim Sturup (National Board of Forensic Medicine, Sweden)

Unsolved homicides in Switzerland
Martin Killias (University of St. Gallen, Switzerland)

Homicide clearance in Europe
Marieke Liem (Leiden University, the Netherlands)

Chair: *Marieke Liem* (Leiden University, the Netherlands)

Session: TUE16

Causes and consequences of delinquency

Day: Tuesday Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: 361

Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

High-school dropout, resource attainment and criminal convictions

Olof Bäckman (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Delinquency in context and adolescent health: A structural equation modelling approach

Ylva B Almquist (Centre for Health Equity Studies, Sweden)

Chair: *Olof Bäckman* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Session: TUE17

Longterm criminal consequences of childhood victimization: New findings from NIJ supported research

Day: Tuesday Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

Does a history of child abuse and neglect increase a person's risk to perpetrate crimes against children?

Christina Massey (John Jay College and City University of New York, USA)

Child abuse and neglect and arrests for intimate partner violence

Robert A Beattey (John Jay College of Criminal Justice and City University of New York, USA)

Implications of examining longitudinal trajectories of criminal behavior at different developmental time periods

Jacqueline Horan Fisher (National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse and John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA)

Chair: *Cathy Spatz Widom* (John Jay College of Criminal Justice and City University of New York, USA)

Session: TUE18

Seeing and choosing crime as an option: Exploring Situational Action Theory's perception-choice process using scenario methods

Day: Tuesday Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: the Music Hall

Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

Analysing the perception-choice process in Situational Action Theory: A randomized scenario study

Lieven Pauwels (Ghent University, Belgium)

Opening up the black box of offender decision-making
Clemens Kroneberg (University of Cologne, Germany)

The cultural background of the interaction between deterrence and morality in the explanation of everyday crime
Stefanie Eifler (University of Eichstätt-Ingolstadt, Germany)

Chair: *Lieven Pauwels* (Ghent University, Belgium)

Session: TUE19

Gender-based violence in Uganda: Perspectives from national monitoring, community-based research and service provision

Day: Tuesday Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: 353

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Gender based violence incidence data for policy and programming in GBV prevention and response: The national gender based violence database in Uganda

Noel Komunda (Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Uganda)

Youth living in the slums of Kampala, Uganda: Typologies and risk factors for the gender-based violence, HIV and alcohol use syndemic

Monica Swahn (Georgia State University, Uganda)

Uganda youth development link: Violence prevention strategies in the community

Rogers Kasirye (Uganda Youth Development Link, Uganda)

Chair: *Monica Swahn* (Georgia State University, Uganda)

Session: TUE20

Studies on specific types of sanctions

Day: Tuesday Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary criminology

On the political economy of fines. Rusche and Kirchheimer revisited
Patricia Faraldo Cabana (Freiburg Institute for Advanced Studies, Germany)

New alternatives in punishment: “Safe custody” in the Spanish criminal law
Maria Asunción Chazarra (Cardenal Herrera CEU University, Spain)

The impact of increased fines on speeding and recidivism in traffic offences
Mikko Aaltonen (University of Helsinki, Finland) and *Petri Danielsson*
 (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Chair: *Mikko Aaltonen* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Session: TUE21

Brain-based interventions for reducing antisocial behavior: Mindfulness and transcranial direct current stimulation

Day: Tuesday Time: 15.30 – 17.00 Room: 357

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Effects of a brief short-term self-administered mindfulness-based intervention program on young adults' life satisfaction, psychological need satisfaction, and attentional control

Joyce Pang (Nanyang Technological University, Singapore)

Cognitive decline as a result of incarceration and the protective effects of mindfulness: A randomized controlled trial

Adrian Raine (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

Transcranial direct current stimulation of the prefrontal cortex modulates cooperative behavior and criminal intent: Preliminary evidence from a randomized controlled trial

Olivia Choy (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

Chair: *Adrian Raine* (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

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

Session: TUE22

Contemporary studies on homicide

Day: Tuesday Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: 359

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Multiple homicides committed by young offenders: The phenomena beyond school shootings and terrorist attacks

Anabel Taefi (German Police University, Germany)

Homicide in Scotland: The need for a deeper understanding

Sara Skott (University of Edinburgh, Scotland)

Preventing intimate partner femicide: Gaps in knowledge, from a victimisation perspective

Li Eriksson (Griffith University, Australia)

Murder incorporated. Troubled youngsters – experiences of homicide and assault with intention to kill as victims and offenders
Ragnhild Bjørnebekk (Norwegian Police University College, Norway)
Chair: *Ragnhild Bjørnebekk* (Norwegian Police University College, Norway)

Session: TUE23

Studies on police and policing

Day: Tuesday Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: 361

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Blue betrayal: Social undermining in police organizations
Tom Hughes (University of Louisville, USA)

Co-creation in the Danish Police
Lea Gulstav (National Crime Prevention Centre, Denmark)

Chair: *Tom Hughes* (University of Louisville, USA)

Session: Poster session

Day: Tuesday Time: 17.00–19.00 Room: the Atrium

Social integration as the first step in preventing juvenile delinquency:
Fighting the “de-familiarisation” from the law
Guido Leonardo Croxatto (Organization of American States and Freie Universität, Argentina and Germany)

Differentiating male and female intimate partner homicide perpetrators:
A study of social, criminological and clinical factors
Shilan Caman (Karolinska Institutet and the National Board of Forensic Medicine, Sweden)

Psychiatric disorders in perpetrators and victims of homicides: A
comparison between intimate partner homicides and other homicides
Shilan Caman (Karolinska Institutet and the National Board of Forensic Medicine, Sweden)

Assessing the effect of BID on crime, disorder and feelings of insecurity in
vulnerable residential areas
Karl Kronkvist (Malmö University, Sweden)

Comparison of psychotic homicide and non-psychotic homicide
Anat Yaron Antar (Yezreel Valley College and Sha’ar Menashe Mental Health Center, Israel)

Self-control and risk seeking in adolescence
Julia Meinert (Bielefeld University, Germany)

Bullying victimization, perfectionism, and youth suicidality: Findings from the national survey of South Korea

Haemi Won (State University of New York and University at Albany, USA)

Briggs and Aamer Rahman Versus Australia Day – a case study on the state of digital hate speech laws in Australia

Lucy Fitzpatrick (RMIT University, Australia)

Power of influence: Peers or parents?

Emily Goh Su Yoong (University of Massachusetts Lowell, USA)

Malgorzata Zuber (University of Massachusetts Lowell, USA)

Uniformity of judicial decision-making in the Finnish courts

Mika Sutela (University of Eastern Finland, Finland)

Education and training of persons serving a sentence in Czech prisons

Eva Biedermanová (Institute for Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic)

Family-like environmental therapeutic effects and neurobiological changes using MRI for serious juvenile offenders in Japan

Naomi Matsuura (Tokyo University of Social Welfare, Japan)

Wednesday, June 15th

Session: WED01

Parenting and delinquent behaviour – Making sense of a complex relationship

Day: Wednesday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: the Auditorium
Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

Looking at the intricate relationship of parenting style and parental violence on adverse outcomes from a longitudinal perspective
Stephanie Fleischer (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

Parental violence and violent perpetration in early adolescence
– A longitudinal test of mediating factors
Dirk Baier (Zurich University, Switzerland) and *Patrik Manzoni* (Zurich University, Switzerland)

More love – less violence. Entanglement of parental violence and parental support
Marie Christine Bergmann (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany) and *Christian Pfeiffer* (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

Chair: *Christian Pfeiffer* (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

Session: WED02

Situational Action Theory and special topics in violence: Political extremism, intimate partner violence and psychopathy

Day: Wednesday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: the Music Hall
Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

Unpacking radicalization: An SAT analysis of political extremism and violence
Gali Perry (Hebrew University of Jerusalem and University of Cambridge, Israel and UK)

Re-examining the role of anger in acts of intimate partner violence: Testing the motivational process in Situational Action Theory
Jenni Barton-Crosby (University of Cambridge, UK)

Psychopathy as a disunited concept: Steps needed to explain its link to deviant behaviour through a Situational Action Theory perspective
Simon Larmour (University of Cambridge, UK)

Chair: *Gali Perry* (Hebrew University of Jerusalem and University of Cambridge, Israel and UK)

Session: WED03

Reasoning on and testing elements of control theories

Day: Wednesday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 353

Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

High-iq crime: Another look at social bonds

James Oleson (The University of Auckland, New Zealand)

An exploration of morality in modern control theories and in Situational Action Theory

Alfonso Serrano-Maillo (Universidad Nacional de Educacion a Distancia, Spain)

Theoretically legitimate test of Hirschi's revised self-control theory:

An empirical study of the theory's cultural invariance thesis

Mitsuaki Ueda (University of Shizuoka, Japan)

Chair: *Hiroshi Tsutomi* (University of Shizuoka, Japan)

Session: WED04

Studies on correctional practices

Day: Wednesday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Results from a randomized control trial evaluating the HOPE probation supervision model

Pamela Lattimore (RTI International, USA)

A profile of black versus non-black women incarcerated in a South African prison: Implications for rehabilitation policy and practice

Francois Steyn (University of Pretoria, South Africa)

Action plans in correctional practices – in search for plan and action

Anita Rønnelind (Danish Prison and Probation Service, Denmark)

The weight of regional differences in the application of detention for juvenile offenders

Beatriz Cruz Márquez (University of Cádiz, Spain)

Chair: *Pamela Lattimore* (RTI International, USA)

Session: WED05

Psychopathic traits and behaviour: Does gender matter?

Day: Wednesday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 357

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Psychopathic features in young incarcerated females: Associations with AD/HD, self-harm and childhood trauma

Susanne Strand (Örebro University and Swinburne University of Technology, Sweden and Australia)

Childhood maltreatment, school-related problems and psychopathic traits among offenders admitted to forensic psychiatric care

Heidi Selenius (Örebro University, Sweden) and *Susanne Strand* (Örebro University and Swinburne University of Technology, Sweden and Australia)

Psychopathy and motive for violent offences: Offenders admitted to forensic psychiatric care

Heidi Selenius (Örebro University, Sweden) and *Susanne Strand* (Örebro University and Swinburne University of Technology, Sweden and Australia)

Chair: *Susanne Strand* (Örebro University and Swinburne University of Technology, Sweden and Australia)

Session: WED06

Highlighting sex trafficking

Day: Wednesday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 359

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation: Findings on perpetrators in Germany

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

Punishment, education and repatriation: Solutions to sex trafficking in Swedish media and political discourse

Anita Heber (Stockholm University, Sweden)

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

Session: WED07

New perspectives on violence: Understanding ideologically and politically motivated violence

Day: Wednesday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 361

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Criminological perspectives on violent extremism

Jerzy Sarnecki (Stockholm University, Sweden)

The puzzle of disengagement from violent extremism: Can a life-course perspective put the pieces together?

Christoffer Carlsson (The Institute for Futures Studies, Sweden)

Ideas of combat in the French foreign legion

Mikaela Sundberg (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Chairs: *Amir Rostami* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Discussant: *Christofer Edling* (Lund University, Sweden)

Session: WED08

Parenting and its effects on delinquency

Day: Wednesday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

The extent of child abuse and neglect and psychiatric disorders in non-violent and violent female offenders

Nicole Trauffer (John Jay College of Criminal Justice and Graduate Center of the City University of New York, USA)

Self-disclosure and adolescent maladjustment. The mediation role of parental support

Teresa C Silva (Mid Sweden University, Sweden)

Parental monitoring as a moderator between changes in family structure and delinquent behavior among immigrant youth

Hagit Turjeman (Western Galilee College, Israel)

The gap between child-parent perception of relationship and its effect on juvenile delinquency

Yaacov Reuwen (Kinneret college on the sea of Galilee, Israel) and *Limor Yehuda* (The western Galilee college, Israel)

Chair: *Teresa C Silva* (Mid Sweden University, Sweden)

Session: WED09

Pathways in crime and their explanation

Day: Wednesday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: the Music Hall

Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

Pathways in crime and their drivers: Crime propensities and criminogenic exposure

Kyle Treiber (University of Cambridge, UK)

Emergence and selection: Explaining changes in young people's crime propensities and criminogenic exposure

Gabriela Roman (University of Cambridge, UK)

Pathways to crime and criminalization in the lives of Chicago children

Robert Sampson (Harvard University, USA)

Chair: *Per-Olof Wikström* (University of Cambridge, UK)

Session: WED10

Global perspectives on gangs, masculinity, and desistance

Day: Wednesday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: 353

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Toward a signaling theory of disengagement from gangs

James A. Densley (Metropolitan State University, USA) and

David C. Pyrooz (University of Colorado, USA)

'Boxing is a pretty good metaphor for how the world treats you':
Desistance and reforming gang-members' narrative re-constructions
of masculinities

Thomas Friis Sogaard (University of Aarhus, Denmark)

Chair: *James A. Densley* (Metropolitan State University, USA)

Session: WED11

Predicting and preventing drug use

Day: Wednesday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Measures against drug abuse

Shinji Nakamura (Police Policy Research Center, Japan)

Predictors of drug use in young offender institutions

Thimma Klatt (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony,
Germany)

Reentry and heroin addiction: Opportunities to integrate and evaluate effective treatment services into post-release supervision
Jordan Hyatt (Drexel University, USA) and *K. Bret Bucklen* (Pennsylvania Department of Corrections, USA)

Chair: *Jordan Hyatt* (Drexel University, USA)

Session: WED12

Do callous-unemotional traits really capture a clinically meaningful subgroup of antisocial youths or are there more effective alternatives?

Day: Wednesday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: 357

Theme: Contemporary criminology

The low prosocial emotions specifier to the conduct disorder diagnosis in the DSM-5 – how well does it really work?

Olivier Colins (Leiden University and Örebro University, the Netherlands and Sweden)

Comparing different approaches for subtyping children with conduct problems: Callous-unemotional traits only versus the multidimensional psychopathic personality construct

Louise Frogner (Örebro University, Sweden) and *Henrik Andershed* (Örebro University, Sweden)

Heterogeneity in antisocial behavior at age 3: Early life antecedents and association with age 15 biological and environmental measures

Kostas A. Fanti (University of Cyprus, Cyprus)

Chair: *Henrik Andershed* (Örebro University, Sweden)

Session: WED13

Contemporary anti-trafficking initiatives in three UK institutions: The border force; police; and financial institutions

Day: Wednesday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: 359

Theme: Contemporary criminology

“Once they pass you, they may be gone forever”: Humanitarian duties and professional tensions in safeguarding and anti-trafficking at the border

Jenni Lynch (University of Warwick, UK)

Police as partners in tackling human trafficking and modern slavery: Learning from initiatives in England and Wales

Ruth van Dyke (London South Bank University, UK)

Implementing the human-rights approach to anti-trafficking at the border

Katerina Hadjimatheou (University of Warwick, UK)

Chair: *Katerina Hadjimatheou* (University of Warwick, UK)

Session: WED14

**Managing terrorist offenders and extremism in correctional settings:
Current knowledge and critical issues**

Day: Wednesday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: 361

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Managing terrorist offenders and extremism in correctional settings:
Current knowledge and critical issues

Jenny Yourstone (Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden), *David Cardell* (Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden), *Hans Brun* (King's College, London, UK) and *Linda Edman* (Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

Chair: *Mats Forsman* (Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

Session: WED15

The prize winners' lecture

Day: Wednesday Time: 13.30–14.55 Room: the Auditorium

Travis Hirschi (University of Arizona, USA)

Cathy Spatz Widom (John Jay College of Criminal Justice and City University of New York, USA)

Per-Olof Wikström (University of Cambridge, UK)

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

Session: WED16

Evidence comes by replication and needs differentiation: General aspects and examples of offender treatment and developmental prevention

Day: Wednesday Time: 15.15-16.45 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Evidence comes by replication and needs differentiation: General aspects and examples of offender treatment and developmental prevention

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

Chair and discussant: *David B. Wilson* (George Mason University, USA)

Session: WED17

Who conducts the orchestra? Applying Situational Action Theory to crime prevention practice

Day: Wednesday Time: 15.15-16.45 Room: the Music Hall

Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

Who conducts the orchestra? Introduction

Helle Midskov Brynaa (Municipality of Vejle, Denmark)

“The GrowthModel – the power of keeping it simple”: Professionalizing the dialogues in the network around children and young people

Marianne Grønbaek (MG-Udvikling, Denmark)

Why self-control is so important in criminology

Rune Kappel (Aarhus University, Denmark)

Causes of causes: Why knowledge of the brain’s cognitive functions is important in crime prevention

Anne Dorte Hasholt (Midtfyns Psykologhus, Denmark)

Chair: *Kyle Treiber* (University of Cambridge, UK)

Session: WED18

Strategies for the prevention of crime

Day: Wednesday Time: 15.15-16.45 Room: 353

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Tales from the Ring: Narrative accounts of men’s experience of violence, desistance and boxing

Deborah Jump (Manchester Metropolitan University, UK)

Evidence-based crime prevention in Germany: Contributions of the new national center for crime prevention

Benjamin Pniewski (National Center for Crime Prevention, Germany)

What is working in Australia to reduce crime and disorder? A review of the literature

Rick Sarre (University of South Australia, Australia)

Chair: *Rick Sarre* (University of South Australia, Australia)

Session: WED19

Recent studies on drug issues

Day: Wednesday Time: 15.15-16.45 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Women with substance abuse problems and experiences of male violence:
Some crime and health aspects

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

Czech drug legislation – evergreens and new challenges

Michaela Štefunková (Institute for Criminology and Social Prevention,
Czech Republic)

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

Session: WED20

Nordic register based research on the effect of imprisonment

Day: Wednesday Time: 15.15-16.45 Room: 357

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Comparing employment trajectories before and after first imprisonment
in four nordic countries

Mikko Aaltonen (University of Helsinki, Finland)

The impact of imprisonment on labour market attachment and earnings

Olof Bäckman (Stockholm University, Sweden) and *Felipe Estrada*
(Stockholm University, Sweden)

Educational outcomes after serving with electronic monitoring:

Results from a natural experiment

Britt Østergaard Larsen

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

Session: WED21

Harassment and sexual integrity

Day: Wednesday Time: 15.15-16.45 Room: 359

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Shades of grey: Perceptions and attitudes towards sexual harassment
Irit Ein-Tal (Max Stern Academic College of Emek Yezreel, Israel) and
Ronit Peled Laskov (Ashkelon College, Israel)

Walking the line: Recognition and interpretation of sexual boundary
crossing behaviors

Jennifer McMahon (John Jay College and the Graduate Center, City
University of New York, USA)

(Cyber-) harassment and discrimination among university members
Dominic Kudlacek (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony,
Germany)

Chair: *Ronit Peled Laskov* (Ashkelon College, Israel)

Session: WED22

**Experiences on radicalization and public involvement in counteracting
terrorism**

Day: Wednesday Time: 15.15-16.45 Room: 361

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Understanding the development of a terrorist propensity in lone actors
Amy Thornton (University College London, UK)

Brussels lockdown and the cat meme: A short analysis of social media
traffic after the police request for a temporary social media silence
Jessica Baars (Inholland University of Appl. Sciences, the Netherlands)

Chair: *Amy Thornton* (University College London, UK)

Thursday, June 16

Session: THU01

International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD3): Testing cutting edge theory, exploring crimes of high public concern

Day: Thursday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

Crime propensity and self-reported delinquent behavior: Testing SAT across cities and contexts

Dirk Enzmann (University of Hamburg, Germany)

Spare the rod and spoil the child? Youth delinquent behaviour within the context of violence within the family

Majone Steketee (Verwey-Jonker Institute, the Netherlands) and

Ineke Haen Marshall (Northeastern University, USA)

“Everywhere the same factors” – delinquency in Western and Balkan countries compared

Martin Killias (University of St. Gallen, Switzerland)

Hate crime offending in the ISRD3: First look at prevalence and correlates

Janne Kivivuori (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Chair: *Janne Kivivuori* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Session: THU02

Testing aspects of Situational Action Theory. Malmö Individual and Neighbourhood Development Study (MINDS)

Day: Thursday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: the Music Hall

Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

Propensity, exposure and crime: Does gender matter?

Anna-Karin Ivert (Malmö University, Sweden)

Situational criminogenic exposure during adolescence: A study of the relationship between situational criminogenic features, offending and victimization

Alexander Engström (Malmö University, Sweden)

Changes in parenting strategies in relation to criminogenic exposure among adolescents – a between- and within-person analysis

Eva-Lotta Nilsson (Malmö University, Sweden)

Morality and crime: A cross-national comparison of Peterborough

Robert Svensson (Malmö University, Sweden)

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

Session: THU03

Domestic burglary: Equity and justice, security and house prices

Day: Thursday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 353

Theme: Contemporary criminology

‘What’s inside the box?’: Security devices, target selection and actual entry in French burglary cases

Vincent Delbecque (Observatoire national de la délinquance et des réponses pénales, France)

Equity, justice and the crime drop: The case of burglary in England and Wales

James Hunter (Nottingham Trent University, UK)

Do crime hot spots affect housing prices?

Vania Ceccato (School of Architecture and the Built Environment Royal Institute of Technology (KTH), Sweden)

Chair: *Vania Ceccato* (School of Architecture and the Built Environment Royal Institute of Technology (KTH), Sweden)

Session: THU04

Selected studies on contemporary criminology

Day: Thursday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Internet filtering – a legitimate control mechanism of criminal behaviour in the digital society?

Marie Eneman (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

The role of peers in computer-focused cyber-deviance involvement

Olena Antonaccio (University of Miami, USA)

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

Sara Brolin Låftman (Stockholm University and Karolinska Institutet, Sweden)

Chair: *Marie Eneman* (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

Session: THU05

Migration, refugees and consequences in Europe

Day: Thursday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 357

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Illegal migration – Polish case in the European context

Magdalena Perkowska (University of Bialystok, Poland)

Public worries around the influx of migrants: Can the right spark set off major societal unrest?

Marnix Eysink Smeets (Inholland University of Appl. Sciences, the Netherlands)

Worries and fears on the influx of immigrants in the Netherlands

Anoek Boot (Inholland University of Appl. Sciences, the Netherlands) and *Marnix Eysink Smeets* (Inholland University of Appl. Sciences, the Netherlands)

Chair: *Marnix Eysink Smeets* (Inholland University of Appl. Sciences, the Netherlands)

Session: THU06

A focus on four types of crime

Day: Thursday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 359

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Burglary – impact on victims, characteristics of offenders, and possibilities for prevention

Gina Rosa Wollinger (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

Who does graffiti? An exploratory prospective study of risk factors for graffiti initiation during adolescence

Stephanie Plenty (The Institute for Futures Studies, Sweden)

Preventing violence against public servants

Sofia Wikman (Stockholm University, Sweden) and *Ulrika Rickfors* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Adolescent dating violence: The role of parents and peers

Bernadette Doran (University of Northampton, UK)

Chair: *Sofia Wikman* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Session: THU07

Understanding victimization

Day: Thursday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 361

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Sense of victimhood and coping strategies: A new victimization classification

Irit Ein-Tal (The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel)

Childhood risk factors for adolescent victimization: A discordant twin design

Amber Beckley (Duke University, USA)

The role of physical and sexual childhood victimization experience: Comparison of Korean immigrant victims and non-victims of intimate partner violence(ipv) using the mixed method approach

Chunrye Kim (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA)

Chair: *Amber Beckley* (Duke University, USA)

Session: THU08

The Jerry Lee lecture

Day: Thursday Time: 11.00–12.00 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Changing places: Using science to design Safer Cities

John Macdonald (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

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

Session: THU09

Evidence-Based Policing: Demonstrating an introductory video course from Cambridge for potential use across Sweden

Day: Thursday Time: 13.00–15.00 Room: The Music Hall

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Professor *Lawrence Sherman*, with Swedish Police graduates of the Cambridge Police Executive Programme, will lead a group discussion of how the new Cambridge short-chapter video course on evidence-based policing could be introduced by local police commissioners across Sweden

Chair: *Lawrence Sherman* (University of Cambridge)

Abstracts

This section contains abstracts of most of the sessions which will be held during the Stockholm Criminology Symposium 2016. 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.

Tuesday, June 14th

Session: TUE03

Exploring control theory's connections to peers, genes, and policy

Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

Speaker: *Barbara J. Costello*

Presentation title: Peers and crime: A control theory perspective

A famous paper on delinquency states that in the absence of “stakes in conformity” adolescents become candidates for gang socialization. This combination of control and learning theory assumes that delinquent behavior requires peer support, a conclusion strictly contrary to the control theory assumption that delinquent behavior is natural in the absence of social ties. Caught between these contrary perspectives, sociologists tend to favor the view that criminal behavior requires the approval of others, that it is in fact social behavior. Our research, using questionnaires and essays solicited from university students, seeks to learn what actually goes on when group members encounter opportunities to promote or discourage delinquent acts. Our results show that criminology has missed an important source of information on how peers affect each other's behavior.

Speaker: *Chester Britt*

Presentation title: Implications of control theory for crime policy and prevention

Over the past two decades, control theory has become the dominant theoretical perspective in the study of crime and delinquency. Despite the scores of studies that have investigated the effects of both informal social control (e.g., family, peers, school, and work) and formal social control (i.e., the criminal justice system) on criminal behavior, relatively little attention has focused on the policy implications of control theory. Directly, how can we use these findings in combination with our understanding of control theory to effect sensible crime policy? This paper will focus primarily on the policy implications of control theory in three key domains – (1) family, (2) peers, and (3) criminal justice system – with an emphasis on the consequences for crime policy and crime prevention efforts more generally.

Speaker: *Matt DeLisi*

Presentation title: On the compatibility of control theory to biosocial criminology

Biosocial criminology has signaled a paradigm shift in criminology that utilizes data and methods from the biological sciences, medical sciences, and neuroscience to study and understand antisocial behavior across the life course. There has not been much scholarly focus on the relevance of

criminological theory to biosocial criminology. Here, the compatibility of control theory to biosocial criminology is examined in four ways: 1) self-control has been shown to be moderately to strongly heritable with most of the remaining variance attributable to nonshared environmental factors, 2) self-control is explained by many likely candidate genes in the dopaminergic and serotonergic neurotransmitter systems, 3) self-control can be understood as a neurological disorder, and 4) the formation and maintenance of social bonds are consistent with gene-environment correlations (rGEs) especially active and evocative (rGEs) types. For these reasons, control theories can serve as a guide to provide a theoretical framework for biosocial criminological research and biosocial criminological research can locate control theory in contemporary research agendas.

Speaker: *Alex R. Piquero*

Presentation title: The effectiveness of early self-control improvement programs to improve self-control and reduce delinquency

This paper updates Piquero et al.'s (2010) meta-analysis on early self-control improvement programs. Screening of eligible studies was carried out for the period between January 16 2010 and September 2015. An additional seven studies were identified, which were added to the original database of 34 studies, totaling an overall sample of 41 eligible studies. A random effects model was used to obtain an overall mean effect size estimate. Additional analyses were performed to assess publication bias and moderation. Overall average, positive, and significant effect sizes were observed for improving self-control (0.32) and reducing delinquency (0.27). There was evidence of publication bias for the self-control improvement outcomes, as well as some evidence of moderation for both self-control improvement and delinquency outcomes. Early self-control improvement programs are an effective evidence-based strategy for improving self-control and reducing delinquency.

Session: TUE04

Testing the core propositions of Situational Action Theory: Crime propensity, criminogenic exposure and their interaction

Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

Speakers: *Susanne Wallner and Mark Stemmler*

Presentation title: Propensity, criminogenic exposure, and individual risk in the development of antisocial behavior in childhood and youth: Results from the German CURL-study

Co-author: *Mark Stemmler (Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany)*

In line with the research project “Chances and Risks in the Life Course” (CURL; Reinecke & Stemmler, 2011; Reinecke et al., 2013) the development of deviant and delinquent behavior is studied from a psychological and sociological point of view. Since 2012, two cohorts were assessed at the two German cities of Nuremberg and Dortmund with annual follow-up assessments (three waves). The data is based on self-reports of male and female students. Data about deviance and delinquency as well as psychosocial and sociological data are collected. The theoretical background of this study refers to different approaches, e.g., cumulative risk factor models (bio-psycho-social cumulative risk models; e.g., Dodge & Pettit, 2003; Farrington, 2005; Lösel & Bender, 2003) and Situational Action Theory (SAT; Wikström, 2009). First empirical results suggest that individual risk (e.g., low parental supervision) has direct and indirect influences on antisocial behavior, supporting the ideas of risk factor models. Additionally, there is evidence for SAT: antisocial behavior seems to be the outcome of the interaction between propensity (i.e., morality and self-control) and criminogenic exposure (i.e., deviant peers). The study of antisociality in childhood and youth should, first, be investigated within the framework of developmental criminology, second, take into consideration individual and contextual characteristics, and, third, combine psychological and sociological constructs.

Speakers: *Debbie Schepers*

Presentation title: The development of moral judgment in adolescence: Testing Situational Action Theory with German panel data

Co-author: *Jost Reinecke* (University of Bielefeld, Germany)

Situational Action Theory (SAT), introduced by Wikström and colleagues (e.g. Wikström et al. 2012), is a promising newly developed general theory of crime. The theory states that acts of crime are basically moral actions. SAT combines individual and contextual constructs into an integrative explanatory framework. In its basic assumption, the theory proposes that the interaction of propensity and exposure determines delinquency. The probability of a criminal act to be committed, depends on the criminal tendency (propensity) of a person in interaction with their exposure to criminogenic settings (exposure).

To test the theoretical assumptions of SAT, the German panel study ‘Chances and Risks in the Life Course’ will be used. The study, embedded within the project ‘The Development of Deviant and Delinquent Behavior over the Life Course and its Significance for Processes of Social Inequality’ of the CRC 882 ‘From Heterogeneities to Inequalities’ uses a cohort sequential design and was first conducted in 2012, with yearly follow up measurements. By now, the sample consists of three interviewing time points of two age cohorts in the German cities of Dortmund (North-Rhine Westphalia) and Nuremberg (Bavaria).

The main hypotheses of SAT are tested by applying different models, all embedded within the structural equation modeling approach (SEM). By using latent growth curve models, the development of moral judgment and changes in personal propensity over time will be investigated. By applying multiple group comparison, differences in the age cohorts and interactional effects of propensity and exposure will be researched.

Speakers: *Helmut Hirtenlehner and Johannes Kepler*

Presentation title: Does peer delinquency amplify or mitigate the deterrent effect of perceived sanction risk?

Co-author: *Johannes Kepler* (University Linz, Austria)

Situational Action Theory (SAT) contains several hypotheses about the conditional relevance of controls. Extending this line of reasoning and building on the theory's focus on interaction, we study the interplay of exposure to delinquent peers and perceived certainty of punishment in crime causation. From SAT it follows that adolescents who have many delinquent friends are more frequently exposed to a crime-conducive moral context. As a consequence, they will more often feel tempted to engage in criminal behavior, which renders them more responsive to sanction threats because the risk of punishment is the only thing that holds these individuals back. On the other hand, it may also be that adolescents who have no or few delinquent friends are more susceptible to sanction risk because these individuals have more informal costs following from punishment to fear. Both rival hypotheses are tested with longitudinal data from the PADS+ study. Results provide support for the hypothesis derived from SAT.

Session: TUE05

Building rule of law system capacity: Swedish policy for global development in practice

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speakers: *Hans Järvestam, Linda Billfalk Åkerlund, Carl-Johan Breitholtz and Karin-Malin Pettersson*

Sweden has long been engaged in supporting peace, security and development in countries suffering from conflict, and the justice sector and the Rule of Law is seen as integral components in this process. Through the strategy for international civilian crisis management, the Swedish Police, the Swedish National Courts Administration, the Swedish Prosecution Authority and the Swedish Prison and Probation Service are all instructed that they should, where applicable, work together in a shared international approach supporting freedom, security and justice through the Rule of Law. In this seminar, representatives from the agencies will share their

experiences in supporting Rule of Law-reform, including challenges, risks and successes in the field of capacity building.

Session: TUE06

Perspectives on penal law development

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Joanna Beata Banach-Gutierrez*

Presentation title: Justice for crime victims in Poland: Towards 'fair balance' of procedural rights

This paper explores the question of crime victims' rights in the Polish legal order. Specifically, it makes references to the implementation of the EU directives into the Polish legal order. The argumentation is focused that actually justice for victims tends to achieve 'fair balance' of procedural rights in contemporary criminal proceedings. The Author pays her attention on the victims of trafficking in human beings. This means the women and girls which are the most often abused for sexual exploitation, both in Poland and in other EU Member States. The pointed causes of trafficking in human beings are usually poverty, lack of education or employment, attitudes and norms towards sexuality and gendered relations, socio-economical and judicial circumstances. Victims of trafficking are usually brought into conditions in which their fundamental rights, guaranteed by international norms are violated. Special attention in this respect should be focused on trafficking in women, as this crime may be regarded as a contemporary form of slavery and is covered in the ICC Statute as a crime against humanity. These women are very often alone and under pressure of their 'owners'. In many cases, they are afraid to complain or to bring evidence to the judicial authorities in the fear of reprisals against themselves, and their families. Another category of sensitive or vulnerable victims are children. Trafficking in human beings is thus a very complex problem, which requires a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach. Therefore, it seems important not only discuss the criminal scale of this phenomenon, but also the status of victims in the criminal proceedings.

Speaker: *Rui Carlo Dissenba*

Presentation title: Criminal comparatism between modern law and indigenous law: A good way to perform legal pluralism in the criminal proceedings

The path to democratization of Criminal Justice requires its opening to legal pluralism. This is especially true in countries in which traditional indigenous legal systems conflict with other hegemonic legal models based on the modern European models. The acceptance of indigenous criminal jurisdiction has occurred, albeit timidly, in case law of countries like the

United States, Guatemala and Brazil, and in some cases, even in positive law, as an exception to the otherwise compulsory European matrix criminal justice. However, the acceptance of indigenous law in such experiments usually happens on a substitutive proposal, respecting the *ne bis in idem* principle by applying the indigenous criminal justice system in place of positive law. Thus, although the hegemonic jurisdictional model respects the traditional system, they end up not interacting between each other. This research seeks to assess a recent court decision which, taking a different way, applies the indigenous law jointly with criminal procedural rules of positive law in favor of the accused and based on anthropological studies performed in his original community (Guarany). In doing so, the decision adds a new rationality (the indigenous one) into the traditional rationality of the Brazilian criminal procedure, creating a law that not only gives rise to indigenous legal rules but makes two legal systems, which usually do not mix, interact and communicate. This interesting court decision is a creative exercise of internal Compared Criminal Law that efficiently approaches different (but contemporary and perfectly applicable to the same social conflict) legal rationalities. The dialog between rationalities is quite productive because, in addition to ensuring a more complex material logic to the conflict resolution, it constitutes an active way of democratization of the criminal justice. Respecting the boundaries determined by human dignity, it is a very adequate solution to countries ethnically diverse such as Brazil.

Speaker: *Letizia Paoli*

Presentation title: The (perceived) seriousness of crime and its components: Opening the black box

Co-authors: *An Adriaenssen* (University of Leuven, Belgium) and *Stefaan Pleysier* (University of Leuven, Belgium)

The seriousness of crime has long been a key concept in criminal law theory and in the sentencing policies and practices of modern societies. More recently, a related concept, that of serious crime, has become an organizing concept in EU crime control policy. In these debates, though, it is unclear what the constitutive elements of crime seriousness are and whether the ('real') seriousness of crime is, and should be, identified with the seriousness of crimes as perceived by the public.

Against this policy background, the study is intended to fulfil three aims: 1) to revitalize the line of research on perceived crime seriousness, 2) to address the conceptual and methodological shortcomings of such literature, and, specifically, 3) to conceptualize crime seriousness, identify its components, and assess the weight of these components in public judgements about crime seriousness. Accordingly, we identify four components of crime seriousness--moral wrongfulness, severity of crime harms, incidence of crime and incidence of crime harms.

In the spring of 2014, we administered a survey to a stratified, random sample of 3,000 residents in Flanders (the Dutch-speaking part of Belgium), obtaining a 43% response rate and 1,278 valid questionnaires.

Our findings show that the public gives very high, compressed, scores on the wrongfulness, seriousness and harm severity questions. For all crimes, the perceived crime seriousness is primarily predicted by the perceived crime moral wrongfulness and, to a much more limited extent, by the perceived harm severity. The incidence of either crime or its harms, instead, is not associated with the perceived seriousness. Pending confirmations for other crimes and countries, our study thus demonstrates the merits of opening the black box of the complex concept of seriousness and of clarifying, both normatively and empirically, which components of seriousness the public, scientists and policy-makers (ought to) care about.

Session: TUE07

Victimisation and participation divides

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Rebecca Thompson*

Presentation title: Anti-social behaviour risk and management in England and Wales

Co-author: *Andromachi Tseloni* (Nottingham Trent University, UK)

This paper explores Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) victimisation in England and Wales. The research draws upon data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) and the UK Census to identify individuals and households who are most at risk of experiencing ASB. This paper discusses some preliminary results from the project, as well as discussing current practice and theoretical foundations. The aim of the project is to develop a risk profile using data regarding individual, household and area factors as well as crime victimisation. In terms of practical impact, the project develops our understanding of the relationship between ASB and crime victimisation across specific crime types. This will also help practitioners to accurately assess vulnerability and thus reduce future victimisation risk.

This work is carried out as part of a regional collaboration of police and academics (known as the East Midlands Policing Academic Collaboration (EMPAC)), and is funded by the College of Policing, the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) and the Home Office Police Knowledge Fund.

- Speaker: *Soenita Ganpat*
- Presentation title: Risk and protective factors of stranger and acquaintance violence victimisation in England and Wales
- Co-authors: *Andromachi Tseloni* (Nottingham Trent University, UK), *Graham Farrell* (University of Leeds, UK), *Nick Tilley* (University College London, UK), *Rebecca Thompson* (Nottingham Trent University, UK) and *Laura Garius* (Nottingham Trent University, UK)

Violence has been fallen dramatically over the past decades. However, it is still unclear why there is an overall decline in violence in and outside the UK. The current gap in knowledge impedes violence reduction opportunities not just in the UK but across the world. To better help understand why violence has fallen over time, the current study, funded by the Economic and Social Research Council Secondary Data Analysis Initiative Phase 2, examines which individual-level risk and protective factors significantly increase or decrease the risk of stranger and acquaintance violence victimisation in England and Wales. In doing so, special attention is given to the role of routine activities. This study uses rich data stemming from the Crime Survey for England & Wales (CSEW). Findings show that routine activities and lifestyles predict in important ways stranger and acquaintance violence victimisation frequency. The study underlines the importance of comparing predictors of stranger and acquaintance violence as it brings to light similarities and differences in risk and protective factors for stranger and acquaintance violence victimisation. This study also stresses the importance of examining routine activities and lifestyle when examining stranger and acquaintance violence.

- Speaker: *James Hunter*
- Presentation title: Community engagement and neighbourhood policing: Explaining spatial variations in participation rates in local crime decision-making forums across local authority areas in England

The co-production of local policy responses to crime through the involvement of local citizens in decision-making is a key contemporary policy driver within many Western countries. However, this policy ethos presumes both a desire, and a capacity, amongst local people to contribute to the fight against crime within their neighbourhood. This paper examines variations in participation rates in local crime decision forums across local authority areas in England. The analysis presented here draws upon a wide range of official socio-economic data sources in order to (a) identify the significant socio-economic/area characteristics that explain spatial variations in local crime decision-making forums across local authority areas

in England; (b) deliver a predicted level of potential participation rates within each local authority area; and (c) develop a better understanding of participation ‘rich’ and ‘poor’ localities - and how this might shape patterns of community engagement in relation to neighbourhood policing.

This work is carried out as part of a regional collaboration of police and academics (known as the East Midlands Policing Academic Collaboration (EMPAC)), and is funded by the College of Policing, the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) and the Home Office Police Knowledge Fund.

Session: TUE08

Studies on serious violence

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Gordon Crews*

Presentation title: All school shooters are not created equal: Identifying new typologies of K-12 school violence perpetrators

Most international researchers insist on combining all types of school shootings/violence incidents into one type of act and therefore one type of actor. This could not be further from the truth when examining K-12 school violence in the United States. Public mass shootings, university shootings, international shootings, and K-12 school shootings are not the same. They have different catalysts, motivations, types of occurrence, and offenders. This research for this paper/presentation is 5 year comprehensive examination of 78 currently incarcerated U.S. school violence offenders and their acts between 1979 and 2011 (e.g., in depth interviews, conversations, and survey responses with offenders). This paper/presentation will examine the results of this research through the development of 4 typologies of these perpetrators. First, traditional school violence perpetrators who are defined as those who were current students and essentially “striking back” at the students and school which they attended at the time of the violent act. Next, gang related school violence perpetrators are defined as those who were identified (self-identification and law enforcement identification) involved in the gang lifestyle and committed their acts as part of such lifestyle on school grounds or at school functions. In contrast, associated or non-associated and/or mentally ill school violence perpetrators are identified as offenders who were generally much older and targeted a school of which they may (Associated) or may not have (Non-Associated) any past or current involvement. These are either past students who returned to their former school to commit a violent act or targeted a school in which they had no association, but targeted it for other reasons (e.g., as a symbol of innocence or revenge against society as a whole). The focus will be to argue new typologies for K-12 school violence perpetra-

tors and suggestions for improving responses to school violence in general around the world.

Speaker: *Marianna Muravyeva*

Presentation title: Violence against parents in a transforming society: Gender and parricide in Russia, 1990–2015

The exploration of violence against parents across both the arts and humanities, and within the social sciences, has been absent until very recently. However, advances in history, sociology, psychology and criminology brought to light importance of careful research on such key social issues as domestic violence, family violence, violations of human rights in connection with policy decisions and social actions. Violence against parents (VaP) has recently emerged as one of the latent forms of family abuse perceived to be a recent phenomenon attributed to the crisis in family policies or parenting styles or communication problems between parents and their children. The presentation focuses on parricide as a result of escalation of domestic violence based on the homicide data from St. Petersburg, 1990-2015. Russian parricide profile is quite similar to what we see in other countries: the primary victims of lethal violence are mothers killed by their teenage or adolescent sons as a result of long-term abuse. This profile differs from Soviet era parricides, in which sons mostly killed their fathers protecting their mothers from domestic abuse. I argue that this change could be explained by the post-Soviet shift in gender ideologies towards more conservative and patriarchal which reflected in rising numbers of domestic violence and violence against women.

Speaker: *Alette Smeulers*

Presentation title: Female war criminals: Are women less cruel than men?

On 14 December 2015 Pauline Nyiramasuhuko was found guilty and sentenced to 45 years imprisonment by the appeals chamber of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda for her leading role in the genocide and commission of widespread rape in Butare. She was the first woman ever to be convicted by an international criminal court or tribunal for genocide and sexual violence. The only other woman who has been convicted by an international criminal tribunal was the Serbian politician Biljana Plavsic – who pleaded guilty and was convicted for persecution as a crime against humanity by the International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia on 27 February 2003. Over 280 men have been convicted by international criminal courts and tribunals and these two women thus represent less than 1% of all people convicted by such courts and tribunals. This paper addresses why there are so few female perpetrators convicted and whether women are less capable of committing mass atrocities than men. In order to answer these questions a literature survey on the

role of women within periods of mass violence has been conducted. It has been assessed what kind of roles women have played in such periods so far and how significant and extensive their involvement has been. The second aim was to explore why so many more men than women are generally involved; whether the roles of men and women differs and to what extent women have other reasons and motives than men to get involved in mass atrocities. Lastly I will go into the question as to whether the position of militarized women within a period of mass violence is different compared to the position of men.

Session: TUE09

Crime, safety and prevention in vulnerable residential areas

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Bernhard Frevel*

Presentation title: The lack of citizens' involvement in segregated and deprived neighbourhoods – consequences for policing and security

The resident structure in vulnerable residential areas is often shaped by an ethnic heterogeneity, a large number of persons dependent on social benefits, a high unemployment rate, above average number of single parents and substandard education level. Such deprived neighbourhoods suffer from several social problems and also a high crime rate with robberies, bodily harm, burglary, vandalism et al. The increase of parallel societies with a subculture and non-statuary power groups (mafia-like gangs, rocker groups etc.) constrict the effectiveness of police and municipality's public order departments, which are often seen with mistrust.

These factors influence the criminogenic structure on the one hand and the requirements for safety and security activities on the other hand. Police and public services face the challenge to activate citizens, to involve them in crime prevention strategies, motivate them to assist law enforcement by reporting crime and to become witnesses and testify to police and in court.

This paper will analyse the sociological background of deprivation and vulnerability, will apply criminological theories onto policing-strategies and considers the requirements for an interagency approach to promote and ensure safety in such areas.

Speaker: *Colin Rogers*

Presentation title: Situational crime prevention initiatives and their long-term impact upon community safety – insights from South Wales

The introduction of ‘crime prevention through environmental design’ (CPTED) initiatives into communities has been seen as a way of reducing much criminality. As such, the initiative called ‘alley-gating’ is now widespread across the UK, particularly within communities that are deemed as vulnerable. For practitioners and policy makers alike, erecting steel gates at entrances to alleys is seen as a panacea for reducing domestic burglary and tackling a range of anti-social behaviours. In particular, in the current climate of economic austerity, such apparent cost effective measures may seem more attractive to policy makers and planners alike as they struggle to maintain public confidence in the criminal justice system and reduce perceived levels of criminality. This paper examines one such alley-gate initiative at Cadoxton, Barry, South Wales based on annual data collections carried out over a 10 year period. It considers the long-term impact upon the perceptions of safety of the local community and the utility of the gates from the perspective of community members. Additionally it considers any effect the introduction of such gates has had upon perceptions of environmental change and impact upon perceived community problems.

Speaker: *Louise Skilling*

Presentation title: Crime and safety in an informal settlement in urban Kenya

The World Bank (2011) refers to Kenya’s capital, Nairobi as one of the most crime-ridden cities in Africa. From qualitative research that took place in Kenya in 2015 this paper will discuss crime and safety in one of Nairobi’s most vulnerable residential areas. Kibera is a lower-income, informal settlement that is considered to have one of the highest crime rates in Nairobi yet there is a significant absence of the police (SRIC, 2014).

The findings from the research demonstrated that residents of Kibera were at high risk of crime, particularly robbery, burglary and Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV). Kibera lacked a ‘sense of community’ (Wedlock, 2006), the population was transient and residents did not always know, or trust their neighbours. Even though Kibera did not have a ‘sense of community’, some residents were prepared to pull together and intervene in deviant or criminal activities for the public good, as Sampson and Raudenbush (1999) identified in their research.

In the absence of law enforcers and trust in the justice system, residents of Kibera adopted a variety of coping mechanisms and methods of informal social control that they believed improved their safety. This paper will discuss these methods in relation to the risks posed to residents during the research period.

Session: TUE10

Protective factors in the lives of high risk children

Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

Speaker: *Helen W Wilson*

Presentation title: The protective role of parents in the development of antisocial behavior among urban girls exposed to violence

Girls growing up in low-income urban communities are at disproportionate risk for violence exposure, which is linked to the development of antisocial behavior. Relative to boys, antisocial behavior in girls has received little research attention, and therefore knowledge of how to prevent these problems in young women is lacking. This paper examines pathways from violence exposure to antisocial behavior through girls' peer and dating partner relationships and the protective role of parental relationships. Young African American women (N=129) from low-income communities in Chicago, Illinois were followed in a longitudinal study from early adolescence (mean age 14) to early adulthood (mean age 21). Antisocial behavior and information about peers, partners, and parents were assessed at each wave. Violence exposure history was assessed through an in-person interview at mean age 17. Analyses will involve latent variable structural equation modeling (SEM) to examine peer and partner variables as mediators of the link from violence exposure to antisocial behavior. Parental monitoring, acceptance, and attachment will be assessed as moderators. Findings will shed light on linkages among early violence exposure, peer and partner relationships, and antisocial behavior, and the potential protective role of parental relationships, in young low-income minority women. Implications for early family-based interventions will be discussed.

Speaker: *Valentina Nikulina*

Presentation title: Do intelligence and executive functions protect maltreated children against adult criminal behavior? A prospective examination

Co-author: *Cathy Spatz Widom* (John Jay College of Criminal Justice and City University of New York, USA)

Considerable research has shown that child abuse and neglect are risk factors for being arrested as an adult. Other research suggests that poorer cognitive functioning increases the risk for criminal behavior and that higher intellectual ability may be protective. The current study examines whether overall intelligence, reading ability, abstract reasoning and cognitive flexibility protect maltreated children against criminal behavior in adulthood. Data are from a sample of children with court substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect (N = 908) and demographically matched

controls (N = 667) followed prospectively into middle adulthood. At age 29 years, IQ was assessed with the Quick Test and reading ability with the WRAT-R. At age 41, abstract reasoning was assessed with the Matrix Reasoning test and cognitive flexibility with the Trail Making Test-B. Criminal behavior was assessed with arrest records for crime and violent crime from federal and local law enforcement agencies in the U.S. Data were analyzed with binomial logistic regressions predicting arrest, with controls for age, race, and sex. Results showed that higher IQ, reading ability, and abstract reasoning were protective against overall arrest in the current sample. The associations between higher performance on IQ, reading ability, abstract reasoning tasks and reduced risk of arrest for violent crime were significantly stronger for the control than maltreated children. These findings suggest that higher intellectual ability buffers against arrest for violence in children without histories of maltreatment. This protective relationship is not as strong for children with histories of child abuse and neglect who are at increased risk for violent crime.

Speaker: *Preeti Chauhan*

Presentation title: What factors promote living in better neighborhoods for abused and neglected children? A prospective investigation

Co-author: *Cathy Spatz Widom* (John Jay College of Criminal Justice and City University of New York, USA)

Using a developmental psychopathology model, prior research has found that childhood maltreatment leads to living in more criminogenic neighborhoods in middle adulthood (i.e., more disadvantaged and disordered and less social cohesion, social control, and advantage; Chauhan & Widom, 2012). Further, we found that problematic behaviors in young adulthood (i.e., prostitution, homelessness, delinquency and crime and school problems) mediate the relationship between child abuse and neglect and living in more criminogenic neighborhoods in middle adulthood. For the current analyses, we seek to determine whether protective factors both related to socioeconomic status and sense of mastery can alter this pathway and promote living in better neighborhoods for abused and neglected children. The data for this project are part of a larger research project based on a prospective cohort design study in which abused and/or neglected children were matched with non-abused, non-neglected children and followed into middle adulthood. Of the original sample of 1,307 from 1967 to 1971, complete data are available on 896 participants at age 40. Protective factors were assessed at age 29 (e.g., intelligence, education, employment, marriage, self-esteem and agency) and neighborhood characteristics were assessed at age 40 (e.g., disorder, cohesion, control, and disadvantage). We will create a latent construct for protective factors and use structural equation modeling to examine direct and indirect effects to

simultaneously examine the impact of protective factors on neighborhood outcomes. To account for biases related to attrition, we will use Full Information Maximum Likelihood (FIML) for missing data. Results have the potential to shed light on the relationship between protective factors and neighborhood outcomes.

Session: TUE11

Exploring key social influences on young people's crime and substance use: Families, neighbourhoods and schools through the lens of Situational Action Theory

Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

Speaker: *Mandy Lau*

Presentation title: Meta-analysis of the relationship between crime and social disadvantage

That social disadvantage (a comparative lack of social and economic resources) plays a role in crime causation is one of the most debated topics in criminology. Situational Action Theory (Wikstrom et al. 2012; Wikstrom & Treiber in press) argues that the fact that social disadvantage is a “cause of the causes” of crime can explain its weak association with crime. In order to validate this weak association, we reviewed recent empirical literature (January 2005 – June 2014) on the strength of the relationship between social disadvantage and crime. Studies were included if they utilised a measure of social disadvantage below age 16 years and a measure of crime/delinquency (10–24 years). Two meta-analyses (under the random-effects models) examined the strength of the family disadvantage-crime and the neighborhood disadvantage-crime relationships. Methodological and theoretical moderators of these relationships were also examined. Across the two meta-analyses, family (N=34) and neighbourhood (N=15) disadvantage both showed consistently weak positive associations with crime in young people ($r = .081$ and $r = .080$ respectively; $p < .001$). Moderator analyses showed only one significant moderator effect in the two meta-analyses: family disadvantage assessed at a younger age had a significantly larger effect on crime than family disadvantage assessed at an older age. These findings provide initial support for SAT's postulation that social disadvantage is a “cause of the causes” of crime and calls for renewed attention to research into the indirect role which social disadvantage plays in crime causation.

Speaker: *Nina-Katri Gustafsson*

Presentation title: Alcohol use explained by rules of conduct and exposure rather than population group: Disparities by gender, ethnicity and religion

Analyses have shown that SAT can be a useful theoretical framework for explaining substance use. The aim of this paper is to study the key concepts of the theory - substance use propensity and substancegenic exposure - in relation to gender, ethnic background and religious beliefs. Using data from the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (PADS+) (n=716) this paper will demonstrate that differences in alcohol use by gender, ethnicity and religion can be explained by differences in substance use propensity and substancegenic exposure. Regardless of personal characteristics, the highest share of people who had felt drunk was observed among those with a medium or high propensity who had also been exposed to a substancegenic setting. Furthermore, alcohol use was found to be more common in situations with substancegenic characteristics (particularly rules of conduct) independent of the person's gender, ethnicity or religion, in line with SAT.

Speakers: *Gorazd Meško*

Presentation title: Parental instrumental control and substance abuse/delinquent acts/peer delinquency in primary and high school children in Slovenia

Co-author: *Eva Bertok* (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

The Study of Parental Monitoring and Adolescent Delinquency, a replication of the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (PADS+), took place in 2011 in the capital of Slovenia, Ljubljana. In total, 818 young people participated; half of them were primary school pupils, half high school students. In this article, the parental instrumental control, that is, the respondent's self-reported parental knowledge of their whereabouts, what they are doing and with whom they are socializing, and its effect on the self-reported substance abuse, self-reported delinquent acts and the delinquency of peers will be observed.

Younger participants reported better parental knowledge, as did girls compared to boys in our sample. Unsurprisingly, younger participants also reported significantly less drinking alcohol, smoking and trying drugs.

The strength of correlation (Spearman rank correlation) between the variables measuring parental instrumental control and delinquency of the respondent (theft, shoplifting and vandalism) and respondents' peers showed weak to moderate associations, while the associations between parental knowledge variables and self-reported intoxication, smoking and drug consumption were moderately strong.

Speaker: *Liam McSharry*

Presentation title: Disentangling school climate: An analysis of the impacts of school policy on moral context, student behaviour and student crime propensity, using the theoretical lens of Situational Action Theory

Between school variance in pupil behaviour has been attributed to both the combination and interaction of external structural factors and internal social processes. Given the lack of control schools have over external social conditions, researchers and policy makers have suggested that manipulating internal social processes may offer schools a pathway to success even when faced with structural disadvantage. A number of ideas have been put forward to explain why some schools are better at overcoming structural disadvantage than others, including school bonding, communal organisation and school climate. These concepts cover a range of internal factors such as policy, organisational features and psychosocial climate, but do not offer a convincing explanation as to how these features come to create environments, which are more or less crime and problem behaviour inducing. Situational action theory, with its mechanical explanation of the interaction between the individual and the environment, and its link between micro and macro level offending, offers a theoretical framework with which to analyse how school policy comes to influence the moral context within schools, which in turn affects the levels of problem behaviour amongst pupils in the situational context, and pupils acquisition of crime propensity in the development context.

Session: TUE12

Building resilience to violent extremism: Somalia as a case study

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speakers: *Sagal Ali and Mohamed Ali*

Presentation title: Building resilience to violent extremism: Somalia as a case study

There are various routes into violent extremism. Many factors can lead an individual to choose violence as a means to an end. Whether identity crises, sense of disempowerment, desire for adventure or misguided idealism, youth are proving the most vulnerable to recruitment and radicalization by terrorist organizations. This panel will set out the factors driving radicalization in Somalia and outline innovative solutions.

Somalia sits at a key juncture, emerging from a prolonged period of state collapse. Weak government capacity is linked to chronically high levels of insecurity, with Al-Shabaab one of the greatest barriers to the country's security. The group has been especially successful as a destabilizing force given their large-scale recruitment of youth.

In Somalia, one in seven children die before their fifth birthday. Access to the most basic services – water, nutrition, education or health care, is limited to a few. A large segment of the population are unemployed, marginalized youth living in abject poverty. Many have never attended school and bear the psychological scars of 23 years of civil war and anarchy. These issues are compounded by the deterioration of traditional family structures. A profound shift in gender roles means many men neither play traditional roles in ensuring the livelihood of their families nor take an active role in the development of their children. As a result, youth have become vulnerable to radicalization. Al-Shabaab systematically preys upon these vulnerabilities in their recruitment.

This panel will outline preventative solutions addressing violent extremism in Somalia. While concrete data establishing the links across human rights, gender and poverty as critical tools to defeat violent political extremism and resultant terrorism remain absent, the panel will build the case that building resilience against violent radicalization lies in measures that reduce poverty, particularly among youth, human rights, and empowering women and mothers.

Session: TUE13

Research on sentencing practices

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speakers: *Jordan Hyatt and Synøve Andersen*

Presentation title: Comparing the recent development of randomized trials in criminal justice in Scandinavia and the United States: A systematic review

When it comes to providing rigorous evidence of causality, randomized control trials (RCTs) have long been held up as the “gold standard.” Beginning in medicine, and recently becoming more prominent in criminology, well-designed experiments can provide data necessary for the specification of causal estimates and lay the empirical groundwork for program and policy evaluations. Despite this potential, and often driven by practical and equity concerns, RCTs comprise a small percentage of evaluations conducted today. In this paper, we report the results of a systemic review designed to illustrate the relative prominence of experiments in the criminological literature in the United States relative to Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Building on these findings, we encourage the increased adoption of randomized evaluations in Scandinavia, as these countries – by virtue of national registry data and other unique characteristics – are well suited for such studies. We illustrate this latter point with data derived from a simulated longitudinal randomized trial “conducted” in Norway.

Speakers: Gyory Csaba and Mark Lili Katalin

Presentation title: Measuring the cost of penal punitivity. The case of Hungary

Tough-on-crime policies have gained prevalence in recent years in Hungarian criminal law as the government introduced the new Penal Code that involves many modifications that result in expanded sentence lengths a more people in prisons (e.g. three-strikes). As a consequence, prison population has quickly grown from around 14,000 in 2008 to 18,000 by 2013, resulting in more than 140% prison overcrowding.

Our research project intends to explore the consequences of this shift in crime policy on the costs of crime and crime prevention. Using a dataset based on nonpublic sentencing data from the judiciary, we develop econometric models first to measure the impact of these policy changes on actual sentencing practice and then to measure how the shift in sentencing practice translates into presumably longer actual prison spells. We are planning to feed our results into a microsimulation model with which we could forecast the impact of the policy changes on prison populations and the resulting increased prison costs for the next few decades.

Session: TUE14

Campbell Collaboration Crime and Justice Group: Challenges in international evaluation research and systematic reviews

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: Angela Higginson

Presentation title: Searching for the predictors of youth gang membership in the global South

This paper explores the challenges of conducting systematic reviews that are truly global in scope, and of conducting systematic reviews of the predictors of outcomes. Using the example of a systematic review and meta-analysis of the predictors of youth gang membership in low- and middle-income countries, it highlights the complexities of multi-language searches and the synthesis of correlates, and the lack of robust quantitative research on this topic in the global South. The systematic search was conducted in English, French, Chinese, Arabic, Russian, Spanish and Portuguese. The search of 55 locations including academic databases, journals, and grey literature locations yielded over 54,000 documents to screen. Yet of these thousands of search hits, only seven unique studies met the methodological inclusion criteria of the review. The final studies were drawn from the Middle East, Latin America, the Caribbean and Asia, with no representation from Africa. These studies speak to the associations between life events and circumstances and the likelihood of being a youth

gang member, examining more than 25 factors across the five domains of individual, peer, family, school and community. The eligible studies used surveys with sample sizes ranging from 174 to 15,695 respondents, with a pooled sample of over 23,000 young people. Unfortunately, no longitudinal, prospective or truly retrospective studies were located. As a result, the study of predictors ultimately becomes a study of correlates, providing considerably weaker evidence than was hoped for understanding the causal framework of youth gang membership in the global South.

Speaker: *Daniel Ortega*

Presentation title: Challenges in experimental crime research in Latin America

Co-authors: *Daniela Collazos* (CAF Banco de Desarrollo de América Latina, Venezuela), *Eduardo Garcia* (CAF Banco de Desarrollo de América Latina, Venezuela), *Diego Jorrat* (CAF Banco de Desarrollo de América Latina, Venezuela), *Daniel Mejia* (CAF Banco de Desarrollo de América Latina, Venezuela), *Lucas Ronconi* (CAF Banco de Desarrollo de América Latina, Venezuela) and *Santiago Tobon* (CAF Banco de Desarrollo de América Latina, Venezuela)

I present results from two distinct research projects in Latin America. The first, seeks to evaluate the impact of a police training program on the rational use of force by the Federal Police in Buenos Aires (Argentina) on the incidence of firearm events; it takes advantage of a training capacity constraint paired with an alphabetical order assignment rule that implies treatment probabilities that are as good as random at the individual level. We find that the training program reduced the probability of involvement in a firearm event, and increased officers' perceived importance of using verbal communication with suspects and exhibit an increased awareness of the risks involved in their interaction. The second study is an experimental evaluation of a hotspots policing program in Medellin (Colombia), where along with the National Police, we selected 384 out of 967 to receive increased police patrol over a period of 6 months, finding significant crime reduction and diffusion of benefit effects. Lessons emerge from the implementation of both research programs on the importance of buy-in from the implementing organization and the need for external support for monitoring efforts.

Speaker: *Peter Neyroud*

Presentation title: Analysing treatment integrity in police involved randomized controlled trials: Drawing lessons for systematic reviews in policing

Evidence-based policing (EBP) has emerged as a key strand of police innovation since Sherman's (1998) Police Foundation lecture. A central feature of Sherman's 1998 vision of EBP was the importance attached to the testing of key tactics and strategies by randomised controlled trials. RCTs are controversial with some scholars who argue that policing is not comparable to medicine and that RCTs are unable to reflect the complexity of the police role and context. Even those who advocate the use of RCTs recognise that there are significant challenges in achieving the high dosage and high fidelity that a successful experiment requires. This paper will draw on an analysis of the treatment integrity in 122 Police involved RCTs which were completed and reported between 1970 and 2015. Drawing on the assessment of the attrition and treatment delivery in the studies, the paper suggests that there are important lessons for both the conduct and management of RCTs in Policing and for systematic reviews which seek to meta-analyse the impact of interventions in policing.

Session: TUE15

Unsolved homicides

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speakers: *Sven Granath* and *Joakim Sturup*

Presentation title: Unsolved homicides: The structure of homicides in Sweden from 1990 to 2014

The main study objective is to explore the homicide clearance rate in Sweden from 1990 and onwards using a retrospective register-based design. The study includes all reported homicides and is based on data from police investigations (for the years 1990-2010), and official statistics (for the years 2011-2014). The number of unsolved homicides has varied between 10 and 23 cases annually, constituting between 11% and 26% of all cases. The incidence of males killed with firearms has increased (IRR=1.02) as well as the incidence of males hospitalized due to firearm injuries (IRR=1.04) with corresponding decreasing figures for females. The percentage of uncleared cases has increased slightly during the study period following a considerable increase of unsolved firearm-perpetrated cases (IRR=1.04) in parallel with a stable rate of uncleared non-firearm-perpetrated cases. The study concludes that there has been a decrease in the clearance rate of homicides in Sweden owing to a shift in the nature of the offences rather than ineffective police-work. Still, the Swedish police needs to find improved strategies to tackle the changing nature of homicides.

Speaker: *Martin Killias*

Presentation title: Unsolved homicides in Switzerland

The proportion of homicides that remain unsolved varies considerably across countries. This is widely explained by the proportion of homicides committed within intimate relationships (where most cases are solved within short time). Homicides without known victim-offender relationship are generally considered hard to solve. In Switzerland, a preliminary study has identified homicide in connection with (homosexual) prostitution to be the category with the lowest clearance rate. The update of the national database (covering the years 2005–2014) will show to what extent this pattern is still valid in the recent past.

Speaker: *Marieke Liem*

Presentation title: Homicide clearance in Europe

Homicide, and unsolved (or ‘uncleared’) homicides in particular, have a large societal impact. So far, it has not been possible to compare homicide clearance rates between European countries, due to differences in definitions, data sources and criminal justice procedures. To overcome these limitations, for the purpose of this study we will make use of the European Homicide Monitor (EHM), a unified data system including information on homicide cases, offenders and victims in four European countries: Finland, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland. This presentation will provide an overview of homicide clearance rates in these four countries. Second, we aim to assess which factors influence differences in homicide clearance rates both within and between these European countries. Studying homicide clearance allows us to better understand the factors that influence clearance and helps provide insight into how clearance rates might be improved.

Session: TUE16

Causes and consequences of delinquency

Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

Speaker: *Olof Bäckman*

Presentation title: High-school dropout, resource attainment and criminal convictions

This paper revisits the issue of the effect of high-school dropout on criminal behavior. The positive correlation between delinquency and school failure is well-established in the literature, but the causal effect of dropout on criminal behavior is less evident. Thus the overarching research question of the paper is ”Does dropout trigger criminal behavior or does it just add on the margin to an already unfavorable life career?”. Propensity score matching and event history analysis on administrative register data

covering two full Swedish birth cohorts ($N \approx 200,000$) reveal no effect of high school dropout on subsequent criminal convictions among women whereas among men the effect is salient. However, returning to school after dropout significantly reduces the crime inducing effect. The results are discussed in terms of strain, control and resource availability.

Speaker: *Ylva B Almquist*

Presentation title: Delinquency in context and adolescent health:
A structural equation modelling approach

Co-authors: *Jenny Eklund* (Centre for Health Equity Studies, Sweden) and *Bitte Modin* (Centre for Health Equity Studies, Sweden)

Aim of the study: The overall aim was to examine whether friends' delinquent behaviours and delinquency in the neighbourhood are associated with young people's subjective health (direct effects), and the extent to which any such associations are mediated through the individual's own delinquent behaviours (indirect effects).

Data and methods: Data were drawn from the Stockholm School survey for the years 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, and 2014. The study sample comprised 21,128 boys and girls attending 9th (age 15) and 11th (age 17) grade. Analyses were based on gender- and age-specific structural equation modelling. Four items – vandalism, alcohol, illicit drug use, and violence – formed latent measures of the individuals', their friends', as well as their neighbourhoods' degree of delinquent behaviours. The latent construct of subjective health consisted of ten items reflecting psychological and somatic health complaints.

Results: There were significant associations between the individuals' own delinquency and subjective health (the exception being 11th grade girls). The effect of friends' delinquent behaviours on boys' health was fully mediated by the individuals' delinquent behaviours. For girls, however, a significant part of the effect on health operated independently of their own behaviours. Regarding delinquency in the neighbourhood, only a limited part of the effect was mediated by the individuals' delinquent behaviours, for boys and girls alike. Overall, the results were similar for 9th and 11th grade students.

Conclusions: For boys, friends' delinquent behaviours seem to matter for health only to the extent to which they influence the boys' own behaviours. The emergence of a more complex association among girls may potentially be attributed to girls' greater relational orientation. While the results suggest that delinquency in the neighbourhood is associated with adolescent health, explanations have to be sought outside of the individuals' own behaviours. Feelings of unsafety and discomfort could be an essential mechanism here.

Session: TUE17

Longterm criminal consequences of childhood victimization: New findings from NIJ supported research

Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

Speaker: *Christina Massey*

Presentation title: Does a history of child abuse and neglect increase a person's risk to perpetrate crimes against children?

Co-author: *Cathy Spatz Widom* (John Jay College of Criminal Justice and City University of New York, USA)

The notion that abused children grow up to become abusive parents has been widely accepted in the literature, although there is recent evidence to suggest that the relationship between parental abuse and offspring abuse is more complex than previously believed. In addition, few studies have examined whether individuals with histories of childhood maltreatment are at increased risk to commit crimes against children. Most existing research has relied on retrospective self-reports of childhood maltreatment and cross-sectional designs, which do not allow for temporal or causal interpretations. The current study investigates whether individuals who were maltreated (physical and sexual abuse and neglect) as children are at increased risk of later perpetrating crimes against children, thus, perpetuating the cycle of violence across generations. The data is drawn from a large scale prospective examination of the long-term consequences of child abuse and neglect (N = 1,575) in which abused and neglected children and matched controls were followed up into adulthood. Perpetration of crimes against children was assessed through arrest records that were collected at the local, state, and federal level at three different points in time. Results indicated that individuals with a history of childhood maltreatment particularly males, were at increased risk of perpetrating crimes against children. The majority of individuals with an arrest for a crime against a child also had at least one other arrest for a non-traffic crime, suggesting that the perpetration of crimes against children is just one aspect of a broader pattern of criminal behavior. Implications of these findings for interventions and prevention programs will be discussed.

Speaker: *Robert A Beattey*

Presentation title: Child abuse and neglect and arrests for intimate partner violence

Co-authors: *Cathy Spatz Widom* (John Jay College of Criminal Justice and City University of New York, USA), *Rebecca Spizzirri* (John Jay College and City University of New York, USA) and *Sally Czaja* (John Jay College and City University of New York, USA)

Intimate (or domestic) partner violence is a serious public health and criminal justice problem. An extensive literature has implicated child maltreatment as a risk factor for the perpetration of partner violence. However, in earlier work with a sample of children who had documented cases of experiencing physical and sexual abuse and neglect and matched non-maltreated children, Widom, Dutton, and Czaja (2013) reported few differences between the maltreated and non-maltreated children's self-reports of perpetration of partner violence in adulthood. This presentation uses data from the same prospective cohort design study in which a large group of children with a court substantiated history of child abuse and/or neglect were matched with non-abused and non-neglected children and followed prospectively into adulthood (N = 1,575). Individuals in this study are now in their late 40s and early 50s, thus providing an opportunity to better estimate the extent of partner violence later in adulthood. Here, we use official criminal records of arrests for domestic violence, rather than relying on self-reports. We report on whether experiencing court substantiated childhood victimization predicts increased risk of arrest for partner violence in middle adulthood in men, women, Whites, and non-Whites and we examine whether there are differences by type of abuse or neglect. Arrest records were collected at the local, state, and federal level at three different time points, most recently 2013. We hypothesize that individuals with documented histories of child abuse and/or neglect are at increased risk of being arrested for partner violence in middle adulthood, compared to matched controls. Implications of these findings for intervention and treatment will be discussed.

Speaker: *Jacqueline Horan Fisher*

Presentation title: Implications of examining longitudinal trajectories of criminal behavior at different developmental time periods

Co-author: *Cathy Spatz Widom* (John Jay College of Criminal Justice and City University of New York, USA)

Prior research examining the developmental consequences of child abuse and neglect indicates that victimization in childhood can have significant impacts on patterns of criminal behavior throughout adolescence and into adulthood, increasing risk for arrests as juveniles and adults. The presentation uses group-based trajectory modeling to examine whether trajectories of criminal arrests vary maltreated individuals and controls at three points in time. While over 100 published studies have described trajectories of crime, little attention has been paid to whether the developmental period considered in these studies significantly impacts the trajectories identified. That is, do trajectory analyses that only include longitudinal data collected in early adulthood miss potentially important behaviors in middle and later adulthood that may influence the likelihood of trajectory

assignments? This study seeks to address this question by highlighting the implications of examining trajectories at and across different developmental periods. Arrest data for this study were obtained from criminal histories collected at three levels of law enforcement (local, state, federal) at three points in time (1986-1987, 1994, 2012-2013) and include juvenile and adult arrests (excluding traffic arrests). Participants were mean age 26, 32, and 51 years old at the three time points. By comparing trajectories of criminal behavior at each of these time points for the same large group of individuals and comparing the trajectories of individuals with histories of maltreatment and those without such histories, these results will have implications for some of the debates that have taken place in the criminal career literature and for understanding criminal careers associated with childhood victimization.

Session: TUE18

Seeing and choosing crime as an option: Exploring Situational Action Theory's perception-choice process using scenario methods

Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

Speaker: *Lieven Pauwels*

Presentation title: Analysing the perception-choice process in Situational Action Theory: A randomized scenario study

In Situational Action Theory, crime is seen as the result of the interplay between individual and setting characteristics. While most partial tests of SAT have used measures of self-reported offending as dependent variable, few tests of SAT have focused on the perception-choice process. The perception-choice process refers to seeing crime as an action alternative and deliberately (or habitually) carrying out an act of crime, given that one sees crime as an action alternative. The unique contribution of this study to the empirical literature is that it tests the perception-choice process using a web version of a randomized scenario study, thereby mimicking the experimental design online. The results indicate that individuals that have low levels of crime propensity are situationally immune and do not choose a violent response, independent of scenario criminogeneity. The likelihood of choosing a violent response increases as a result of the interplay between scenario criminogeneity and propensity. The implications for future studies of criminal decision-making are discussed.

Speaker: *Clemens Kroneberg*

Presentation title: Opening up the black box of offender decision-making
Recent criminological theories have made significant progress in delineating the ways in which actors decide whether or not to commit an act of crime. Wikström's Situational Action Theory of Crime Causation (SAT)

provides a particularly comprehensive account of the action-generating mechanisms that underlie rule-breaking. SAT claims that morality can lead actors to abide or break rules, irrespective of the presence of deterrents (so-called ‘moral filter’). Controls should only become relevant under the condition that actors enter a process of deliberation on whether or not to break a rule (so-called ‘conditional relevance of controls’). Next to SAT, a number of related accounts and concepts has emerged – such as the ideas of thoughtfully reflective decision making (Paternoster & Pogarsky 2009) or differences in deterrability (Pogarsky 2002, Jacobs 2010).

This talk proposes new methodologies to test implications of these cognitive theories of offender decision-making in survey research. Focusing on the case of youth violence, we apply SAT and related theories to specify how adolescents respond to provocations depending on individual, situational, and school-level characteristics. Our analyses use data from the ongoing panel study “Friendship and Violence in Adolescence,” a large-scale regional school study in Germany. Analyzing factorial surveys, response latencies, and respondents’ differential sensitivity to incentives allows us to devise more direct tests of some of the core assumptions and hypotheses of SAT.

Speakers: *Stefanie Eifler*

Presentation title: The cultural background of the interaction between deterrence and morality in the explanation of everyday crime

Co-author: *Heinz Leitgöb* (University of Eichstätt-Ingolstadt, Germany)

The study starts from one of the core propositions of Situational Action Theory (SAT), namely the hypothesis that the principle of deterrence has an effect only in case of weak moral bonds. In addition to this interaction effect, SAT has been enriched by the idea of the so-called causes of the causes, i.e., the situational background of moral action (Wikström et al. 2012). The special focus of our contribution will be on this idea. We aim to empirically test the social ecological approach in relation to the interaction between deterrence and moral bonds. With regard to opportunities for everyday crime, the question would be whether everyday crime is influenced by the special features of the places and spaces where opportunities for everyday crime emerge. Against the background of these ideas, the present study examines whether the interaction between morality and deterrence appears in opportunities that are located in different places and that are situated in different cultural backgrounds. Empirical analysis of these assumptions is conducted with the help of data that have been collected as part of a mail survey (n=2383) of a disproportionately layered random sample among residents of an East German city. In this survey, opportunities for everyday crime were described with vignettes. Data analyses are carried out

with regression techniques, estimating the influences of the theoretically specified predictors simultaneously for different local and situational backgrounds with multiple group comparisons. The results are presented and discussed with respect to theoretical and methodological aspects.

Session: TUE19

Gender-based violence in Uganda: Perspectives from national monitoring, community-based research and service provision

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Noel Komunda*

Presentation title: Gender based violence incidence data for policy and programming in GVB prevention and response: The national gender based violence database in Uganda

The National Gender Based Violence Database (NGBVD) represents an initiative by the Government of Uganda to collect, store and generate gender-based violence (GBV) incident data for policy influence and programming. Uganda has high levels of GBV as demonstrated in national surveys and regional research. Programming for GBV prevention and response is typically done based on survey data only without evidence of what and how violence occurs, who perpetrates it and what interventions are available. To address this important public health problem, the NGBVD is a tool that was developed to document cases of GBV and to also monitor interventions implemented by different stakeholders at various service points across the country. The goal for the NGBVD is to facilitate evidence-based decision making in the Social Development Sector. The underlying rationale for the development and implementation of the NGBVD is to ensure a complete assessment of GBV incidence in Uganda. As such, data collection is done at various service points including Police, Health Facilities, GBV Shelters and Community Development office among others. Data is entered into an online database by trained persons from service points. Planned use of the data include trend analyses as well as monitoring of high-risk communities and regions to inform GBV programming in the country, advocacy and contribute to policy influence towards elimination of GBV. National and local governments and Civil Society Organizations use the information from the database to develop and implement various interventions towards violence prevention and response. The prevention of and response to GBV requires collaborative, multi-sectoral, inter-agency and community based approaches. Our presentation will focus on the rationale for real time GBV incident data versus prevalence data from surveys, how the system will be supported by data recording by health workers, police, community activists, community Development Officers and other stakeholders and most importantly, the utilisation of GBV incident

data by government, Civil Society and development partners to prioritize prevention and strategic response at national and district levels.

Speaker: *Monica Swahn*

Presentation title: Youth living in the slums of Kampala, Uganda:
Typologies and risk factors for the gender-based violence, HIV and alcohol use syndemic

The HIV epidemic in Uganda appears to be exacerbated by co-occurring substance use and gender-based violence (GBV), commonly referred to as the SAVA syndemic. The high prevalence of the three complex epidemics warrant investigation of the extent to which they co-occur at the individual level and in specific populations. Moreover, little is known about the psychosocial correlates that increase individual risk for the syndemic. The objective of this study was to assess the risk and protective factors associated with the different typologies of GBV, HIV and alcohol use co-occurrence among youth living in the slums of Kampala, Uganda. Analyses are based on cross-sectional survey data collected in March 2014. Participants comprised a convenience sample (N=1,134) of urban service-seeking youth living on the streets or in the slums, 12-18 years of age who were participating in a Uganda Youth Development Link drop-in center (56.1% female and 43.9% male). Multinomial logistic regression analyses were used to determine the odds of being classified in one of 7 different categories of co-occurring GBV, HIV, and alcohol use. Typologies were analyzed for associations with risk and protective factors. GBV was operationalized as both perpetration and victimization of violence. IRB approvals were obtained from the Georgia State University and the Uganda National Council for Science and Technology. The typology of all three health-factors (GBV, HIV, and alcohol) consisted of mostly males (51.9%) and youth ages 17-18 (77.8%). Risk and protective factors in the analyses (i.e., age, commercial sex work, observing parental abuse of each other, depression/suicidality, and parental living status) were all statistically significantly associated with self-reported SAVA. Engaging in commercial sex work was associated with being classified in categories distinguished by past year alcohol use. Observing parental abuse was associated with various combinations of the syndemic, mostly categorized by GBV and alcohol use, as well as experiencing all three, alcohol, HIV, and GBV (AOR: 7.32; 95% CI: 3.09, 17.37). Additionally, the model estimated with all risk factors and no protective factors yielded the highest probabilities of belonging to categories characterized by alcohol use. Given the high prevalence of GBV, HIV, and alcohol use among youth in this population, prevention and interventions to reduce these outcomes are needed.

Speaker: *Rogers Kasirye*

Presentation title: Uganda youth development link: Violence prevention strategies in the community

The Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL) is a non-profit, community-based organization founded in 1993. It serves youth in the slums of Kampala and currently conducts 4 key programs related to Child rights protection (child sexual abuse, child trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, and child labor); HIV prevention among high risk groups; alcohol and substance abuse prevention; and sexual and reproductive health. In addition to the four major programmatic areas, UYDEL also provides rehabilitation and livelihood skills training to young people and also conducts social research. These programs are implemented through 8 drop in centers and outreach posts located across Kampala slums, one drop-in center located in Kitega, Mukono District and one rehabilitation transit center at Masooli in Wakiso District. The programs target young people, about 1600 per day, primarily between 12 and 24 years of age. To achieve our goals we collaborate with parents, local community leaders, teachers and other stakeholders in creating a safe and supportive environment for young people. Our research on gender-based violence has shown that it is a big burden as are other forms of violence among the youth that we serve. We work in communities to address this issue and will discuss some key features of our programs and services. In particular, we conduct research to obtain information about the scope of the issues and factors that can be addressed in prevention activities among the youth we serve. We will highlight some of the research on the prevalence of violence and substance use among these youth that we are now targeting for prevention.

Session: TUE20

Studies on specific types of sanctions

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Patricia Faraldo Cabana*

Presentation title: On the political economy of fines. Rusche and Kirchheimer revisited

In this paper a relatively less-studied, yet relevant topic in the field of punishment and society studies is addressed: the historical evolution of Western European socio-legal theories (and penal practices) concerning the use of monetary fines as criminal sanctions. The paper approaches this issue from a specific theoretical perspective — the so called “political economy of punishment” originally developed by Georg Rusche and Otto Kirchheimer in their seminal book *Punishment & Social Structure*. In particular, the paper explores an often-overlooked section in Rusche and Kirchheimer’s work — the chapter titled “The Fine in Recent Penal Practice”.

This chapter offers some important insights into the tendency, which had already started to unfold in the early 1930s, toward increasing resort to monetary fines as the typical regulatory sanction against economic crimes and so called white-collar offenders. Rusche and Kirchheimer's reflections on the rise of monetary fines in Western penal systems also provide some premonitory guesses regarding the role of fines in consumer societies. In this direction, the paper aims to complete their scenario highlighting mainly not their shortcomings, but their innovative and visionary research on fines. In this way the paper intends to contribute to the stunningly sparse theoretical literature that deals with fines, in general, but also with the political economy of fines.

Speaker: *Maria Asunción Chazarra*

Presentation title: New alternatives in punishment: "Safe custody" in the Spanish criminal law

The Ministry of Justice wanted to amend the Criminal Code to create a new "security measure" after completion of sentence. This measure would add to the already existing since 2010 for serious offenses convicted. This is the "safe custody", which would detain up to 10 years in prison, after serving his sentence. It is a security measure imposed cumulatively to the sentence. It suppose use of long imprisonment accompanied by other measures of incapacitation.

It seems that this measure would apply to very serious crimes: sexual assault and child abuse, also drug trafficking or violent crime and repeat offenders of serious crimes. It is not reviewable permanent prison, but close enough: longer stay in prison inmate after serving their sentence.

The rise in crime and high levels of fear of crime among population become a lack of confidence that measures during the execution of punishment could rehabilitate offenders and prevent crime

The safe custody is imported mainly from Germany and already used in Switzerland, UK, France, Austria and Denmark to protect society from criminals when they served multiple offenders and his prison term. In USA apply measures to neutralize sexual offenders.

The reasons given to set a higher punishment based on recidivism are ending the alarm that feel most citizens about crime prevention. Our political representatives enter a new model of criminal policy aimed at the prevention and punishment of offenses strictly to preserve security in a clear policy of "zero tolerance" for recidivist crime. These reforms based on a disproportionate increase in the penalties, whose deterrence effect is more than doubtful, are undermining the basic guarantees in criminal law.

The system of security measures involving deprivation of liberty based on the dangerousness of the author is going to be a turning point in our

criminal justice system that have consequences at the constitutional level jeopardizing the principle of guilt.

Speakers: *Mikko Aaltonen and Petri Danielsson*

Presentation title: The impact of increased fines on speeding and recidivism in traffic offences

In 2015 the Finnish Government introduced a set of criminal justice reforms that were, somewhat controversially, justified on the basis of increasing revenue from criminal fines. In line with the Government Program, the summary penal fees were doubled in September 2015, and another (yet undecided) increase to these fixed fines is planned for the fall of 2016. While the aims put forward by the reforms were solely fiscal, the reforms could potentially have an effect on criminal behavior, especially traffic violations. As the least severe form of criminal sanctions available in Finland, summary penal fees are mostly used as punishments for minor traffic violations such as speeding (86% of a total of 261 000 summary penal fees in 2014). In this presentation, we describe an ongoing study examining the effects of this reform and more generally the effects of higher monetary sanctions on average traffic speeds, speeding and recidivism in traffic offences. In the first part of the study, we employ register-based panel data from traffic cameras to analyze whether a discernible change in speeding has occurred after the two interventions. The second part of the study compares recidivism among individuals convicted to higher fines during September–October 2015 to a matched control group that were convicted to fines in the same time frame a year before.

Session: TUE21

Brain-based interventions for reducing antisocial behavior: Mindfulness and transcranial direct current stimulation

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Joyce Pang*

Presentation title: Effects of a brief short-term self-administered mindfulness-based intervention program on young adults' life satisfaction, psychological need satisfaction, and attentional control

Co-author: *Natalie Kang* (Nanyang Technological University, Singapore)

Research indicates that at-risk youth benefit from mindfulness-based interventions, and that even low-dose intervention procedures provide some benefits to psychological well-being and self-regulation (e.g., Himmelstein et al., 2012).

I describe a short-term, brief, self-administered mindfulness-based intervention program that was developed in order to appeal to young adults. In order to test the effects of this program, 78 Singaporean adolescents were recruited from a local university to investigate whether and how self-administered mindfulness-based techniques might appeal to young adults and to provide empirical evidence of the effects of brief mindfulness inductions on outcomes related to well-being, life satisfaction, and attentional control. Participants were randomly assigned to six groups, four of which were exposed to a different meditation technique for inducing mindfulness: body scan, breath, emotion, and loving-kindness. There was also a passive control group that listened to a nature commentary and an active control group that engaged in goal-setting activities. Each participant was provided with self-administered practices that entailed listening to 10-15 minute long recordings, over a two-week period.

Data indicated that, compared with the active and passive control groups, groups that were exposed to mindfulness practice had higher scores on a measure of mindfulness and also had significantly ($p < .05$) improved life satisfaction, psychological need satisfaction, and attentional control after two weeks.

The development of mindfulness-based intervention programs that specifically appeal to youth is necessary because, compared to adults, young adults have different levels of attention and preparedness to understand and accept the material that is usually conveyed in mindfulness-based treatment programs. These findings suggest that young adults can receive emotional and cognitive benefits, even after very brief and short-term exposure to mindfulness practice.

Speaker: *Adrian Raine*

Presentation title: Cognitive decline as a result of incarceration and the protective effects of mindfulness: A randomized controlled trial.

Co-authors: *Rebecca Umbach* (University of Pennsylvania, USA) and *Noelle Leonard* (New York University, USA)

There is virtually no research on the effects of incarceration on cognitive functioning. This study tests the effects of incarceration on neurocognitive performance, and whether a combined mindfulness / cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) intervention can buffer against any further neurocognitive decline.

Incarcerated youths aged 16-18 who had on average spent 104 days in prison were randomly assigned to either a one-month Mindfulness intervention supplemented with CBT (N = 110), or an active Control group (attitudinal intervention on violence and substance use - N = 88). Neuro-

cognitive functioning was assessed at both baseline and end of treatment using an emotional go/no-go task reflecting cognitive control and emotion regulation functions that are predicated on fronto-limbic brain functioning. The entire offender sample was also compared to non-institutional controls on baseline functioning.

Offenders as a whole performed significantly poorer than non-institutionalized controls. Within the offender sample, poorer neurocognitive performance at baseline was associated with having spent more time in prison ($p < .05$). Neurocognitive functioning in prison declined from baseline to post-treatment ($p < .05$). The treatment group x time interaction was marginally significant ($p < .06$); while Controls showed a significant decline in neurocognitive functioning from pre- to post-treatment ($p < .01$), performance did not significantly decline in the Mindfulness / CBT group ($p = .26$).

Findings are, to our knowledge, amongst the very first to empirically document neurocognitive decline with increasing incarceration, and the first to document that a combined mindfulness / CBT intervention can ameliorate further decline. Because poor neurocognitive functioning is a well-replicated risk factor for offending, our results show that incarceration further exacerbates a pre-existing brain risk factor for crime. It is hypothesized that the stress of incarceration impairs brain function and places offenders at further risk for crime.

Speaker: *Olivia Choy*

Presentation title: Transcranial direct current stimulation of the prefrontal cortex modulates cooperative behavior and criminal intent: Preliminary evidence from a randomized controlled trial

Co-authors: *Adrian Raine* (University of Pennsylvania, USA) and *Roy Hamilton* (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

Although prefrontal brain impairments are one of the best-replicated findings in the imaging literature on antisocial behavior, little is known about the causal role of the prefrontal cortex on antisocial behavior. This study tests the hypothesis that upregulating the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) increases levels of cooperation and reduces intent to commit crime. 61 healthy adults (24 males, 37 females) were randomly assigned to receive anodal (excitatory) transcranial direct current stimulation of the left and right DLPFC ($N=32$) or to a sham (placebo) condition ($N = 29$). Responses to crime scenarios and a one-shot prisoner's dilemma were assessed. Participants who received active stimulation exhibited more cooperative behavior compared to controls ($p = .03$). The effects of stimulation on criminal intent were observed particularly for individuals with a high level of self-reported crime measured at baseline. Individuals who received stimulation were less likely to commit an act described in a physi-

cal assault scenario ($p = .03$) and marginally less likely to shoplift ($p = .06$) compared to controls. While not definitive, results provide experimental evidence that increasing activity in the DLPFC can increase cooperation and reduce criminal intent. Findings provide causal support to correlational data on the prefrontal-antisocial behavior relationship and have the potential to inform future interventions for antisocial and criminal behavior.

Session: TUE22

Contemporary studies on homicide

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Anabel Taefi*

Presentation title: Multiple homicides committed by young offenders: The phenomena beyond school shootings and terrorist attacks

Co-authors: *Thomas Görgen* (German Police University, Germany) and *Benjamin Kraus* (German Police University, Germany)

This paper reports findings from an analysis of German cases of multiple homicide offenses committed by offenders aged 11 to 25; basing the analysis on public prosecutors' files from the years 2000 to 2013.

Existing research on multiple homicide offenses is generally rare and mainly focusses on school shootings and similar spree killings, terrorist attacks, or serial homicide offenses (being characterized by a cooling-off period between the offenses constituting the series). Phenomena of young offenders' multiple homicides outside of these categories are grossly underresearched although they are more frequent than any of the highlighted types of offenses.

Multiple homicide offenses by young offenders – in the study at hand defined as violent acts in which one or more offenders aimed at killing at least two persons in one violent act (and succeeded in at least one case) – are embedded in diverse contexts which can be described as serious variants of more widespread and (more or less) well researched types of crime / violence, such as domestic violence or intimate partner violence, intergenerational violence, violence in the context of mental illness, homicide-suicide, serious violent crime, instrumental crime or substance abuse-related violence.

The paper presents data on victim and perpetrator characteristics, offense dynamics, context and background factors and provides a preliminary case typology of the field. Findings are discussed with regard to homogeneity/diversity of young offenders' multiple homicides, the specificity of dynamics leading up to such acts, and the explanatory power of concepts

from research on juvenile violence on the one hand and models addressing school shootings and terrorist violence on the other for the phenomena under study.

Speaker: *Sara Skott*

Presentation title: Homicide in Scotland: The need for a deeper understanding

Over 25 years ago, the relationship between homicide and serious violence was identified as an area that required more research. Despite this, little research has been conducted regarding this relationship on a national level since then. It has furthermore not been examined in Scotland, despite Scotland's unenviable reputation of being the most violent country in the developed world. Even so, many studies assume that there is a relationship between the trends in homicide and the trends in serious violence, considering homicide the extreme end of a violence spectrum. This might be potentially problematic if homicide is not representative of the levels of violence within a country.

This paper presents the initial steps towards examining the relationship between homicide and serious violence, including sexual violence, in Scotland, by examining descriptive findings of homicide over time. The comparison of the trends and patterns of homicide and serious violence holds important implications for several reasons. Not only is comparative research regarding homicide and serious violence important since these two crimes have profound implications regarding stress placed on emergency systems, as well as the health of the family and community, but if homicide could be regarded as representative of serious violence in a country, it could have valuable insights for organisations such as the police and policy makers. This information could have beneficial implications in terms of directing policy or resources to where they are most needed, as well as making the distribution of these resources more efficient. Additionally, there are valuable substantive insights to be gained from knowing the extent to which homicide is representative of serious violence in a country, since it provides a deeper understanding of how different violent crimes are interconnected within a society.

Speaker: *Li Eriksson*

Presentation title: Preventing intimate partner femicide: Gaps in knowledge, from a victimisation perspective

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

The consistent over-representation among female homicide victims of women killed by current or former intimate partners highlights the need

for improved prevention efforts focussed on reducing this form of extreme violence against women. However, identifying women who are at high risk of intimate partner femicide (IPF) remains a significant challenge within policy and practice. Importantly, studies into IPF risk generally focus on perpetrator attributes and behaviours. This has created a situation where much is known about IPF perpetrators, but victims have been largely overlooked. If IPF prevention efforts are to be comprehensive and effective, it is important to develop insights into the range of circumstances and factors that may have contributed to women's exposure to risk and victimisation, and/or reduced their ability to access appropriate supports and safety. The present paper examines current knowledge about IPF victimisation and identifies crucial gaps in knowledge. It discusses ways in which research can begin to address these gaps, including the use of psychological autopsy (PA) methodology. In its most comprehensive form, PA methodology combines data from in-depth interviews with 'informants' of the deceased (typically next-of-kin or close friends) with data from official records.

Speaker: *Ragnhild Bjørnebekk*

Presentation title: Murder incorporated. Troubled youngsters
– experiences of homicide and assault with intention
to kill as victims and offenders

The study is a sub-study of The Pathways to Violence –On Youngsters out of Control (Bjørnebekk 2009a, b, 2012, 2014, 2015).

Aim: Tracing experiences of killing-related situations (homicide and assault with intent to kill), as victims, witnesses or offenders during upbringing in a troubled group of youngsters.

Design: Retrospective, qualitative, quasi- experimental life-course study.

Main sample: Target group of 35 youngsters (22m, 13f, 13 -19yrs) with a defined violence problem and a Control group randomly matched to the Ts. Case sample in this study: All s who report homicide/assault with intent to kill as primary and secondary experiences; totally 5 girls and 11 boys from the –group and one girl from the C-group.

Instruments: Retrospective Life history- interview. Archival data.

Some results: 24 killing-related situations, 16 intending killings, one situation that could have been an unintended homicide, 8 homicides, and one killing of an animal were reported. 9 T-group s have been offenders, 8 s as direct or indirect witnesses, one as victim–survival. Other offenders have been family, friends or a familiar; lovers, parent's friend, fellow gang-members or peers.

The crime-scene: Public spaces: 5, Private homes: 10, Childcare institutions: 2, Unknown: 7

Arousal-situations /motives reported: Revenge: 5, Coercion/hostage: 3, Provocation/escalating conflicts: 4, Mental illness: 1, Political struggles 2, Unintended dangerous behavior: 1, Unknown: 8

The T-group s report an overdose risk-factors during upbringing in family, school and local community, and few protecting factors, similar to the ones reported with young homicide offenders and victims (Loeber and Farrington 2011) and devastating attachment-bonds for girls and violence (Ryder 2014). A majority reports neurophysiological disturbances which may create vulnerable situation in interactions with their reported external risk factors.

Session: TUE23

Studies on police and policing

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Tom Hughes*

Presentation title: Blue betrayal: Social undermining in police organizations

Co-author: *John Reed* (University of Louisville, USA)

Interpersonal relations are critical to function of any organization. These relationships are complex and can generate a wide range of emotions (Rook, 1992). This research explores one aspect of work relationships by focusing on social undermining or back stabbing in the work place. Social undermining involves intentional actions aimed to harm co-worker's reputation, their work functionality, or harm a co-worker's ability to create and maintain positive relationships in the workplace. These behaviors may involve direct action or the withholding of information and the associated behaviors may be conducted verbally and or physically (Duffy, Ganster and Pagon 2002). This research seeks to explore the practice of social undermining in the context of police organizations. A survey of both open and closed ended questions relating to social undermining was constructed and administered to a convenience sample of police officers attending training events. The survey specifically explored officers' personal perception of being the target of back –stabbing as well as their observations regarding the back-stabbing of other officers in their law enforcement organization. Additionally, demographic factors relating to the officer and their organizations were collected for the purpose of analysis. The finding of this survey are reported and discussed.

Speaker: *Lea Gulstav*

Presentation title: Co-creation in the Danish police

Strategic co-creation in the Danish Police.

The Danish Police has for the last two years developed and implemented Co-Creation as a method to strengthen Police capacity to activate and engage other actors to collaboratively creating better and more sustainable results in the society.

Co-Creation is a focused, structured and analysis based model to activate and engage different stakeholders with different value potentials on challenges that are too complex for one or a few organizations to address or solve

The need for collaboration (and rethink collaboration) with different stakeholders in order to solve complex tasks and challenges within the responsibilities of Danish Police has never been bigger.

The Danish Police needs to use Co-Creation methods because of the increasingly complex crime patterns and pressure from society. Co-creation activates and engages among others public institutions, NGOs, civilians and private corporations. This is building the capacity to address complex challenges.

The strategic Co-Creation initiative is based on three tracks:

- 1) Development of Co-Creation as a method within the police. Co-creation definition, conceptualization and clarification of what Co-Creation is and what other ways of collaborating with others are; partnerships, networks etc. Developing toolboxes with descriptions of Co-Creation methods in the police.
- 2) Concrete Co-Creation projects in police cases. Working with different crime challenges different places in Denmark; Safe nightlife in Northern Jutland, crime and safety in vulnerable residential areas in Central Jutland, economic Cyber Crime in Copenhagen.
- 3) Developing individual competences and organizational capacity. Making training and education programs at the School of the Danish Police. Conceptualizing goals and metrics for using Co-Creation.

Developing and implementing Co-Creation as a method in the Danish Police in crime prevention and investigation solves tasks with society in new ways.

Speaker: *Guido Leonardo Croxatto*

Presentation title: Social integration as the first step in preventing juvenile delinquency: Fighting the “de-familiarisation” from the law.

One of the most salient social phenomena in terms of economic development in the last decades, caused, on the one hand, by the emancipation of women (an aspect that according to many female authors -even feminists- has its highlights and challenges, since emancipation of women has been, as stated by Hobsbawm, the product of the needs of the labour market), and also taking, on the other hand, aspects of increasing “mobility” (what Bauman calls “liquid modernity”, the “liquidity of social links”, less and less firm, more evanescent, of short term) is the increasing “de-familiarisation”. Family, since ancient times, has been deemed the axis of political society. Communities were organised around it. That is, roles were distributed, spaces were organised, rules were imposed, and ways of social control were also organised (discipline, “raising”, “education”, “training”). De-familiarisation then involves the loss of an entire body of social structures that are not small when thought about from the criminal law and social control point of view; specifically, from the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Young people are seen (and treated, even in the market, marketing strategies) –more and more at a younger age (also in the medical environment, the increasing medicalisation of kids and young people at a younger age is a direct consequence of the absence of support from their own families) as potential “adults”. In this context of de-familiarisation, uncertainty and exposure to delinquency increase.

The purpose of this paper is to analyse the social and cultural implications of this “de-familiarisation”, analysing how it impacts on public policy planning. It is expected to analyse, based on the Argentine case, the manner in which “re-familiarisation” may generate a decrease in juvenile delinquency, by providing young people with social support and listening networks. The aim is to explore the relationship among social security, re-familiarisation, and delinquency prevention.

- Speaker: *Shilan Caman*
- Presentation title: Differentiating male and female intimate partner homicide perpetrators: A study of social, criminological and clinical factors
- Co-authors: *Katarina Howner* (Karolinska Institutet and the National Board of Forensic Medicine, Sweden), *Marianne Kristiansson* (Karolinska Institutet and the National Board of Forensic Medicine, Sweden) and *Joakim Sturup* (Karolinska Institutet and the National Board of Forensic Medicine, Sweden)

It is recognized that the majority of intimate partner homicide (IPH) victims are female, simultaneously; when females do commit homicide, they are more likely to perpetrate against an intimate partner. To date, there are only a few studies that discuss IPH across gender, leading to a gap of knowledge with regard to gender aspects of perpetration. The objective is to identify social, criminological and psychiatric characteristics in male and female perpetrators of intimate partner homicides, and to investigate potential differences across the genders. The present nationwide study has a retrospective design, based on registries of all female (n=9) and stratified male (n=36) IPH committed in Sweden between 2007 and 2009. Social, criminological and psychiatric characteristics in male and female perpetrators are identified and compared. Our study suggests that female perpetrators are more likely to be unemployed, to have suffered from a substance abuse disorder at some point in life and to have been victimized by the victim. Scrutiny of these characteristics reveals that females who commit partner related homicides are qualitatively and clinically different from their male counterparts. Furthermore, the prevailing feature of intoxication in connection to the crime, both in male and female perpetrators, indicates that perpetrators might benefit from elements of substance abuse treatment in interventions targeting partner violence.

- Speaker: *Shilan Caman*
- Presentation title: Psychiatric disorders in perpetrators and victims of homicides: A comparison between intimate partner homicides and other homicides
- Co-authors: *Katarina Howner* (Karolinska Institutet and the National Board of Forensic Medicine, Sweden), *Marianne Kristiansson* (Karolinska Institutet and the National Board of Forensic Medicine, Sweden) and *Joakim Sturup* (Karolinska Institutet and the National Board of Forensic Medicine, Sweden)

Meaningful distinctions have been identified between intimate partner homicides (IPH) and other homicides in terms of psychosocial background

and criminal behavior. Meanwhile, research on mental health and substance abuse is limited, and the few findings within this area are, to this point, inconsistent. The objectives are to investigate history of psychiatric disorders and substance related disorders in perpetrators and victims of IPH and non-IPH, and to investigate and compare perpetrators' mental state during commission of the index crime. The registry-based study is of retrospective design and includes all cases of homicides committed in Sweden between 2007 and 2009, disaggregated based on homicide type. In order to investigate clinical history, discharge diagnoses after inpatient care from the National Patient Registry are used. Moreover, diagnoses from forensic psychiatric evaluations at the National Board of Forensic Medicine are retrieved in order to investigate perpetrators' mental state during commission of the crime. Perpetrators of IPH and non-IPH are hypothesized to overall display similar rates of psychiatric disorders; however, we hypothesize that perpetrators of non-IPH are more likely suffer from major mental illness. In order to relinquish the 'one size fits all' approach with regard to intervention, more in-depth and comprehensive knowledge of specific characteristics associated with different types of perpetrators, as well as victims, is fundamental.

Speaker: *Karl Kronkvist*

Presentation title: Assessing the effect of BID on crime, disorder and feelings of insecurity in vulnerable residential areas

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

Assessing the effect of BID on crime, disorder and feelings of insecurity in vulnerable residential areas

Although urbanization and population density predict levels of crime and disorder quite well, the amount of crime and disorder is not evenly distributed in urban environments. Rather, crime and disorder are concentrated to certain areas, places, and neighborhoods within these urban settings. Crime preventive efforts in these high-crime areas are thus of utter importance to reduce the overall amount of crime as well as fear of crime among the residents.

The study at hand aims to evaluate the effects of such a crime preventive effort in high-crime, vulnerable urban neighborhoods in the city of Malmö, Sweden, through a community crime prevention program – Business Improvement District (BID, in Swedish Boende, Integration och Delaktighet). In this study, the BID-concept represents a collaboration among local property owners in conjunction with local agencies (e.g. city offices, the police, the fire and rescue service, etc.) acting under the motto “clean and safe” neighborhoods. Internationally, BID has been implemented world-wide with positive effects on crime and feelings of insecurity on

neighborhood level. An evaluation of a BID-inspired concept in the city of Gothenburg, Sweden, showed positive effects on fear of crime among residents during a pre-post evaluation design, although the reported level of crime remained more or less unchanged.

In this study, an extensive evaluation design is implemented where several sources of information (e.g. reported crimes, calls for emergency service, and neighborhood surveys) are applied to evaluate the effect of BID in treated areas, compared to matched control areas, using a pre-post equivalent area comparison design. The results of the study will provide local, as well as national, policy makers and practitioners with knowledge and evidence about community crime prevention efforts in urban vulnerable residential areas.

Speaker: *Anat Yaron Antar*

Presentation title: Comparison of psychotic homicide and non-psychotic homicide

Co-author: *Roni Bentzur* (Sha'ar Menashe Mental Health Center, Israel)

Some violent acts, including homicide, are performed by individuals with mental illness. In recent years, the forensic literature has indicated a correlation between mental illness, especially schizophrenia, and the tendency toward violent behavior. Israeli law recognizes situations when the crime is committed due to mental illness and states that in these cases the person will not be guilty by reason of insanity and will not be punished. The purpose of the study: To examine the characteristics of homicidal behavior which results from a psychotic episode and to compare this behavior with homicidal criminal behavior, not resulting from a psychotic state (Re: Other murder). This comparison has not yet been conducted in Israel. Method: 45 medical records of people who committed homicide during the years 2000 to 2014 and were sent to the maximum security unit at Sha'ar Menashe Mental Health Center for observation, were examined. We compared 26 records of people who were found not responsible for their acts and unfit to stand trial and were admitted to compulsory hospitalization by court order ("Patients"), with 19 records of people whose psychiatric evaluation and the court found them responsible and fit to stand trial ("Criminals"). Key Findings: Differences were found between the groups in the domains of: motive, deterioration during the period preceding the murder, behavior and planning after the homicide. In addition, most patients had a background of drug abuse, previous hospitalizations due to psychotic-violent states and most had a previous acquaintance with the victim. Conclusions: Homicidal behavior resulting from a psychotic episode is distinctive from other homicides in several domains. These findings are consistent with findings from other studies conducted abroad and have

therapeutic, preventive and legislative implications, which will be discussed in detail in the article.

Key Words: homicide, violence, mentally ill, schizophrenia, psychosis.

Speaker: *Julia Meinert*

Presentation title: Self-control and risk seeking in adolescence

In criminology divergent assumptions for the explanation of individual crime trajectories could be observed. On the one hand Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) proclaim the static view of a stable criminal propensity (low self-control) in their general theory of crime. They assume that self-control is acquired up to the age of 8-10 and afterwards tends to persist without substantial relative or absolute changes. On the other hand, competing psychological assumptions such as Steinbergs (2008) assume a divergent development of two different neurological systems in their dual systems model. This line of research could be combined with the more dynamic life course approach of Sampson and Laub (1993) which assumes that self-control changes over time and depends on informal social control influences. The major aim of the study is to test the stability and malleability of self-control and risk seeking with longitudinal data. The database used consists of three waves of the project "Chances and Risks in the Life Course" conducted within the Collaborative Research Center 882 at the Bielefeld University (Germany). The hypotheses will be tested with data of two cohorts, one aged around 11 to 13 years and another aged around 15 to 17. The study contributes to the current debate and applies elaborate statistical methods (e.g. second order latent growth curve models).

Speaker: *Haemi Won*

Presentation title: Bullying victimization, perfectionism, and youth suicidality: Findings from the National Survey of South Korea

Co-author: *Shao Chiu Juan* (State University of New York and University at Albany, USA)

Although previous research has documented that criminal victimization is associated with suicidality, however, it was not until 2013 that empirical research began to explore the relationship between bullying victimization and suicidality among the youth. Using the 6-year panel survey data collected by the Nation Youth Policy Institute (NYPI) from 2003 to 2008 in South Korea (n = 9,490), we examine how experiences of bullying victimization relates to suicidality among the youth controlling for demographics and other suicide-related risk factors, and whether such association is moderated by overly rigid attention to one's physical appearance. Our study findings show that victimization experiences are significantly asso-

ciated with youth suicidality. Implications for policy and research will be discussed.

Speaker: *Lucy Fitzpatrick*

Presentation title: Briggs and Aamer Rahman Versus Australia Day – a case study on the state of digital hate speech laws in Australia

Australia Day is a national public holiday marking the arrival of the First Fleet to Australia from Great Britain. In the lead up to Australia Day 2016, the online magazine Vice released the video “Briggs and Aamer Rahman Versus Australia Day”. The video shows proud Yorta Yorta rapper Briggs and Bangladeshi-Australian comedian Aamer Rahman discussing what Australia Day means to them. Specifically, they humorously address “all the big issues, including BBQs, the flag, the national anthem—as well as genocide” (Vice Australia). Both men indicated that they would not be celebrating on Australia Day, primarily out of respect for Indigenous Australians. In response, this video received many racist comments via social network site Facebook. In “Briggs and Aamer Respond to Comments on Their Australia Day Video”, Vice invited the pair back to make another video addressing racist comments that their first video received. Vice’s Briggs and Aamer Rhamen videos provide a useful case study of the legal landscape of digital hate speech in Australia. It demonstrates the impunity with which people post hate speech online, and thus the ineffectiveness of both Victorian state and Australian federal laws prohibiting hate speech. It is also an example of the vigilante style justice that victims often enact to address these digital hate crimes as the current laws fail to protect them. Briggs and Aamer Rhamen are entertainers and activists with a platform to censure people who direct hate speech towards them. This leaves questions as to the effectiveness and desirability of this vigilante justice for ordinary Australians who become victims of online hate speech.

Speakers: *Emily Goh Su Yoong and Malgorzata Zuber*

Presentation title: Power of influence: Peers or parents?

The world is mired in immigration reform debates with politicians and scholars’ continued discussions over ways to handle the growing number of immigrants and refugees streaming into the more developed countries (i.e. United States and countries of European Union). Societies are becoming increasingly divided over this immigration crisis, leading to the mushrooming of rallies, demonstrations, and strikes within the affected countries. In this study, we assess the roles of both parents and peers by examining which party will be a stronger influencer in shaping one’s decision to either be a supporter or an adversary of the immigration policies. This topic is important not only to understand the implications of the

parents and peers' roles in influencing a person's decision-making process, but the strength of these influences as well.

This study draws on existing theories such as Chester Barnard's (1938) natural systems model and social control theory (Hirschi, 1969) to explain the relation between the roles played by the parents and/or peer on an individual in his/her decision-making process. By determining the 'stronger counterpart' of influence, policies and countermeasures can be delineated to account for the role of the 'stronger influencer'. Furthermore, this study could be a stepping stone for future research (the interaction between the 'stronger influencer' in contributing to actuating the process of radicalisation).

Using mixed-methods, this study includes in-depth case studies of court cases from Lexis Nexis and surveys to be distributed via the Qualtrics platform. Participants are presented with multiple scenarios and are required to choose from a 5-point Likert scale on whom – whether it is the parents or peers – that potentially exert more influence on them. Scenarios span from the simple life situation (i.e. choice on what colour look good on me) to serious life-decision choices (i.e. to joining terrorist organizations).

Speaker: *Mika Sutela*

Presentation title: Uniformity of judicial decision-making in the Finnish courts

Case law must seek to be as uniform as possible regionally and through the different instances, but nevertheless criminological studies around the world show that there are clear differences in the different courts and even between the different departments in the same court. This is a serious problem in terms of the legal protection of citizens. Because of this, it is important to have more research on the matter. In Finland there is little research on what factors affect the decision-making of judges. It may be referred to measurement of the principles of sentencing mentioned in the legislation and well-established case-law, but in reality, a number of other extra-legal factors, such as region, socioeconomic status of the defendant or gender of judge, may affect the decisions.

In my article-based doctoral dissertation is focused on judicial decision-making in the Finnish courts (district courts, courts of appeal and the Supreme Court). The research problem is that the judicial decision-making is evidently not uniform. Theoretical starting points of the research are equal before the law and predictability of the judicial decision-making which are background values of the principle of legality. Judicial decision-making is analyzed with statistical methods. The research combines aspects of criminal and procedural law as well as criminology. The research data has been collected from the judicial documents, different

databases and official statistics of Finland (Statistics Finland). The data is analyzed with logistic regression analysis and decision tree models, for example.

The results show that there exist some regional differences in judicial decision-making throughout Finland. However, it can be said that so called 'normal sanction thinking' decision-making model developed in the late 1970s is still living rather strong. It can be asked, if empirical data and various statistical models may be used to assist and enhance sentencing in the future.

Speaker: *Eva Biedermanová*

Presentation title: Education and Training of Persons Serving a Sentence in Czech Prisons

Educational problems in the Czech prisons are still vital. Statistical data of the Czech Republic Prison Service in the last decades record increasing level of education of persons serving a sentence. In the Czech prisons in the framework of treatment programmes proceed not only training but also education of persons serving a sentence directed to specific groups of condemned persons.

Speaker: *Naomi Matsuura*

Presentation title: Family-like environmental therapeutic effects and neurobiological changes using MRI for serious juvenile offenders in Japan

It is well-known that Japan has very low rate of crime in juveniles and adults. Japan has two correctional systems for very serious juvenile offenders. One is "correctional facilities" which are administrated by Ministry of Justice, and the other is "JZSSs", which are social welfare facilities for children and adolescents. JZSSs have very unique systems in term of family-like settings and intensive environmental therapy.

I should explain what the JZSSs are and who takes care of juveniles offenders. JZSSs have five dormitories where about ten admitted juveniles live with house-father and -mother on average. House-father and -mother, who are marriage couple, are taking care of them in a dormitory as own children. In the JZSSs, it is most emphasized that admitted juveniles are given the security of a loving marriage in a family-like settings. JZSSs have a history of more than 100 years. It has contributed a foundation for effective correctional education in Japan.

Those who have admitted juveniles have exposed to serious abuse in their own houses. Therefore, most of them did not know what family is and how family works. It is very important to understand what characteristics they have and how family-like settings in JZSSs impact on them.

The aim of the study is as follows:

- 1) To examine the correctional effects (behavioral, psychological, and cognitive) of the facility (JZSS) approximately for 1.5 years
- 2) To clarify the neurobiological changes using MRI
- 3) To test the relationship between changes in behavioral, psychological, and cognitive improvements and brain volumes among admitted juveniles

Methods: about 40 juveniles (male: 30, female: 10), aged at 10 to 15 years old.

Averaged admitted terms: about 18 month.

Results: On average, when the juveniles left the facility, their IQ were raised about 20 points compared to that of entering the facility. Additionally, using MRI, their volume of right amygdala was significantly decreased for 18 month, on the other hand, volume of left amygdala was increased.

Wednesday, June 15th

Session: WED01

Parenting and delinquent behaviour – Making sense of a complex relationship

Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

Empirical studies as well as meta-studies repeatedly show that parenting is an important influencing factor of delinquent behaviour of children and adolescents. Besides this general finding a number of research questions regarding this relationship have to be answered. The most important is that of causality. To analyse causal relationships longitudinal studies are necessary. In the panel session, findings of two panel studies from Germany are presented (presentation 1 and 2). A second important research question is on the dimensions of parenting that are relevant for negative behavioural outcomes. Some studies analyse violent parenting behaviour, others parental monitoring or parental support. The different dimensions are mostly looked at as independent forms of parenting. The third presentation therefore uses a large German dataset to analyse possible interactions between different dimensions of parenting.

Speaker: *Stephanie Fleischer*

Presentation title: Looking at the intricate relationship of parenting style and parental violence on adverse outcomes from a longitudinal perspective

Co-authors: *Sören Kliem* (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

Criminological research has identified various risk factors for youth violence in general and aggressive behaviour in particular, which have been shown to be quite universal among western cultures. Commonly, they are grouped into the following domains: individual, family, school, peers and community. Familial risk factors include a permissive parenting style, harsh discipline, parental violence, physical abuse or family conflicts. A parenting behaviour characterized by warmth was on the other side identified as a protective factor. Unfortunately, in most studies trying to explain the influence of parental violence on negative outcomes, other dimensions of parenting have not been considered simultaneously. Aim of this presentation is to add longitudinal evidence for childhood and adolescence on the association between parental violence as well as the two dimensions of parenting style according to Baumrind, i.e., parental warmth and monitoring, on various negative outcomes. Data stem from the Berlin Longitudinal Study Media, a longitudinal study with 1,218 school children representative of the (federal) state of Berlin, Germany. Students were followed from 3rd to 9th grade, collecting data on protective and risk factors pertaining

to the domains of individual, family, school, peers and community. Several adverse outcomes such as aggressive behaviour, truancy or delinquent behaviour have been questioned as well. First results show individual differences in the influence of parental warmth, monitoring, and violence in childhood, as well as their interrelations on various negative outcomes depending on gender. The importance of promoting parenting styles characterized by warmth, lack of violence and consistency is discussed.

Speakers: *Dirk Baier and Patrik Manzoni*

Presentation title: Parental violence and violent perpetration in early adolescence – A longitudinal test of mediating factors

Parental violence has several detrimental effects, as several studies show. A replicated finding is that parental violence increases the risk of violent perpetration in later life. Up to now only little is known about the mechanisms behind this cycle of violence. Learning theory would expect that parental violence changes attitudes about using violence. Self-control theory in contrast would assume that self-control abilities suffer from experiences of violence. Beside these factors several other mediators may be responsible for the cycle of violence. For instance, violent parents may lead their children to engage in risky spare-time activities (e.g. using violent media, meeting with delinquent peers, drinking alcohol). The presentation aims at testing whether these factors mediate the influence of parental violence on own violent behaviour or not. For this, a three wave longitudinal study is used. The study was conducted in Hanover, Germany. It started in 5th grade (mean age: 11 years) and was repeated in 6th and 7th grade. All in all, over 1.000 children could be interviewed three times. Findings show, that especially learning theory can explain the negative consequences of parental violence.

Speakers: *Marie Christine Bergmann and Christian Pfeiffer*

Presentation title: More love – less violence. Entanglement of parental violence and parental support

Co-author: *Laura Beckmann* (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

It is a well-documented finding that parental violence during childhood is highly related to negative behavioural outcomes, such as own violent behaviour in later life. In contrast to this finding existing research has shown that parental support and love function as a protective factor with respect to negative behavioural outcomes. However, most studies analyse violent parenting behaviour, and parental monitoring or parental support separately. In this presentation interactions between different dimensions of parenting and their impact on negative behavioural outcomes are analysed. The dataset consist of two pooled representative school surveys of

pupils of the 9th grade which were conducted in Lower Saxony, Germany in 2013 and 2015 (about 20.000 pupils). The data comprises indicators for negative and positive parenting practices as well as a broad range of deviant behaviours for example violence, substance abuse or school absenteeism. First results show that students who did not experience any parental violence during their childhood and received a lot of parental love and support compared to those students who experience severe parental violence and a lack of parental love and support have a lower risk of engaging in negative behaviours. Practical implications of the findings will be discussed.

Session: WED02

Situational Action Theory and special topics in violence: Political extremism, intimate partner violence and psychopathy

Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

Speaker: *Gali Perry*

Presentation title: Unpacking radicalization: An SAT analysis of political extremism and violence

Political and academic focus on radicalization has encouraged a significant volume of studies on extremism and political violence. However, inherent challenges in the study of radicalization, mainly the lack of theoretical framework, limited quality data, the study of extremism as an inverse problem and implied preliminary assumptions lead to disagreement on how the end-product of radicalization should be defined and measured, what stages lead to it, and what key factors affect the individual during this process. As a result, it is unclear why some young people go through this process of radicalization, while others do not. To address this question, Bouhana and Wikstrom (2012) suggest employing Situational Action Theory (SAT) as a theoretical framework. Consequently this paper has three main goals. First, SAT is used to propose a conceptualization of what radicalization is, how it can be measured empirically, and how it relates to or results in violence. Based on this, a preliminary model will be proposed describing how moral values, moral emotions, cognitive processes and environmental exposure relate to radicalization. Finally, the relationship between key personal and environmental factors from this model and political extremism and violence will be tested using data from a representative sample of UK youth from the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (PADS+). The study of radicalization as a type of moral development offers an alternative approach that mitigates the disadvantage of studying terrorism as an inverse problem, and the unrepresentative nature of terrorism sampling. Examination of extremism and violent tendencies within a general sample of normative youth echoes the

current problem of home-grown terrorists, who undergo a radicalisation process as teenagers or in early adulthood.

Speaker: *Jenni Barton-Crosby*

Presentation title: Re-examining the role of anger in acts of intimate partner violence: Testing the motivational process in Situational Action Theory

It is generally accepted that anger is neither necessary nor sufficient to explain violence; it is however regarded as a “central activator of both individual and collective violence” (Novaco & Welsh, 1989, p. 39), playing a key role in a number of theories of violence and aggression. In the field of intimate partner violence (IPV) research, moderate effect sizes have been found between anger and IPV perpetration, with the severity of IPV increasing with level of anger (Birkley & Eckhardt, 2015). However, there is longstanding contention within the IPV literature about the relevant importance and virtue of addressing anger as opposed to working from the view that acts of IPV are perpetrated by men motivated by the desire for control and dominance over a partner (e.g. Gondolf & Russell, 1986).

This paper re-examines the role of anger in acts of IPV from the perspective of situational action theory (SAT). Provocation is one type of motivation in SAT’s framework; provocations arise when a person who is sensitive to frictions experiences anger in response to a friction (Wikström et al., 2012). Therefore, if a person regards the actions of another person (such as a partner) as a source of friction, they may become provoked (Wikström & Treiber, 2009). However, provocation is only an instigating process, and does not determine the behavioral outcome (Wikström et al., 2012). Using data from the 8th wave of the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (PADS+), this paper will examine individual differences in the role of partner-specific sensitivity to frictions and propensity to carry out acts of IPV.

Speaker: *Simon Larmour*

Presentation title: Psychopathy as a disunited concept: Steps needed to explain its link to deviant behaviour through a Situational Action Theory perspective

Why are psychopaths more likely to be deviant? Psychopathic personality disorder was in part developed to help explain deviant behaviour, and deviance was therefore used to describe the disorder. However, explaining the link between the two remains unclear. Using deviance to describe psychopathy and then using psychopathy to explain deviance give us no information on the actual relationship between the two. While symptoms of the core components of psychopathy may well be behaviourally antisocial, the core components themselves should remain neutral and unrelated

to deviance. Moving away from an emphasis on deviance to describe the disorder is crucial in understanding the true nature of psychopathy and its link to deviance. This paper aims to explain the link through a Situational Action Theory perspective and move away from a deterministic risk factor approach frequently seen in the psychopathy literature. Situational Action Theory is well suited to explain why some psychopaths follow a deviant path while others do not. In order to further our understanding, we need to first dismantle the conceptualisation of psychopathic personality disorder and 2) move away from a deviant stigmatisation. Only after dismantling psychopathy can we start to explain its link to deviance.

Session: WED03

Reasoning on and testing elements of control theories

Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

Speaker: *James Oleson*

Presentation title: High-IQ crime: Another look at social bonds

Intelligence is said to be the most studied human faculty, and within criminology, below-average intelligence (operationalized as IQ) is a well-established correlate of delinquency and crime. Nevertheless, even though the association between low IQ and crime has been studied for nearly a century, the causal linkages between them remain uncertain. One leading explanation relies on Travis Hirschi's theory of social bonds, described in his seminal work, *Causes of Delinquency*. A social bond-based explanation of low-IQ crime is that when young people struggle with academic achievement, social bonds of attachment (closeness to others, like parents and teachers), commitment (dedication to prosocial activities), involvement (investment of time, limiting opportunities for delinquency), and belief (assent to social norms) are attenuated or broken. But how robust is social bond theory? Can it explain adult crime—even serious crime—as well as juvenile delinquency? Can it explain high-IQ crime, as well as low-IQ crime? Although relatively little is known about offenders with high IQ scores, this paper describes the self-reported offending of 465 high-IQ individuals (mean IQ = 148.7) and 756 controls (mean IQ = 115.4). Unexpectedly, high-IQ respondents reported higher prevalence and incidence rates than did controls. Was this because high IQ operates as a solvent upon social bonds? Possibly. Transcripts of follow-up interviews provide preliminary evidence that Hirschi's social bond theory furnishes a theoretical framework for the origins of high-IQ crime.

Speaker: *Alfonso Serrano-Maillo*

Presentation title: An exploration of morality in modern control theories and in Situational Action Theory

Some commentators have suggested that morality has been relatively neglected in contemporary criminological theory, but in fact it can be found in many explanations and empirical research. Modern control theories (Hirschi, 1969; Gottfredson and Hirschi, 1990) and situational action theory (Wikstrom et al., 2012; Wikstrom and Treiber, 2015), which are leading explanations of crime, are examples of that. These theories have been extensively tested from an empirical point of view, with supporting results. But some of their mechanisms and underlying assumptions, including those related to morality, have received less attention in the literature. Mainstream Criminology is arguably concentrated in empirical hypothesis derived from theories, usually with an eye in favourable evidence to them more than in their refutation. But if hypothesis are so relevant is because theories are too abstract to be directly tested (Popper, 1956). This highlights the relative importance of the metaphysical components of explanations, which in turn can be significant not only for the sound derivation of hypothesis and the valid measurement of its elements, but even to reconstruct theories in areas that proponents have been left relatively underdeveloped.

Belief and maybe attachment are elements of the bond with a moral content; and situational action theory grants a role to morality for example in the «moral filter» or during deliberation. In this presentation, we will explore the explicit or underlying conception of morality in bond/self-control theories and in situational action theory, as well as its connections with compatibilism and rationality. It will be argued that these theoretical efforts are strongly related with two different long established traditions in human thought, which strengthens their logical consistency and explanatory power.

Speaker: *Mitsuaki Ueda*

Presentation title: Theoretically legitimate test of Hirschi's revised self-control theory: An empirical study of the theory's cultural invariance thesis

Co-author: *Hiroshi Tsutomi* (University of Shizuoka, Japan)

The operationalization of the key concept of Gottfredson and Hirschi's general theory of crime (1990), namely self-control, has been a debated topic in criminology since they advocated the theory.

The measure most widely adopted to test the theory in the related researches to date is Grasmick et al.'s scale (Grasmick et al. 1993). However, Hirschi, one of the two founders of the theory, criticized the scale from a

theoretical point of view and attributed its popularity to their misuse of the psychological concepts. Furthermore, he redefined the concept and suggested how it should be measured.

Inspired and based on this theoretical revision, several studies subsequently tested the theory's assertions using the scale, but there seems no conclusive agreement regarding how it should be measured. Although the measurement Hirschi suggested is based on his earlier theory, namely social control theory and the other founder of the theory explicitly contend that it is a derivative of earlier control theories (Hirschi 2004, Gottfredson 2006), some created the scale without social bond and others compute the scale in a manner different from the original.

In the present study, we will attempt to clarify the theoretical implications or legitimacy of Hirschi's redefinition, and add empirical effort by testing the theory's cultural invariance thesis in a sample of middle and high school students in Japan.

Session: WED04

Studies on correctional practices

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Pamela Lattimore*

Presentation title: Results from a randomized control trial evaluating the HOPE probation supervision model

Findings from a four-site randomized control trial (RCT) experiment to evaluate the effectiveness of programs replicating Hawaii's Opportunity Probation with Enforcement program are presented. This community supervision model was developed in Hawaii in 2004 for supervising high-risk probationers and emphasizes close monitoring; frequent drug testing; and certain, swift, and consistent responses by HOPE judges to violations of conditions of supervision. The initial examinations of the Hawaii program suggested that the approach was promising if not yet proven. The RCT was designed to determine whether the program—now called Honest Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)—could be replicated with fidelity on the United States mainland and to determine whether HOPE probation results in improvements in appointment compliance, urine test results, rearrest rates, revocations rates, jail days served, and prison days sentenced over probation as usual or PAU. The RCT began random assignment of probationers to either HOPE or PAU in 2012; study enrollment concluded in all sites in September 2014 with a total of 1505 study participants. Results from recidivism analyses examining rearrest and incarceration are presented.

Speaker: *Francois Steyn*

Presentation title: A profile of black versus non-black women incarcerated in a South African prison: Implications for rehabilitation policy and practice

Co-author: *Karen Booyens* (University of Pretoria, South Africa)

In developing settings, rehabilitation goals and practices are generally constrained and available resources must address the criminogenic needs of incarcerated offenders. As elsewhere in the world, South Africa's correctional system has a disproportionately low number of imprisoned women (2 867) compared to imprisoned men (112 197). The low number of incarcerated women often results in the skewed allocation of resources and limited research interest. This paper makes use of survey data obtained from 120 incarcerated women with particular emphasis on differences between Black and non-Black inmates. The aim of the paper is to identify characteristics that may point to imperatives for the rehabilitation and reintegration of different profiles of female offenders. Non-parametric measures (Mann-Whitney U) were used to determine meaningful differences between the two groups for which effect sizes (r) were calculated. In terms of their backgrounds, significant differences ($p < 0.05$) featured in age ($r = -0.24$), family dynamics ($r = -0.20$), marital status ($r = -0.54$), levels of education ($r = -0.34$), areas of origin ($r = -0.40$) and socio-economic status ($r = -0.28$). Although not significant, the two groups showed variations in the duration of prison sentences and the number of previous incarcerations. While both groups presented similar health and mental health concerns, access to psychological services prior to imprisonment was dissimilar ($r = -0.37$), as was their perceived likelihood of future imprisonment ($r = -0.21$). Roughly half of both groups attended rehabilitation and educational programmes, and only one in three made use of skills development opportunities. After more than two decades, the deficits associated with South Africa's past of racial segregation and concomitant marginalisation appear to permeate in many of the characteristics of and realities facing present-day incarcerated women. Implementation of the risk, needs and responsivity principles of rehabilitation must take cognisance of the unique profiles of women in prison. Further implications for policy, with specific focus on gendered strategies, will be discussed.

Speaker: *Anita Rønneling*

Presentation title: Action plans in correctional practices – in search for plan and action

Despite the upcoming new paradigm including new tools for working with client rehabilitation, action plans are still understood as one of the core pillars in performing rehabilitation work in the Danish Prison and Probation System. Yearly more than 10.000 action plans are being produced,

and how well these plans are being fulfilled is still regularly the focus of the National Audit Office.

The theoretical idea underlying action plans is roughly to compile a thorough uncovering of a clients social situation in terms of housing, education, leisure activities etc. On the basis of this uncovering the action plan should hereafter contain a well founded analysis of the clients motives for committing crime including his resources and obstacles for living a life without crime as well as a list of concrete interventions that can help him to maintain a crime free path after release. The action plan framework should also contribute to ensure that every client is made co-responsible for his process towards a life without crime.

On the basis of a comprehensive study of the content in actions plans for clients released in 2011 it is however evident that despite theoretical ideas and constant focuses on governing this area of correctional practice it's hard to find the plan as well as the action in many of the action plans being produced.

The results of the study are being put into perspective by relating to a study on the production of action plans in Swedish Prison and Probation Work, and it is discussed whether the Danish results reflects what is actually being done in rehabilitation work in practice or if the results are far more a sign of the obstacles in substantiating the complex nature of clients and their situation as well as of rehabilitation work in correctional practices of today.

Speaker: *Beatriz Cruz Márquez*

Presentation title: The weight of regional differences in the application of detention for juvenile offenders

The main objective of this paper is to analyse the evolution of the application of detention measure during the years 2007 to 2014, in the different forms regulated in penal Spanish law for juvenile offenders (lock-up, semi-open, open and therapeutic). In order to observe, though approximately, the potential effects arising from the delegation of powers to the Autonomous Communities on the implementation of the measures imposed on juvenile offenders, it was operated with disaggregated data. And this both in terms of the number of violations and penalties imposed in each Autonomous Community, as well as the material resources available for the enforcement of detention measure - number of detention centres, types of centres - and management formulas - public, private or mixed -.

The results seem to indicate a mismatch between the annual number of cases that could be judged by imposing some detention measure and the effective implementation of this measure. The comparison between the trajectories of the Autonomous Communities (AACC) confirms the existence

of significant differences in the evolution of the application of detention, whose explanation does not seem to reside, at least directly, in the density of the AACC, or in the number of centres or places available.

Moreover, you can sense the influence of the type of management adopted – public, private or mixed – and the availability of specific semi-open and open centres instead of multipurpose centres. It is necessary, however, to further analyse its relevance and its relationship with other contextual socioeconomic issues.

Session: WED05

Psychopathic traits and behaviour: Does gender matter?

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Susanne Strand*

Presentation title: Psychopathic features in young incarcerated females: Associations with AD/HD, self-harm and childhood trauma

Co-authors: *Stefan Luebbers* (University of Technology, Australia) and *Stephane Shepard* (University of Technology, Australia)

This study explored the relationship between psychopathic features as measured with the PCL:YV and behavioural and emotional functioning in young female offenders in custody. It is a quantitative interview study investigating the relationship with psychopathic traits, measured with the Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version (PCL:YV; Forth, Kosson, & Hare, 2003), and different psychological characteristics as well as AD/HD, self-harm and childhood trauma in adolescent offenders across genders. Data was collected from a sample of 40 female and 40 male adolescents who were incarcerated in Victoria, Australia.

Results indicated that the behavioral subscales of the PCL:YV were associated with externalizing behaviors possibly underpinned by histories of abuse and substantiated child protection incidences. The presence of AD/HD was strongly associated with affective deficits suggesting that the PCL:YV may be identifying young females with AD/HD rather than core psychopathic traits. Findings also indicate that female specific manifestations of manipulation are likely being misidentified as behavioral phenomena precluding clinical recognition as a core interpersonal trait. Significant dissimilarities with a young male comparison group were identified and are discussed within.

Studies on female juvenile offenders is rare and this study adds to the literature on the construct of psychopathy and its relationship to psychoso-

cial factors as well as associations with AD/HD, self-harm and childhood trauma, among incarcerated adolescents.

Speakers: *Heidi Selenius and Susanne Strand*

Presentation title: Childhood maltreatment, school-related problems and psychopathic traits among offenders admitted to forensic psychiatric care

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

Childhood maltreatment and school-related problems are both related to psychopathy among juvenile delinquents and prisoners. Whether maltreatment and school-related problems are associated or not with psychopathy among forensic psychiatric patients is unclear. Therefore, our aim was to investigate a) the prevalence of childhood maltreatment and school-related problems among offenders admitted to forensic psychiatric care, and b) how both childhood maltreatment and school-related problems were associated with psychopathy among these offenders. We conducted a register study on 21 female and 96 male offenders who had been admitted to forensic psychiatric care and then been discharged from the high-security hospital. Psychopathy assessments were conducted with the PCL:SV. Data on childhood maltreatment and school-related problems were collected from forensic psychiatric investigations. The results showed that neglect or abuse was experienced by 50% of the female and 40% of the male offenders. Childhood sexual abuse was more prevalent among female offenders with psychopathic traits than without (67% vs 14%). Male offenders with psychopathic traits had experienced emotional abuse more prevalent than male offenders without such traits (40% vs 14%). More male offenders had some type of school-related problems (learning problems, behaviour problems, remedial class and/or being bullied at school) than the female offenders (79% vs 45%). The school-related problems were more prevalent among male offenders with psychopathic traits than among offenders without (93% vs 66%). Behaviour problems at school were more prevalent among both female and male offenders with psychopathic traits compared to those without. In line with previous research on male offenders, childhood maltreatment was also related to psychopathy among forensic psychiatric patients. Our results, like others, speak for gender differences in the development and manifestation of psychopathy among male and female offenders admitted to forensic psychiatric care.

Speakers: *Heidi Selenius and Susanne Strand*

Presentation title: Psychopathy and motive for violent offences: Offenders admitted to forensic psychiatric care

Co-author: *Jennifer Storey* (Mid Sweden University, Sweden)

There are two primary motives for violence; instrumental violence is goal-directed and committed with a motive to obtain money, social status or territory, whereas reactive violence is impulsive, a reaction to frustration, insults or dangerous situations. In a meta-analysis by Blais et al. (2014) psychopathy was moderately related to instrumental as well as reactive violence. Most studies have been performed within male prison populations; only a few have been done with forensic psychiatric patients. Our aim was to study motive of violent offences by forensic psychiatric patients and how the motive was related to gender and psychopathy. Data were collected from verdicts and medical records for 100 (15 female, 85 male) offenders admitted to forensic psychiatric care. Psychopathy was assessed with the PCL:SV. The offenders' violent index offence was rated as instrumental or reactive according to the coding guide by Cornell (1996). The results showed that 7% of the female and 25% of the male offenders had committed an instrumental offence, whereas 33% of the females and 49% of the males committed a reactive offence. Female offenders had more frequently committed offences characterised as being both instrumental and reactive compared to male offenders (60% vs 27%). PCL:SV total scores were not significantly related to motives. When broken down into four facets, as per the four-factor model, results showed that offenders who committed an instrumental offence scored higher on facet 4, the anti social facet. Factors related to violent offences such as level of provocation, relationship with the victim, intoxication, and presence of psychotic symptoms, were not associated with offence motive, however level of arousal was associated with offence motive. Therefore, we suggest that further studies on emotional regulation in relation to motive and psychopathy should be conducted.

Session: WED06

Highlighting sex trafficking

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Bettina Zietlow*

Presentation title: Human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation: Findings on perpetrators in Germany

Co-author: *Dirk Baier* (Zurich University, 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 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.

In the presentation, findings on interviews with experts (mainly specialised police officers), on interviews with perpetrators and on an analyses of 500 police files will be presented. These findings show that there is no dominant perpetrator group. Instead, one can find different groups with different modus operandi, which are in part 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.

Speaker: *Anita Heber*

Presentation title: Punishment, education and repatriation: Solutions to sex trafficking in Swedish media and political discourse

The purpose of the study, discussed in this presentation, is to analyse Swedish politicians', media's and the Police's solutions to sex trafficking. The focus is directed at the interaction between media, politics, and the Police. It draws on a previous study that studied how sex trafficking emerged as a social problem in Sweden between 2000 and 2010. The presentation will highlight which solutions emerge in the trafficking debate through a qualitative text analysis of newspapers, political documents, and reports by the Swedish National Police and the Swedish National Crime Prevention Council. The study shows which specific solutions that are introduced in the debate, and the interaction between the actors (claims-makers) leading the debate. It will discuss, from a critical criminology perspective, the implications of the suggested and sometimes implemented solutions for the sex trafficking victims, sex traffickers, the law enforcement, and the public.

Session: WED07

New perspectives on violence: Understanding ideologically and politically motivated violence

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Jerzy Sarnecki*

Presentation title: Criminological perspectives on violent extremism

There is little criminological literature on violent extremism and in particular its ultimate expression terrorism and crimes against humanity. In this paper, a preliminary study in a larger research project, I try to examine the extent to which criminological theories can be applied to the phenomenon of violent extremism. The outcome is that many criminological theories, sometimes with some modification have an explanatory value for crimes committed by violent extremists. Various theories do work well for different types of violent extremism.

Speaker: *Christoffer Carlsson*

Presentation title: The puzzle of disengagement from violent extremism:
Can a life-course perspective put the pieces together?

Few studies of individual disengagement from violent extremism have been conducted, despite the fact that research in this field could greatly improve Countering Violent Extremism policies, including the implementation of de-radicalization programmes and rehabilitation of extremist offenders. Moreover, when disengagement has been studied, the resulting explanation commonly amounts to a shopping-list of “push”- and “pull”-factors. The actual mechanisms of disengagement are thus poorly understood. This presentation presents the findings of a study on processes of leaving violent extremism, using concepts and principles from a life-course perspective. It shows that, while not reducing any of its complexity, disengagement from violent extremism can be understood as a result of the temporal alignment of subjective and social factors. Suggestions for policy, practice, and prevention are discussed.

Speaker: *Mikaela Sundberg*

Presentation title: Ideas of combat in the French foreign legion

What is the role of ideas regarding combat and international operations in order to join and stay in the French Foreign Legion? This paper discusses ideas concerning combat and international operations, as important types of violent phenomena, and the role they play in the French Foreign Legion, one of the world’s most notorious combat forces. The discussion is based on rich and unique data collected during an ethnographic study focusing on the organization of everyday life in the Foreign Legion, but it places particular emphasis on the perspective of Swedish legionnaires. The paper

shows how, on the one hand, legionnaires are expected to be attracted by the hope to experience international operations, yet on the other hand, the organization depends on members for whom such experiences do not affect membership. It also discusses to what extent the Foreign Legion have attracted what could be referred to as multi-violent members, persons who belong to or have looked for membership in different more or less violent-intensive organizations over time.

Session: WED08

Parenting and its effects on delinquency

Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

Speaker: *Nicole Trauffer*

Presentation title: The extent of child abuse and neglect and psychiatric disorders in non-violent and violent female offenders

Co-author: *Cathy Spatz Widom* (John Jay College of Criminal Justice and City University of New York, USA)

Although the percentage of crimes committed by females has increased over the last 20 years in the United States, most research focuses on crimes by men and pays little attention to those committed by women. This presentation describes the results of an analysis of the extent to which childhood maltreatment and psychiatric disorders are related to violent and non-violent offending in females. In this prospective cohort design study, children with substantiated cases of physical and sexual abuse and neglect from 1967 to 1971 in a Midwestern metropolitan county area were matched with non-maltreated children (controls) on the basis of age, race, and approximate family socioeconomic class and followed prospectively into adulthood (N = 582). Information is available from official criminal records and responses to the NIMH Diagnostic Interview Schedule - Revised for psychiatric disorders. The results indicate that for these women, a history of childhood physical abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect each predicted having an arrest, but not an arrest for violence. In general, there was a trend for violent females to have the highest percentage of psychiatric disorders, followed by non-violent offenders, and then non-offenders. Posttraumatic stress disorder was the only psychiatric diagnosis to predict whether women would become violent compared to non-violent offenders. There was also a significant interaction between PTSD and childhood maltreatment: Women who experienced childhood maltreatment were equally likely to have an arrest for violence, regardless of PTSD diagnosis; however, women without maltreatment histories were at elevated risk for a violent crime arrest if they had a PTSD diagnosis, whereas those without PTSD were at the lowest risk. These findings suggest that childhood maltreatment plays a significant role in female crime perpetration and that

post-traumatic stress disorder plays an important role in female violent offending. Implications of the findings will be discussed.

Speaker: *Teresa C Silva*

Presentation title: Self-disclosure and adolescent maladjustment. The mediation role of parental support

Co-authors: *Peter Sandström* (Mid Sweden University, Sweden) and *Håkan Stattin* (Örebro University, Sweden)

Background: Parental monitoring is a powerful predictor of adolescent maladjustment. Empirical studies indicate that it is adolescents' proclivity to disclose information, rather than parental control, that functions as a mitigating factor regarding juvenile delinquency risk (Eaton et al., 2009; Kerr & Stattin, 2000), even among individuals with psychopathic traits (Silva & Stattin, 2015). Additionally, low self-disclosure and the lack of parental support are also predictors of poor mental health (Hafen & Laursen, 2009).

Aim: To analyze if the relationships between adolescents' willingness to disclose information to their parents and both delinquency and depression are mediated by the adolescents' perceived lack of parental support.

Methods: Cohort study of 918 adolescents (mean age = 15.6; SD = 0.54) who self-reported on levels of disclosure, crimes committed during the previous 12 months, and depressive mood. Subsequent re-evaluation after two years was conducted using the same measures with one additional category: perceived lack of parental support. Regression-based approach mediation analysis was used to test the significance of indirect effects ($a*b$).

Results: There was a significant indirect effect of disclosure at t1 on delinquency ($ab = -.01$), mediated by the lack of parental support. At t2 the effect of disclosure on delinquency is direct ($\beta = -.15^{***}$) after controlling for the level of delinquency at t1. For depression a significant indirect effect of disclosure at t1 ($ab = -.02$), as well as disclosure at t2 ($ab = -.03$) was found after taking into account the effect of depressive mood at t1. Stratifying gender, differences for boys and girls were found.

Discussion: Considering the relationship between parental monitoring (facilitated by adolescent disclosure) and both delinquency and depression in juveniles, the practice of some preventive strategies of advising adolescents (age >15) against informing their parents of potentially life-changing decisions should be revised.

Speaker: *Hagit Turjeman*

Presentation title: Parental monitoring as a moderator between changes in family structure and delinquent behavior among immigrant youth

The literature dealing with the effect of family on teenager's antisocial behavior is well established. The two major themes relating families to juvenile delinquency are the roles of family structure (single parent vs. intact families) and family functioning (including levels of family cohesiveness and parental monitoring). These lines of research have largely developed with regard to the general population but some studies have also focused on minority groups and especially on immigrant groups. These studies argued that in immigrant families adolescents assimilate to local norms more rapidly than their parents, family control is weakening and there is an increase the likelihood of immigrant adolescents becoming delinquents.

The current study extends these areas of research by adopting developmental view and examining the effect of changes in family structure on the family ability to monitor the youth criminal behavior.

The study focuses on immigrant youth from the former Soviet Union who participated in three consecutive waves of panel study. The main aim of the study was to explore the impact of the social and cultural adaptation of juvenile immigrants on their delinquency and deviant behavior. Data analysis was carried out in two stages. First, we classified the sample into groups according to their patterns of adopting delinquent behavior during a period of three years. Next, we examined the effect of changes in the adolescent's family structure as well as changes in the family functioning (along the three years) on the likelihood that respondents would engage in or desist from delinquency. The results of the study provide a preliminary evidence for the importance of immigration as a risk factor and for the significant effect of changes in the family structure. The result and their implication will be discussed.

Speakers: *Yaacov Reuven and Limor Yehuda*

Presentation title: The gap between child-parent perception of relationship and its effect on juvenile delinquency

The nature and quality of child-parent relationship is broadly discussed in the literature in terms of its effect on juvenile delinquency.

An interesting aspect of those relations deals with the way that they are perceived by both sides; the adolescent and the parent. Analyzing the gap between those two perceptions can contribute to a better understanding of the relationship's nature and hence their effect on the adolescent behavior.

This research analyzes subjective perceptions of child-parent relationships regarding to two main expressions; the conflictual aspect and the supportive- communicative aspect.e perceptions are diagnosed according to the way that they are experienced in single parent families and in two parent families, by the children and by their parents.

The research examines the influence of the level of the gap that exists between the adolescent's and his parent's subjective perceptions regarding to their relationship and it's direction (positive or negative from the child's point of view) on the objective reality in terms of the adolescent's involvement in juvenile delinquency.

The analysis of the gap can also provide indications regarding to the weight of the adolescent subjective perception vs. The weight of his parent's subjective perception, in determining the outcomes in terms of adolescent involvement in juvenile delinquency.

Further more, all the 137 families that participated in this research are diagnosed by the welfare office in six cities in Israel as child neglecting families. The analysis is based on data that was collected from the parents and their children in each family and from their children that are between the age of 11–17.

Preliminary results will be presented.

Session: WED09

Pathways in crime and their explanation

Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

Speaker: *Kyle Treiber*

Presentation title: Pathways in crime and their drivers: Crime propensities and criminogenic exposure

This paper will introduce the developmental ecological action (DEA) model of Situational Action Theory (SAT) and use data from the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (PADS+) to identify main pathways (trajectories) in crime among young people, and explore the extent to which these pathways can be explained by changes in young people's crime propensities (personal morals and ability to exercise self-control) and criminogenic exposure (to moral contexts encouraging acts of crime).

Speaker: *Gabriela Roman*

Presentation title: Emergence and selection: Explaining changes in young people's crime propensities and criminogenic exposure

Questions about the causes of changes in young people's crime propensities and criminogenic exposure have rarely been addressed. Based on situational action theory (SAT)'s developmental ecological action (DEA) model, and utilising data from the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (PADS+), this paper will explore stability and changes

in young people's crime propensities and criminogenic exposure and how such changes can be explained.

Speaker: *Robert Sampson*

Presentation title: Pathways to crime and criminalization in the lives of Chicago children

This paper will examine the pathways by which children in Chicago are caught up in crime and the criminal justice system. The data are based on a 20-year prospective study of young children that began in 1995. Four waves of data were collected from a birth and a nine-year old cohort, along with arrest and incarceration histories through 2015. The analysis will focus on how childhood and adolescent experiences, along with structural contexts of development, shape pathways over the early life course that ultimately lead to an official criminal label.

Session: WED10

Global perspectives on gangs, masculinity, and desistance

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speakers: *James A. Densley* and *David C. Pyrooz*

Presentation title: Toward a signaling theory of disengagement from gangs

Informed by empirical study in the United Kingdom and United States, and building on recent applications of signaling theory to the study of gangs particularly and criminology generally, this paper reviews the current inventory of theory and research on gang desistance and reinterprets it through the lens of signaling. We argue a gang member's intent to leave the gang constitutes private information that must be reliably communicated to competing audiences—the gang, the community, including family and rival gangs, and crime control agents—in order to be realized. In turn, we present the case for a dynamic and reciprocal gang disengagement process that includes criminal credentials, vouching, and credible commitments/burning bridges as methods for leaving. The absence of these processes results in ambivalent role exits, which in turn are anticipated to have consequences for, as examples, offending, victimization, and continued gang ties. We conclude that signaling theory not only allows for a theoretical reconceptualization of gang disengagement, but also can help to better understand the moderators influencing the differential patterning of moving away from gangs (e.g., demographics, gang embeddedness, programs, and gang organization) as well as the consequences of gang desistance.

Speakers: *Thomas Friis Sogaard*

Presentation title: 'Boxing is a pretty good metaphor for how the world treats you': Desistance and reforming gang-members' narrative re-constructions of masculinities

Co-author: *Torsten Kolind* (University of Aarhus, Denmark)

Based on an ethnographic study of former gang-members' desistance process, this presentation focuses on how male gang-members' gendered identities are engaged in a Danish reformatory programme. In recent years much research on the gendered aspects of reformatory interventions has highlighted how reformatory institutions at times work to promote desistance by problematizing offenders' and gang-members performance of hyper-masculinity and by constructing therapeutic spaces where men can reformulate softer versions of masculinity. Contributing to this line of research, this presentation explores and discusses how reformatory programmes at times also utilize hyper-masculine symbolism and imaginaries to encourage young offenders and drug abusers to engage in narrative re-constructions of identities and to socialize these into new subject positions defined by agency, self-responsibility and behavioural changes. More specifically, the presentation explores how New Start, a Danish reformatory institution, utilize boxing and particularly masculinized 'boxing transformation narratives', in the project of altering former gang-members cognitive imagining, and motivate them to become active and responsible partakers in their own reformation process. Furthermore, the presentation also brings insights into how the young men relate to the institutional master narratives, and how these articulate in the young men's multiple micro-narrative reconstructions of reformed masculinities. By exploring these issues the presentation will bring insights into how institutional as well as individual attempt to re-construct alternative positions of masculinity are crucial to gang-members early stage desistance.

Session: WED11

Predicting and preventing drug use

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Shinji Nakamura*

Presentation title: Measures against drug abuse

The lifetime experience rate with drug abuse in Japan, according to a study done in 2009, is 2.9%. It is a very low rate compared to 47.1% in the United States and 36.8% in UK. One characteristic of the drug-related crimes in Japan is that over 80% of arrestees for drug-related crimes are arrested for crimes related to Methamphetamine.

Japanese government has formulated the “Fourth Five-Year Drug Abuse Prevention Strategy” in August 2013, for the government to work in one united body. In concrete terms, the actions include control over drug-related criminal organizations and their elimination, interdiction of entry of illicit drugs into Japan, and boosting normative consciousness among young people through drug abuse prevention classes at schools and other entities.

Furthermore, to prevent relapse into drug abuse, the government provides “the Relapse Prevention Guidance for Drug-dependent Inmates” for sentenced inmates, and “the Specialized Treatment Program” for probationers. Additionally, in order to secure necessary period for treatment in society, the government introduced a system for partial suspension of execution of sentence, where a part of a term given for imprisonment must be served while the rest is suspended.

Another recent topic is the emergence of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS). In recent years, NPS are quickly spreading and becoming a social problem.

To respond to this situation, the government reformed the relevant laws in March 2013 and in April 2014. Moreover, in July 2014, the Council for Promoting Measures to Prevent Drug Abuse formulated “the Emergency Measures to Eradicate NPS Abuse”. Various actions taken according to the measures produced a significant result.

On the other hand, you can see instances where the ones who have closed street shops sell NPS on the internet.

Speaker: *Thimna Klatt*

Presentation title: Predictors of drug use in young offender institutions

Drug use by inmates is a common problem in prisons. Previous research has shown that drug use in custody is predicted both by factors that the inmates “imports” into the prison (i.e. importation factors, such as inmate’s age, race, and criminal history) and by factors related to the “strains” of life in custody (i.e. deprivation factors, such as crowding and the relationship between staff and inmates). Prisoner’s age, for example, has consistently been found to be negatively related to drug use during imprisonment. However, most research has focused on adult inmates and only a few studies have investigated drug use among inmates of young offender institutions. Our study aimed to examine which variables significantly predict drug use during imprisonment among young offenders. Toward this end, we analyzed self-report data from 865 inmates of five German young offender institutions. Binary logistic regression analysis of the data revealed that both importation and deprivation variables significantly predicted drug misconduct. Drug use was negatively related to the deprivation variable of prisoner-staff relationship and positively associated

with sentence length. Additionally, the importation variable “serving a sentence for a drug offence” was predictive of drug use in prison. Furthermore, a strong association was found between drug misconduct and violent misconduct against fellow inmates, indicating that drug use might represent a general tendency to break rules. Contrary to previous research, we did not find race and age of the prisoners to be significantly related to drug use. Theoretical and practical implications of our findings will be outlined, including a discussion of potential means to prevent drug use among juvenile inmates.

Speakers: *Jordan Hyatt and K. Bret Bucklen*

Presentation title: Reentry and heroin addiction: Opportunities to integrate and evaluate effective treatment services into post-release supervision

Heroin abuse is a significant individual and global public health problem. In addition to morbidity associated with heroin use, including fatal overdoses, intravenous heroin is one of the major routes of transmission for serious, communicable diseases. In the United States, the number of Americans using the drug has increased by over 50% in the past decade. Crime, addiction and disease all have clear co-morbidities; risk-taking behaviors contribute to initiation and perpetuation. This is especially true for individuals involved in the criminal justice system. Several new interventions have been developed to combat opioid addiction, though few of these new treatments have been employed as part of a comprehensive reentry program for drug-involved offenders. Notably, injectable extended release naltrexone is a long-acting alternative to standard agonist maintenance treatment of opioid dependence. This paper reports on several key findings of an ongoing randomized evaluation of a program of this nature. Firstly, we report the results of an inmate survey ($n= 1,570$) comparing attitudes towards naltrexone compared to methadone, a much more common pharmacological treatment for addiction. Secondly, we report on the implementation and preliminary findings from an experimental evaluating the effects of a comprehensive, medicine-assisted reentry program in which participants are provided naltrexone treatment both in prison and post-release into the community.

Session: WED12

Do callous-unemotional traits really capture a clinically meaningful subgroup of antisocial youths or are there more effective alternatives?

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Olivier Colins*

Presentation title: The low prosocial emotions specifier to the conduct disorder diagnosis in the dsm-5 – how well does it really work?

The new DSM-5 specifier ‘with Limited Prosocial Emotions’ (LPE) is expected to provide greater information about impairment of children and adolescents with conduct disorder (CD). Detained adolescents constitute an important population of youths in whom to put the specifier to the test. Therefore, this presentation will review the evidence for these expectations in a series of studies among detained girls (study 1: n = 191 self-ratings; Study 2: n = 85 self- and parent ratings) and detained boys (study 3: n = 223; Study 4: n = 380). Of note, one of these four studies scrutinized the clinical usefulness of this LPE specifier outside of a research context, that is, as part of a clinical protocol where no anonymity and confidentiality of the information was guaranteed to the participants. In all studies, the Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory was used to make the DSM-5 LPE specifier operational, although some studies also used the Antisocial Process Screening Device and the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional traits. Diagnostic interviews were used to assess if the boys and girls met criteria for various psychiatric disorders, including CD, and the participants also completed standardized questionnaires that tap reactive and proactive aggression, violent and non-violent criminal behavior, internalizing problems, rule-breaking behavior, and other constructs of interest. The results of these studies will be presented and discussed as introduction to the other two presentations in this symposium.

Speakers: *Louise Frogner and Henrik Andershed*

Presentation title: Comparing different approaches for subtyping children with conduct problems: Callous-unemotional traits only versus the multidimensional psychopathic personality construct

The construct of adult psychopathy has been extended downwards to childhood to identify a severe subgroup of children with conduct problems (CP). Yet, a large body of research currently only focuses on the affective part of the psychopathy construct, namely callous-unemotional (CU) traits, for subtyping purposes. Here, two studies using two different longitudinal data sets comparing these two approaches (i.e., CU versus the multidimensional psychopathy construct) in their ability to predict

future and stable CP. Study 1 consisted of a community sample of 1,867 preschoolers (47% girls) between the ages of 3 and 5 at baseline and were then followed over two years. Teacher ratings were used to measure psychopathic traits and conduct problems. In Study 2, mother and fathers of 321 boys and 369 girls completed questionnaires to measure psychopathic traits and conduct problems at a baseline and at 6- and 12 month follow-ups. Notwithstanding that high levels of CP in combination with CU traits were occasionally at increased risk for future and stable CP, high levels on all psychopathic dimensions in combination with CP at baseline by far showed the most robust and strongest predictive associations with future and stable CP. Conclusions. The findings suggest that the CU-based approach for subtyping children with CP is less sufficient compared to a subtyping approach using the multidimensional psychopathy construct in predicting future CP. This calls for more research re-considering the multidimensional construct of psychopathy for CP subtyping purposes rather than focusing solely on CU traits.

Speaker: *Kostas A. Fanti*

Presentation title: Heterogeneity in antisocial behavior at age 3: Early life antecedents and association with age 15 biological and environmental measures

Investigating heterogeneity in antisocial behavior early in life is essential for understanding the etiology and development of these problems. Longitudinal data were used to identify heterogeneous groups of antisocial children differentiated on internalizing and externalizing problems and callous-unemotional (CU) traits using Latent Profile Analysis. Furthermore, we examined how behavioral, neurobiological, and environmental outcomes differentiated the identified subgroups. The sample consisted of 1232 children (52% male) followed from age 3 to age 15. Analyses identified three antisocial groups: the first scored high on internalizing and externalizing problems but low on CU traits (Ext/Int), the second scored high on CU traits and externalizing problems, but low on internalizing problems (primary CU variant), and the third scored high on CU traits, internalizing, and externalizing problems (secondary CU variant), and these differences persisted into adolescence. Both Ext/Int and secondary CU groups were characterized by low self-regulation. Compared to other groups, secondary CU variants had higher rates of exposure to environmental adversity across time and exhibited more risk taking and delinquency. Finally, primary and secondary CU variants were differentiated on biological measures (cortisol and resting heart rate), social skills and cognitive abilities. These findings indicate that the CU specifier in DSM-5 might not be enough and additional heterogeneity needs to be considered.

Session: WED13

Contemporary anti-trafficking initiatives in three UK institutions: The border force; police; and financial institutions

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Jenni Lynch*

Presentation title: “Once they pass you, they may be gone forever”:
Humanitarian duties and professional tensions in
safeguarding and anti-trafficking at the border

Border crossings are considered sites of unique opportunity to identify and protect victims of trafficking. UK government reforms have given Border Officers new roles and responsibilities as humanitarian first responders. This paper explores how Border Officers reconcile this aspect of their work with their role as enforcers of immigration law and their increasingly militarised status as protectors of national sovereignty and security. Drawing on in-depth interviews with a specialised team of Safeguarding and Anti-trafficking (SAT) Officers at the UK’s Heathrow airport, we identify the emergence of a distinct SAT subculture, characterised by a sense of moral purpose and moral community, and of doing difficult but meaningful and highly-skilled work that others are too indifferent, feckless, or intimidated by to take on.

Speaker: *Ruth van Dyke*

Presentation title: Police as partners in tackling human trafficking and modern slavery: Learning from initiatives in England and Wales

Law enforcement are considered central actors in the fight against human trafficking and modern slavery. They have been tasked by the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings to play a key role in all the three P’s of prevention, protection and prosecution, which has also been endorsed at national level in England and Wales through its human trafficking/modern slavery policy. Yet it is evident that the police can not be effective players without embracing the fourth P of partnership working. Drawing on in-depth interviews with police officers from several police forces, and with staff working for a range of partner organisations, I identified different constellations of partnership activity that could be characterised by purpose, forms of engagement, and levels of communication. Some significant barriers to partnership working were noted from both the standpoint of the police as well as partner organisations. These included amongst others issues of trust, the police response and disclosure of information. Benefits of partnership working were acknowledged in terms of enhanced effectiveness, resource sharing, and new ways of working, however there are also questions about the sort of outcomes that are actually achieved.

Speaker: *Katerina Hadjimatheou*

Presentation title: Implementing the human-rights approach to anti-trafficking at the border

In recent years Border Forces around the world have acquired humanitarian roles and responsibilities, from undertaking dangerous search and rescue operations at sea, to identifying and offering assistance to victims of human trafficking at the border. In this paper we draw on in-depth interviews with a specialized Safeguarding and Anti-Trafficking (SAT) team at the UK's Heathrow Airport, to explore the ways in which SAT officers enact their newly-acquired humanitarian role. Our findings reveal that SAT officers use their immigration and customs powers –of search, questioning, and refusal of entry- opportunistically, for humanitarian purposes. As a result, they view limits to these powers as limits to the scope of their anti-trafficking capabilities. In particular, EU Freedom of Movement is seen as a serious barrier to SAT work, because it removes officers' powers to intervene with travellers and thereby prevents them from responding to the vulnerability of EU travellers. We argue that this suggests that the border is a site of conflict between EU Freedom of Movement and a human-rights approach to anti-trafficking. In doing so, we cast critical light on the often-voiced claim that stronger immigration controls are inevitably a driver for trafficking crimes.

Session: WED14

**Managing terrorist offenders and extremism in correctional settings:
Current knowledge and critical issues**

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speakers: *Jenny Yourstone, David Cardell, Hans Brun and Linda Edman*

Presentation title: Managing terrorist offenders and extremism in correctional settings: Current knowledge and critical issues

The public debate is animated on how to best manage offenders suspected or convicted of terrorist crimes and/or motivated by extreme political or religious beliefs or ideologies. There are also considerable concerns about how to prevent radicalization processes among inmates in prison settings. This symposium aims to provide an update on the empirical support for management of these complex issues as well as practice and security perspectives on how they could be handled.

Presentation 1:

Systematic review of procedures countering radicalization in correctional services

Jenny Yourstone PhD & *David Cardell* PhD

Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Research and Evaluation Unit, SWE

The presenters will provide preliminary results from a systematic review of published international empirical and grey literatures. The review focuses effective correctional procedures aimed at managing violent extremism offenders and minimize radicalization processes.

Presentation 2:

Exits from terror offending and violent extremism

Hans Brun, counterterrorism researcher

King's College, Department of War studies, London, UK & Swedish

Defence University, SWE

Mr Brun is an active researcher on mechanisms behind terrorist offences and will reflect on how de-radicalization might be promoted; in general and in correctional settings.

Presentation 3:

Managing terror crime offenders, extremism and radicalization in the Swedish Prison and Probation Service

Linda Edman, research officer

Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Security Unit, SWE

Correctional services worldwide face substantial challenges about how to manage terror crime offenders, extremism and radicalization. The presenter will provide a preliminary outline on means to manage these multifaceted issues in Swedish correctional practice.

Session: WED16

Evidence comes by replication and needs differentiation: General aspects and examples of offender treatment and developmental prevention

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Friedrich Lösel*

Presentation title: Evidence comes by replication and needs differentiation: General aspects and examples of offender treatment and developmental prevention

In 2015 the Arnold Foundation published the results of the Reproducibility Project in 'Science'. This article showed that many findings in psychology had not the same or similar results when replicated in other studies. This finding is rather typical for many fields in social sciences and also for program evaluation in criminology. Although systematic reviews of the Campbell Collaboration and other research have shown progress in the reproducibility of findings, there are numerous examples of sound effects in one study, but much lower or no effects in other studies which evaluat-

ed the same or a similar intervention. There is even substantial outcome variation within one and the same study when different measures, times or other characteristics are analyzed. This basic problem of social sciences is less visible in the natural sciences, technology and (partially) medicine. It may lead to skepticism in practice policy making when, for example, a well-known prevention program showed desirable effects in Norway, but not in Sweden.

The planned paper will at first discuss general aspects of the reproducibility problem. Then the problem is illustrated by single studies and research syntheses in the fields of offender treatment and developmental prevention. The examples show that findings depend on many confounded moderators that Lipsey (2003) rightly called ‘good, bad, and ugly’. Although the detection of numerous moderators of effectiveness is an important task for research, it may make practical work and political decisions too complicated. Therefore, this paper finally suggests a strategy that is applicable when dealing with heterogeneous findings of program evaluations.

* Major parts of this paper are based on my Joan McCord Award Lecture in 2015 at Washington, DC.

Session: WED17

Who conducts the orchestra? Applying Situational Action Theory to crime prevention practice

Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

Speaker: *Helle Midskov Brynaa*

Presentation title: Who conducts the orchestra? Introduction

Helle Midskov Brynaa, leader of SSP in the Municipality of Vejle, will in this presentation give a new suggestion to the collaboration between municipalities, the police and citizens. This approach is based on Professor P-O Wikström’s situational action theory, and focuses on structuring resilience and thus crime prevention. “Who conducts the orchestra” – in the family and in the interdisciplinary collaboration? When young children disconnect from normal society and choose crime, abuse, radicalization and gangs over schools, education and jobs? We have to know the cause of the causes to understand why young people end up in crime, and to find ways we can prevent crime. These questions have been answered by P-O Wikström in the most recent scientific based theory “Situational action theory”. With the help of P-O Wikström’s theories, the municipality of Vejle has professionalized an interdisciplinary collaboration. The municipality of Vejle has created a 17 day interdisciplinary education program, where the theories of P-O Wikström are delivered in practice. Over the last 1.5 years, 130 employees from the municipality of Vejle have completed

this program. Crime is a serious social problem, and social problems need to be taken seriously. Due to that, the program is built up around experts who all support the science P-O Wikström has been working on and developed over the last almost 20 years.

Speaker: *Marianne Grønbaek*

Presentation title: “The GrowthModel – the power of keeping it simple”:
Professionalizing the dialogues in the network around children and young people

The GrowthModel offers a frame for dialogue where everybody in the conversation can take their positions in a very clear and powerful way without getting mixed up in their different positions.

The GrowthModel is based on positioning theory, and with the clear frame and the visuality it is creating a dialogical space of appreciation, creativity and empowerment that helps to create dreams and hope instead of shame and resistant and the result is through a very active conversation people take positions in actions that will create the new wanted future.

The GrowthModel is based on positioning theory and dialogical culture. It has been developed from practice, and an anthropologist has challenged the practice.

The fact is that ‘it is working’. From thinking to acting is essential in the GrowthModel. Changes are not made to happen only by thinking about the changes but by people willingly taking action in the changes through the dialogue.

The GrowthModel offers a frame for good dialogues. The tricky thing is that people tend to believe that things have to be very complicated in order to be sufficient. We call it “the paradox of banality”. The GrowthModel is a simple model based on an extremely complex dialogue system. The key is that the GrowthModel offers a frame where people get interested in the dialogue in the situation.

The GrowthModel model is created to at the same time create the room for good dialogues and the dialogue-based culture that is the foundation for changes, new behaviors, new relations, the new ways of being in relationship.

Speaker: *Rune Kappel*

Presentation title: Why self-control is so important in criminology

Self-control is a very important skill for humans in general. Those within the field of psychology have held this belief for a long time. Self-control and intelligence is by far the most significant competence and trait when you wish to predict how a human being fares through life, in relation to

life expectancy, health, family safety, education, wealth, and crime. The science seems to agree that intelligence is by far primarily inherited, but self-control is not. Therefore it could be more opportune to work with the development of self-control as a means to reducing crime. Today there are a lot of tested and proven methods with which you can support the development of self-control in preschool children, children and teenagers. In this paper I will present some of the theory behind self-control, and discuss some of the methods that seem to have an impact when working with self-control.

Speaker: *Anne Dorte Hasholt*

Presentation title: Causes of causes: Why knowledge of the brain's cognitive functions is important in crime prevention

CBT is part of HSO while it brings us to an understanding about the depth and the cognitive structure of SAT theory. There by it also provide us with crucial information and methods in relation to facilitating growth in these areas of the individual's personality. CBT is a distinct theoretical and methodical discipline in which the relationship between cognition and behavior are reflected and brought into the process of knowing and shaping in respect of the individual's point of view and inner motivational system. It is in the spirit of third generation CBT with mindfulness that the working process in HSO with CBT is beautifully implicating the meaning and power of SAT theory.

Session: WED18

Strategies for the prevention of crime

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Deborah Jump*

Presentation title: Tales from the Ring: Narrative accounts of men's experience of violence, desistance and boxing

This paper addresses the relationship between the sport of boxing and young men's desistance from violent crime. It examines how men make sense of violence as a result of participating in the sport, and how they subsequently rehearse and practice violence in their everyday lives both in and outside of the gym walls. Thirteen men were interviewed using Biographical Narrative Interviewing techniques as part of a six month ethnography in an inner-city boxing gym in the north of England. Furthermore, I spoke with three policy makers in the field of sport and desistance from crime, to ascertain whether or not they determined sport to be beneficial in promoting pro-social behaviour among adolescents. Throughout this paper I pay particular attention to the participant's understanding of violence and also how the logic of the gym reinforces attitudes favourable to

violence and the maintenance of respect. Thus, this research discusses and elaborates on previous assumptions in sporting and desistance literature, and argues that while relevant, diversionary activities and sport-based rehabilitative programmes are only one element in the theory of change. In conclusion, arguments are put forward that state that boxing actually traps men in an attendant culture of respect that requires them to respond in aggressive ways to maintain an image of both masculinity and respect. This attendant culture - that is transposable between gym and street - can override the pro-social desisting elements that the gym can offer, and reinforces the logic and discourses that evokes and traps men in habits of responding to violence, therefore in terms of future policy and practice new directions need to be sought.

Speaker: *Benjamin Pniewski*

Presentation title: Evidence-based crime prevention in Germany: Contributions of the new National Center for Crime Prevention

“There is no lack of ideas and models for crime prevention but a lack of proof of efficacy.” - With these words criminologist Peter Wetzels described the situation of crime prevention in Germany. Compared to the large number of prevention measures and programs research on the effectiveness of these efforts are largely missing. For the past 15 years or so, German criminologists made the case to institutionalize evidence based crime policies and to follow the example of those countries that have an established culture of this practice. Last year this claim was finally echoed by the German Government. It demonstrated political commitment to evidence based policing by founding the National Center for Crime Prevention in Bonn. Its main purpose is to promote evidence based practices in crime prevention on the national level, by generating and disseminating research about the (in-)effectiveness of crime reduction strategies.

This talk will present the new Center focusing on one of its projects: development, dissemination, and application of a research-to-practice translation tool. The interactive online tool is an adaptation of the evidence-based policing matrix (Center for Evidence-based Crime Policy, at George Mason University) containing not only police interventions but prevention approaches in various areas of society which have been evaluated empirically. Users can retrieve comprehensible information about approaches and their effectiveness as far as there are relevant studies. Thus, the tool provides action-oriented translation of empirical knowledge for practitioners and policymakers. Moreover, it encourages further outcome evaluations of existing and/or promising measures. Taken together the tool can contribute a great deal to the management of urban security.

Speaker: *Rick Sarre*

Presentation title: What is working in Australia to reduce crime and disorder? A review of the literature

For the most part, government ‘justice’ promises and policies are narrowly focused, centered on lifting levels of intensive and intrusive policing, taking a hard line in relation to prosecution policy, legislating heavier sentences, and placing less discretion in the hands of those charged with the responsibility of delivering these sentences. In common parlance, this has become known as the ‘law and order’ response to crime and disorder. It is based upon theories of deterrence and incapacitation. It is a very expensive path for governments to take. At the same time, criminological researchers the world over (and increasingly in Australia) are engaging in empirical studies and producing recommendations for politicians and policy-makers based upon their evidence that continue to challenge the above strategies. They are now in a good position to determine what is working, what could work better, what models of evaluation should be preferred, and what the most cost-effective approaches are. This paper presents the author’s ‘top ten’ most desirable and workable law reform and justice initiatives that promise to reduce crime and disorder in Australian society today. But these initiatives are rarely the sorts of things that governments tout in their quest to establish their crime prevention credentials. Why is this the case, and what can researchers do to turn this state of affairs around?

Session: WED19

Recent studies on drug issues

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Britt af Klinteberg*

Presentation title: Women with substance abuse problems and experiences of male violence: Some crime and health aspects

Co-authors: *Ulla Beijer* (Karolinska Institutet, Sweden), *Christina Scheffel Birath* (Stockholm Centre for Dependency Disorders, Sweden) and *Valerie DeMarinis* (Uppsala University, Sweden)

The objectives were to investigate (1) to which extent two groups of women with substance abuse problems were exposed to male violence; and (2) how residential and homeless women with substance abuse problems might differ with respect to experiences of early life violence, being forced to crime, and health aspects. The sample included women with a residence (WR, n= 35) and homeless women (HW, n= 44), thus 79 women (mean age: 47.8 years). Of those, 91% had experienced different kinds of male violence from former partners, male friends or acquaintances, and 71% re-

ported “Countless occasions of violent events”. Almost half of the women (46%) met criteria for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and HW displayed the higher risk (RR 3.78) as compared to WR. Furthermore, one-third of the abused women (26 out of 72) had been forced to commit criminal acts. Those women were more likely to be homeless, to be illicit drug addicts, to have reported parental alcohol and/or drug problems, to have witnessed domestic violence in childhood, and to have been victims of sexual abuse – more often than their counterparts. Thus, associations between early life experiences of violence and later experienced male violence might be mediated by homelessness – and is here suggested as a possible issue for further research.

Keywords: Substance abuse, Early life violence, Male violence, Women with a residence, Homelessness, Mental health, PTSD, Criminal activity.

Speaker: *Michaela Štefunková*

Presentation title: Czech drug legislation – evergreens and new challenges

Czech drug legislation is often considered liberal and progressive in European context. After the long preparations the new Penal Code No. 40/2009 Coll. was finally adopted in 2009 and came into effect on 1 January 2010. In the area of drug offences, the new Penal Code has not brought any significant change to the approach applied thus far, but it rather presents an attempt to introduce greater differentiation of criminal penalties depending on the degree of severity of drug offences. It can be summarized that, by the new legislation, the lawmaker declared the intention of toughening the penalties for offences related to the drug supply on the one hand, while on the other he intends to mitigate the repression against drug users, as most of the changes relate to the latter group of offenders. This presentation will focus on selected results from three-year research project carried out by the Institute for Criminology and Social Prevention, which was designed to evaluate the impact of the new legislation in practice. Along with the question whether the legislator’s purpose has been met in practice, the attention will be paid also to the main characteristics and trends in the development of drug offences in the Czech Republic as well as to new challenges such as control of new psychoactive substances.

Session: WED20

Nordic register based research on the effect of imprisonment

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speakers: *Olof Bäckman and Felipe Estrada*

Presentation title: The impact of imprisonment on labour market attachment and earnings – A register based cohort study

There are strong theoretical and political reasons to analyse how imprisonment is linked to individual life chances, not least as far as labour market attachment and earnings are concerned, since these are important resources with strong implications for access to other resources such as health and social relations. Many of the existing impact studies, outside the US in particular, are restricted in the sense that they lack both information of living conditions before incarceration and a comparison group of non-convicts. Moreover, they often include only short follow-up periods after release which leads to uncertainty about the permanency of effects. This study is an effort to fill out these knowledge gaps by a) using data covering the total population, b) employing long observation windows both before and after served time, and c) having access to rich information of living conditions and history of criminal convictions before first imprisonment.

Speaker: *Mikko Aaltonen*

Presentation title: Comparing employment trajectories before and after first imprisonment in four Nordic countries

Imprisonment is generally regarded as harmful to post-release employment prospects of former inmates. Several recent Nordic studies have used register-based data to examine the effects of incarceration and other criminal sanctions on employment, often finding that alternative sanctions such as electronic monitoring or community service have lesser negative impacts on employment than prison. Little is known, however, about whether or not offenders' employment trajectories before and after imprisonment are similar across countries, and comparative studies using individual-level register data are generally rare in criminology. The aim of the current study was to examine employment trajectories in four Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden) five years before and after first imprisonment. Results show that although employment trajectories develop in mostly similar ways before and after imprisonment across these countries, considerable differences exist particularly in employment levels. Finnish inmates have the lowest employment rates both before and after first incarceration, whereas employment outcomes are generally the most favourable in Norway. Overall, the results suggest that incarceration has a negative effect on employment.

Speaker: *Britt Østergaard Larsen*

Presentation title: Educational outcomes after serving with electronic monitoring: Results from a natural Experiment

The study is based on a natural experiment exploiting a reform in Denmark in 2006 introducing electronic monitoring to all offenders under the age of 25 with a maximum prison sentence of three months. Information on program participation is used to estimate instrument variable models in

order to assess the causal effects of electronic monitoring on young offenders' educational outcomes. The empirical analyses reveal significant differences between offenders serving with electronic monitoring and offenders serving in prison when we look at their educational outcomes after release. For offenders between 18 and 25 who fulfill the formal requirements to serve with EM, participation in the EM-program increases the probability of completing upper secondary education by 18 percentage points 3 years after release, compared to imprisonment.

Session: WED21

Harassment and sexual integrity

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speakers: *Irit Ein-Tal Ronit and Peled Laskov*

Presentation title: Shades of grey: Perceptions and attitudes towards sexual harassment

The phenomenon of sexual harassment has recently been the focus of public and research attention. Studies carried out in various Western countries point to the high incidence of the phenomenon, one that is apparently more prevalent than thought. Sexual harassment in the workplace or the study environment has many serious implications. Despite the increasing research literature dealing with sexual harassment, researchers and even the general public are in disagreement over the type of behaviour that constitutes sexual harassment. While research studies have been carried out in many countries on the common perceptions held by the public regarding the phenomenon – principally studies that address the gender gap in perception of sexual harassment – research in Israel has been limited. It is this paucity of existing research, together with a recognition of the importance of public attitudes towards the policy of penalization and their possible impact on its revision, that has led to the present study. The research is aimed at examining common perceptions with respect to sexual harassment and their gender, religious, cultural and professional context. A total of 781 male and female students studying in academic institutions in northern and southern Israel participated in the study. The sample also included 87 students employed in Israel's security forces. Use was made of a Sexual Harassment Definition Questionnaire (SHDQ) containing descriptive passages based on an inventory of behaviours adopted from the Sexual Harassment Experience Questionnaire (SHEQ). Preliminary findings point to the absence of significant gender and religious differences in defining certain behaviours as sexual harassment. However a clear difference was found in the emotional reaction to behaviours that are defined as sexual harassment among these populations and among populations with differing cultural and professional backgrounds.

Speaker: *Jennifer McMahan*
Presentation title: Walking the line: Recognition and interpretation of sexual boundary crossing behaviors
Co-author: *Cathy Spatz Widom* (John Jay College and City University of New York, USA)

Perpetration of potentially unwanted sexual behaviors is a prevalent concern among adolescents and young adults. Earlier research suggests that perpetration of sexual boundary crossing behaviors occurs more frequently during dating relationships and that individuals may be more accepting of inappropriate sexual behaviors if they are normalized within a peer group. The present study examines whether college students recognize sexual harassment, aggression, coercion, and sexting as inappropriate and if perceptions about unwanted sexual behaviors are distinguished by the type of relationship (dating partner, friend, or stranger) between the individuals involved. It is hypothesized that attitudes towards the sexual behavior will differ depending on the relationship type and, specifically, a dating relationship will yield lower ratings of inappropriateness, when compared to a stranger. Undergraduate students from a large urban college in the Northeast United States (N = 262) completed an online survey with seven short vignettes depicting varying degrees of sexual behavior and one (neutral) control scenario. The nature of the relationship between vignette characters was manipulated to determine if the context affects ratings. The results revealed that the sexual behaviors in each scenario were perceived to be inappropriate and average ratings varied as a function of the type of vignette. The results also demonstrated that knowledge of a pre-existing relationship influenced the perception of inappropriateness of a behavior. Significant differences in the mean ratings of sexual behaviors were observed such that the behaviors of the dating partner were perceived as least inappropriate, whereas those of the stranger were perceived as most egregious. The results suggest that peer normalization increases acceptance of behaviors. These findings provide further insight into young adult's perceptions of inappropriate sexual behaviors and highlight the importance of examining social context to ensure successful education and prevention efforts.

Speaker: *Dominic Kudlacek*
Presentation title: (Cyber-)harassment and discrimination among university members

Harassment and discrimination among university members have always been important topics, requiring further investigation and more specified research. Moreover, current events in Germany have shown that especially cyber harassment, such as cyber defamation, cyber bullying or cyber stalking has become a prevalent issue.

This paper will present the findings from a (web-based) victimisation survey among 4.628 university members (age 17–78), covering the perspective of students, professors, researchers and staff members. It will outline the prevalence of discrimination and various offences, including cyber-deviance and capture both, the perspective of victims and the perspective of offenders. The design of the study makes it furthermore possible to light up the relationship between the groups and the background of the offences. Consequences for the victims and the motivation of the offenders will be outlined likewise. Finally the results will be discussed in terms of gender differences.

Session: WED22

Experiences on radicalization and public involvement in counteracting terrorism

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Thornton Amy*

Presentation title: Understanding the development of a terrorist propensity in lone actors

Co-authors: *Bouhana Noemie* (University College London, UK),
Paul Gill (University College London, UK),
Lasse Lindelkilde (Aarhus University, Denmark),
Stefan Malthaner (Aarhus University, Denmark) and
Corner Emily (University College London, UK)

Despite a noticeable uptake in data-driven research, the study of the causes of radicalisation remains theoretically fragmented. Criminologists have contributed chiefly to our understanding of the characteristics, causes and distribution of terrorist events, while, by comparison, efforts to apply major criminological frameworks to our understanding of the development of terrorist criminality and individual involvement in terrorist action have been relatively few. This paper presents preliminary findings of a 3-year, EU-funded project on lone actor terrorism, guided by a model of terrorist propensity development (IVEE), which builds upon the social emergence component of Situational Action Theory (SAT). Our early analysis of a large dataset of lone-actor terrorist events and in-depth qualitative assessment of a subset of lone-actor cases suggests notably that so-called “lone wolves” are not as socially isolated as is commonly portrayed, and that a social ecological approach to the explanation of propensity development can contribute to the study of rare crimes, such as lone actor terrorist attacks.

Speaker: *Jessica Baars*

Presentation title: Brussels lockdown and the cat meme: A short analysis of social media traffic after the police request for a temporary social media silence

Co-author: *Marnix Eysink Smeets* (Inholland University of Applied Sciences, the Netherlands)

In the wake of the Paris attacks of November 13 2015, the Belgian government received information that the Belgian capital could be the target of terrorist attacks as well. There were indications that one of the terrorists was hiding in the city as well. This led to a major security operation in the city, starting on November 21st. During this operation, on November 22nd 9PM, the Belgian police requested the public to refrain from discussing the police operations on social media, so as not to inform the terrorists on the actions and whereabouts of the police. Members of the press criticized the police's request for a media silence, as it infringed the freedom of the press in their view. A large part of the public showed support for the police's decision however. Very soon a cat meme went viral: members of the public started to share pictures of cats instead of information on the actions of the security forces. Later the Belgian police thanked the population for their cooperation with a picture of a well stocked tray of cat food.

This paper shows the results of an analysis of twitter-traffic (in Dutch/Flemish, one of the two main languages that are spoken in Belgium) in the 48 hours after the request. On the basis of this analysis, to what extent was the request successful and was it indeed supported by the population? And in retrospect: can the cat meme be seen as a form of symbolic cooperation between the public and the police?

Thursday, June 16

Session: THU01

International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISR3): Testing cutting edge theory, exploring crimes of high public concern

Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

Speaker: *Dirk Enzmann*

Presentation title: Crime propensity and self-reported delinquent behavior: Testing SAT across cities and contexts

Co-authors: *Ilka Kammigan* (University of Hamburg, Germany) and *Lieven Pauwels* (Ghent University, Belgium)

Situational action theory (SAT) has been developed to explicate the key social and situational mechanisms that explain criminal actions as a special case of moral rule breaking. According to SAT, a key mechanism on the level of the individual is crime propensity, which consists of morality and the ability to employ self-control. Crime propensity is expected to increase the likelihood to perceive and choose crime as an action alternative and is thus a major predictor of delinquent behavior.

Based on data of the International Self-Report Delinquency (ISR3) study of 12–16 year old juveniles from over 40 cities in 20 countries the effect of crime propensity on self-reported delinquency is investigated. Multilevel modeling shows that the effect of crime propensity (and its interaction with lifestyle risk exposure and external controls) differs across contexts and cultures. The cross-national variation of the effect of crime propensity can partly be explained by a country's norm transmission strength of non-economic institutions against market morality. The theoretical implication of integrating social effects of the macro-level into SAT will be discussed.

Speakers: *Majone Steketee* and *Ineke Haen Marshall*

Presentation title: Spare the rod and spoil the child? Youth delinquent behaviour within the context of violence within the family

There is extensive research showing how childhood exposure to violence and maltreatment in the family increases the risk of subsequent victimization and delinquent behaviour and attitudes. In this panel we will present the preliminary outcomes of the multi-national ISR3-3 study on the relationship between children's experience of physical maltreatment by parents and their delinquent behaviour.

Harsh physical parental discipline is among the most frightening experiences that children may have, placing them in an irresolvable paradox in

which their attachment figures are simultaneously their source of safety and their source of fear. We are particularly interested in elaborating theoretically on the implications of parents' violence and harsh physical treatment of children on violent and other delinquent behaviour of youth. What are the consequences of this parenting behaviour for the bonding with the parents, the supervision and control by the parents and the norm transmission by the parents? And does how this relate to delinquent behaviour? We speculate that parental reliance on physical discipline (ranging from milder forms such as a slap on the bottom to more extreme forms which may be viewed as child abuse) are correlated with the attenuation of parental attachments and less effective parental norm transmission, and higher youth involvement in delinquency and other risky behaviours. Our general contention is that this relationship will be observed cross-nationally, allowing for national variations in the magnitude of this relationship.

Speaker: *Martin Killias*

Presentation title: "Everywhere the same factors" – delinquency in Western and Balkan countries compared

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

In this paper, ISRD results will be compared for 4 Balkan countries (Macedonia, Serbia, Kosovo, Bosnia-Herzegovina; consolidated N=6'269), Swiss students in general (N=4'158) and students in Switzerland with at least one parent born in former Yugoslavia (N=423). Comparing these three samples, we see that, e.g., correlations between delinquency and family and school variables, leisure-time/going out and substance use differ across countries. For example, a dysfunctional family may cause more damage in a Western country (like Switzerland) than in a more traditional society where other adults play a more significant role in bringing up children. Further, given the high relevance of delinquency among minorities as a theme in Western Europe and worries that crime may be "imported" from other World regions, the three samples offer a rare chance to compare minority students with their "cousins" growing up in their parents' home countries and local youths in their country of residence. (About 10 percent of students in Switzerland have at least one parent who arrived from Ex-Yugoslavia.) As it turns out, delinquency is higher among minorities from Balkan countries than among the youth population in general, in Switzerland as well as in the 4 Balkan countries.

Speaker: *Janne Kivivuori*

Presentation title: Hate crime offending in the ISRD3: First look at prevalence and correlates

Co-authors: *Mike Hough* (University of London, UK) and *Matti Näsi* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Hate crime is widely perceived as a particularly serious type of offending as it targets whole communities in addition to the individual victim. Hate and bias crimes inflict, or aim to inflict, symbolic harm to complete identities, not only individual persons. Because of this, the questionnaire of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD3) incorporated new questions on crimes motivated by, or knowingly targeted at, the identity of the victim as a representative of a social category. These new questions probed the domain of hate/bias motivation from both victim and offender perspectives. The hate crime victimization question indicated that annually, from 2 to 7 per cent of youths in the age category of 13 to 16 become victims of hate crime (Marshall et al 2015), while the lifetime figures range from 3 to 12 per cent. However, we cannot deduce hate/bias crime offending prevalence (or correlates) based on victim reports. Therefore, we complement the victim paradigm by probing, in an explorative manner, the offender side of the equation. In the online version of the questionnaire, offenders were asked if they chose the target of the offence because of his/her ethnicity, language, religion, social views, or other bias causes. This question was asked for four offences: property destruction, weapon carrying, taking part in a fight, and assault. Based on these follow-up questions, we present first comparative findings from the countries of the current dataset, and report selected exploratory analyses of the correlates of hate crime offending. In addition to substantial findings, the feasibility and problems of offender-based questions are discussed.

Session: THU02

Testing aspects of Situational Action Theory. Malmö Individual and Neighbourhood Development Study (MINDS)

Theme: Parents, peers, and prevention

Speaker: *Anna-Karin Ivert*

Presentation title: Propensity, exposure and crime: Does gender matter?

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

The present study presents data from the longitudinal research project Malmö Individual and Neighbourhood Development study (MINDS). The study is modelled after PADS+ and guided by Situational Action Theory (SAT) with the overall aim to explore the role of the social environment and its interaction with personal characteristics and experiences in crime causation among young people in a Swedish city. The specific aim of the present study was to investigate to what extent young girls and boys differ in crime involvement, crime propensity and exposure to criminogenic settings and also how these features changes over time. Data from the second and third wave of data collection was used. The data concern

in-depth data detailing self-control, morality, deterrence sensitivity and decision-making. Individuals' exposure to different environments was collected using a Space-Time Budget (STB). Overall, the results showed that crime propensity as well as exposure to criminogenic settings was associated with crime involvement for boys and girls, respectively. However, the impact of exposure to criminogenic settings differed between the sexes.

Speaker: *Alexander Engström*
Presentation title: Situational criminogenic exposure during adolescence: A study of the relationship between situational criminogenic features, offending and victimization
Co-author: *Marie Torstensson Levander* (Malmö University, Sweden)

This study aimed to examine offending and victimization in relation to situational criminogenic exposure. Data used in the present study was drawn from the second, third and fourth wave of MINDS data collection, at age 15, 16 and 19. In general, the results indicate that spending a lot of time unsupervised, pursuing unstructured activities, spending a lot of time with peers, and alcohol use, are, to various extent, associated with offending and victimization. Importantly, the associations vary according to outcome and in relation to age. For instance, involvement in unstructured activities seems to be related to offending and victimization at all ages but the other exposure variables reveal a less clear pattern in relation with offending and victimization. The two main conclusions of the study are that (1) offending and victimization should be treated as two different, yet related concepts in relation to situational criminogenic exposure, and that (2) it is important to add an age dimension to the study of criminogenic exposure, not only between adolescents and adults but also between adolescents at different ages. The somewhat fuzzy results indicate a need for future studies to refine the measures in order to fully capture the complex relations between situational criminogenic exposure and offending and victimization.

Speaker: *Eva-Lotta Nilsson*
Presentation title: Changes in parenting strategies in relation to criminogenic exposure among adolescents – a between- and within-person analysis
Co-authors: *Marie Torstensson Levander* (Malmö University, Sweden) and *Anna-Karin Ivert* (Malmö University, Sweden)

Within the Situational Action Theory (SAT), exposure to criminogenic settings is one of the core aspects in the explanation of young people's crime involvement. To decrease exposure to crime-inducing settings we

need to increase knowledge of the determinants of exposure to these kinds of settings. The present study aims at examining the importance of how changes in two monitoring-related measures: parental knowledge and time spent with family relate to changes in what can be considered as crime-inducing settings: involvement with deviant peers and time spent with peers in unsupervised and unstructured activities. The sample is drawn from MINDS, and constitutes data on the 482 young persons who participated in both the second and third wave of data collection (age 15-17). The data concern in-depth data detailing individual characteristics as well as family and peer related variables. Young person's exposure to different settings was collected using two research instruments, a survey and a Space-Time Budget (STB). The STB provide data on the participants exposure to different settings by measuring which settings they take part of and what activities they engage in, from which we gain information on their activity fields. Negative binomial multilevel analyses were carried out in order to examine both between- and within-person effects. The findings indicate that monitoring has an overall negative effect of on time spent in criminogenic settings. However, examining individual change over time shows that changes in parental knowledge is associated to change in involvement with deviant peers but not in time spent unsupervised in unstructured activities. Changes in time spent with family is associated to changes in time spent unsupervised in unstructured activities but not to changes in involvement with deviant peers.

Speaker: *Robert Svensson*

Presentation title: Morality and crime: A cross-national comparison of Peterborough

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

The aim of the present study is to examine whether moral values differ between young people in Malmö (Sweden) and Peterborough (England), and whether differences in moral values are mirrored in differences in crime involvement. To achieve this we use data from two waves, age 15 and 16, from the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (PADS+) (N=693) and the Malmö Individual and Neighbourhood Development Study (MINDS) (N=482). Initially, we found that young people in Malmö report lower levels of morality. This difference can to a large extent be explained by Swedish youths taking minor wrong-doing less serious, while British youth have an overall more strict approach to both minor and more serious wrong-doing. The association between moral values and crime involvement was similar across both countries. The findings from this study shows that more research is needed to disentangle different aspect of morality in order to predict crime involvement.

Session: THU03

Domestic burglary: Equity and justice, security and house prices

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Vincent Delbecque*

Presentation title: 'What's inside the box?': Security devices, target selection and actual entry in French burglary cases

Applied literature based on the Routine Activity Theory (RAT) analyses burglary into three dimensions: offender motivation, suitable target and lack of security. Security devices efficiency has been particularly documented, leading to the general conclusion that increased security reduces the risk of property crime.

However, to our knowledge, burglary is mostly analysed as a homogeneous victimisation adding up completed and attempted burglaries. In this paper we assume that target selection and actual entry in the targeted accommodations may be driven by different factors. Indeed, 'external' factors such as accommodation area, neighbourhood, or size can be assessed prior to the burglary, but 'internal' factors may remain unknown until the offender breaks in. This is the case for some devices in the security dimension of the RAT theory.

Based on annual French crime and victimisation survey (CVS) between 2007 and 2015, this paper evaluates the effectiveness of security devices in preventing actual entry of offenders. To that aim, we rely on a nested logit methodology to first assess the impact of external factors on the risk of breaking-in, and second, emphasise the impact of internal factors, including a set of security devices or presence of an occupant, on the actual entry.

Speaker: *James Hunter*

Presentation title: Equity, justice and the crime drop: The case of burglary in England and Wales

Co-author: *Andromachi Tseloni* (Nottingham Trent University, UK)

Burglary in England and Wales fell by 67% between 1993 and 2008/09. This study examines whether this fall was equitable across different population segments (with respect to their socio-economic characteristics) and area types. In particular, it estimates the extent of burglary falls and any changes in the victimisation divide across socio-economic (population) groups taking into account group composition. To this end, it compares their burglary incidence rates based on burglary count models of the 1994 and 2008/09 Crime Survey for England and Wales data. The results show that some socio-economic groups experienced inequitable burglary falls, and relative to others continue to experience burglaries at higher rates after the crime drop than before.

Speaker: *Vania Ceccato*
 Presentation title: Do crime hot spots affect housing prices?
 Co-author: *Mats Wilhelmsson* (School of Architecture and the
 Built Environment Royal Institute of Technology
 (KTH), Sweden)

The study employs hedonic price modelling to estimate the impact of crime hot spots on housing sales, controlling for property, neighbourhood and city characteristics in the Stockholm metropolitan region, Sweden. Using Geographic Information System (GIS), 2013 property sales by coordinates are combined into a single database with locations of crime hot spots detected using Getis-Ord statistics. As suggested by previous research, crime depresses property prices overall, but crime hot spots affect prices of single-family houses more than prices of flats, other factors being equal. Findings also show that different types of crime affect housing prices differently and that vandalism (instead of residential burglary, as previous study in Stockholm showed) is the type of crime that most affects prices for both multi- and single-family housing.

Session: THU04

Selected studies on contemporary criminology

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Marie Eneman*
 Presentation title: Internet filtering – a legitimate control mechanism of
 criminal behaviour in the digital society?

The increased digitalisation of society has significantly affected the circumstances for the distribution and access of child abusive material and constitutes a serious challenge for law enforcement agencies. As a response, law enforcement has developed collaboration with private Internet Service Providers (ISPs) in Sweden to control individuals' distribution and access of child abusive material. Child abusive material, unfortunately still classified as 'child pornography' in Swedish legislation, refers to sexually explicit material of children and the production, distribution and possession are criminal offence in Sweden. The effects of digital technology for the production, distribution and access of child abusive material has been recognized in recent years. Digital technology is however dualistic and can be seen as a double-edged sword due to that it could, on the one side be used for criminal (or unwanted) behaviour and on the other side, be used as a powerful disciplinary tool to control such behaviour. Although most people would agree that child abusive material should be regulated through legislation, critical voices have however been raised about technological regulation such as filtering and argue that it is a form of censorship primarily associated with non-democratic states and constitutes serious

threats to civil liberties such as freedom of expression and privacy. The Swedish filtering practice is a topical example where technology is used to control individuals' criminal behaviour and raises important complex and ethical questions. This study uses the Swedish filtering practice in relation to child abusive material as an empirical setting. Following questions is focused: (1) What characterises the filtering practice? (2) Could the practice be seen as effective in preventing and controlling the distribution and access to child abusive material? (3) What challenges could be identified with the use of filtering technology as a regulative mechanism?

Speaker: *Olena Antonaccio*

Presentation title: The role of peers in computer-focused cyber-deviance involvement

This study contributes to the literature on theoretical predictors of computer-focused cyber-deviance involvement by exploring the role of peers. In particular, using survey data collected from more than 1,500 university students and employees, it utilizes insights from social learning theory to investigate how various characteristics of one's peers affect individual involvement in computer-focused cyber-deviance. The study also explores whether these relationships are contingent on individual socio-psychological characteristics. The findings suggest that peer effects should be considered in theoretical explanations of computer-focused cyber-deviance. They also have important implications for designing effective policies aimed at reducing computer-focused cyber-deviance involvement.

Speaker: *Sara Brolin Låftman*

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

Co-author: *Susanne Alm* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Background: From previous research it is well known that adolescents' thoughts and feelings about their future are related to the risk of delinquency, alcohol use as well as health. However, as we know, the actions of adolescents are to a substantial degree shaped in interaction with peers and in early adolescence individuals spend a substantial amount of the day at school, in interaction with classmates. Despite this, there is an almost complete lack of studies exploring to what extent the school climate in terms of thoughts and feelings about the future can influence individual adolescents.

Aim: The aim of the current study is to investigate whether school future orientation climate measured at the school class level is related to delinquency, alcohol use and internalizing symptoms at the student level, among a sample of Swedish adolescents aged 14–15 years.

Data and method: The data used come from the Swedish part of the Youth in Europe (YES!) study which is part of the project Children of Immigrants – Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU). In the present paper, we use data from the first wave, collected among 8th grade students (ages 14–15 years) in 2010/11. The analyses were based on 4,210-4,438 students distributed over 251 school classes and 129 schools. The method used was multilevel modelling (linear probability models and linear regression analysis).

Results: Preliminary results show that in school classes in which a high proportion of students had a positive future orientation, the risk of both delinquency and alcohol use at the individual level was lower, also when adjusting for individual future orientation and for individual- and class-level socioeconomic conditions. In addition, a high school class proportion of students with a positive future orientation was associated with fewer internalizing symptoms, also when controlling for individual future orientation and socioeconomic conditions at the individual- and the school class-level.

Discussion: The surrounding school class, in terms of the general school future orientation climate, seems to play a role for individual outcomes in terms of risk behaviours and of mental health.

Session: THU05

Migration, refugees and consequences in Europe

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Magdalena Perkowska*

Presentation title: *Illegal migration – Polish case in the European context*
 Nowadays hundreds of thousands migrants are gathering at the European Union borders, willing to enter the European Union territory in the search for asylum or economic prosperity. Europe, but especially EU countries are facing the biggest migration crisis since the Second World War.

The paper endeavours to present the phenomenon of illegal migration in Poland in the EU context focusing on the Polish eastern border (so-called the border between Eastern and Western Europe) that constitutes both the internal and external EU and Schengen area border and has a significant role in providing the security of Europe. In addition, the paper attempts to answer the question whether illegal migration in Poland is a significant phenomenon in Europe.

The author will present the extent of different behaviours that are treated as illegal migration. They include an illegal entry (illegal border crossing) like clandestine entry, use of counterfeit documents or illegal stay. Apart

from criminological aspects the paper will also examine administrative elements as refusal of entry which will be presented both from the Polish and European perspective. This is an important element of illegal migration prevention that simultaneously shows the immigration pressure placed on Europe.

The presented research has been done within the framework of the research project titled “SIC – Modular multi-task Foreigner Identification System with a module for analysis of human trafficking crime victims” financed by the Polish National Centre for Research and Development.

Speaker: *Marnix Eysink Smeets*

Presentation title: Public worries around the influx of migrants: Can the right spark set off major societal unrest?

Co-author: *Anoek Boot* (Inholland University of Appl. Sciences, the Netherlands)

Based on case studies of recent examples of major societal unrest in European countries, Postmes et al developed a model that predicts under what circumstances major societal unrest may occur (Postmes, Bezouw, & Kutlaca, 2014; Postmes, Bezouw, Tauber, & Sande, 2013). In this paper, their model is combined with findings of recent studies on trends in public attitudes and on public worries and fears around the recent influx of migrants in The Netherlands. Is it plausible that a suitable spark sets off major societal unrest in the Low Countries?

Speakers: *Anoek Boot* and *Marnix Eysink Smeets*

Presentation title: Worries and fears on the influx of immigrants in the Netherlands

According to different surveys in The Netherlands, a majority of Dutch citizens support the arrival of refugees in their country. That does not mean they have no worries or fears on the influx of the refugees of migrants. On the contrary: the majority of Dutch citizens see the influx of migrants as one of the two main problems for our country.

Based on literature research and media analysis we have identified a wide range of existing worries and fears. Most of these are around security, liveability, economics and socio-cultural aspects of life. First we produced a so called mindmap of these worries and fears. Then, with thorough research on literature and empirical studies, combined with news article analysis and interviews, we checked to what extent the assumptions that underlie these worries and fears can be considered just.

Session: THU06

A focus on four types of crime

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Gina Rosa Wollinger*

Presentation title: Burglary – impact on victims, characteristics of offenders, and possibilities for prevention

Co-authors: *Arne Dreißigacker* (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany) and *Dirk Baier* (Zurich University, Switzerland)

Regarding the period from 2006 to 2015, in Germany the number of residential burglaries is on the rise. Hereby, burglary offences are characterized by a low likelihood of catching the offender on the one hand and victims who are suffering financial and psychological consequences on the other hand. For this reason, a comprehensive research by the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony surveyed 1,329 victims and analyzed 3,668 criminal files in five big cities of Germany.

After a short outline of this research project, the emphasis of the presentation is on the impact on victims, the characteristics of offenders, and the possibilities for prevention. Hereby, the results indicate that victims are psychologically stressed by several strains and are changing their behavior with regard to investments in security systems and residential mobility. However, there is a variation in behavior with respect to gender, age, and education level. Furthermore, research findings provide information concerning the offenders. By this, there is no homogeneity group of burglars but various individual attributes of the offenders which differ between regions. In addition, prevention of burglary is another issue of interest. By comparing households with attempted and those with completed offences, results indicate that additional locks, hiding a longer absence, and a sensitized neighborhood are predictors for failed burglary attempts.

Speaker: *Stephanie Plenty*

Presentation title: Who does graffiti? An exploratory prospective study of risk factors for graffiti initiation during adolescence

Co-author: *Knut Sundell* (Swedish agency for health technology assessment and assessment of social services, Sweden)

Background: Graffiti is a complex phenomenon that readily triggers debates regarding its status as a criminal versus expressive behaviour. While policy and policing strategies approach graffiti as an act performed by problem youth, little is known about those who engage in this activity. The current study asks if graffiti writers constitute a socially at risk subpopulation by examining if key risk factors for antisocial behaviour precede graffiti initiation.

Method: Data are drawn from 1,073 participants from the 21 Swedish Junior High Schools Study. Students completed questionnaires in Grade 7 (13–14 year-olds, 47% female) and then again in Grade 8 on their tagging and graffiti art involvement. In grade 7 participants also reported on 13 risk factors within the peer, parent, school, neighbourhood, demographic and individual domains.

Results: 10% of students initiated tagging and/or graffiti art during Grade 8, including 8% reporting only tagging and 2% reporting both tagging and graffiti art. Initiators had consistently reported higher rates of risk factors within the peer, parent, neighbourhood, school and individual domains 12 months earlier. Regression analyses showed that poor parental monitoring, antisocial friends, poor school adjustment as well as neighbourhood disorder and large sums of pocket money predicted tagging and graffiti art initiation 12 months later. However, poor peer relations reduced the likelihood of graffiti art initiation.

Conclusion: Overall, teenage graffiti writers have higher rates of risk factors for antisocial behaviour than other youth. The findings demonstrate the relevance of social bonds with parents and school in preventing graffiti initiation. They also indicate that positive relations with peers, particularly antisocial peers, as well as risk-taking personality tendencies may antecedent graffiti involvement. Prevention strategies must consider the role that social bonds, especially with peers, schools and parents can play in deterring graffiti initiation.

Speakers: *Sofia Wikman and Ulrika Rickfors*

Presentation title: Preventing violence against public servants

From safety science, we have learned that in light of increasing demands and system complexity, we must adapt our approach to safety. We have to include new practices to look for what goes right, focus on frequent events, remain sensitive to the possibility of failure, to be thorough as well as efficient, and to view an investment in safety as an investment in productivity.

But most people still think of safety as the absence of accidents and incidents (or as an acceptable level of risk). In this perspective, which is termed Safety-I, safety is defined as a state where as few things as possible go wrong. According to Safety-I, things go wrong due to technical, human and organizational causes – failures and malfunctions. Humans are viewed predominantly as a liability or hazard. The safety management principle is to respond when something happens or is categorized as an unacceptable risk. Accordingly, the purpose of accident investigation is to identify the causes and contributory factors of adverse outcomes, while risk assessment

aims to determine their likelihood. Both approaches then try to eliminate causes or improve barriers, or both.

However, the Safety-I view does not explain why human performance practically always goes right. The reason that things go right is not people behave as they are told to, but that people can adjust their work so that it matches the conditions. As systems continue to develop, these adjustments become increasingly important for successful performance. The challenge for safety improvement is to understand these adjustments, beginning by understanding how performance usually goes right. Despite the obvious importance of things going right, safety management has so far paid relatively little attention to this view – Safety-II.

Speaker: *Bernadette Doran*

Presentation title: Adolescent Dating Violence: The role of parents and peers

Co-authors: *Kath Cathalin* (University of Northampton, UK) and *Laura Knight* (University of Northampton, UK)

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) in the UK have advised that violence, if present in young people's intimate relationships, should be viewed as a significant child-welfare issue.

2, 712 young people (46% male, 53% female), aged between 10-18 years old in Northamptonshire UK were consulted via an intimate relationships survey. 14 face-to-face interviews were also carried out yielding further qualitative data exploring experiences of unhealthy dating behaviours.

Controlling and coercive behaviours were the most commonly reported unhealthy behaviours (even for those aged 10 to 12 years old.) Characteristics which increased the likelihood of victimisation were identified, of which included disability. Young people were most likely to tell their peers about their experiences of unhealthy dating relationships as opposed to parents. The impact of witnessing parental domestic abuse on current dating behaviours was also explored. Reporting to the police was deemed an option if there was physical abuse in a relationship, however emotional abuse was not perceived as 'serious' enough. The most common specific request for information was in relation to the emotional side of relationships.

In the UK the categorisation of 'domestic abuse' was widened to include young people in the 16 to 17 age group. However, findings in this consultation demonstrate that young people aged under 16 are experiencing behaviours consistent with descriptions of controlling and coercive behaviour, and may be missed by professionals and practitioners focussed on adults. With limited information about intimate relationships, and limited awareness of support services, the majority of young people share their

concerns with peers. These findings are of concern as previous research has identified young people experiencing unhealthy dating behaviours as at risk of domestic violence in late life.

Session: THU07

Understanding victimization

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Irit Ein-Tal*

Presentation title: Sense of victimhood and coping strategies: A new victimization classification

“A victim cannot be taken for granted” (Quinney, 1972). By saying so, Quinney led the argument that the definition of being a victim is in part constructed by the victim himself and not solely by the social construction of the law or social norms. Most studies to date define victims and victimization with a large emphasis on the actual event of the victimization. The goal of this study is to reexamine this definition through the lens of the victim’s perception and coping with and after the event.

The current study offers a new victimization classification that divides violent crime victims into four groups on a continuum: from those whose sense of victimhood is strong to those who not only feel they are not victims, but are also classified as heroes. The resulting continuum is as follows:

Chronic victim Renewed victim Survivor – Non-victim Survivor-hero

The new victimization classification provides us with a deeper understanding of the coping strategies of different victims with different victimhood experiences. Findings demonstrate that the self-identification with the victimization definition is primarily related to the coping strategies taken by the victims, which are derived from their socio-demographic as well as psychological characteristics

Speaker: *Amber Beckley*

Presentation title: Childhood risk factors for adolescent victimization: A discordant twin design

Co-authors: *Avshalom Caspi* (Duke University, USA), *Helen Fisher* (King’s College London, UK), *Candice Odgers* (King’s College London, UK), *Jasmin Wertz* (King’s College London, UK), *Louise Arseneault* (King’s College London, UK) and *Terrie E Moffitt* (Duke University, USA)

In this study we considered the effect of childhood risk factors on adolescent victimization, measured at 18 years of age. We analyzed 1000 twin pairs born 1994–1996 who were members of the Environmental Risk (E-Risk) Longitudinal Study, a prospective cohort study from the United Kingdom. We considered risk factors from two developmental periods (early childhood and early adolescence) and across multiple domains (individual, family, neighborhood): IQ, undercontrolled temperament, parent antisocial behavior, severe childhood victimization from ages 5 to 12, neighborhood socioeconomic, and neighborhood social cohesion. These childhood and early adolescence risk factors were tied to adolescent victimization. Many of these risk factors, however, are known risk factors for criminal behavior. Additionally, criminal behavior and victimization have been shown to be correlated in past research and were correlated the present sample of 18 year-olds ($r = .40$). We thus reanalyzed the relationship between the risk factors and victimization while controlling for adolescent offending. We found that the effect size for many of the childhood risk factors for victimization decreased and some became non-significant, suggesting that the risk factors described adolescents who were both victims and perpetrators. However, we found that one of the most robust predictors of adolescent victimization was childhood victimization, implying a continuity in victimization risk over the life-course. This presentation will include a comparison for twins discordant for severe childhood victimization.

Speaker: *Chunrye Kim*

Presentation title: The role of physical and sexual childhood victimization experience: Comparison of Korean immigrant victims and non-victims of Intimate Partner Violence(IPV) using the mixed method approach

Co-author: *Haemi Won* (University at Albany, USA)

Childhood victimization experience is one of the common risk factors among intimate partner violence (IPV) victims. To understand the effect of physical and sexual childhood abuse experience on IPV among Korean immigrant women, this study utilized the case-control design and compared 70 Korean immigrant women who have experienced IPV in the past year with 70 Korean immigrant women who have never experienced IPV in their life time. By comparing these two groups, this study attempts to examine the role of victimization experience between IPV victims and non-victims. In particular, as physical punishment is often used in many Asian countries, including South Korea, (as discipline and child rearing practices tend to be considered as a family matter in these communities), it is possible that physical victimization rates in this community may be higher than for other ethnic groups. Also, the victims of sexual violence are less likely to report their abuse due to stigma associated with abuse (especially younger victims), and thus the emotional pain and trauma they

experienced would remain with them without being properly treated. This in turn could hinder them developing normal interpersonal relationships with their partners. However, as acculturation deepens, they are more likely to seek professional help and gain resources to recover from their previous trauma. Thus, their level of acculturation will mediate the effect of childhood victimization experience on IPV.

Although Koreans make up a large population in the USA and IPV among them is serious, not many scholars pay attention to this population. As a result, we do not know enough about them, and thus the problems remain or even fester. Research provides good evidence for policy makers and practitioners to better understand certain phenomena. The findings of this study will help us to understand and provide better policy suggestions, which can break the cycle of violence among the Korean immigrant population in the United States.

Session: THU08

The Jerry Lee lecture

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *John Macdonald*

Presentation title: Changing places: Using science to design Safer Cities

The lecture will focus on the role of science can play in designing safer and healthier cities around the world. Emerging evidence from randomized controlled trials and natural experiments showcase that well designed changes to places, from small neighborhood gardens to public building projects, can improve the health of large groups of people and the safety they experience living in cities.

Session: THU09

Evidence-Based Policing: Demonstrating an introductory video course from Cambridge for potential use across Sweden

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Chair: *Lawrence Sherman*

Presentation title: Professor *Lawrence Sherman*, with Swedish Police graduates of the Cambridge Police Executive Programme, will lead a group discussion of how the new Cambridge short-chapter video course on evidence-based policing could be introduced by local police commissioners across Sweden

The Cambridge University Police Executive Programme offers a two-year's master's degree for part-time study by police leaders from all over the

world, including Denmark and Sweden. A short, 10-hour summary of this intensive Master's course is now available in a video format. The 26-session video series has already been leased (with annual updates) to police agencies in the UK, the Americas and Australia for training thousands of police officers in the core concepts of using research evidence to improve police decision-making.

In this session, the main presenter of the videos, EBP founder Lawrence W. Sherman, will screen several short episodes, and feature discussion by police and other leaders of how the course could be delivered in various ways across local police areas in Sweden or other countries.

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	Colins	Olivier	WED12	
	Costello	Barbara J.	TUE03	
	Crews	Gordon	TUE08	
	Croxatto	Guido Leonardo	Poster session	

	Last name	First name	Session(s)
	Cruz Márquez	Beatriz	WED04
	Csaba	Gyory	TUE13
D	Danielsson	Petri	TUE20
	Delbecque	Vincent	THU03
	DeLisi	Matt	TUE03
	Densley	James A.	WED10
	Dissenha	Rui Carlo	TUE06
	Doran	Bernadette	THU06
	Dorthe Hasholt	Anne	WED17
E	Edling	Christofer	WED07
	Edman	Linda	WED14
	Eifler	Stefanie	TUE18
	Ein-Tal	Irit	WED21, THU07
	Eneman	Marie	THU04
	Engström	Alexander	THU02
	Enzmann	Dirk	THU01
	Eriksson	Li	TUE22
	Estrada	Felipe	WED20
	Eysink Smeets	Marnix	THU05
F	Fanti	Kostas A.	WED12
	Faraldo Cabana	Patricia	TUE20
	Fitzpatrick	Lucy	Poster session
	Fleischer	Stephanie	WED01
	Forsman	Mats	WED14
	Frevel	Bernhard	TUE09
	Friis Søgaaard	Thomas	WED10
	Frogner	Louise	WED12
G	Ganpat	Soenita	TUE07
	Goh Su Yoong	Emily	Poster session
	Granath	Sven	TUE15
	Grønbæk	Marianne	WED17
	Gulstav	Lea	TUE23
	Gustafsson	Nina-Katri	TUE11
H	Hadjimatheou	Katerina	WED13
	Haen Marshall	Ineke	THU01
	Heber	Anita	WED06
	Higginson	Angela	TUE14
	Hirschi	Travis	TUE02, TUE03, WED15

	Last name	First name	Session(s)
	Hirtenlehner	Helmut	TUE04
	Horan Fisher	Jacqueline	TUE17
	Hughes	Tom	TUE23
	Hunter	James	TUE07, THU03
	Hyatt	Jordan	TUE13, WED11
I	Ivert	Anna-Karin	THU02
J	Johansson	Morgan	TUE02
	Jump	Deborah	WED18
	Järvestam	Hans	TUE05
K	Kappel	Rune	WED17
	Kasirye	Rogers	TUE19
	Killias	Martin	TUE15, THU01
	Kim	Chunrye	THU07
	Kivivuori	Janne	THU01
	Klatt	Thimna	WED11
	Komunda	Noel	TUE19
	Kroneberg	Clemens	TUE18
	Kronkvist	Karl	Poster session
	Kudlacek	Dominic	WED21
	Kyvsgaard	Britta	WED20
L	Larmour	Simon	WED02
	Lattimore	Pamela	WED04
	Lau	Mandy	TUE11
	Liem	Marieke	TUE15
	Lili Katalin	Mark	TUE13
	Lynch	Jenni	WED13
	Lösel	Friedrich	TUE21, WED16
M	Macdonald	John	THU08
	Manzoni	Patrik	WED01
	Massey	Christina	TUE17
	Matsuura	Naomi	Poster session
	McMahon	Jennifer	WED21
	McSharry	Liam	TUE11
	Meinert	Julia	Poster session
	Meško	Gorazd	TUE11
	Midskov Brynaa	Helle	WED17
	Muravyeva	Marianna	TUE08
N	Nakamura	Shinji	WED11
	Neyroud	Peter	TUE14

	Last name	First name	Session(s)
	Nikulina	Valentina	TUE10
	Nilsson	Eva-Lotta	THU02
O	Oleson	James	WED03
	Ortega	Daniel	TUE14
P	Pang	Joyce	TUE21
	Paoli	Letizia	TUE06
	Pauwels	Lieven	TUE18
	Peled Laskov	Ronit	WED21
	Perkowska	Magdalena	THU05
	Perry	Gali	WED02
	Pettersson	Karin-Malin	TUE05
	Pfeiffer	Christian	WED01
	Piquero	Alex	TUE03
	Plenty	Stephanie	THU06
	Pniewski	Benjamin	WED18
	Pyrooz	David C.	WED10
R	Raine	Adrian	TUE21
	Reuven	Yaacov	WED08
	Rickfors	Ulrika	THU06
	Rogers	Colin	TUE09
	Roman	Gabriela	WED09
	Rostami	Amir	WED07
	Rönneling	Anita	WED04
S	Sampson	Robert	WED09
	Sarnecki	Jerzy	WED07, WED15, WED20
	Sarre	Rick	WED18
	Schepers	Debbie	TUE04
	Selenius	Heidi	WED05
	Serrano-Maillo	Alfonso	WED03
	Sherman	Lawrence	TUE02, WED15, THU08, THU09
	Silva	Teresa C	WED08
	Skilling	Louise	TUE09
	Skott	Sara	TUE22
	Smeulers	Alette	TUE08
	Spatz Widom	Cathy	TUE02, TUE17, WED15
	Štefunková	Michaela	WED19

	Last name	First name	Session(s)
	Steketee	Majone	THU01
	Steyn	Francois	WED04
	Strand	Susanne	WED05
	Sturup	Joakim	TUE15
	Sundberg	Mikaela	WED07
	Sutela	Mika	Poster session
	Swahn	Monica	TUE19
	Svensson	Robert	THU02
T	Taefi	Anabel	TUE22
	Thompson	Rebecca	TUE07
	Thornton	Amy	WED22
	Torstensson Levander	Marie	THU02
	Trauffer	Nicole	WED08
	Treiber	Kyle	WED09, WED17
	Tsutomi	Hiroshi	WED03
	Turjeman	Hagit	WED08
U	Ueda	Mitsuaki	WED03
V	van Dyke	Ruth	WED13
W	Wallner	Susanne	TUE04
	Wennerström	Erik	TUE01
	Wikman	Sofia	THU06
	Wikström	Per-Olof	TUE02, WED09, WED15
	Wilson	David B.	WED16
	Wilson	Helen W	TUE10
	Wollinger	Gina Rosa	THU06
	Won	Haemi	Poster session
Y	Yaron Antar	Anat	Poster session
	Yehuda	Limor	WED08
	Yourstone	Jenny	WED14
Z	Zietlow	Bettina	WED06
	Zuber	Malgorzata	Poster session
Ö	Østergaard Larsen	Britt	WED20

