



The
Stockholm Criminology
Symposium

Program & Abstracts

brå

2022

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The Stockholm Criminology Symposium **2022**



Photo: Kristian Pohl/Regeringskansliet

A message from the Swedish Minister for Justice and Home Affairs

It is my great pleasure to welcome you to Stockholm and this year's Criminology Symposium. As Sweden's Minister for Justice and Home Affairs, I am proud that Sweden hosts an annual international event bringing together criminology researchers and practitioners to share their knowledge and experience. As the 2021 Symposium was held digitally due to the COVID-19 pandemic, I am delighted that this year's Symposium is once again taking place physically in Stockholm.

Understanding the mechanisms that cause crime and promote desistance from crime – the main theme of this year's symposium – is at the very heart of criminological research. Many researchers have dedicated their careers to examining these fundamental issues and, this year, the 2021 and 2022 Stockholm Prize in Criminology will be awarded to three scholars for their outstanding achievements in this field.

The 2021 Stockholm Criminology laureate, Professor Elijah Anderson, has long conducted research on the mechanisms behind violence in socially, economically, and ethnically segregated areas. His observations and analysis have contributed significantly to our understanding of how different types of social interactions among young people lead to violence, even among good

friends. While his research primarily concerns urban communities in the United States, his conclusions regarding the consequences of prejudice and blocked opportunities are universal.

The 2022 Stockholm Criminology laureates, Professor Francis T. Cullen, and Professor Peggy C. Giordano, have deepened our understanding of the requirements for putting a stop to crime early in a criminal career and also at a later stage. Professor Cullen has spent decades reviewing the evidence that while prison per se does not reduce repeat offending, rehabilitation programmes linked to criminal sentences can be very effective in stopping a life of crime. Professor Giordano and her team's research has focused on the importance of 'cognitive transformation' in effective rehabilitation programmes, concluding that treatment of criminally active individuals must strive for cognitive transformation.

As in previous years, this year's Symposium offers a full programme of seminars and knowledgeable speakers. I am sure that we will all gain a wealth of new insights. I hope your time in Stockholm will be rewarding and inspiring.

Morgan Johansson
Minister for Justice and Home Affairs



Photo: Liselotte van der Meijs

Welcome to the Stockholm Criminology Symposium

Welcome to the 16th Stockholm Criminology Symposium. The Symposium is an annual international meeting place for crimi-

nologists, policy-makers, and others with an interest in criminal policy. In this forum we learn from the latest research, exchange experiences between researchers and practitioners, and expand our networks. We are delighted to return this year to a symposium where we can all meet in person.

Recurrent positive reports of a general decrease in crime levels in many parts of the world are periodically offset by worrying messages about negative trends in gang violence and other forms of serious crime. The most immediate threat from these types of crime is often experienced by those who are themselves involved in organized criminal activities, bystanders, and those who live in the neighborhoods in which these crimes take place, but they also present a threat to levels of public trust, which can in turn lead to calls for responses that go beyond the rule of law. These trends are currently occurring in the context in which modern democracies and international cooperation are facing new pressures, including actions intended to create distrust between various groups, and the deliberate dissemination of disinformation.

Given the backdrop described above, if we really want to prevent and combat gang violence and other forms of serious crime, the only way forward is to highlight and develop practice based on the best and most advanced knowledge available. Among the most valuable pieces of knowledge on this subject are the works of the prize-winners Professors Elijah Anderson, Peggy Giordano and Francis T. Cullen. Inspired by their work, the main theme of the Symposium 2022 is *Understanding the mechanisms that cause crime and promote desistance from crime*. Under this theme there will be a considerable number of presentations on research, theory, policy and practice focused on the underlying factors and mechanisms that result

in young people entering into, and remaining engaged in, gangs and other forms of serious crime, and on pathways out of serious crime, and on the effects and opportunities associated with gang exit services, sentencing options and correctional and other programs.

As in previous years, we are also proud to offer many presentations under the theme *Contemporary Criminology* which will provide an updated overview of the current state of the existing knowledge.

There are many sessions for you to choose from during the three days of the Symposium, not least from the many parallel seminars that are taking place. In addition to these, we have also arranged four major sessions for all to attend. The first one is the opening discussion called *Researchers' advice to policy*, where the Swedish Minister for Justice and Home Affairs, Mr Morgan Johansson, has put forward questions to be answered by prize-winning Professors Elijah Anderson, Peggy Giordano and Francis T. Cullen. On the second day of the Symposium there will be a prize-winners' lecture, where the laureates themselves present their research. This will be followed by the long-awaited grand prize ceremony, where the prize will be presented by Her Majesty the Queen of Sweden. The concluding session on the third and final day of the Symposium, will be the Jerry Lee lecture, which this year will be delivered by Associate Professor in Evidence-based Policing Dr. Peter Neyroud.

The Stockholm Criminology Symposium should be and is a strong forum for exchanging knowledge, as well as a good opportunity to highlight different areas of criminological research. We believe that the Symposium and the prize contribute to new knowledge and insights, which will benefit society and those working in the fields of fighting and preventing crime. I warmly welcome all of you to the event, and hope you will have three fruitful days that will stay in your memory for a long time to come.

Björn Borschos
Acting Director General, the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå) – an agency under the Ministry of Justice – is a centre for research and development within the judicial system. Brå assists the agencies of the criminal justice system by improving their knowledge and developing new methods. Brå's research is a major source of information for decision makers within the criminal justice system (including the police), the Parliament and the Government.

Brå's operations may be divided into seven different areas of activity, which correspond to the agency's six specialist divisions and the national centre placed under the auspices of Brå:

- **Research and Development.** The task of the division is to conduct applied research and development work in the field of crime policy. The division produces knowledge as a basis for decision-making in the area of crime policy and for use in the criminal justice system.
- **Research into Economic and Organised Crime.** The division serves as a national body of expertise in the area of economic crime in a broad sense, to disseminate findings and to conduct various research projects.
- **Evaluation and Policing.** The task of the division is to conduct large-scale evaluations of changes within the judicial system. These evaluations are often commissioned by the Swedish Government. The task of the division is also to evaluate social service efforts to prevent young people to commit crime and offend once again.
- **Development of Crime Prevention.** The task of the division is to create interest and encourage involvement in crime prevention work at the local level. Amongst other things the division provides support and supplies funding for the development of municipal crime prevention projects. The division is also responsible for evaluating this work.

- **Crime Statistics.** The division is responsible for the production of Sweden's official statistics on crime and criminal offenders. In addition to its continuous statistical production, the division works to further improve Sweden's official crime statistics.
- **Statistical Surveys.** The division is responsible for the periodic surveys carried out with specific data collection, including survey methods. They are in charge of producing the Swedish Crime Survey and the hate crime statistics.
- **The Swedish Centre for Preventing Violent Extremism (CVE).** The centre was established under the auspices of Brå in January 2018. CVE shall, based primarily on crime policy grounds, strengthen and develop preventive work against violent extremism. The primary aim of the centre is to prevent ideologically motivated criminality and terrorism in Sweden.

Brå often works in collaboration with other organisations and public sector agencies.

The target groups comprise decision makers and employees within the judicial system, actors in the field of crime prevention and those members of the general public with an interest in the knowledge we possess.

Brå was founded in 1974 and is led by Acting Director General, Björn Borschos.

(See also www.bra.se)

The Stockholm Prize in Criminology

Under the aegis of the Swedish Ministry of Justice and major philanthropies, The Stockholm Prize in Criminology has been awarded annually for fifteen years.

The prize is awarded for outstanding achievements in criminological research or for the application of research results by practitioners for the reduction of crime and the advancement of human rights. The objectives of The Stockholm Prize in Criminology are to promote the development of

- improved knowledge on causes of crime on individual and structural levels
- more effective and human public policies for dealing with criminal offenders
- greater knowledge of alternative crime prevention strategies inside and outside the judicial system
- policies for helping the victims of crime
- better ways to reduce the global problem of illegal or abusive practices that may occur in the administration of justice.



Professor
Lawrence W. Sherman
Co-chairman of the jury



Professor
Jerzy Sarnecki
Co-chairman of the jury

Photo: Peder Nordenstad

The prize is awarded to one recipient annually, with the possibility of the prize being shared among co-recipients.

The 2021 and 2022 prize winners

The 2021 Stockholm Prize in Criminology lauds *Elijah Anderson, USA*, for his observations and analyzes of mechanisms behind violence in socially, economically and ethnically segregated areas that have greatly contributed to our understanding of how different types of social interactions among young people lead to violence.

The 2022 Stockholm Prize in Criminology lauds *Francis T. Cullen and Peggy C. Giordano, USA*, for their theoretical and policy research showing the effectiveness of offender rehabilitation strategies.



Photo: Michael Marsland, Yale Office of Communications

Elijah Anderson is the Sterling Professor of Sociology and of African American Studies at Yale University, and one of the leading urban ethnographers in the United States.

His publications include *Code of the Street: Decency, Violence, and the Moral Life of the*

Inner City (1999), winner of the Komarovskiy Award from the Eastern Sociological Society; *Streetwise: Race, Class, and Change in an Urban Community* (1990), winner of the American Sociological Association's Robert E. Park Award for the best published book in the area of Urban Sociology; and the classic sociological work, *A Place on the Corner* (1978; 2nd ed., 2003); *The Cosmopolitan Canopy: Race and Civility in Everyday Life* was published by WW Norton in 2011.

Anderson's most recent ethnographic work. *Black in White Space: The Enduring Impact of Color in Everyday Life* was published by the University of Chicago Press in 2022.

In addition to the 2021 Stockholm Prize for Criminology, Professor Anderson is the recipient of the 2017 Merit Award from the Eastern Sociological Society and three prestigious awards from the American Sociological Association, including the 2013 Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award, the 2018 W.E.B. DuBois Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award, and the 2021 Robert and Helen Lynd Award for Lifetime Achievement.

Francis T. Cullen is Distinguished Research Professor Emeritus at the University of Cincinnati's School of Criminal Justice.

Born in Boston in 1951, he received his B.A. in psychology from Bridgewater State College, and his M.A. and Ph.D. in sociology and education from Columbia University.



Photo: Paul Jonson

He has taught at the University of Cincinnati since 1982. He has served as President of both the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (1993–1994) and the American Society of Criminology (2003–2004). He received the ACJS Bruce Smith Sr. Award in 1996 and the ASC Sutherland Award in 2010. He previously edited *Justice Quarterly* and the *Journal of Crime and Justice*.

Peggy C. Giordano is Distinguished Research Professor Emeritus of Sociology, Bowling Green State University, where she has taught since 1974. She earned all her degrees in sociology: BA from University of Missouri, M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota.



Her research has been focused on adolescent and young adult problem behaviors, particularly juvenile delinquency and intimate partner violence.

She relies on the "mixed methods" of qualitative and quantitative methods to explore life course variations in problem behavior involvement, and the role of social networks in patterns of stability and change.

Her work on the experiences of a sample of highly delinquent youth (*Legacies of Crime*) focuses on the intergenerational transmission of crime and other negative developmental outcomes.

The Stockholm
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OVERVIEW Monday June 13

Themes: Understanding the mechanisms that cause crime and promote desistance from crime						
Contemporary criminology						
Room	the Auditorium	Room 351	Room 353	Room 357	Room 359	Room 361
09.00–10.00	MON01 Opening Ceremony. Opening discussion: Researchers' advice to policy					
10.00–10.30	Break 10.00–10.30					
10.30–12.00	MON02 Analytic Criminology. The importance of asking why and how questions in the study and prevention of crime	MON03 Innovative data and methods in crime and safety research	MON04 The perpetrators of violence against women: causes and risk reduction	MON05 Analyzing aspects of extremism I	MON06 Understanding aspects of drug markets	MON07 Examining the causes of cybercrime
12.00–13.30	Lunch 12:00–13:30					
13.30–15.00	MON08 Crime and the life course, links and trajectories	MON09 Studies on police services and policing	MON10 Experiences from two programs promoting desistance from crime	MON11 Analyzing aspects of extremism II	MON12 Selected studies in criminology I	MON13 Framing, analyzing and combating cybercrime
15.00–15.30	Break 15.00–15.30					
15.30–17.00	MON14 Criminal sanctions, rehabilitation, and recidivism	MON15 Rural crime and rural policing: A global perspective	MON16 Criminal gangs: roles and characteristics	MON17 Questioning criminology – a case of scientific populism?	MON18 Youths on remand, staff at secure units for youths, and predicting abuses of short-term leave	MON19 Violence against women. Environmental design analysis and effects of dating violence prevention
17.00–19.00	Welcome reception					

OVERVIEW Tuesday June 14

Themes: Understanding the mechanisms that cause crime and promote desistance from crime						
Contemporary criminology						
Room	the Auditorium	Room 351	Room 353	Room 357	Room 361	
09.00–10.30	TUE01 Biopsychosocial associations with antisocial behavior	TUE02 Prison conditions, and the children of prisoners	TUE03 Prevention of sexual violence I	TUE04 Studies on mass and school shootings	TUE05 Considering race and ethnicity in policing and the courts	
10.30–10.45	Break 10.30–10.45					
10.45–12.15	TUE06 Counter radicalization interventions. A review of the evidence	TUE07 Experiences of crime prevention	TUE08 Prevention of sexual violence II	TUE09 Perspectives on prosecution, children in courts, and wrongful convictions	TUE10 Bullying and school exclusion in the light of migration and race respectively	
12.15–13.15	Lunch 12:15–13:15					
13.15–14.45	TUE11 The prize winners' lecture					
14.45–15.00	Break 14.45–15.00					
15.00–16.30	TUE12 Biopsychosocial risk factors for crime and psychopathy: Risk and desistance	TUE13 WHiS-project. Immigration and crime in Sweden	TUE14 The long and uncanny road to desistance	TUE15 Selected studies in criminology II	TUE16 Crime, policy, and politics I	
18.30	Prize award ceremony and symposium dinner (Stockholm City Hall)					

OVERVIEW Wednesday June 15

Themes: Understanding the mechanisms that cause crime and promote desistance from crime						
Contemporary criminology						
Room	the Auditorium	Room 351	Room 353	Room 357	Room 361	
09.00–10.30	WED01 Lesson learned from various programs promoting desistance from crime and extremism	WED02 Street robberies, firearms, and gun violence	WED03 Student panel	WED04 Highlighting sex crime	WED05 Crime, policy, and politics II	
10.30–11.00	Break 10.30–11.00					
11.00–12.00	WED06 The Jerry Lee Lecture					

Symposium overview

ABSTRACTS

This section contains abstracts of most of the sessions which will be held during the Stockholm Criminology Symposium 2022. 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.

Day 1 – Monday June 13

Session: MON01 Time: 09.00–10.00 Room: the Auditorium

OPENING CEREMONY AND OPENING DISCUSSION: RESEARCHERS' ADVICE TO POLICY

SPEAKERS:

Björn Borschos (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden), Morgan Johansson (Minister for Justice and Home Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Sweden), Francis T. Cullen (University of Cincinnati, USA) and Elijah Anderson (Yale University, USA)

CHAIR:

Lisa Kirsebom (Science journalist and moderator, Sweden)

Session: MON02 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: the Auditorium

**ANALYTIC CRIMINOLOGY. THE IMPORTANCE OF ASKING WHY AND HOW QUESTIONS
IN THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF CRIME**

Theme: Understanding the mechanisms that cause crime and promote desistance from crime

CHAIR: Anna-Karin Ivert (Malmö university, Sweden)

PRESENTATION TITLE: Analytic criminology a la SAT. An introduction.

SPEAKER:

Per-Olof H Wikström
(University of Cambridge, UK)

Criminology is a smorgasbord of disparate theories and poorly integrated research findings. Theories tend to focus either on people's crime propensity or environments' criminogenic inducements; rarely are these two main approaches effectively combined in the analysis of crime and its causes. Criminological research often either avoids questions of causation and explanation (e.g., risk factor approach) or is based on research designs that yield highly partial accounts (e.g., place-oriented experimental work).

To advance knowledge about crime and its causes and prevention, this paper argues that there is a need for an analytic criminology that allows key theoretical insights and central empirical findings about people's crime propensities and environments' criminogenic inducements and their combination to be integrated based on an adequate action theory.

Session: MON02 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: the Auditorium

PRESENTATION TITLE: The neuropsychological foundation of SAT

SPEAKER:

Kyle Treiber
(University of Cambridge, UK)

As an analytic theory, Situational Action Theory aims to accurately reflect the cognitive processes through which people perceive, evaluate, and select their alternatives for action, and therefore draws upon current knowledge from neuroscience regarding motivation, rule-guidance, and cognitive control.

This paper will discuss these processes, their neurological foundations, and implications for criminal behaviour and effective crime prevention, with a focus on individual differences and deficits, e.g., in substance use, moral decision making, and receptiveness to control.

Session: MON02 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: the Auditorium

PRESENTATION TITLE: **General implications for advancing crime prevention policy and practice**

SPEAKER:

Marie Torstensson Levander
(Malmö university, Sweden)

How do we make sense of all of criminology's various findings and theoretical propositions when designing and implementing crime prevention policy and interventions? How do we move from a risk-factor oriented approach into one that targets key relevant causal mechanisms?

CO-AUTHORS:

Kyle Treiber and Per-Olof H Wikström
(University of Cambridge, UK)

In this paper we discuss and exemplify how an analytic criminology approach may help us to advance crime prevention policy and practise by a stronger focus on key relevant causal processes involved in crime causation.

Session: MON03 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: Room 351

INNOVATIVE DATA AND METHODS IN CRIME AND SAFETY RESEARCH

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

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

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Using multiple data sources to produce an AI safety perception map of the city of Stockholm, Sweden**

SPEAKER:

Jonatan Abraham

(KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

CO-AUTHORS:

Vania Ceccato

(KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

Fabio Duarte

(Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA)

What does make a city (un)safe? Which are the most common urban features that make people declare feeling (un)safe? How do safety patterns relate to the physical and social landscape of urban environments according to different data sources? In this presentation, we present preliminary results of a research project that explores a combination of data sources to produce an AI safety perception map of the city of Stockholm, Sweden.

Session: MON03 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: Room 351

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Micro areas of drug markets and gun violence in Stockholm**

SPEAKER:

Mia-Maria Magnusson

*(Malmö University and Police Authority
Sweden, Sweden)*

Recent developments with high levels of gun violence and drug market disruption in Stockholm have effects on the well-being of neighborhoods but it also effect the society at large. The drug market and gang activities in the area where people spend their time and where kids grow up have been found to impact on future crime propensity and the use of violence. Understanding where and why drug market, gun violence and gang activity takes place seems to be of great interest to crime prevention actors.

This study explores the micro areas of drug markets, gun violence and gang activities in Stockholm and finds patterns in socio demographic factors and crime levels. A model was created to forecast where gun violence occurs and the model shows promising predictive power and emphasize the importance of prioritizing drug markets as locations for place-focused prevention. Drawing on concepts from the evidence of crime concentration research this study helps to narrow down the areas of most need of help and the most effective allocation of crime prevention efforts.

Session: MON03 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: Room 351

PRESENTATION TITLE: Exploring the use of remote sensing data to detect criminogenic urban features: The case of Stockholm, Sweden

SPEAKER:

Ioannis Ioannides

(KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

CO-AUTHORS:

Vania Ceccato and Andrea Nascetti

(KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

Robert Haining

(University of Cambridge, UK)

Many of the current methodologies used to obtain information about the urban environment relevant for crime reduction are dependent on extensive, detailed, time consuming and costly fieldwork. They are often focused on particular features of the environment (residences, parks, stations, parking lots) and lack comprehensive measures for the interconnection of these elements in the urban environment. Typically, results are place and time specific and so fail to provide evidence that can be generalized across different geographical and are not flexible enough to capture variations across time.

The purpose of this presentation is to illustrate how remote data analysis sheds light on the relationships between urban environments and crime patterns. In this presentation, we discuss the evidence in the international literature and report some preliminary results from a research project in Stockholm, Sweden.

Session: MON03 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: Room 351

PRESENTATION TITLE: Using Twitter data in policing: Opportunities and challenges

SPEAKER:

Vania Ceccato

(KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

In this presentation, I reflect upon the opportunities and challenges of information sharing via Twitter by police officers and other local actors involved in crime prevention and/or emergency services using two independent studies carried out in Sweden. The first study examines the content of Tweets in urban and rural contexts from a sample of police-related Twitter accounts, comparing official and personal accounts active in Southern Sweden.

The second study investigates the nature of information sharing in social media about missing persons by using social media data (mostly Twitter) and conventional media coverage (media archives). Both studies call for a discussion of new models of police engagement using social media by a society that is increasingly shaped by the internet.

THE PERPETRATORS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: CAUSES AND RISK REDUCTION

Theme: Understanding the mechanisms that cause crime and promote desistance from crime

CHAIR: Linnea Schumacher (Malmö University, Sweden)

PRESENTATION TITLE: Does having delinquent peers influence levels of IPV morality in adolescence?

SPEAKER:

Linnea Schumacher

(Malmö University, Sweden)

CO-AUTHORS:

Marie Torstensson Levander,

Anna-Karin Ivert and Klara

Svalin

(Malmö University, Sweden)

Intimate partner violence (IPV) in adolescence and young adulthood is an issue of global proportions with research showing rates with up to 50% of young people being exposed to this kind of violence. To be able to prevent IPV in adolescence it is important to understand why young people chose to commit acts of IPV. In the present study, Situational Action Theory (SAT) will be used as point of departure. SAT claims that moral values are key in explaining why people commit crime, increased knowledge on attitudes and moral values related to IPV is an important aspect of understanding IPV-perpetration in adolescence.

Moral values are gained through moral education and socialization, with parents and teachers being the primary moral educators. However, during adolescence young people tend to emancipate themselves from adult figures and spend more time with peers making them central actors in their socialization process influencing the individual's values and attitudes.

The present study aims to investigate if IPV morality is associated with the general morality curated by parents and teachers through moral education or if delinquent peers influence the association. In addition, the study aims to explore if there are differences in these patterns between boys and girls. The study is cross-sectional and based on self-reported data collected through the Malmö Individual Neighborhood Development Study (MINDS). A longitudinal study conducted at the department of criminology at Malmö University. The sample consists of 525 individuals born 1995 and living in Malmö at the start of the study in 2007. The data used for the present study were collected when the participants were 18–19 years old. Keywords: Delinquent peers, Gender differences, Intimate partner violence, IPV morality, Moral education, Morality.

SPEAKER:

Susanne Gosenius

(The Swedish Police Authority, Sweden)

Risk Reduction intervention (RRI) is a proactive measure, geared towards perpetrators and is a method based on specially trained personnel within the police's negotiation unit contacting perpetrators and having an impactful conversation with them. The negotiators are specially trained in conversation methods and also have great experience in crisis situations, hostage negotiations and suicide threats. But the efforts must be preceded by well-performed risk assessments, investigation and mapping of the perpetrator. This is something that the victim protection unit is specialized in. So, the method is based on each group's particular expertise and therefore is a unique collaboration between the witness protection unit and the negotiators unit. The participation of both units is necessary.

The conversation methodology can be compared to that used for suicide candidates. Negotiators use certain keys and hooks to persuade the person to think in new thought patterns. Similar conversations methodology is used in conversations with perpetrators. It is not about teaching the perpetrator to empathize with the victim, but rather trying to reach the perpetrator by finding what gain the person in question can achieve by ending the crime. "What's in it for me"? The goal is to persuade the perpetrator to stop committing crimes.

The method is purely preventative and does not affect the ongoing investigations of the crime committed. The method has been tested in region Syd since 2019 and proved very successful. Now the method has become a national method within the Swedish police and the implementation work is now in progress. This means that victims may not need as far-reaching protective measures. Not infrequently, these can be measures that include major restriction into their lives, such as relocation, sheltered housing and protected identity. This also means less investigative burden as fewer crimes are committed.

The method has shown the greatest success in domestic violence.

ANALYZING ASPECTS OF EXTREMISM I

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Tina Askanius (Institute for Futures Studies, Sweden)

PRESENTATION TITLE: “Time to abandon Swedish women?” Discursive connections between violent misogyny and violent extremism in online spaces

SPEAKER:

Tina Askanius

(Institute for Futures Studies, Sweden)

CO-AUTHORS:

Maria Brock

(Malmö University, Sweden),

Anne Kaun

(Södertörn University, Sweden),

Anders-Olof Larsson

(Kristiania University College, Norway)

This paper explores the discursive linkages between violent misogyny and violent right-wing extremism in the popular Swedish online discussion forum Flashback. We focus on articulations of misogyny, anti-feminism and male supremacism mapped onto narratives of right wing extremism in user comments posted across seventeen Flashback-treads. In doing so, we follow the proposition of Miller-Idriss (2020) who suggests a new lens with which to study the nexus between violent misogyny and violent extremism by directing attention to the unconventional cultural spaces online in which people ‘may encounter extremist messages and ideas in their ordinary lives’ and to the role that ‘mainstream gateways play in shaping extremist engagement’ (Miller-Idriss 2020, p. 4). In the context of Sweden, Flashback which has been described as a ‘gateway’ with ‘potential bridging functions’ (Åkerlund 2021, p. 7) between mainstream and extreme spheres offers an apt empirical site to pursue such a research agenda.

To analyze the extensive data set of online comments, we draw on two methods. First a collocation analysis of user comments (n= 20 359) scraped from the strategic selection of threads on contemporary issues related to gender including the Incel (Involuntary Celibates) movement, men’s rights activism, male superiority and sexual violence on the discussion forum allowed us to identify 135 word combinations. From this sample we chose 36 combinations to be considered for the discourse analysis. In a second analytical step, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) helped us unpack the logics of conspiracy and male entitlement, as well as the fantasmatic projections of Swedish women as both ‘race traitors’ and ‘victims in an ongoing race war’ at the heart of extreme right narratives in and beyond Sweden today.

Session: MON05 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: 357

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Extremism and the internet: Analyzing the relationship between online activities and extremist attitudes among adolescents**

SPEAKER:

Carl Philipp Schröder

(Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

CO-AUTHOR:

Laura-Romina Goede

(Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

Research on radicalization examines factors, which make individuals susceptible to the process of radicalization towards extremism. One frequently cited factor is the Internet. It seems relatively clear that the Internet can encourage radicalization. The online sphere facilitates a place for socialization and countless interactions.

Following Akers' (1977, 1998) social learning theory, interactions are considered as one core element of the development of deviant attitudes amongst others. Based on this theoretical framework, the internet can be understood as a room for socialisation processes in which radicalization can occur. However, little is known about specific online activities that are associated with an early radicalization process among young people. In particular, quantitative studies in this field are extremely rare.

This paper examines the relationship between extremist attitudes and various online activities such as consumption, networking, and posting. Differentiations are made between the different forms of extremism, namely right-wing and Islamist, as well as between male and female adolescents. For this purpose, data from a school survey (n = 6,715), conducted by the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony and funded by the Federal German Ministry of Education and Research, are used. The results indicate that, regardless of gender, Islamist attitudes are related to the consumption of violent Islamist videos, the posting of Islamist content and meeting other Muslims online. Far-right attitudes are associated with the consumption of political websites, especially among boys, while networking and posting have low correlations with far-right attitudes, regardless of gender.

UNDERSTANDING ASPECTS OF DRUG MARKETS

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Catalina Jaramillo (University of Edinburgh, Ireland)

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Crime narratives and visual material from Pablo Escobar to contemporary times**

SPEAKER:

Catalina Jaramillo

(University of Edinburgh, Ireland)

The Colombian drug trafficker of the eighties Pablo Escobar constantly showed an interest in visual material. He often constructed texts that have a double meaning and these can be interpreted as intertextualities. Most of them finish in coincidences. However, there is evidence that he intentionally constructed them. Escobar needed to give various meanings to objects and words as a mechanism to constitute illegality, which made it difficult to identify illegality.

I propose to define intertextuality in relation to what Foucault considers a discursive formation, which assembles an interconnected group of objects, concepts, and theoretical choices. Intertextualities are like narcotics, that is, the result of adapting chaos to modernity because it can only be an illusion of modernity; an intent to find a dual reality. How can this contemporary manifestation still be portrayed in the media as an intertextual culture? How can understanding and interpreting intertextualities help prevent crime? This presentation explores anthropology, literature, history, and visual materials as related to illegality. Could visual material promote crime? How does this dual text connect with the phenomenon that “former criminals” have become “influencers”? What are the implications for society? In this presentation I adopt another approach, another methodology, to interpret crime as visual culture.

I intend to show that visual material is not disconnected from the illegality, but is part of the configuration of illegality because illegality approaches a phenomenon akin to the visual text.

Session: MON06 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: 359

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Factors affecting online drug trafficking: A qualitative content analysis on a darknet market**

SPEAKER:

Ákos Szigeti

(University of Public Service, Hungary)

The increase in the volume of illicit drug trafficking on darknet markets (DNMs) is boosted by the restrictions due to the current COVID-19 pandemic situation. This study aimed to put this trend into context by obtaining in-depth knowledge of vendors services and reputation, and thus to build a foundation for implementing text analytics in the next research phase. In the current phase, I conducted qualitative content analysis on a sample (n=100) randomly selected from 6,357 product descriptions, and a sample (n=500) randomly selected from 34,619 reviews, both in the drug category of products, scraped from darknet market Dark0de from April to July 2021.

According to my results, on supply-side, vendors tended to provide basic information on the drug, its high quality, the speed and stealth of delivery, the (often 24 hour) availability for responding messages, the effects of the drug, and sometimes even instructions for use. Regarding the demand-side, customers usually praised the quality of the product, mentioned the speed and stealth-secure packaging of delivery as essentials, and communicated only a small number of issues.

The research results support the applicability of the theory of social figuration to illicit drug trafficking on DNMs and highlight that the interdependencies in this social figuration are fuelled by trust. Furthermore, my results formulate a robust hypothesis about the previously undervalued role of deliverers to test by future research.

EXAMINING THE CAUSES OF CYBERCRIME

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: James Hawdon (Virginia Tech, USA)

PRESENTATION TITLE: **General strain and cybercrime offending: A cross-national comparison of strains and cybercrime in three developed countries**

SPEAKER:

James Hawdon
(Virginia Tech, USA)

Agnew's General Strain Theory (GST), which posits that criminal acts are performed as an attempt to cope with negative emotions such as depression, anxiety and anger that result in strain (Agnew, 1992), has been applied to cybercrime. However, support for GST for explaining cybercrime is limited. Agnew's general strain theory emphasizes key causal variables that are neglected in other theories. Specifically, it hypothesizes that strainful social relationships and events give rise to negative emotional states that, in turn, are catalysts for aggressive and criminal behavior. Although GST has been tested on various crimes and also personal cybercrimes (e.g., cyberbullying: Patching & Hinduja, 2011), non-personal cybercrimes such as hacking or identity theft were not included in previous analyses. In addition, GST has not been tested on cybercrime using cross-national samples that could potentially shed light on how different levels and types of strain define communities' cybercrime perpetration.

Therefore, in the current study, the authors test general strain theory to find out whether the influence of strain on cybercrime perpetration varies by country. On 1,300 randomly selected samples of adults in three countries (US, Finland, Hungary) with different socioeconomic and sociopolitical makeups, we test general strain theory and find significant differences in the perpetration of various cybercrimes in the examined countries. The paper offers possible socioeconomic and sociopolitical explanations and concludes that crime prevention and policy should follow national characteristics.

Session: MON07 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: 361

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Cybercrime and the American dream: Testing institutional anomie theory of crime in three countries**

SPEAKER:

Pekka Räsänen

(University of Turku, Finland)

CO-AUTHORS:

Katalin Parti

(Virginia Tech, USA),

Kiss Tibor

(National University of Public Service, Hungary)

Thomas Dearden

(Virginia Tech, USA)

As the world becomes increasingly connected and interdependent upon technology, crimes are moving online. Research on cybercrime is beginning to test the applicability of traditional criminological theories for understanding crime in this new medium. Using national samples of self-reported cybercriminals, we examine Messner and Rosenfeld's (1994) institutional anomie theory in the US and two European countries: Finland and Hungary. Earlier studies (Dearden et al., 2021) revealed that expressed levels of institutional anomie correlate with increased cybercrime activity. A curvilinear relationship was found, such that both low and high levels of institutional anomie lead to higher levels of cybercrime.

Findings revealed how the dark side of the American Dream (anticipation of getting and frustration of not achieving economic wealth correlating with institutional anomie) can lead to online criminality. Specifically, the penetration of, and accommodation to economic values dictated by the traditional views of American capitalism can lead individuals to adopt values such as the fetishism of money that, in turn, affects their online behavior and criminality. In the current study, we compare how institutional anomie influences engagement in cybercrimes in the US, Finland, and Hungary to see if the theory applies in countries beyond the US. On national samples of 1,300 participants per country, representative by age, sex (Finland, Hungary), and age, sex, and race (US), we compare institutional anomie theory and its measures in individual cybercrimes, such as cyber harassment, phishing, credit card fraud, hacking, illegal downloading, identity theft, illegal drug purchase, and sexting.

We conclude that institutional anomie is present in all countries, but with different outcomes, which are likely to depend on institutional characteristics of the countries compared.

CRIME AND THE LIFE COURSE, LINKS AND TRAJECTORIES

Theme: Understanding the mechanisms that cause crime and promote desistance from crime

CHAIR: Stephanie Langevin (Duke University USA and Laval University, CAN)

PRESENTATION TITLE: Links between adult children's persistence or desistance and parents' provision of emotional and instrumental support

SPEAKERS:

Monica Longmore and Wendy Manning

(Bowling Green State University, USA)

CO-AUTHOR:

Cameron Douthat

(Bowling Green State University, USA)

Parental assistance is often required as young adults navigate uncertain paths to contemporary young adulthood. Less is known about whether adult children's continued criminal involvement and accumulated criminal justice exposure affects parental resource transfers (i.e., instrumental and social support, co-residence). It is important to distinguish adult children who have desisted from the consistently prosocial. Further, different forms of assistance are affected by parental disapproval of children's lifestyles and parents' own incarceration history.

The study used a life-course perspective and longitudinal data from the Toledo Adolescent Relationships Study (n=875, ages 22–29), and 33% had prior criminal justice contact. Preliminary analyses revealed that net of sociodemographic and other controls, children with prior criminal justice contact and those currently engaged in criminality received more extensive instrumental support. While parental disapproval was associated with greater instrumental support, parents' incarceration was tied to lower levels of support. Receipt of parental social support was higher for adult children with justice contact and current criminality in bivariate, but not multivariable, regressions. Further, parental disapproval was associated with less social support. Although one-fourth of respondents co-reside with parents, co-residence was not statistically higher among those with justice contact or current criminal activity.

Additional analyses will distinguish desisters from the continuously prosocial respondents. Our preliminary results suggest that the neediest adult children (i.e., persisters, those with criminal justice contact) receive more instrumental support, but that parental disapproval of their child's lifestyle and their own justice background (incarceration history) are complicating factors. Results highlight the utility of a network perspective on desistance processes.

Session: MON08 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: the Auditorium

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Education and social care predictors of offending trajectories:
A UK administrative data linkage study**

SPEAKER:

Hannah Dickson

(King's College London, UK)

CO-AUTHORS:

George Vamvakas

and Nigel Blackwood

(King's College London, UK)

Total annual costs of crime in England and Wales is estimated at £50bn. The age-crime curve indicates that criminal behavioural peaks in adolescence and decreases in adulthood. However, evidence suggests that this curve conceals distinct developmental trajectories. Life-course persistent offenders begin to behave antisocially early in childhood and continue this behaviour into adulthood. The majority of criminal offences are conducted by this group of persistent offenders. By contrast, adolescent-limited offenders exhibit most of their antisocial behaviour during adolescence, with a minority continuing to offend into adulthood. A final developmental group demonstrate no or low densities of offending behaviours.

Prospective cohort study data has highlighted distinct risk factors for these offending trajectories, but this research is limited because of small sample sizes for disadvantaged groups, selection bias and infrequency of data collection. The current study began in January 2022 and is one of the first to use UK linked national crime and education records. The aim is to: (1) establish the offending trajectories of individuals between the ages of 10 and 32 years following their first recorded conviction or caution using national crime records; and (2) develop prediction models of these offending trajectories using administrative education and social care data.

Findings from the project have the potential to identify previously unknown, or confirm lesser known, offending trajectories using real world data based on the UK population. It may also lead to the detection of previously unknown risk or protective factors for offending, which has implications for early intervention and could help inform criminal justice system responses to early antisocial behaviour. During the symposium, I will share findings on the offending trajectories identified and present some early results on the key educational and social care drivers of the offending trajectories.

Session: MON08 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: the Auditorium

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Life-course persistent antisocial behaviors and accelerated aging in a longitudinal birth cohort**

SPEAKER:

Stephanie Langevin

(Duke University USA and Laval University, CAN)

CO-AUTHORS:

Avshalom Caspi and Terrie E. Moffitt

(Duke University, USA)

Michel Boivin

(Laval University, Canada),

Individuals exhibiting antisocial behaviors are in generally poorer health in adulthood and die at a younger age than their peers (Skinner et al., 2021; Wertz et al., 2021). Earlier mortality is only partly explained by unnatural causes of death, such as homicide. The bulk of the mortality gap is attributable to deaths from physical disease, and a major driver of these diseases is the process of aging itself.

The aim of this study was to investigate the association between antisocial behavior trajectories and signs of accelerated aging by midlife in a prospective, population-based cohort. Participants were 934 members of the Dunedin Study, an ongoing longitudinal study following participants from birth to age 45. Antisocial behavior trajectories were identified through growth-mixture modelling.

Signs of accelerated aging (pace of aging, integrity of sensory and motor systems, cognitive functioning, and brain age) were assessed using previously validated measures based on laboratory assessments. We controlled for health, environmental and individual confounders. Full-information maximum likelihood regression analyses were performed to investigate the associations between antisocial trajectories and signs of accelerated aging.

Life-course persistent (LCP) offenders presented with a greater decline in physiological, motor and cognitive functioning. Sensitivity analyses revealed that, with the exception of brain age, the associations between LCP antisocial behaviors and signs of accelerated aging were not attributable to health, environmental or individual confounders. This association presents an opportunity for criminology to reduce the burden of age-related disease and early mortality, which would benefit individuals with antisocial behaviors as well as public health systems. Targeted interventions may interrupt the path from a youth's antisocial behaviors to becoming a high-need/high-cost public service user, including judicial and health systems in later life.

STUDIES ON POLICE SERVICES AND POLICING

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Leticia Couto (University of Hull, UK)

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Canteen gossip: Domestic abuse double victimisation in the police force**

SPEAKER:

Leticia Couto

(University of Hull, UK)

CO-AUTHORS:

Iain Brennan and

Nicola O'Leary

(University of Hull, UK)

Domestic abuse within the police workforce has been exclusively analysed through the lens of police officers perpetrating the abuse, but what happens when police officers are victimised? When the line becomes blurred between crime fighter and victim? Do they feel comfortable reporting their victimisation to colleagues and/or supervisors? Or is the stigma of victimisation heightened due to their profession?

This presentation will be focused on answering these questions by discussing the findings resulting from the analysis of 846 surveys applied to police officers and staff in an English Constabulary. The main general themes to be addressed are why many have chosen to not report their victimisation experience and the story of those who did report the adversities they faced. The heart-breaking responses from the survey's open-ended sections evidence the sui generis difficulties police officers face when reporting their victimisation experience in their workplace as well as other added barriers emerging from police officers' organisational procedures and professional identities.

Session: MON09 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: Room 351

PRESENTATION TITLE: **A behavioral sequence analysis: Defensive behaviors of police officers for attacks on police stations (APS)**

SPEAKER:

Haoran Xu

(Ghent University, Belgium)

CO-AUTHORS:

Antoinette Verhage and

Christophe Vandeviver

(Ghent University, Belgium)

Attacks on police stations (APS) pose a great danger to the personal safety of law enforcement officers and citizens, and offenders may use weapons such as homemade bombs, knives, and firearms. Such APS incidents have resulted in serious casualties in China. Not only that, but Belgium and France have also reported similar APS incidents. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the defensive behavioral decisions and movement patterns of police officers during APS incidents. It is also the first exploration of APS incidents in Chinese policing practice.

This research could enhance the understanding of APS incidents and support law enforcement officers in developing preventive policies. For this study, researchers conducted online interviews with 30 first-line officers from Chinese police stations. Then, the researchers used Behavioral Sequence Analysis (BSA) methods to analyze the behavioral decisions and movement patterns of police officers with hysteresis to form a state transition diagram depicting police officer behavior.

The results showed multiple defensive behavioral decisions of police officers, often focused on “reducing casualties” and “arresting offenders.” Among them, the results clearly show that the behavioral decision making of most police officers prioritizes the search for weapons, which may be due to the fact that officers usually do not carry personal equipment in the police station. In addition, the study results also show that police officers have similar movement patterns in APS incidents and are closely linked to the behavioral chain.

In conclusion, this study is an exploratory study of APS incidents. This is not only an academic exploration of violence against police, but can help frontline law enforcement in police practice.

EXPERIENCES FROM TWO PROGRAMS PROMOTING DESISTANCE FROM CRIME

Theme: Understanding the mechanisms that cause crime and promote desistance from crime

CHAIR: Peter Simonsson (Temple University, USA)

PRESENTATION TITLE: “He inspired me to turn my life around”: A qualitative inquiry of peer mentoring to leverage desistance

SPEAKER:

Peter Simonsson
(Temple University, USA)

CO-AUTHORS:

Shadd Maruna
(Queens University Belfast)

Caterina G. Roman
(Temple University)

Objective: Peer mentoring programs often use so-called “credible messengers” or “experts by experience” to support individuals in early desistance to break away from street life and violence. Credible messengers are individuals who are in later stages of desistance from crime, and mentoring is an intrinsic part of their new identities. Credible messengers often operate independently of law enforcement and can more easily gain trust in marginalized inner-city communities impacted by violence. Research exploring how peer mentoring can support desistance is scarce. Furthermore, it is unclear how credible messengers use their own “street background” to promote desistance among people engaged in violent crime.

This study explored how credible messengers, with sustained desistance, used their own narratives and identity shifts to mentor and promote desistance among high-risk young people.

Methods: This study employed a narrative framework. We interviewed 40 young people at-risk who expressed a desire to desist from crime and 12 credible messengers with sustained desistance. Thematic analysis was used to examine (1) the strategies used by credible messengers to promote desistance among young people at-risk, and (2) how young people at-risk used mentoring as leverage to leave street life.

Results: The comparison of narrative interviews with peer mentors and those with mentees identified several common themes around redemption, empowerment and caring responsibilities, suggesting mentees have identified with and adopted several of the key messages of the mentors. In short, mentees’ nascent desistance scripts reflected closely the established self-narratives of their mentors.

Implications: This thematic analysis suggests peer mentors may have a distinct (and probably unique) proficiency in impacting the narratives utilized to make sense of their chaotic lives. These advantages likely could be leveraged to extend the types of support that peer mentors offer.

Session: MON10 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: 353

PRESENTATION TITLE: How does risk prevention (not) work? Learning from the realist, pragmatic, cluster-randomised trial of the RISKIT-CJS programme (with a null result)

SPEAKER:

Rosa Vass

(The University of Kent, UK)

CO-AUTHORS:

**Alex Stevens, Nadine Hendrie,
Catherine Marchand, Jenny Billings,
Simon Coulton**

(University of Kent, UK)

Dorothy Newbury-Birch

(Teesside University, UK)

RISKIT-CJS was a cluster-randomised trial of a multi-component risk reduction programme for adolescents (aged 13–17), involved with the criminal justice system in England. The quantitative finding was acceptance of the null hypothesis of no effect on alcohol and substance use. We report on the realist, qualitative evaluation of the RISKIT-CJS programme to explore what can be learnt about how such programmes may or may not produce effects for their target group.

The qualitative evaluation used: records of meetings and focus groups, interviews and fieldnotes of programme delivery. Data were abductively coded (realist framework) to identify the configurations of contexts, mechanisms, moderators and outcomes through which the programme worked in practice.

This paper presents the refined realist programme theory. Relevant contexts included: geographical and institutional setting of the intervention sites (organising group work, staff ability, motivation and capacity), and the individual participant contexts (complex needs, maturity, motivation and risk profile).

The intended mechanisms included: motivation to change; learning consequences; educational engagement; better communication; improved self-efficacy; and positive peer influence. The triggering of these mechanisms was affected by positive moderators (strong local programme champions, ageing out of crime for older participants) and negative moderators (disorganised, understaffed setting, and ageing into crime for younger participants). Potential negative mechanisms, included: negative peer effects and treatment fatigue. Different combinations of contexts, mechanisms and moderators led to different outcomes for different participants which are not adequately explained by an interpretation of the null quantitative result that the programme had ‘no effect’.

The paper demonstrates how realist, qualitative research can provide useful learning for policy and practice, even when the quantitative result is null.

ANALYZING ASPECTS OF EXTREMISM II

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Yvonne Krieg (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Secret actions by powerful people: The role of a conspiracy mentality in relation to a Right-Wing extremist ideology and discriminatory behaviours among adolescents**

SPEAKER:

Yvonne Krieg

*(Criminological Research
Institute of Lower Saxony,
Germany)*

The adolescence represents a special phase of life with regard to **political socialization** due to multiple developmental processes. While adolescents are very open to exploring the world, they are also still politically inexperienced. Despite their affinity for the media, it can be difficult for adolescents to distinguish serious news sources from dubious fake news, as well as conspiracy narratives. In conspiracy theories, certain individuals/groups are identified as solely responsible for important social processes. Those narratives can thereby reduce the complexity of social or political events to monistic explanations. Believers in conspiracy narratives share many similarities with political extremists since both have a strong need to make sense of social realities via black-and-white thinking and are keen to make a clear distinction between one's in-group and the outgroup.

The purpose of this study is to examine whether a conspiracy mentality is associated with a right-wing extremist ideology and discriminatory behaviours. Whilst controlling for further variables, the present study uses data from $n = 2,824$ students of different educational backgrounds and class levels (7th and 9th grade) from Germany to investigate this relationship. It is also analysed if the levels of conspiracy mentality, right-wing ideology and discriminatory behaviour and their relations evolve with age.

Results indicate that the higher the conspiracy mentality, the more adolescents share a right-wing extremist ideology. While this is observed in both the 7th and 9th grade, the link between a conspiracy mentality and discriminatory behaviour is only evident in 9th grade. Furthermore, analyses of interaction effects show that in the 9th grade young people who hold an extreme right-wing ideology are more likely to engage in discriminatory behaviour regardless of the degree of conspiracy mentality. Nevertheless, this correlation becomes stronger the more pronounced the conspiracy mentality is.

Session: MON11 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: 357

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The conjuncture of the narrative, the emotional and the digital in contemporary forms of hate crime and ideologically motivated violence**

SPEAKER:

Bastien Dratwa

(Hamburg Institute for Social Research, Germany)

Recent social movement scholarship focusing on right-wing mobilization in the global north (mainly Europe and the US) has pointed towards at least three interesting insights, that are also relevant for contemporary criminological research on hate crime and ideologically motivated crime:

First, scholars have emphasized the analytical significance of affect, emotion, narrative, conspiracy, and the imaginary when it comes to understanding the driving forces behind contemporary right-wing political mobilization and ideologically related hate crimes.

Secondly, the significant role digital media technologies play in arousing and amplifying right-wing emotional dynamics, such as feelings of pride, hate, anger, nostalgia, fear, or love has been emphasized. Furthermore, social movement and affect study scholars have shown that the convention to distinguish sharply between online and offline realms of political mobilization is increasingly inept and misleading when it comes to recent right-wing practices of world-making, including violent hate crimes. Criminological research on hate crime cannot afford to ignore these trends identified by scholars from other fields and should find a way to address the interrelations of the emotional, the narrative, and the digital when theorizing about ideologically motivated crime and violence in contemporary societies.

Drawing on the cases of two South African xenophobic movements, called “Put South Africans First” and “Operation Dudula”, which both emerged shortly after the arrival of the COVID-19 pandemic in South Africa in early 2020, this paper sets out to explore the distinct shape of xenophobic hate crime in post-apartheid South Africa. In its comparative design, this paper contributes to the literature on hate crime and ideologically motivated violence by highlighting the similarities, but also the differences, between hate crimes in South Africa and ideologically motivated violence in the United States and Europe.

SELECTED STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY I

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Synøve Andersen (University of Oslo, Norway)

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Does policing help or hurt? Examining the longitudinal relationship between police contacts and delinquency in Norway**

SPEAKER:

Synøve Andersen

(University of Oslo, Norway)

The question about whether criminal justice contacts increase or decrease future delinquency has been central to Criminology and the study of individual-level criminal trajectories for over a century. However, previous studies suffer from both limited geographical diversity and low internal validity, and few analyses have been able to appropriately account for time-stable individual characteristics that may drive the observed relationship between delinquency and criminal justice contacts.

The goal of this study is, therefore, to empirically test the relationship between police contacts and subsequent delinquency using an individual-level fixed effects design that follows the same individuals over time. While not a complete safeguard against selection on unobservables, the analysis provides a direct test of the fundamental premise of the Population Heterogeneity argument, which stipulates that between-individual differences in offending can be explained by differences in an underlying criminal propensity – such as low self-control, temperament, or hyperactivity – that remains stable over time.

The analysis is based on four waves of longitudinal data collected from approximately 2100 respondents over a 13-year time period, where self-report data on delinquency measured at each time point is combined with administrative data on police contacts between each time point. Preliminary results from both regular OLS and individual-level fixed effects models show that coming in contact with the police is associated with an increase in self-reported delinquency, also after previous delinquency and (most) other relevant individual characteristics are accounted for. The results are thus in line with the State Dependence rather than the Population Heterogeneity argument, and provide tentative support for Labeling Theory's postulation that criminal justice contacts increase rather than decrease criminal behavior.

Session: MON12 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: 359

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Statements about the development of volume crime in Sweden in the 21st century**

SPEAKER:

Kjell Elefalk

(Trygghet och Management AB, Sweden)

Increasing crime and insecurity have been a dominant theme in Sweden throughout the 2000s and have become the most important political issue. In recent years, various social actors have focused primarily on the brutal firearm murders. Sweden has a major and profoundly fundamental problem – the deadly violence. It now seems to have led to about 80% of the public appearing to have the opinion that all types of crime are on the rise. There is no given accepted method to calculate the true number of crimes over time, and it opens the door for anything to be claimed by anyone on a very fragile basis. One compelling way to get an understanding of crime in Sweden may be to use the survey measures of violence, theft and vandalism that affects individuals and follow it over time. There is no doubt that it is a large majority of all crimes. A common perception is that 75–85 percent of the total amount of crimes in the Swedish society is such types of volume crime. What do we know over time about the most common crimes – volume crime- that people in Sweden can face?

For 24 years, the Police, municipality and other actors have conducted survey studies of victimisation to crime. The presentation is to provide an overview of existing results in Sweden during the period 1998 – 2022 of volume crime built on over 1000,000 of respondents' answers. There are currently data from 244 municipalities and 1,900 studies available. An important advantage of this kind of surveys conducted is that the collection method, response method and questionnaire are unchanged.

The results are undeniably, unambiguous, and sensational.

A dramatic reduction in the proportion of 16–85-year-olds exposed to volume crime in the 21st century. The results are also supported by other national studies in Sweden.

Session: MON12 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: 359

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The direct and indirect effect of police contacts in adolescence on offending in adulthood: A longitudinal test of labelling theory**

SPEAKER:

Synøve Andersen

(University of Oslo, Norway)

Recent efforts have revitalized Labelling Theory as a prominent theory for explaining both between- and within-individual differences in criminal behavior. Inspired by these efforts, the current analysis seeks to test the extent to which central mechanisms detailed by Labelling Theory mediate the relationship between police contacts in adolescence/early adulthood and criminal behavior measured more than 20 years later.

The analysis relies on a unique dataset that combines five waves of longitudinal survey data collected over a 28-year time period and administrative register data on police contacts, employment and education for approximately 2100 respondents who were in their mid- to late teens when the data collection started.

The focus is on four sets of relevant mechanisms (see Bernburg, 2019): reduced life chances, criminal embeddedness, weak social ties, and a deviant self-concept. Whereas most previous analyses focus on one (and primarily the former two) of these mechanisms, the richness of the Young in Norway Longitudinal used in this analysis makes it possible to explore all of them in the same institutional framework.

Preliminary analyses show that there is a positive association between police contacts in adolescence/early adulthood and self-report delinquency 20–30 years later, which cannot be attributed to initial differences in delinquent behavior, SES or other relevant background factors. Moreover, there is a positive association between police contacts and the majority of the mediating variables, with the main exception being weak social ties.

Finally, controlling for all mediating variables reduces the initial association between police contacts and adult offending by approximately 25 percent, where the largest reduction in the estimates comes from controlling for unemployment and criminal embeddedness. While the results cannot be given a strictly causal interpretation, the analysis provides tentative support for Labelling Theory in a Norwegian context.

FRAMING, ANALYZING AND COMBATING CYBERCRIME

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: **Zoe Gallos** (French Ministerial Statistical Department for Internal Security (SSMSI), France)

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Towards a new detection of cybercrime offences by themes and degrees in French security forces data**

SPEAKER:

Zoe Gallos

(French Ministerial Statistical Department for Internal Security (SSMSI), France)

CO-AUTHORS:

Mathilde Poulhes

(SSMSI), France

Amandine Sourd

(SSMSI), France

In order to answer to the growing needs of managing the response of law enforcement agencies against cybercrime, but also to grasp a better picture of this phenomenon, The French Ministerial Statistical Department for Internal Security lead a work to improve the detection of “Digital Offences “thanks to Natural Language Processing algorithm in procedural data from security forces.

A first point highlighted in this work concerns the vocabulary used to designate this field of crime. Indeed, within the security forces, the definition of “cybercrime” and what it covers for data seizure in the complaints drafting software differs from one person to another. Moreover, the exploratory phase and the scope definition of this new indicator pointed out a very broad field of offences committed, but above all different degrees of digital means use in the commission of an offence. These initial findings have therefore led us to use the expression “digital offences” to designate the offence scope of this new variable rather than “cybercrime”.

In order to improve analysis, the new indicator will go beyond a simple binary detection “cyber vs non-cyber”. It will automatically recognise five themes which are scam, personal injury, public order offences, copyrights infringement and the failure to comply with dedicated digital regulations. As well the reality of how these offences are committed thanks to digital means is strongly different. For example, ransomware is a more elaborate digital offence than romance scam. Then the new variable will detect three degrees of use of digital means to commit the offence from the most performing to the simplest one. This new grid is close to typologies developed in the literature on digital offences field of study.

Session: MON13 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: 361

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Cross-country comparison of prevalence and patterns of victimization and perpetration in cybercrime**

SPEAKER:

Ákos Szigeti

(University of Public Service, Hungary)

CO-AUTHORS:

Pekka Räsänen

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Thomas Dearden

(Virginia Tech, USA)

James Hawdon

(Virginia Tech, USA)

Tibor Kiss

(University of Public Service, Hungary)

There is a need to understand victimization and perpetration in cyberspace, but official crime statistics miss the whole picture. While some European countries offer official statistics for cybercrime victimization and perpetration, this is not the case outside Scandinavia. In addition, victimization and self-report surveys on cybercrime are not comparable since they utilize different survey questions, definitions, and methodologies. In this descriptive paper, we address this need by comparing basic cybercrime offending and victimization characteristics in the United States and two European countries: Finland, and Hungary; countries with different societal, economic, and political compositions.

The three nations are all economically developed, yet they have different socioeconomic conditions that can influence both their vulnerabilities to cybercrime and level of preparedness to avoid cyber incidents. Furthermore, socialization can be very different in the three countries due to the different political and educational histories. The US is a traditional democracy with a capitalist economy that promotes personal independence where norm-conforming behavior can be undermined by individualism and personal goals. Thus, patterns and prevalence of cybercrimes and cyber victimizations such as cyber harassment, phishing, credit card fraud, hacking, illegal downloading, identity theft, illegal drug purchase, and sexting are compared to determine if these vary among the nations.

After comparing country characteristics in cybercrime, we offer plausible explanations of the outcomes, emphasizing that criminal policy must take into consideration societal, economic, and political characteristics. Data are collected using online surveys administered to national samples of 1,300 residents, representative by age, sex, residence (Hungary, Finland), and age, sex, and race (US) in Spring, 2022.

Session: MON13 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: 361

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Ensuring the safety of cyberspace**

SPEAKER:

Takayoshi Tsuda

(Police Policy Research Center, Japan)

CO-AUTHOR:

Taniyama Keiichi

(National Police Academy, Japan)

With the spread of the new coronavirus infection, our socio-economic activities have changed rapidly. Socio-economic activities that are premised on face-to-face activities in real space are now being conducted non-face-to-face and non-contact through cyberspace, and cyberspace has become indispensable for everyone. Therefore, in order to realize a public space where everyone can participate with peace of mind, it is important for related organizations to cooperate to ensure the safety of cyberspace. On the other hand, the damage and risks of cyber attacks are becoming more serious, such as the occurrence of cyber attacks that are suspected of involving a state. In other countries, cyber security measures are being promoted in order to deal with increasingly serious cyber attacks. In addition, law enforcement agencies in each country are collaborating to arrest ransomware offenders.

Regarding cyber attacks that are suspected of involving a state, it is necessary for Japan to cooperate with other countries, implement “public attribution” to blame a suspected country by name, and respond accordingly. Based on this situation, the National Police Agency will set up the Cyber Police Bureau in the NPA, and the Cyber Special Investigation Unit in the Kanto Regional Police Bureau to directly investigate serious cyber cases as a national agency.

The Cyber Police Bureau will centrally manage the cyber-related matters that each bureau has dealt with until now, and handle both cyberspace and real space without any gaps. In addition, the Cyber Special Investigation Unit will have jurisdiction over the whole country for cyber cases that must be dealt with on a national or nationwide scale, such as cyber attacks in the background of a nation and cyber crimes that cause nationwide damage, and conduct a direct investigation as a national organization.

CRIMINAL SANCTIONS, REHABILITATION, AND RECIDIVISM

Theme: Understanding the mechanisms that cause crime and promote desistance from crime

CHAIR: Martin Rettenberger (Johannes Gutenberg-University, Germany)

PRESENTATION TITLE: The risk principle and the decrease in recidivism – How criminological knowledge contributes to crime reduction and desistance

SPEAKER:

Martin Rettenberger

*(Johannes Gutenberg-University,
Germany)*

In the last decades, in many countries worldwide legislative and juridical efforts were implemented in order to extend the sanctions, control, treatment, and supervision of convicted individuals. At the same time, the development of crime and recidivism rates indicated a decrease of sexual and violent offenses in many countries.

The main assumption of this presentation is that the tremendous progress made in the field of risk assessment and management is one reason for this decrease if the risk-related efforts are based on empirical criminological research. In order to support this assumption, the results of two large-scale empirical studies were introduced.

The aim of the first study was to examine a possible relationship between the legislative strengthening of risk assessment and management efforts and the (further) reduction of recidivism during the last 20 years in Austria. The analysis of data of $N = 2,714$ individuals convicted of sexual offenses released between 2002 and 2016 indicated a substantial increase of the number of conditional releases (since 2008 strongly associated with mandatory risk-related supervision and treatment obligations), whereas the recidivism rates for sexual and violent offenses dropped systematically within the same timeframe. For the second study data about $N = 2,614$ individuals predominantly convicted of (nonsexual) offenses were analyzed, who were registered and supervised by the Security Management Hesse II (SIMA-II), a special unit of the Hessian probationary service, which allocated its resources based on empirically sound risk assessment instruments.

The results showed that the implementation of this new risk-based probationary service was associated with a significant decrease in recidivism. In general, the results of both studies provide clear indicators on how criminological knowledge transformed into concrete risk assessment and management strategies could lead to substantial reductions in crime and recidivism rates.

Session: MON14 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: the Auditorium

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Recidivism after release from open prison**

SPEAKER:

Helena Schüttler

*(Criminological Research Institute
of Lower Saxony, Germany)*

The aim of the correctional system is to enable the prisoners to lead a socially responsible life without further criminal offenses and to protect the general public. Open correctional system – in contrast to closed prison – is more adapted to life outside prison through a greater degree of freedom and offers prisoners increased opportunities to maintain social ties or pursue work. So far, there are only very few empirical studies that have investigated the recidivism rates of those released from open prisons.

These results show that people released from open prisons recidivate to a lesser extent compared to prisoners from closed prisons. However, previous studies compared very different groups of inmates, since only those prisoners who meet the special requirements of open correctional facilities could be analysed. Because of this selection effect, the observed effects cannot necessarily be attributed to the type of prison. Rather, it can be assumed that the better legal probation is at least partly caused by the selection of prisoners with a particularly positive prognosis or a low risk. The purpose of this study is to close the research gap and to examine the effect on the legal probation. To this end, comparable samples of juvenile and adult offenders from open and closed prison facilities (N=1,221) were compared by analyzing their files.

Unlike previous studies, we controlled for characteristics of the individual prisoners (criminal history, type of offense, substance use, privileges of short leave) using propensity score matching, allowing us to gauge the actual effect of the prison type on recidivism. Using data from the German Federal Central Criminal Register enabled us to compare the recidivism rate, offense frequency, and offense severity of the different groups of prisoners after their release. Preliminary results are presented, as the study will not be completed until September 2022.

Session: MON14 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: the Auditorium

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Policy conditions for Scandinavian offender rehabilitative practices:
A growing dissonance between principles and strategy?**

SPEAKER:

Asbjørn Storgaard

(Lunds university, Sweden)

The presentation is based on the first set of findings in a document analysis that constitutes the first phase of my PhD project. The project is financed by Ulla V. Bondesons Stiftelse for Retssociologisk og Kriminologisk Forskning. On the basis of a critical reading of the Scandinavian Prison and Probation services' white papers on resettlement, strategy briefs, financial plans, codes of principles etc., their over-all means and desired ends are analyzed and discussed. Furthermore, national programs for the comportment of offender rehabilitative efforts in the resettlement process are analyzed in order to identify how policy-makers envisage such practices within the overall project of crime prevention.

The presentation will add to the debate on whether we witness a punitive turn in Scandinavia which has recently (re-)emerged in Scandinavian criminology circles. The "red thread" of the presentation is thus constituted by recurring assessments of the discursive balance between the Scandinavian Prison and Probation Services' double-sided axiom: Support and control.

Through the presentation I wish to draw attention to certain disconcerting developments in the policy discourse on practice: While policy-makers maintain that the overall purpose of punishment is crime reduction through rehabilitation or resocialization, control- and consequence-discourses have intensified. By drawing attention to such developments, I argue that regardless of whether we witness a punitive turn or not, a dissonance between basic principles (the fundamental rehabilitative ideology) and the strategic indicators that control funding and the actual practices is growing.

RURAL CRIME AND RURAL POLICING: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Jonatan Abraham (KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Dedicated police rural crime teams in the UK:
Do they instill increased confidence among rural communities?**

SPEAKER:

Kreseda Smith

(Harper Adams University, UK)

Current levels of confidence among rural communities in the ability of the police to tackle rural crime are at a historic low (National Rural Crime Network, 2018). This creates a vicious circle of a lack of policing and low levels of crime reporting across rural areas (Smith, 2019). Over the last few years, police forces across the UK have been establishing dedicated rural crime teams in a bid to create better relationships with these communities.

This research explores relationships between rural communities and police forces, in particular whether the creation of a dedicated rural crime team actually instils increased confidence in rural residents that rural crime will be appropriately and effectively addressed. Key findings will be presented and discussed in relation to future policy and practice implications for UK police forces, how they think about rural crime, and how they engage with rural communities.

Session: MON15 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: Room 351

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Criminal career in rural America: An identity network perspective**

SPEAKER:

Cynthia Zhang

(Evergreen Campus LLC, USA)

With two waves of interview and survey data on identity and social networks possessed by formerly and currently incarcerated people in the United States, we show that criminal identity approached with social network analysis concepts and measures provides needed theoretical and empirical support and innovation to the study of criminal behavior proposed by social learning theory. SNA also bridges the study of crime via criminal identity in the urban and rural America by taking population size into consideration. That is, from a spatial perspective, urban and rural areas, due to their various population sizes, demonstrate different social interaction patterns that impact criminal identity and thus behavior.

Gender by race groups (i.e. white male, white female, minority male, and minority female) often resort to crime related with the characteristics of their ego centric networks for similar and different reasons. Gender roles and the marginalization of minority groups are vital to these similarities and differences among the gender by race groups. The poorer and more patriarchal rural areas impose even more on women and minority groups regarding their criminality and contact with the criminal justice system, compared with urban areas.

We show evidence that inequality and culture shape ego centric and societal level networks, which leads to crime.

Session: MON15 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: Room 351

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Crimes against farmers: Investigating the scope and nature of victimization of animal producers in Sweden**

SPEAKER:

Jonatan Abraham

(KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

CO-AUTHORS:

Vania Ceccato

(KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

Peter Lundqvist, Eva Göransson, Catharina Alwall Svennefelt,

(SLU Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Sweden)

Farmers are a commonly victimized group in the rural. Besides common farm crime such as tractor theft and fraud, conflicts between animal production and animal rights activism is another issue becoming more common in a number of countries, including Sweden.

Here I present the results of two studies on animal farmer victimization. The first study uses media archives from 2009 to 2019 to investigate the nature of crimes against animal producers and reports the geography of these offences using geographic information systems (GIS). The second study includes a 2020 survey of 3815 Swedish farmers where the patterns of victimization are analyzed by cross-tabulation and binary logistic regression.

The studies both show that experiences of victimization vary greatly between different groups of farmers and depend on numerous factors, including e.g. the type of animal production, type of crime and farm size. The results also indicate that some crime types show different motivations and patterns of victimization between general crime and crime linked to animal rights activism.

Session: MON15 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: Room 351

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The nature of fear of animal rights activism and its impact on farmers working with animal production**

SPEAKER:

Vania Ceccato

(KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

CO-AUTHORS:

Jonatan Abraham

(KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden),

Peter Lundqvist, Eva Göransson, Catharina Alwall Svennefelt

(SLU Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Sweden)

Farmers face an increasing number of fears and anxieties, with a notable example in Sweden being fear of animal rights activism. In this presentation, we report on findings devoted to the nature of fear as well as its impacts on farmers working with animal production. The study is based on the results of 3815 survey responses as well as cross-table analysis and logistic regression models. Findings show that three out of ten of those farmers feel afraid of being victimized by the actions of animal rights activists; the share is two-thirds among farmers with previous experience of victimization, and fear of victimization varies across Sweden and by type of animal production.

Furthermore, the impact of the fear is investigated in four different areas: the negative impact on quality of life, trust in strangers, children's wellbeing, and economic situation. While a fifth of farmers declare taking precautions against animal rights activism, the possible reasons for farmers' inaction against potential threats are also discussed.

CRIMINAL GANGS: ROLES AND CHARACTERISTICS

Theme: Understanding the mechanisms that cause crime and promote desistance from crime

CHAIR: Hannah Klein (Lewis University, USA)

PRESENTATION TITLE: How do we characterize street-oriented youth groups and prevent violence?

SPEAKER:

Hannah Klein

(Lewis University, USA)

What does it mean to be in a gang or a street crew? One size does not fit all when researchers discuss street-oriented youth groups. While some groups control drug markets in particular areas other groups may be smaller with younger members that just happen to live in the same neighborhood. Using survey data of more than 200 street-oriented youth, latent class analysis is used to determine different typologies of gangs with six group types identified: typical youth gang, criminal gangs, neighborhood drug selling gang, territorial gangs, block groups, and “old heads”.

The research has important policy implications as each type of gang may have different violence prevention strategies that work. Preventing drug selling gangs requires financial incentives and interventions whereas older gang members who no longer commit violent acts together may benefit from programs that allow them to redirect their energies towards good. By targeting interventions towards specific types of gangs, there can be better chances for desistance and violence prevention.

Session: MON16 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: 353

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Women's roles in organized crime groups: a criminal networks' exploratory study**

SPEAKER:

Ana Guerreiro

(University of Porto and University of Maia, Portugal)

CO-AUTHORS:

Sílvia Gomes

(Nottingham Trent University)

Pedro Sousa

(School of Criminology, University of Porto)

Recent studies question the traditional perspective about organized crime groups, viewed as structurally hierarchical, running violent operations, and as being a men's world. In fact, a non-rigid structure of these groups is increasingly common, giving them greater flexibility, dynamics, and adaptation to possible risks. Additionally, the presence of women in these groups is also increasing, playing, mostly, broker roles. Based on a doctoral research on the role of women on organized crime in Portugal, this presentation contributes to this discussion. It presents the outcomes of a sentencing study on organized crime, in which members' centrality measures are included, besides other criminal networks' metrics.

Grounded on a sample of four Portuguese court decisions on organised crime, involving 100 defendants, the study analyses to what extent women are integrated in organized crime groups and how much central they are in the activities performed by the groups. Content analysis of the court decisions provided data for applying Social Network Analysis techniques, and network density and members' centrality metrics were computed.

Results evidence women emerging with important roles in criminal networks and relevant functions inside the groups, being some of them decisive key players, which contradicts the traditional perspectives about the participation of women in crime.

QUESTIONING CRIMINOLOGY – A CASE OF SCIENTIFIC POPULISM? CONTEXTUALIZING ATTACKS ON CRIMINOLOGY IN SWEDISH MEDIA.

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Sten Heckscher

DISCUSSANTS: Jerzy Sarnecki

PRESENTATION TITLE: How do we characterize street-oriented youth groups and prevent violence?

SPEAKERS:

Paula Wahlgren and Robert Andersson

(Linnaeus University, Sweden)

In recent years, Swedish criminology has been the subject of harsh criticism coming from both politicians and opinionators. This criticism has often called into question the scientific legitimacy of criminology. In particular, research addressing the relationship between crime rates and immigration, or the deterrent effects of punishment, have been dismissed as unscientific and ideologically biased. However, accusations like these are not unique to criminology, recent years have witnessed similar attacks on both gender studies and climate research. While previous research has studied the attacks on these subject matters, and analyzed them in relation to the rise of right-wing populism in many countries, such approaches are still lacking in the case of criminology.

Through the concept of scientific populism, we analyze a number of debate articles published in the Swedish media 2019–2020. Questions asked are: how is criminology framed as an ideological rather scientific practice? What kind of sway is criminological research said to have had on criminal policy? And how can we comprehend these representations of criminology as compared to populist outbursts concerning other scientific disciplines?

Our results show that the critique of criminology largely shares themes with the critique directed at both climate research and gender studies. Criminological research is linked to a scientific elite, detached from the everyday life of the populace. This elite is furthermore described as ideologically motivated activists who systematically ignore or suppresses certain research results, while exercising a substantial political sway.

YOUTHS ON REMAND, STAFF AT SECURE UNITS FOR YOUTHS, AND PREDICTING ABUSES OF SHORT-TERM LEAVE

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Charlotta Lindell (Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

PRESENTATION TITLE: Children and young adults in Swedish remand prisons – who are they and how can their time spent in remand prison be described?

SPEAKERS:

Charlotta Lindell and Marcus Dynevall

(Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

CO-AUTHOR:

Emeli Lönnqvist

(Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

There are about 1 200 children and young adults (< 21 years of age) held in remand prisons yearly under the responsibility of the Swedish Prison and Probation Service (SPPS). The majority of them are legally restricted in their contact with others as well as their involvement with the outside world. Restrictions and the isolation that follows may pose psychological and physical harm, especially for children. Importantly, national and international organizations have repeatedly criticized Sweden for the undue isolation of children in remand prisons. The SPPS works proactively to mitigate the potential negative effects of isolation for remand prisoners; however, the knowledge needed to do so effectively is lacking.

A first step to address this knowledge gap, and a principal aim of this study, is to describe the risks and needs of children and young adults in remand prisons – Who are they, what is their background and how can their time spent in remand prison be described? All children and young adults under the age of 21 years detained in Swedish remand prisons between September 2019 and August 2020 were included in the study. Data were retrieved from the SPPS's internal client registry.

The results show that the detained children and young adults are a heterogeneous group with different backgrounds and experiences. Some common factors are that many have previously been prosecuted and that many have issues with drug abuse and mental illness. The mitigating measures focus on breaking the isolation, and some age and gender differences are observed.

The presentation will further highlight some of the results of the study, with a particular focus on the reported psychological harm and misconduct during detention. Given that the study coincided with the covid-19 pandemic, the influence of the pandemic will also be discussed.

Session: MON18 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: 359

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Secure units as emotional sites: staff perceptions of fear and violence at secure units for young people in Sweden**

SPEAKER:

Peter Andersson

(Stockholm University, Sweden)

Secure units for adolescents are emotion-filled places for various reasons, yet previous studies have shown that fear seems to be an emotion which is difficult to deal with in these workplaces. This paper examines how secure unit staff describe their workday, focusing on fear. The analysis applies theories about emotional work as well as the concept of fear.

The article builds on 53 semi-structured interviews with staff at three secure units for detained boys and girls run by the Swedish National Board of Institutional Care. The findings illustrate different ways in which staff handle emotions, such as fear, at these institutions. Results are discussed with respect to five themes: (a) the importance of control; (b) safety: not a regular workplace; (c) not my anxiety, but the young person's; (d) security: standing safe with co-workers; and (e) the ambiguous fear.

The results show the importance of taking emotions seriously in daily work, as this renders visible how staff emotionally socialize into their organization. Due to a lack of education and professional identity among staff, the socialization process is highly relevant, as it is primarily perceptions of youth and co-workers that control and develop professionalization for staff.

Bullet points:

- (1) Work in secure units needs to be conceptualized as emotional work due to the emotional geography of the institution.
- (2) How staff perceive young people – dangerous and violent versus vulnerable have consequences for how work is conducted.
- (3) Staff do not always dare to show certain emotions, which risks leading to a contextualization of secure units as controlling instead of emotional institutions.
- (4) Fear is a prominent emotion, but staff who show fear take a big risk in relation to young people and co-workers.
- (5) Staff must be given the opportunity to develop an emotional language for their professional everyday life, for example through supervision.

Session: MON18 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: 359

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Predictive validity of commonly used risk assessment tools for predicting abuses of short leave in a forensic mental health setting**

SPEAKER:

Merten Neumann

(Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

CO-AUTHOR:

Isabel Wittland

(Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony and University of Hildesheim, Germany)

The possibility for short leave is an important tool for forensic mental health institutions to promote a successful reintegration of their patients. However, instances of short leave without staff supervision might increase the risks for the general public in the sense that patients face more opportunities for new offenses. To manage these risks adequately, the first opportunity to leave the institution unsupervised is commonly preceded by a thorough risk assessment. Even though there is a broad range of established tools available to assess the risk of recidivism, we lack knowledge about specific predictive factors for the abuse of freedoms gained through short leave and consequently cannot be certain that the same tools are applicable in this context.

At the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, we are looking at over 200 patients of ten different forensic mental health institutions and their behaviour in the year following their first permission to leave the institution without supervision. Based on their files, the patients are rated on several established risk assessment tools (VRAG-R, ORGS-3, Static 99-R, SVG-5, Risk Matrix). The predictive performance of these tools regarding misconduct during short leave will then be assessed using ROC-analyses.

First results indicate a promising performance for some of the instruments (e.g., VRAG-R) but also remaining problems regarding the positive predictive power. Further findings on the performance of these tools as well as practical implications will be discussed.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN. ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN ANALYSIS AND EFFECTS OF DATING VIOLENCE PREVENTION

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Andrea Adams (University of the District of Columbia, USA)

PRESENTATION TITLE: Using CPTED and Geographical Juxtaposition (GJ) to understand gender-based violence in mixed-use environments

SPEAKER:

Andrea Adams

(University of the District of Columbia, USA)

Place-based crime indicators have begun to supplement individual offender detecting strategies (Eck, 2018). As place-based crime considerations are becoming common, the place-based crime literature's main focus is still on perpetrator-based considerations with a static connection (hot-spots) to the location of the victim or offender. Though Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) strategies addressing crime prevention planning are important, Cozen et al.'s (2019) reconsideration of geographical juxtaposition (GJ) linked GJ to CPTED principles to further connect criminal opportunity to location characteristics.

Additionally, recent literature indicates that many women and girls experience an increased risk of gender-based violence in transit, shopping, or other public "transitional" spaces where there is limited and uncoordinated safety protection (Ceccato, 2016). Therefore, CPTED/GJ may provide an expanded perspective on location-based criminal exposure to certain victims. Moreover, understanding planned and unplanned "juxtapositions" in transitional, mixed-use spaces may provide additional insight for those seeking to protect women and girls, especially in locations they must frequent because of their socio-economic/cultural status.

This study evaluates a local transit station environment using the elements of Cozen's CPTED/GJ methodology to identify "juxtapositions" between location-based variables to suggest whether or how better coordination of place-based factors (place managers, guardians) support vulnerable victims or contribute to offender desistance consistent with the aims of CPTED/GJ.

Session: MON19 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: 361

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The Effectiveness of college dating violence prevention programs: A meta-analysis**

SPEAKER:

Jennifer Wong

(Simon Fraser University, Canada)

CO-AUTHORS:

Jessica Bouchard and Chelsey Lee

(Simon Fraser University, Canada)

Due in part to their involvement with social activities on campus, college students experience an increased risk of dating violence. Recent legislation such as the Campus SaVE Act (which requires U.S. colleges to offer training on sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and sexual harassment to all incoming students) has contributed to the increase in prevention programming offered across postsecondary campuses, as well as subsequent research examining the effectiveness of these prevention efforts.

The current study provides a systematic review and meta-analysis of college dating violence prevention programs. A systematic search of 28 databases and numerous gray literature sources identified an initial 14,540 articles of which 315 were deemed potentially eligible for inclusion. Studies were selected if they

- (1) evaluated a college dating prevention program/campaign,
- (2) reported one of five outcomes (knowledge, attitudes, or bystander efficacy, intentions, or behavior),
- (3) had a minimum sample size of 20 in the treatment group,
- (4) used a pre/post and/or comparison group design, and
- (5) were published in English or French between January 2000 and October 2020.

We calculated 53 effect sizes from 31 studies and conducted separate meta-analyses on various categories of outcome measures. Findings suggest that college dating violence prevention programs are effective at increasing knowledge and attitudes toward dating violence, as well as bystander skills, but are not effective at increasing bystander behaviors. Findings from moderator analyses suggest that several program components influence the strength of treatment effects. Implications for improving the effectiveness of college dating violence prevention programs are discussed.

Day 2 – Tuesday, June 14

Session: TUE01 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: the Auditorium

BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Theme: Understanding the mechanisms that cause crime and promote desistance from crime

CHAIR: Adrian Raine (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

PRESENTATION TITLE: Resting and stress-induced heart rate and antisocial behaviour:
A brief report of various studies from our German laboratory and field work

SPEAKER:

Friedrich Lösel

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

CO-AUTHORS:

Doris Bender and Mark Stemmler

(University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany)

Low resting heart rate is a well-replicated biological correlate of criminal behaviour and antisocial development. Various meta-analyses showed significant relations, but the mean effect size seems to be small (Portnoy & Farrington, 2015: $d = 0.20$). In comparison to resting heart rate, very few studies addressed the relation between heart rate during a stressor and antisocial outcome. The meta-analysis of Ortiz and Raine (2004) revealed larger effects for stress-induced heart rates, however, this included only a few studies and it is yet unclear how much of the relation between heart rate and antisocial behaviour also depends on anxious/inhibited individuals in the samples who typically have a higher heart rate.

We will present some of our findings from longitudinal studies among youth that measured stress-induced and/or resting heart rate. The results showed the following: a) in a follow up over two years, aggressive adolescents had lower resting and stress-induced heart rate than others, particularly when compared to those with anxious-withdrawn behaviour. However, these differences were only significant for aggressive youngsters from families with low social adversity. b) A follow-up of this sample over nine years revealed that stress-induced but not resting heart rate significantly predicted antisocial behaviour in young adulthood. c) A longitudinal study that followed children over ten years from early childhood to youth showed that resting heart rate was particularly low for the small group with a high-chronic trajectory of externalizing problem behaviour, but the relation was not significant and less substantial than for family factors, impulsivity and intelligence in early childhood.

Overall, our findings support the criminological relevance of both resting and stress-induced heart rate. However, as in other criminological fields (Lösel, 2018), more differentiated longitudinal, person-oriented, and biosocial research is needed (Lösel & Bender, 2021).

Session: TUE01 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: the Auditorium

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The association between HPA-axis functioning during mid-adolescence and psychopathy during late adolescence**

SPEAKER:

Belma Isakovic

(Örebro University, Sweden)

CO-AUTHORS:

Laura Baker

(University of Southern California, USA)

Adrian Raine

(University of Pennsylvania, USA)

Catherine Tuvblad

(Örebro University, Sweden and University of Southern California, USA)

Brittany Evans

(Örebro University, Sweden)

The aim of the present study is to investigate the association between HPA-axis functioning in mid-adolescence and psychopathy in late adolescence. Psychopathy is linked with severe and chronic patterns of antisocial behaviors that feature persistent and severe aggression. Low physiological arousal is a well-studied biological correlate to psychopathy. A core biological indicator of physiological arousal is the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis, but until now, findings of a link between HPA-axis functioning and psychopathy are inconsistent. It has been hypothesized that blunted cortisol reactivity to stressor tasks might be associated to psychopathy primarily in clinical samples.

This present study will examine the link between HPA-axis functioning and psychopathy in a community sample of male and female twins born between 1990 and 1995 (n=1228) retrieved from the Risk for Antisocial Behavior (RFAB) sample at the University of Southern California. At the age of 11 to 15 years, youth completed stressor tasks during an approximately 5-hour lab session. Samples of salivary cortisol were collected prior to, during, and after the stressor tasks as an index of HPA-axis reactivity. At the age of 19 to 20 years psychopathy was measured in the youths using the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM).

Multiple regression analysis will be used to analyze the possible link between HPA-axis functioning and psychopathy while controlling for potential covariates (e.g., puberty, body mass index, medication, gender). Results will show whether HPA-axis functioning is predictive of psychopathy in a normative adolescent sample. The importance of biological indicators of physiological arousal or stress reactivity is particularly notable for the possibility of early detection of risk factors for psychopathy that could lead to better intervention.

Session: TUE01 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: the Auditorium

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Low resting heart rate as a risk factor for criminal offending among female conscripts**

SPEAKER:

Brittany Evans

(Örebro University, Sweden)

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Sofi Oskarsson

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Catherine Tuvblad

(Örebro University, Sweden)

Background: Lower resting heart rate is a well-known correlate of criminal offending in men, but few studies have utilized female samples. It remains to be investigated whether lower resting heart rate increases the risk of criminal offending and other risk-taking behaviors among women in a large-scale study with long-term follow-up.

Aim: To study the predictive association between resting heart rate and criminal offending, as well as the association between resting heart rate and fearless tendencies as indexed by unintentional injury among female conscripts.

Methods: We conducted a cohort study of all women born in Sweden 1958–1997 who also conscripted (n=15,044), by linking several Swedish population-based registers. The predictor was resting heart rate and the covariates were height, weight, and physical energy capacity, measured at conscription. Outcome variables were criminal convictions obtained from the National Crime Register as well as unintentional injury defined from inpatient or outpatient treatment and death.

We used survival analyses to test for associations between predictor and outcomes. Results In fully adjusted models we found that female conscripts with lower resting heart rate (=62 bpm) had a higher risk of any criminal conviction (HR=1.35, 95% CI:1.04, 1.76), non-violent criminal convictions (HR=1.36, 95% CI: 1.03, 1.78) and being unintentionally injured (HR=1.22, 95% CI:1.08, 1.37), compared to female conscripts with higher RHR (=83 bpm).

Conclusions: Lower resting heart rate is associated with an increased risk of criminal offending in women. A lower resting heart rate is also associated with an increased risk of fearless behaviors as indexed by unintentional injury. Lower resting heart rate as a potential predictor of criminal offending among women should continuously be explored.

PRISON CONDITIONS, AND THE CHILDREN OF PRISONERS

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Shadd Maruna (Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom)

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Surviving the pandemic lockdown in British prisons:
A participatory action research study**

SPEAKER:

Shadd Maruna

(Queen's University Belfast,
United Kingdom)

Objective: The COVID-19 pandemic has led to one of the most substantial natural experiments in recent history. Beginning in March 2020, prisoners in England and Wales were locked down for 23 hours per day for months in an effort to stop the spread of the coronavirus. The objective of this study was to understand the lived experience of the lockdown from the point of view of the incarcerated.

Methods: Funded by the UK's Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) and in partnership with the ex-prisoner-led User Voice organization, this study employed a participatory action research (PAR) design. We delivered an accredited 2-day 'peer research methods' course to 60 prisoners across the 10 facilities, explaining the basics of participant observation, interviewing and survey research. Peer researchers wrote field notes, conducted 1-on-1 interviews, and surveyed over 1300 fellow prisoners. We returned to three of the prisons to collaboratively analyze the results with the peer research volunteers.

Results: Over two-thirds of survey respondents agreed that "mental health has never been worse in this prison." Using a standardised measure of mental health, we found that 85% reported "feeling depressed or hopeless" with over 1/3 saying they had these feelings "nearly every day." Almost half reported experiencing suicidal thoughts that they would be "better off dead." In a regression analysis we outline the key predictors of these poor mental health outcomes.

Implications: These extreme levels of depression and anxiety are consistent with pre-pandemic research on the impact of solitary confinement, yet spread throughout the prison system as a whole they represent a potential mental health crisis with implications that could rival those of the virus itself.

Session: TUE02 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Room 351

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Who is morally responsible for the harm caused to children of prisoners?**

SPEAKER:

William Bülow O-Nils

(Stockholm University and Uppsala University, Sweden)

It has been argued that the circumstances of many children of prisoners run afoul of established principles of social justice, regardless of whether we understand them in terms of equality and desert, the elimination of institutional oppression and domination, or the influential capabilities approach of Martha Nussbaum. In this paper, the proper allocation of responsibility for remedying this social injustice is discussed.

Through a discussion of four principles for allocating remedial responsibility, as otherwise discussed in the context of contemporary moral and political philosophy, it is argued that the moral responsibility for children of incarcerated parents is shared among several actors, including the incarcerated parent, remaining caregivers, prison officials, other state officials, and, to some extent, members of the wider community.

While incarcerated parents are partially responsible for remedying the harm caused to their children, prison officials have the responsibility to uphold the types of prison conditions under which incarcerated parents are able to fulfill their responsibilities to their children. Similarly, whereas the responsibility to care for the children of incarcerated parents falls on the caregivers (i.e., the remaining parent or other family relatives), states are at the same time responsible for implementing social welfare policies of the sort that can help caregivers fulfill their responsibilities for the well-being of these children. As for individual members of the wider community, they have an obligation not to contribute to the stigmatization and marginalization of the families of incarcerated individuals. This research has been funded by the Swedish Research Council for Health, Working Life and Welfare (FORTE), grant nr 2018-01116.

PREVENTION OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE I

Theme: Understanding the mechanisms that cause crime and promote desistance from crime

CHAIR: Johanna Lätth (Karolinska Institute and The Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

PRESENTATION TITLE: The Swedish model of treatment for individuals convicted of sexual offending

SPEAKER:

Johanna Lätth

(Karolinska Institutet and The Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

CO-AUTHORS:

Cristina de los Reyes Diaz

(The Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

Christoffer Rahm

(Karolinska Institutet, Sweden)

Jonas Lennestål

(The Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

Sexual offending is a severe and complex public health problem with impairment on the mental, physical and sexual health of victims, where evidence-based preventive treatment is needed for individuals at risk of (re)offending. Current recommendations include that sexual offender treatment should apply to the Risk, Need and Responsivity principles, a framework proved to decrease general recidivism. To prevent sexual reoffending, the Swedish Prison and Probation Service developed two interventions based on those principles: the shorter and manual based program Consent, and the more extensive and flexible program Sexual offender program with Individual Focus (SEIF).

The Swedish model applies the risk principle by matching treatment intensity to risk-level, Consent targets low-to-medium-risk individuals and SEIF medium-to-high-risk. Following the need principle, the programs focus on criminogenic needs, where SEIF is designed to address more complex needs (e.g. hypersexuality and paraphilic interests). Lastly, the responsivity principle is primarily applied by cognitive-behavioral methods in both interventions, and a highly flexible and tailored treatment approach in SEIF, based on forensic case formulation.

Session: TUE03 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 353

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Outcomes and participant experiences of sex offender treatment in Sweden – mixed method findings**

SPEAKER:

Stina Lindegren

(Uppsala University, Sweden)

Research on sexual offender treatment programs struggles with methodological limitations, partly due to difficulties conducting randomized controlled trials (RCT's) within the prison and probation setting and dark figures complicating accurate estimates of recidivism. Thus, there is a need for additional approaches when investigating sexual offender treatment programs.

One such angle of investigation is the impact of sexual offender treatment on criminogenic needs, i.e. dynamic (changeable) risk factors for re-offending. Qualitative studies of participants' own experiences of participation in treatment programs is another important source of information.

The aim of the first study was to test whether dynamic criminogenic risk factors change after participation in a pilot run of a new cognitive-behavioral treatment program (SEIF) adhering to the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) model, within a group of adult men convicted of sexual offences in Sweden. Three psychometric tests from approximately 26 participants were completed. Therapists rated 46 participants using the Therapist Rating Scale-Revised (TRS-2). Participants reported a significant decrease in hypersexuality, small to medium effect size, a non-significant, increased, internal locus of control, but no change regarding attachment styles, posttreatment. Therapists rated significant decrease in all treatment needs posttreatment, medium to large effect size.

Results indicate the treatment program may reduce problems related to increased risk of recidivism, especially hypersexuality, motivating further implementation. However, to draw conclusions concerning effectiveness, more research, using stronger designs and larger samples, is necessary. In the second (ongoing) study, adult individuals convicted of sexual offences in Sweden are interviewed regarding their experiences of participating in Sexual offender program with an Individual Focus (SEIF). Preliminary results from a thematic analysis will be presented.

STUDIES ON MASS AND SCHOOL SHOOTINGS

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Gordon Crews (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, USA)

PRESENTATION TITLE: All school shooters are not created equal: Identifying new typologies of primary and secondary school violence perpetrators

SPEAKER:

Gordon Crews

(University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, USA)

Most researchers internationally insist on combining all types of school 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 and primary and secondary school violence across the world. Public mass shootings, university shootings, domestic shootings, and this type of violence are not the same. They have different catalysts, motivations, occurrences, and offenders. Thus, they require different analysis, approach, and discussions for solutions.

This presentation is a 10-year cumulation of examinations of school violence perpetrators in the United States. The heart of this research is an examination of 78 American K-12 school violence offenders and their acts between 1979 and 2011 (interviews, conversations, and survey responses with offenders). The results have facilitated the creation 4 typologies of perpetrators. Traditional school violence perpetrators (SVP) 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.

Gang related SVP are defined as those who were identified (self and law enforcement identification) as being 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 SVP 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 (as a symbol of innocence or revenge against society as a whole). The focus will be to argue these new typologies can offer suggestions for improving responses to school violence around the world.

Session: TUE04 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 357

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The guns of public mass shootings in Europe**

SPEAKER:

Dennis Vanden Auweele

(Flemish Peace Institute, Belgium)

Public mass shootings (PMS) are shooting incidents where one or more perpetrator uses one or more firearms to kill at least four individuals (excluding the possible death of the perpetrator) in a public place, a relatively short span of time and a relatively confined locale. PMS have been studied in-depth in the context of the United States, but research focused on Europe is comparatively scarce.

Based on a media-analysis, our research located 41 PMS that have occurred since 2000 in the 34 countries under investigation (27 EU member states, the UK, and six countries of the West-Balkans). We have divided these according to their dominant contexts, namely domestic violence, crime, terrorism, school shootings, intoxication and/or mental illness, and other PMS.

In this paper, we focus the discussion of PMS on the firearms that are used. Based on the context, we discuss whether the firearm is acquired legally or illegally, how it is acquired and what type of firearm is used. We connect these elements to the number and kinds of victims. We note certain nomological patterns emerging with respect to the context and firearm acquisition and use. This highlights the fact that firearms are used very differently in different contexts, which was one of the main findings of Project TARGET. We finish this paper with a number of reflections on information-gathering when it comes to gun violence.

CONSIDERING RACE AND ETHNICITY IN POLICING AND THE COURTS

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Liqun Cao (Ontario Tech University, Canada)

PRESENTATION TITLE: Procedural justice and its discontents

SPEAKER:

Speaker: Liqun Cao
(Ontario Tech University,
Canada)

Tyler's groundbreaking study of procedural justice has greatly enriched the literature of police study and criminology. The issue of police legitimacy has increasingly occupied our attention these days. Yet the study of police legitimacy is not without controversial.

This research examines the several key concepts within the burgeoning literature of police legitimacy, such as confidence in the police and procedural justice. In so doing, I juxtapose democratic policing theory into the study of police legitimacy. I posit that the research of procedural justice must focus on the issue of race/ethnicity. Race is the manifestation of a lack of confidence in the police but the underlying issue of race/ethnic is the differential treatment. Therefore, fairness with a focus on race/ethnicity should be the priority tactic in police training and in police reform. The tests of procedural justice cannot avoid the issue of outcome justice, which is ultimately police legitimacy.

Session: TUE05 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 361

PRESENTATION TITLE: **In the eyes of the court: Judicial perceptions of criminality among black youth involved in the justice system and the risk of recidivism**

SPEAKER:

Cristino Chavez

(Adelphi University, USA)

This presentation examines the judicial perceptions of juvenile delinquency among Black youth involved in the juvenile justice system and how racially biased perceptions increase the risks of recidivism. The goal of this presentation is to address the impact of racial biases within the court room and traditional forms of “punishment” and how critical race approach through restorative justice practices reduces the risks of recidivism.

Our criminal justice system continues to uphold oppressive forms of correction and punishment and reinforce racial stereotypes of constitutes “juvenile delinquents” and the negative outcomes regarding mental health are imposed among Black youth. Through a critical race theoretical approach to juvenile justice reform, professionals within the courts must imply restorative justice approaches within juvenile court cases.

In this presentation, I will illustrate how racially biased judicial perceptions negatively impact the mental health of Black youth involved in the justice system and its role in recidivism, as well as how critical race approaches through restorative justice practices promotes effective and efficient outcomes in juvenile court proceedings. I will challenge current practices within the juvenile courts and offer recommendations to increase just, racially unbiased, and restorative justice methods of mediation within proceedings.

COUNTER RADICALIZATION INTERVENTIONS. A REVIEW OF THE EVIDENCE

Theme: Understanding the mechanisms that cause crime and promote desistance from crime

CHAIR: Jerzy Sarnecki (Institute for future studies, Sweden)

PRESENTATION TITLE: Counter radicalization Interventions. A review of the evidence

SPEAKERS:

David Weisburd

(George Mason University, USA)

Michael Wolfowicz

(The Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

Lorne Dawson

(University of Waterloo, Canada)

Jeppe Albers

(Nordic Safe Cities, Denmark)

Camila Salazar Atias

(Fryshuset, Sweden)

Counter-radicalization has become part and parcel of the counter-terrorism strategies of virtually every western nation. Yet despite the rapid diffusion of interventions, and the significant investment in them, there continues to be a dearth of evaluations. Even with some policies, practices and programs in place for close to two decades, it remains unknown as to whether they are targeting appropriate risk and protective factors, and whether they are at all effective. In a new report, Counter-Radicalization Interventions. A review of the evidence, Michael Wolfowicz, David Weisburd and Badi Hasisi examine counter-radicalization strategies and interventions funded by governments or carried out under their auspices in democratic countries. It maps out the risk and protective factors specified and identify the degree to which they are evidence-based.

EXPERIENCES OF CRIME PREVENTION

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Torbjörn Forkby (Linnaeus University, Sweden)

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Local crime prevention in particularly vulnerable areas as round table discussions**

SPEAKER:

Torbjörn Forkby

(Linnaeus University, Sweden)

CO-AUTHORS:

**Paula Wahlgren
and Kristina Alstam**

(Linnaeus University, Sweden)

Local crime prevention has a long tradition in Swedish policy.

The world's first crime prevention council was launched in the country in 1974, and one of its missions was to support crime prevention strategies and method, nationally but also at local level. Partnership approaches aiming at community safety have since at least the 90's been translated locally into a great number of prevention assemblies working at different levels of the municipal organization and in collaboration with the police. These are in accordance with the national Swedish policy supposed to pay close attention to the fluctuations of criminogenic factors at neighborhood level, and plan for tailormade interventions. All in a systematic fashion and guided from a pre-structured phase-divided model.

In a three year long research project, the crime prevention activities, collaboration and strategy formulation were studied in four so called "particularly vulnerable areas", i.e. super-diverse and marginalized neighborhoods, in which the Police experiences an incapacity to fulfill their obligation to promote safety and uphold the role of law. These areas have been at the top of the political discussion first and foremost because of a gang rivalries and consequential lethal violence.

Through close observations of the crime prevention practice at these four communities, the project reached an understanding of their activities that deviates from the systematic idea articulated in national policy. Informed by organizational and decision-making theory this deviation could be understood by looking at both the nature of the problem they are supposed to solve, and the framing of the solving community's meeting practices. The vision of a project-based managerialism was countered from other organizational logics coming from the bureaucracy, the open "square" discussion and a potential creative group explained as a bricolage.

Session: TUE07 Time: 10.45–12.15 Room: Room 351

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Effects of multi-professional anchor work on youth delinquency and social inclusion**

SPEAKERS:

**Markus Kaakinen
and Teemu Vauhkonen**
(University of Helsinki, Finland)

CO-AUTHORS:

Maiju Tanskanen
(University of Helsinki, Finland)

Tommi Hoikkala
(Finnish Youth Research Network, Finland)

The multi-professional Anchor work by the Finnish Ministry of the Interior has received international attention as a promising practice in the prevention of youth crime and radicalization. In addition to crime and radicalization prevention, the aim of the work form is to promote social inclusion and well-being among targeted young people. Anchor work is based on multi-professional teams consisting of police, social work, health care, and youth work professionals and aim to provide comprehensive support to the youths and their families to address cumulative risk factors.

The work is targeted at children and young people under the age of 18. So far, very little research has been done on anchor work or similar multi-professional approaches and their effectiveness in crime prevention. For this study, we identified 524 individuals associated with criminal cases targeted by Anchor work between 2005 and 2016 based on police reports in the Police of Finland information database. We analyze the effect of Anchor work on future offending and social inclusion (e.g. NEET status) among these adolescents using quasi-experimental designs and data collected from administrative registers.

In addition, we present results from the interviews of 36 Anchor work professionals to analyze the systematicity and local variation of the Anchor work implementation. Anchor work and other forms of multi-professional work have been seen as a promising approach in crime prevention. Our research provides information both on the effects of the prevention work and on the challenges and opportunities related to local-level implementation of the multi-professional and cross-administrative work forms.

Session: TUE07 Time: 10.45–12.15 Room: Room 351

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Towards evidence-based crime prevention in the EU**

SPEAKER:

Jorne Vanhee

*(European Crime Prevention Network,
Belgium)*

The European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) aims to connect the local, national and European level and to promote crime prevention knowledge and practices among the EU Member States. To improve crime prevention at the local, national and European level, the EUCPN has several tools at its disposal. Fundamentally, the Network shares information and good practices regarding crime prevention. Yet, despite all foundational documents referring to ‘effective’, ‘evidence-based’ or ‘evaluated’ information, there has been no clear understanding of what the Network should share – or not. No fixed criteria or assessment procedures have ever been established and, as a result, there has been no quality assurance on what the Network shares among its members and the wider public.

This presentation will lay out the framework for addressing this predicament and how it aspires to further improve the field while strengthening and supporting an evidence-based approach throughout the European Union. Among other things, this framework includes the establishment of minimum criteria before labelling prevention activities as ‘good practice’ and the set-up of a new crime prevention registry, offering a platform for practice and policy to select evidence-based interventions which they can then adapt to their local context.

PREVENTION OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE II

Theme: Understanding the mechanisms that cause crime and promote desistance from crime

CHAIR: Johanna Lätth (Karolinska Institutet and The Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

PRESENTATION TITLE: Prevention of child sexual abuse on the “Darknet”: a masked, randomized and placebo-controlled trial of internet-delivered CBT for people who use child sexual abuse material

SPEAKERS:

Johanna Lätth

(Karolinska Institutet and The Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

Christoffer Rahm

(Karolinska Institutet, Sweden)

CO-AUTHOR:

Allison McMahan

(Karolinska Institutet, Sweden)

Online sexual offending is an emerging child protection matter, including the use and spread of child sexual abuse material (CSAM, i.e. “child pornography”) in encrypted chat forums (“Darknet”). Challenges in preventing online child sexual abuse include reaching at-risk individuals for committing child sexual abuse-related crimes, and a lack of evidence-based treatment methods.

To prevent sexual abuse, we tried a new active prevention approach reaching out to offenders in Darknet communities and offering anonymous internet-delivered therapy. The intervention Prevent it is a therapist-assisted, eight weeks online cognitive behavioural therapy developed at Karolinska Institutet. The trial had a single-blind (participants), psychological placebo-controlled parallel-group randomized design. We included active adult child sexual abuse material users with sufficient skills in English and no severe psychiatric illness.

The primary outcome was the mean change in self-reported CSAM viewing time past week pre-to post-treatment, measured with Sexual Child Molesters Risk Assessment (SChiMRA+). Secondary outcomes included the severity of CSAM consumed, time spent socializing or interacting with children for sexual arousal, time spent on behaviour related to the sexual interest in children, and quality of life. A number of 5504 registered visits to the study webpage resulted in 185 assessment interviews. From April 16, 2019, to Sept 20, 2021, 160 individuals were included and randomized to Prevent it (n=80) or psychological placebo (n=80).

Session: TUE08 Time: 10.45–12.15 Room: 353

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Qualitative study of changes in sexual thoughts and behaviors in child sexual abuse material users linked to the COVID-19 pandemic**

SPEAKER:

Allison McMahan

(Karolinska Institutet, Sweden)

CO-AUTHORS:

Kailey Roche

(Royal Ottawa Health Care Group, Forensic Research Unit, Canada)

Rosa Dreyhaupt

(Martin Gropius Krankenhaus Hospital, Germany)

Michael C. Seto

(University of Ottawa, Canada)

Christoffer Rahm

(Karolinska Institutet, Sweden)

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic responses around the world, time spent at home increased for many. As a result, both adults and children increased the amount of time spent online for work, school and socialization. Many experts expressed concerns that this increase in online activity would lead to more opportunity for online sexual exploitation against children. External factors caused by the pandemic including school closures, reduced access to healthcare services, and social distancing, increase the likelihood of children and adolescents becoming vulnerable to sexual abuse and exploitation.

As a result, children and adolescents have less ability to report and teachers and other services have less contact and therefore fewer opportunities to spot indicators of CSA. These pandemic-related restrictions may also exacerbate potential risk factors such as increased stress, social isolation and lack of structured leisure time. A qualitative study was conducted in which we examined perceived effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on individuals who access child sexual abuse material (CSAM). The study recruited 18 participants who were part of the internet based Prevent It Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT) clinical trial and were willing to answer questions about the perceived impact of the pandemic on their lives, including their sexual thoughts and behaviors.

Key themes that were identified from the participants' answers included changes in day-to-day life, mental health, sexual thoughts, behaviors or urges, responses and coping strategies used to deal with urges, changes on the forums, positive changes, and how they could best be assisted with coping in this situation. Our qualitative analysis also suggested that the pandemic affected urges to use CSAM, therefore potentially increasing the risk of online sexual offending. These results support the need for proactive interventions for this group when it comes to possible future quarantines and lockdowns.

PERSPECTIVES ON PROSECUTION, CHILDREN IN COURTS, AND WRONGFUL CONVICTIONS

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Tarja Koskela (University of Eastern Finland, Finland)

PRESENTATION TITLE: Decision not to prosecute on the basis of unreasonableness or inappropriateness

SPEAKER:

Tarja Koskela

(University of Eastern Finland, Finland)

Criminal law and criminalisation are the last resort of social policy to solve the problems of not desirable behaviour. However, the criminal justice system can only work effectively when criminal liability is also implemented in practice. In criminal law, punishment is one of the most important means used in criminal policy. Whereas the objective of criminal policy has been defined as minimising the suffering and costs of crime, humanity and rationality. Discretionary non-prosecution contributes to the goal of minimising criminal suffering. It gives the prosecutor wide discretion, in which case it ultimately comes to valuation solutions. In Finland, the prosecutor shall bring a charge for a suspected offence if the prosecutor deems that:

- (1) it is punishable according to law;
- (2) the right for prosecution is not time-barred; and
- (3) probable grounds exist to support the guilt of the suspect.

Even though there are probable grounds to support the guilt of the suspected person, the prosecutor may waive charges on the grounds laid down in law. According to Criminal Procedure Act, unless an important public or private interest requires otherwise, the prosecutor may decide not to prosecute if criminal proceedings and punishment are to be deemed unreasonable or purposeless in view of a settlement reached by the suspect in the offence and the injured party, the other action of the suspect in the offence to prevent or remove the effects of the offence, the personal circumstances of the suspect in the offence, the other consequences of the act to the suspected person, the welfare and health care measures undertaken and the other circumstances. I analyse decisions not to prosecute made on the basis described above in relation to crimes in general and especially in crimes against animals.

Session: TUE09 Time: 10.45–12.15 Room: 357

PRESENTATION TITLE: A judge is the person who decide who sings better: Children comprehension of legal terminology.

SPEAKER:

Ana Maria S. Fontenla

*(JusGov-University of Minho/University
Fernando Pessoa)*

Children’s involvement in judicial proceedings has been increasing progressively over the years, so questioning children at court has become a common practice. Regional and international organizations have developed guidelines for child-friendly justice. Those guidelines recognize that one of the main obstacles for the access of children to justice is their lack of knowledge about legal language and proceedings.

Research confirms, consistently, that children at court are questioned using inappropriate strategies and a legal terminology well above their linguistic capabilities (Hanna, Davies, Henderson, Crothers, & Rotherham, 2010; Zajac, Westera & Kaladelfos, 2018). Most research was developed in English-speaking countries with an adversarial model of justice, wherefore results could not be easily extrapolated to different judicial systems and different languages. 322 Portuguese children from 6 to 13 years ($M=9.23$; $SD=2.05$) participated in this study. At interviews, children were asked to produce a definition/explanation of 18 legal terms (e.g. ‘What is...(a judge)? Answers were categorized into 7 categories representing different answer strategies. 47% of interviewed children did not give a correct definition of any of the legal terms presented to them. Comprehension rates range from 0% to 35%, with the exception of the term “crime” which is correctly defined by 61% of children. The results of the present study are similar to those developed in countries with different judicial systems and English legal terminology corroborating that adapting court proceedings to children is a common need across multiple legal systems and languages.

Session: TUE09 Time: 10.45–12.15 Room: 357

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Exoneration in Sweden: About time to reform the system?**

SPEAKER:

Dennis Martinsson

(Stockholm University, Sweden)

Recently, several cases of wrongful convictions have been exposed in Sweden, highlighting flaws in the system. Two cases are noteworthy in this context. They illustrate e.g. that several applications for exoneration are necessary to be exonerated. The first case concerned a man who was convicted of killing a close friend. He was sentenced to fifteen years in prison. He had to apply two times for exoneration before the Supreme Court granted the application. At the new trial, he was acquitted. The second case concerned a man who was convicted for murder and he was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Although his first and second application showed faults regarding the evidence, both applications were denied. In his third application, he made the same argument as before. This time the Supreme Court approved the application. After the new trial, he was acquitted. He spent thirteen years in prison. Until today, that is the longest time a person (who was later exonerated) has been imprisoned in Sweden. An application for exoneration in Sweden is administered exclusively within the court system. But it seems that a successful application depends on engaged journalists and lawyers. Only then is an application apparently formulated so it adheres to the language of the court. This suggests that there might be cases today that meet the criteria for exoneration, but is not given the necessary scrutiny.

By introducing an independent review committee, which would administer applications for exoneration, the equality and fairness in the Swedish criminal justice system would increase. A committee could e.g. provide guidelines for applicants, be given the mandate to order certain investigation matters etc. This would enhance the applicant's odds for a fair chance. Hence, in order to improve access to justice in criminal law matters and for a fair and equal assessment in these cases, it is crucial that the current system of administering applications for exoneration is reformed.

BULLYING AND SCHOOL EXCLUSION IN THE LIGHT OF MIGRATION AND RACE RESPECTIVELY

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Malgorzata Zuber (Alvernia University, USA)

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Assessing the odds of exclusionary discipline: An exploration of the racial and socioeconomic disparities in high school discipline**

SPEAKERS:

**Malgorzata Zuber
and Jacob-Paul Taylor**
(Alvernia University, USA)

Though crime rates in the United States have been decreasing since 1990, the dangers and threat of violence within educational institutions remain prominent. Following the onset of zero-tolerance policies, the deployment of exclusionary discipline sanctions has significantly increased. Education remains one of the most significant and strongest protective factors impacting the onset and continuation of criminal behavior.

Considering the detrimental effects of school exclusion on youths' propensity of delinquency and continued criminal offending, the nature and extent of such practices are of critical importance. Unfortunately, school discipline ranks among the most difficult and troubling issues today. Through the lens of Shaw and McKay's (1942) social disorganization theory, Hirschi's (1969) social control theory, and critical race theory, this research strives to understand the impact of school characteristics on the probability of students being subjected to the use of in-school suspension (ISS), out-of-school suspension (OSS), and expulsion. Using data derived from the Pennsylvania Department of Education and the U.S. Census Bureau, regression analysis was conducted to examine the predictive impact of location-based variables, demographic and social characteristics of student populations, and the academic strength of institutions on classroom exclusion.

The quantitative findings uncover distinct disparities between schools with predominately white populations and schools with higher percentages of minority students and their particularly increased risk of exclusion.

Session: TUE10 Time: 10.45–12.15 Room: 361

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Bullying and migration background – A person-oriented analysis of relevant risk- and protective factors**

SPEAKER:

Leonie Rook

(Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

The combination of normative developmental and acculturation-related tasks may contribute to immigrant adolescents being more involved in bullying. Indeed, the majority of European and North American studies, that investigated the link between bullying involvement and adolescents' migration background, found immigrant adolescents to be at higher risk of being victimized and to be more likely to bully their peers. However, other studies have found the opposite or could not find a difference. Beyond prevalence comparisons, it needs to be investigated more deeply whether associate risk – and protective factors differ between native and immigrant adolescents.

Following Bronfenbrenner's (socio-) ecological theory, bullying involvement is a result of the interaction of multiple nested and interconnected environmental systems. In addition to individual factors, microsystem settings such as family, peers, and school have a major impact on bullying involvement. Based on representative data of 12,444 ninth graders in Lower Saxony, Germany, and using a person-oriented approach, this study firstly aims to identify subgroups (both across and within migration status) of adolescents based on their bullying behavior and victimization experiences. Secondly, the influence of risk- and protective factors (both individual and factors within the microsystem) are investigated.

First results indicate the presence of four subgroups that differ in their profiles of bullying and victimization: adolescents with higher levels of bullying and lower levels of victimization and vice versa, adolescents with high levels of both bullying and victimization, and adolescents with low levels of both bullying and victimization. Differences across natives and immigrants as well as relevant risk- and protective factors will be discussed.

Session: TUE11 Time: 13.15–14.45 Room: the Auditorium

THE PRIZE WINNERS' LECTURE

CHAIR: Lawrence Sherman (University of Cambridge, UK) and Jerzy Sarnecki (Stockholm University, Sweden)

SPEAKERS: Elijah Anderson (Yale University, USA) and Francis T. Cullen (University of Cincinnati, USA)

BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL RISK FACTORS FOR CRIME AND PSYCHOPATHY: RISK AND DESISTENCE

Theme: Understanding the mechanisms that cause crime and promote desistance from crime

CHAIR: Adrian Raine (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

PRESENTATION TITLE: Childhood sleep problems at age 11 as a risk factor for crime at age 23: Implications for desistance

SPEAKER:

Adrian Raine

(University of Pennsylvania, USA)

Background: While cross-sectional research has documented a relationship between sleep problems and antisocial behavior, longitudinal research on sleep problems and antisocial personality disorder and crime is relatively sparse. We previously documented a relationship between daytime sleepiness at age 15 and crime at age 29 in English schoolboys. This new longitudinal study from Mauritius further tests the hypothesis that childhood sleep problems represent a risk factor for adult crime, controlling for childhood behavior problems.

Method: 1,165 Indian and Creole boys and girls were assessed on sleep problems by their caregiver when aged 11 years. Outcome data consisted of age 11 parent-reported externalizing behavior problems, age 23 self-report crime and court convictions, and antisocial personality disorder assess in a clinical interview. Antisocial behavior was also assessed at age 8.

Results: Aggression/delinquent behavior at age 11 was positively associated with age 11 sleep problems ($p < .0001$). Sleep problems at 11 were also positively associated with age 23 criminal offending ($p = .02$) and antisocial personality disorder ($p = .002$). These effects remained after controlling for age 11 externalizing behavior problems ($p = .017$ respectively), although effect sizes were somewhat attenuated.

Conclusions: Results support the standing of childhood sleep problems as a significant risk factor for adult crime. It is hypothesized that disruption to the prefrontal-amygdala circuit may represent the mechanism-of-action explaining the sleep-crime relationship. If future experimental and brain imaging research can document a causal relationship between sleep problems and crime, simple sleep hygiene educational interventions could potentially facilitate desistance from crime in high-risk individuals.

Session: TUE12 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: the Auditorium

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Gender and childhood psychopathic features:
The mediating role of heart rate**

SPEAKER:

Shichun Ling

(California State University, USA)

Background: Prior studies have documented the well-replicated finding that males engage in more antisocial behavior than females. However, there is limited research on what could explain this gender gap, and even less research on biological explanations. Nevertheless, low heart rate has been a well-documented biological risk factor for antisocial behaviors. This study aims to replicate and extend a previous finding that heart rate mediates the relationship between gender and antisocial behavior. While the prior study examined criminal offending in adulthood, the current study examines whether heart rate mediates the relationship between gender and childhood psychopathic features.

Methods: Using data from 454 children aged 11–13 years, we test the hypothesis that low heart rate partially mediates the relationship between gender and psychopathic features as measured by the Antisocial Process Screening Device. Analyses were conducted for overall child psychopathy (APSD total score) as well as its three subcomponents (scores for narcissism, impulsivity, callous-unemotional traits).

Results: Low heart rate partially explains the relationship between gender and child psychopathy: males are more likely to exhibit lower heart rates, which are subsequently linked to higher APSD total scores. Further analyses revealed that low heart rate partially mediates the relationship between gender and impulsivity. In other words, males are more likely to exhibit lower heart rates, which in turn are associated with higher impulsivity scores. Low heart rate fully mediated the relationship between gender and callous-unemotional traits, suggesting that males are more likely to exhibit lower heart rates, which are subsequently associated with increased callous-unemotional traits.

Conclusions: Findings support the notion that low heart rate is an important causal mechanism in explaining the gender difference in childhood psychopathy, thus lending additional insight into the etiology of antisocial behavior early in life. The results highlight the importance of considering gender differences in biological functioning and behavior.

Session: TUE12 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: the Auditorium

PRESENTATION TITLE: Association of intellectual disability with violent and sexual crime and victimization: A population-based cohort study

SPEAKER:

Antti Latvala

(University of Helsinki, Finland)

CO-AUTHORS:

Magnus Tideman

(Halmstad University, Sweden)

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Henrik Larsson

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(Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm Health Care Services, Region Stockholm, Sweden, Medical University of Warsaw, Medical University of Lodz, Polen)

Seena Fazel

(University of Oxford, UK)

Paul Lichtenstein

(Karolinska Institutet, Sweden)

Background: Intellectual disability (ID) is associated with violent and sexual offending and victimization, but the importance of neuropsychiatric comorbidity and severity of disability remains unclear.

Methods: In a register-based cohort study of people born in Sweden 1980–1991 (n=1,232,564), we investigated associations of mild and moderate/severe ID with any, violent and sexual crimes, and with assault victimization, stratified by comorbid autism and ADHD. We defined ID by attendance at a special school or registered diagnosis and obtained data on criminal convictions and injuries or deaths due to assaults from nationwide registers until end of 2013.

Results: Compared to people without ID, autism or ADHD, men and women with either mild or moderate/severe ID and comorbid ADHD had elevated risks of violent crimes (range of Hazard Ratios [HRs] 4.4–10.4) and assault victimization (HRs 2.0–7.7). Women with mild ID without comorbidities or with comorbid autism also had elevated risks of violent crimes and victimization (HRs 1.8–4.6) compared to women without ID, autism or ADHD. The relative risks of sexual offending and victimization were elevated in men and women with ID without comorbidities (HRs 2.6–12.7). The highest risks for sexual offending in men (HRs 9.4–11.0) and for sexual assault victimization in women (HRs 11.0–17.1) related to ID and comorbid ADHD.

Conclusions: People with ID have an elevated risk of violent offending and assault victimization, but these risks are largely explained by comorbid ADHD. In contrast, ID is independently associated with sexual crimes and victimization, even though absolute risks are low. A better understanding of why the risks of sexual offending and victimization are specifically elevated is crucial for successful risk reduction.

Session: TUE12 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: the Auditorium

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The striatum and adult psychopathy**

SPEAKER:

Olivia Choy

(Nanyang Technological University, Singapore)

CO-AUTHOR:

Robert Schug

(California State University, USA)

Background: Psychopathy is a significant predictor of violent recidivism. Prior studies on the neural basis of psychopathy have inconsistently reported increased volumes of the striatum in psychopathic adults. Questions also remain on confounding clinical conditions and generalizability to females. This study tests the hypothesis that striatal volumes are increased in adults with psychopathic traits, and that this relationship is mediated by stimulation seeking and impulsivity.

Methods: Striatal volume was assessed using magnetic resonance imaging in 108 adult community-dwelling males alongside psychopathy using the Psychopathy Checklist – Revised. Subsidiary analyses were also conducted on a small sample of females.

Results: Striatal volumes were increased 9.4% in psychopathic individuals compared to controls ($p = .01$). Correlational analyses similarly showed that increased striatal volumes were associated with higher levels of psychopathic traits ($p = .001$). Effects were observed for all striatal regions, controlling for age, substance dependence and abuse, antisocial personality disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, social adversity, and total brain volume. Psychopathy in females was also significantly associated with increased striatal volume ($p = .02$). Stimulation-seeking and impulsivity partly mediated the striatal-psychopathy relationship, accounting for 49.4% of this association.

Conclusions: Findings from these two samples replicate and build on initial studies indicating striatal enlargement in adults with psychopathy. Results are consistent with the notion that striatal abnormalities in individuals with psychopathy partly reflect increased sensation-seeking and impulsivity, and support the hypothesis of abnormal reward processing in psychopathy. As psychopathy is a risk factor for violent behavior and a consistent predictor of recidivism, knowledge of the neurobiological underpinnings of psychopathy may help us better understand the mechanisms underlying desistance.

WHIS-PROJECT. IMMIGRATION AND CRIME IN SWEDEN

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Sofia Wikman (Stockholm University, Sweden)

PRESENTATION TITLE: Changes in violent crime in Swedish municipalities:
Estimating the effect of immigration

SPEAKER:

Jerzy Sarnecki

*(Institute for Future Studies and
University of Gävle, Sweden)*

CO-AUTHOR:

Amber Beckley

(Stockholm University, Sweden)

Studies from around the world have shown that immigration has little to no connection with crime. Scandinavian studies, however, have been generally carried out on individuals and show that immigrants are overrepresented in crime. In this study we analyzed police-reported violent crime in Swedish municipalities between 2000 and 2020. We found that nearly all municipalities had higher violent crime rates in 2020 relative to 2000. Municipalities with the highest increase in reported violent crime rates were contrasted with municipalities with the lowest increase in reported violent crime rates. The percent of immigrants in the municipality and excess immigration could not account for the average difference in reported violent crime rates.

Municipalities with high crime increases, tended to be sparsely populated and have a lower SES. These tendencies became starker over time so that municipalities with high crime increases, relative to those with low crime increases, had significantly higher levels of crime correlates. We conclude that immigration seems to have had little direct impact on reported crime.

Session: TUE13 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: Room 351

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Criminal collaboration networks and criminal organizing in Sweden: the role of region of birth**

SPEAKER:

Hernan Mondani

(Institute for Future Studies, Stockholm University and University of Gävle, Sweden)

CO-AUTHORS:

Amir Rostami and Jerzy Sarnecki

(Institute for Future Studies and University of Gävle, Sweden)

In criminal collaboration, as well as other social phenomena in general, individuals tend to commit crimes with other individuals that have similar characteristics, for example in terms of age. In this study, we investigate the role of region of birth for the development of criminal networks and criminal organizing in Sweden in recent decades. We use Swedish suspicion data from the population register of suspected individuals between 1995 and 2015.

Our study population consists of 433,714 individuals that have been suspected of committing one or more crimes together with at least one more individual. Two or more individuals that were suspected in the same criminal case can be linked to each other, and this allows the construction of so-called co-offending networks, in which nodes represent individuals and links represent co-suspicious in crime. We build yearly co-offending networks and use the tools of social network analysis to analyze them.

Our preliminary results show that Swedish-born individuals constitute between 70 and 80 percent of the suspicions. Suspicious by foreign-born individuals are concentrated in seven regions of birth. In the co-offending networks, co-suspicion links occur for the most part between individuals belonging to the same region of birth. Furthermore, the networks exhibit over the years high positive assortativity with respect to region of birth.

Session: TUE13 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: Room 351

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Narratives about immigration, socioeconomics, and crime**

SPEAKER:

Sofia Wikman

(Stockholm University, Sweden)

My Lilja

(Malmö University, Sweden)

This study is a part of the Forte financed project “What happened in Sweden over the last 40 years? Studies on crime, gender, ethnicity, and social class”. The aim of this qualitative study is two-fold. Firstly, it attempts to explore narratives about immigration, socioeconomics, and crime among individuals with long-term professional experience. Secondly, it will analyse narratives about immigration, socioeconomics, and crime among previously convicted individuals.

The ambition is to triangulate the results from the other quantitative studies in the Forte project and describe the people behind the statistics and their stories. The study has a narrative approach and is based on semi-structured interviews with professionals and formerly convicted individuals.

Session: TUE13 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: Room 351

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Foreign-born, victimization and feelings of safety in Swedish municipalities. Some preliminary results**

SPEAKER:

**Lars Westfelt
and Samuel Nestius**

(University of Gävle, Sweden)

According to the grant proposal, the WHiS project is aiming to study the development of immigration and crime in both national, international, and regional perspectives using both official criminal statistics and alternative sources. The regional analyses of crime statistics in the first study will be complemented with a study of victimization and feelings of safety in different municipalities.

The analyse is based on a dataset pooling available local crime surveys that has been carried out by the Swedish police since 1998. So far it contains approximately 550 000 respondents in 191 municipalities. The municipalities will be grouped according to changes in the share of foreign-born population and other indicators and their development of victimization and feelings of safety will be compared. Multiple regression analysis will also be conducted to further investigate any relationships between victimization, feelings of safety and immigration. Some preliminary results from these data are presented.

THE LONG AND UNCANNY ROAD TO DESISTANCE

Theme: Understanding the mechanisms that cause crime and promote desistance from crime

CHAIR: Felipe Estrada (Stockholm university, Sweden)

PRESENTATION TITLE: Fearful futures and haunting histories in women's desistance from crime

SPEAKERS:

**Tea Fredriksson
and Robin Gålnander**
(Stockholm University, Sweden)

Desistance is increasingly recognized as a series of complex processes by which individuals transform from offenders into nonoffenders. In recent years, research has expanded our understanding for setbacks and struggles within desistance processes.

Through an analysis of repeated in-depth interviews with ten desisting women, we have found such struggles to be unsettling and outright frightening. Examples of this were prevalent throughout the women's narratives.

The results of our analysis show how frightening aspects of desistance processes stem from making an unfamiliar, normative lifestyle familiar, while unfamiliarizing oneself with a familiar, deviant lifestyle. As such, desistance processes can be conceptualized as uncanny, that is, as pertaining to the frightening and uncertain. Although uncanniness is not a theoretical framework one tends to find in desistance research, it has the potential to develop the understanding of the struggles, fears, and anxieties of desistance processes. Through our analysis, we engage with how uncanniness can nuance established concepts in desistance research.

Session: TUE14 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: 353

PRESENTATION TITLE: Age, gender, and crime in a Swedish birth cohort to age 64

SPEAKERS:

**Christoffer Carlsson
and Fredrik Sivertsson**

(Stockholm University, Sweden)

We present the most recent update of criminal offending in a well-known longitudinal dataset, formerly known as the Metropolitan study, or the Stockholm birth cohort study. In this follow-up, we prospectively study the criminal histories of 14,608 males and females in a full Stockholm birth cohort born in 1953 to age 64.

Given the extensive knowledge of criminal careers in adolescence, a particular focus of our study is directed at adult offending. We first explore the amount of crimes recorded in the cohort before and after the advent of adulthood. We break down the age/crime curve into separate parameters, including onset, duration, and termination.

Finally, we explore the existence and parameters of adult-onset offending. Throughout, we utilize the large number of females (n = 7 161) in the cohort, and compare long-term patterns of male and female criminal careers.

Session: TUE14 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: 353

PRESENTATION TITLE: Dealing with debt in desistance from crime

SPEAKER:

Robin Gålnander

(Stockholm University, Sweden)

Debt problems are ubiquitous among people with convictions, yet debts' implications for processes of desistance from crime remains underexplored. Existing research has primarily focused on 'punishment debt'. Building on that, this longitudinal study takes a holistic approach to debts in desistance.

Debts are potentially criminogenic forces restricting agency in desistance. Dealing with severe indebtedness when attempting to desist from crime and (re)gain affiliation with the mainstream can prove an insurmountable task, leading to a state of personal crisis where relapse into both crime and drugs are a real risk.

On the other hand, becoming debt-free and creditworthy is a potent way of approaching mainstream society from a position as 'outsider'. Importantly, while some debts are viewed as 'normal' and required to live out normative dreams of material prosperity, desisters perceived their debts as the 'wrong' type in relation to their view of normalcy. This emphasizes the long road toward the mainstream that desistance processes involve.

SELECTED STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY II

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Timothy Coupe (University of Cambridge, UK)

PRESENTATION TITLE: Predicting harm to victims at missing person incidents

SPEAKER:

Timothy Coupe

(University of Cambridge, UK)

CO-AUTHOR:

Quoc Vo

(Thames Valley Police, UK)

Purpose: To identify variables that help develop models for predicting which persons are likely to come to harm or cause harm while missing.

Methods: Uses a sample of 3,298 persons, reported missing 5,115 times during six months in a U.K. Police jurisdiction. Bi-variate significance tests and binary logistic regression for multivariate analysis. The Cambridge CHI scale was used to classify harm.

Results: Very low levels of harm were suffered by missing persons while they were missing with only 0.7% of the sample suffering harm and a mere 0.1% serious harm. Missing persons experienced far more harm and more serious harm when not missing. Two variables provide a basis for a model that enables the few persons likely to suffer harm while missing to be identified: a measure of ‘maximum harm suffered at incidents while not missing’ and the ‘number of occasions victimised while not missing’. These predict the 1.5% of the missing person population likely to be victimised while missing. This 1.5% contained all but one of the 0.7% of persons suffering harm while missing. Number of times a suspect while not missing was related to harm perpetrated while missing and persons who were crime suspects five or more times while not missing may be prioritised while missing. Far greater harm was suffered by missing persons when not reported missing, a reflection of the longer periods not missing and higher victimisation risks.

Conclusion: The algorithm enables the prioritisation of the small subset of incidents where officers may avert harm, potentially making the policing of missing persons more effective, and saving resources. The predictive links between harm suffered while missing and while not missing may identify those liable to come to serious long-term ‘victim harm’, helping targeted intervention to reduce harm, including that at missing persons incidents.

Session: TUE15 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: 357

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Two paths, one destination: A demographic portrait of physicians sanctioned by the federal government**

SPEAKER:

Bryan Burton

(Sonoma State University, USA)

There is scarce information about the institutional mechanisms creating the demographic portrait of sanctioned doctors published in the U.S. Office of Inspector General's List of Excluded Individuals and Entities (LEIE).

The current study examines the demographic characteristics of 1,289 physicians who appeared in the LEIE during a five-year period from 2008 to 2013. The results of a multivariate logistic regression found that female physicians and international medical graduates were more likely to be excluded for a financial offense while male doctors and United States medical graduates were more likely to be placed in the list for a quality of care matter. This suggest that the demographic portrait of doctors in the LEIE reflects the interplay between the doctors' behaviors and the actions of various agencies. A demographic portrait of physician violators can be useful for public policy, particularly, if one first considers the mechanisms creating the list.

Session: TUE15 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: 357

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Defining crimes against companion animals in Finland
– passive neglect and active maltreatment**

SPEAKER:

Elli Valtonen

(University of Helsinki, Finland)

CO-AUTHORS:

Tarja Koskela

(University of Eastern Finland, Finland)

Anna Valros

(University of Helsinki, Finland)

Laura Hänninen

(University of Helsinki, Finland)

In Finland, two thirds of animal welfare inspections and administrative measures relate to companion animals. However, we have little knowledge on the specific features of animal welfare offences against companion animals. The prevalence and offender profile of violent crimes against animals are not known, nor is the possible connection to other crimes. It remains unclear whether animal hoarding cases are detected and prosecuted in Finnish courts.

Our aims were (i) to describe the specific features of the offences against companion animals, and (ii) to explore the legal consequences following these crimes in Finland. Our data comprised of 1443 judgements with 1717 defendants in animal welfare offences in Finland between 1 January 2011 and 20 May 2021. The offences against companion animals differed from those against production animals by offender's age, gender, offence location and the consequences to the victim and criminal sanctions.

We identified three distinguishable types: passive, large-scale and active offences. Passive offences included neglect of the basic care of animals, extending to complete abandonment. Large-scale offences recurred or lasted for two months or more and involved at least 15 animals. Large-scale offences were often located in small municipalities and led more often to the animals' death than other offences. They were typically committed by elderly women who rarely confessed the charges even partly, which may refer to animal hoarding. In contrast, the violent animal welfare offences were typically committed by urban young men who were charged also with other crimes, and often targeted against other people's animals, which is in line with previous research on intentional animal cruelty.

We argue that to prevent and reveal crimes against companion animals, we need to recognize the diverse nature of animal welfare offences, strengthen the cooperation between authorities and efficiently control the ban on keeping of the animals.

CRIME, POLICY, AND POLITICS I

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Dennis Martinsson (Stockholm University, Sweden)

PRESENTATION TITLE: Current trends in the Swedish criminal law and policy discourse

SPEAKER:

Dennis Martinsson
(Stockholm University, Sweden)

The current Swedish criminal law and policy discourse can be described as “post-political”, i.e. a consensus among the parties in the Parliament that law-and-order is a prioritised policy area. But what general trends are visible in relation to enacted and proposed legislation concerning criminal law matters? And what trends are visible in the political rhetoric which legitimise legislation concerning criminal law matters? When looking into enacted and proposed legislation, two clear trends emerge:

- 1) An increased criminalisation of conspiracy, preparation to commit a crime and attempt.
- 2) A remarkable expansion of the possibilities for the police to use secret coercive measures.

Although these trends are not new, they have accelerated during the 2020s. Politicians now argue that Swedish authorities should be given the possibility to a larger extent be able to use “preventive” coercive measures, i.e. that there needs not be a suspicion of crime nor that a pre-trial investigation has been started. While Swedish politicians traditionally have based their arguments on rationality and reason when legitimising criminal law legislation, a shift in the political rhetoric can be noticed.

Two trends and major themes can clearly be observed here: (1) populism and (2) integration. Consequently, all of the above-mentioned trends indicate that the Swedish law and policy discourse is transforming, where the political rhetoric legitimising proposed legislation presumably leads to a greater polarisation rather than, for instance, affecting crime rates.

Session: TUE16 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: 361

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Towards a balance between privacy and security**

SPEAKER:

Dieter Burssens

(National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology, Belgium)

Privacy and security are often seen as interests that are difficult to reconcile. Many see the right to privacy as an obstacle on the road to a safe society. Discussions on the topic, also within scientific circles, are often very rigid. With this paper we want to streamline the debate by bringing conceptual clarity to the concept of privacy. Privacy is a broad term under which very diverse topics are addressed.

We distinguish three main themes and describe the related social problems. In addition, we discuss the various functions of privacy within our society and how privacy itself also plays a role in the pursuit of a safe society. In addition, we describe some pitfalls in the relationship between security and privacy and look for ways to strive for a healthy balance between both interests in a judicial or a security context.

Privacy and security are not communicating vessels, but are both very important and indispensable in the pursuit of a safer society. A better understanding of the concept of privacy and its various functions provides much needed guidance for a balanced security policy that integrates both interests.

Day 3 – Wednesday, June 15

Session: WED01 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: the Auditorium

LESSON LEARNED FROM VARIOUS PROGRAMS PROMOTING DESISTANCE FROM CRIME AND EXTREMISM

Theme: Understanding the mechanisms that cause crime and promote desistance from crime

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

PRESENTATION TITLE: Promoting desistance from extremism and violent radicalization: A systematic international review of psychosocial prevention programs

SPEAKER:

Friedrich Lösel

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

CO-AUTHORS:

Irina Jugl, Sonja King and Doris Bender

(University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany)

Politically, religiously, and otherwise motivated extremism, radicalization and terrorism are high priority topics that led to numerous psychosocial prevention and intervention programs. However, there is not yet sound knowledge on their effectiveness. This presentation aims to reduce this gap by two studies funded by the German Federal Ministry of the Interior: an international survey of prevention programs and a systematic review on outcomes. In our survey, we interviewed prevention experts from 32 countries and received detailed information on 55 programs. Most programs had a universal or universal-selective approach. We gathered much detailed knowledge on the content (e.g. workshops), context (e.g. schools), funding (mainly governments), and implementation problems in practice. Only few programs reported controlled outcome data. Therefore, we widened the scope by a systemic review that used a wide range of data sources.

About 15,000 reports were systematically screened, but in spite of lenient eligibility criteria we only found 26 (quasi-)experimental outcome evaluations from ten countries. All studies were analyzed for numerous criteria, e.g. for design, program contents, samples, and effect sizes. Most programs addressed religiously motivated or right wing extremism and had a quasi-experimental pre-post design. Compared to our previous review (Jugl et al., 2021) there was a recent increase of sound evaluation designs (including some RCTs).

Overall, programs had a moderate mean positive effect on behavioral and attitudinal outcomes related to violent extremism. We found stronger effects for programs with target groups from mixed ethnic backgrounds and approaches addressing both at-risk individuals and participants from the general population. Despite promising results, the low internal validity of most evaluations and small number of eligible studies limit generalization. More high-quality evaluations are necessary. These would help to allocate resources in an evidence-based manner and provide a better understanding of the mechanisms of successfully preventing violent extremism.

Session: WED01 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: the Auditorium

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Governmental exit strategies in Denmark – and a model to assess motivation and ability to leave the criminal lifestyle behind.**

SPEAKER:

Stine Lukowski
(In3Pid, Denmark)

The presentation consists of three tightly related themes:

1) **The Danish biker and gang environment.** The presentation will shortly introduce the Danish biker and gang environment and give some perspectives to other countries bikers and gang members.

2) **“A way out” a governmental exit strategy.** Almost 11 years ago, as an effort to combat crime committed by organized outlaw bikers and gang members, the Danish government launched the exit program “A way out”. “A way out” is a collaboration between the Police, municipalities and the Prison and Probation Service. As a rule, the person exiting the gang must be known as a gang member, or affiliated, by the police or the Danish Prison and Probation Service in order to be included in the program. It’s gang members from all types of groups and gang members at different levels of involvement that are entering the program.

The program is for those who have a desire to exit these criminal circles. The program is helping a lot of bikers and gang members to leave their criminal lifestyle behind. The changes that a biker or gang member must commit to is termination of gang-related crime and interaction in the gang environment. It’s also necessary to change lifestyle and adapt a new life outside the environment, which include termination of “negative” behavior. There have been 700 or more requests from gang members since august 2011 and around 150 have completed the program. 3) **The BEAD Model.** The main focus in the presentation is an exit model made by Stine Lukowski, the co-author of the book “Rockere og bandemedlemmer i Danmark” (Outlaw bikers and gang members in Denmark). The BEAD Model is an academic and analytical add on to the national exit program.

“A way out” is a framework without guidelines to assess motivation or ability to leave organized crime behind. The presentation will go through the different steps in the BEAD Model and address push and pull factors for leaving the gang. The model is based on narrative theory and has a strong focus on changing the old narrative to a new one. The BEAD Model have been presented internationally several times.

STREET ROBBERIES, FIREARMS, AND GUN VIOLENCE

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Nils Duquet (Flemish Peace Institute, Belgium)

PRESENTATION TITLE: New firearms trafficking trends and gun violence in Europe

SPEAKER:

Nils Duquet

*(Flemish Peace Institute,
Belgium)*

Firearms trafficking is crucial for facilitating a wide range of organised crime activities in Europe. Yet, academic research for this topic tends to be rather limited. Previous policy-oriented studies have demonstrated that illicit firearms markets in Europe tend to be closed markets in which criminal hierarchy plays an important role. In recent years this closed character seems to be eroding and this has resulted in easier availability of various types of firearms for a wider share of criminals and increased gun violence in various parts in Europe.

New trends in firearms trafficking (eg trafficking in easy-to-convert weapons and online trafficking), source regions (eg Ukraine) and technological developments (eg 3D printing) have the potential to significantly alter the closed character of illicit gun markets and the characteristics of trafficking. In this paper we will examine these new trends and analyse their potential impact on criminal and other types of gun violence in Europe.

Session: WED02 Time: 09.00-10.30 Room: Room 351

PRESENTATION TITLE: Youth Robberies in Sweden

SPEAKER:

Maria Von Bredow

(The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

CO-AUTHORS:

Anna Öström and Sara Jonsson

(The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

In December 2021 The Swedish National Council of Crime Prevention (Brå) published a report on youth robberies showing that the number of reported robberies carried out by young people against people under 18, as well as the self-reported exposure to robbery among young people, have both increased in Sweden between 2015 and 2019. It also shows that increasingly more youths express worry about being robbed, and this increase is particularly noticeable among boys.

Exactly how youth robberies are committed varies greatly. In some cases, no explicit threats or violence are used, while in other cases, explicit threats, violence and weapons, as well as acts of force and humiliation, are used. As a consequence, many youths who fall victim to robbery are affected by the crime not only financially, but also psychologically and physically. The report shows, for instance, that after being robbed, youths may have trouble sleeping, not want to go out or be in certain places and perhaps even need medical care. There is a need to closely watch developments in street robbery among young people, and this study offers an updated picture of these developments and the geographic distribution. The report also describes the victims, suspects and nature of youth robbery, as well as young people's experiences of robbery.

This study is based on data from Brå's crime statistics, official registry data and geographic data from the Swedish Police Authority and Statistics Sweden, as well as surveys on exposure to and participation in street robbery targeting youths. The study also includes a review of preliminary police investigations into youth robbery and interviews with young perpetrators, victims and parents of victims. This short presentation will focus briefly on the results of the study, the methods used and the results of including young people's experiences and perspectives in research, especially in matters affecting them.

STUDENT PANEL

Theme: Understanding the mechanisms that cause crime and promote desistance from crime

CHAIR: Filippa Maria Nilsson (Lund University, Sweden)

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The association between self-control measures in childhood and later criminality**

SPEAKER:

Joakim Berglund

(Örebro University and Borås University, Sweden)

This study aimed to investigate whether Hirschi and Gottfredson's (1990) concept self-control could be elaborated from explaining crimes to explaining types of crimes such as violent and non-violent crimes. The study was based on longitudinal data of boys only and a matching control group, N = 251 all in which were followed up three times. Self-control was divided to five factors, School, Home, Hyperactivity, Antisocial and Maturity. These factors were then used as independent variables to predict group categorization for the dependent variable "type of crime" through a multinomial logistic regression analysis.

The analysis showed that the model based on a five-factor was significantly better than no model and were 48% better than chance alone to determine whether an individual would commit violent, non-violent crimes or not commit crimes at all. The results indicated that factor School and factor Antisocial were associated with a higher likelihood of committing violent crime compared to no crime. Looking at non-violent crimes compared to no crimes, factor School was the only significant factor.

The result concluded that Hirschi and Gottfredson's theory of self-control does have some ability to classify type of crime, which the theory initially claimed not possible. However, future research should replicate this study with a larger sample to determine how self-control during childhood relates to the likelihood of committing different types of crime later in life. Keywords: Self-control, violent crime, non-violent crime, a general theory of crime.

Session: WED03 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 353

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Pushing authenticity: Challenging narratives and performances on women's subcultural participation**

SPEAKER:

Filippa Maria Nilsson
(Lund University, Sweden)

The thesis examines women's subcultural participation based on ethnographic fieldwork and 73 interviews with women within the skateboarding and rave cultures. The study explores and develops how we view female participation. From a theoretical perspective, subcultural scholars have a tradition of assuming subcultures as masculine, viewing masculinity as the norm for authenticity.

These assumptions have led women and femininity to being marked out as inauthentic and mainly explaining their participation as gender resistance. This viewpoint has affected everything from the research design in general to research questions, methods and the data collection in particular. Revisiting the relations between the subcultural, identity, meanings, authenticity and gender, and viewing subcultures as open for interpretation, this study suggests that subcultures can be constructed as masculine, feminine or neither.

The study argues that gender resistance is a small part of subcultural women's participation. Instead, their participations, identities, authenticities and meanings are constructed around boundary work towards the non-subcultural. It is only through establishing these boundaries that gender resistance can be articulated as meaningful. The methodological strategies and conclusions of this study demonstrate that how we tend to view women's subcultural participation needs to be reconsidered.

Session: WED03 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 353

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Characteristics of juvenile firesetters in Malmö, Sweden**

SPEAKER:

Robert Breski

(Malmö University, Sweden)

Deliberate firesetting is a dangerous behavior that is associated with considerable costs annually. It has been estimated that young people under the age of 18 are responsible for a large proportion of all firesetting incidents. Moreover, firesetting has been linked to serious antisocial and aggressive behaviors and behavioral difficulties among juveniles and has been found to predict later delinquency, which makes this an important area to study. Juvenile firesetters are diverse, with varying backgrounds and characteristics, and can not be approached as a singular group.

However, there is a lack of research examining characteristics of juvenile firesetters and risk factors for firesetting behavior in a Swedish context. There is also limited knowledge about the extent to which juvenile firesetters can be typologized and how different subtypes should be defined.

The present study aims to contribute with knowledge about characteristics and subtypes by analyzing self-report data from two waves of the longitudinal Malmö Individual and Neighbourhood Development Study (MINDS). Through regression analysis, the best predictors of juvenile firesetting, among individual, parental, school, substance use, delinquency-related and other factors associated with this behavior in previous research, will be identified, and cluster analysis techniques will be employed to explore whether distinct subgroups of juvenile firesetters characterized by different combinations of factors can be found in the material.

Session: WED03 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 353

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Corporate crime and financial strain – An analysis of companies in Sweden in reference to their financial performance and competition infringements**

SPEAKER:

Sandra Moss

(Stockholm University, Sweden)

Although corporate crime has been a well-known phenomenon for at least a century, the subject is relatively unexplored. Most studies in the field are based on American companies, and the few quantitative Swedish studies that exist have primarily been based on the individual as a unit of analysis. There is thus limited knowledge about why some otherwise legitimate Swedish companies participate in crime while others refrain. As economic performance is highlighted – both by those who have committed crimes and by the public and researchers in the field – as one of the main underlying reasons why companies commit crimes, the impact of economic performance on the risk of committing competition infringements has been examined. This has been done utilizing the theory of financial strain at both company and industry levels.

The data material includes all Swedish companies that have been convicted of at least one competition infringement during the period 1993–2013. The effect of financial performance on the risk of participating in competition infringements was examined using a linear probability model with fixed effects. The results revealed a significant negative relationship between performance, both at the company and industry levels, and the risk of participating in a competition infringement. This relationship also existed when small and large companies were analyzed separately.

HIGHLIGHTING SEX CRIME

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Edel Margherita Beckman (PermessoNegato, Italy)

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Cyber sextortion: the female offender and the sexual double standard**

SPEAKER:

Edel Margherita Beckman
(PermessoNegato, Italy)

Sextortion is the portmanteau of the words sex and extortion and it occurs when someone threatens to distribute private and intimate material of the victims in case they don't provide them sexual favors or money. Sextortion, part of the biggest phenomenon of non-consensual dissemination of intimate material, has been identified as an emerging online threat but research and empirical knowledge are limited. *PermessoNegato* is a non-profit advocacy organization born in Milan at the end of 2019 that provides technological support to the victims of Non-Consensual Pornography (NCP), online violence and hate crimes, using an approach of stay down instead of take down.

The present study employed both quantitative and qualitative content analysis of the victims of Sextortion that contacted PermessoNegato during 2020 and 2021. Moreover, it was analyzed who the perpetrators are (in more than 80% of the cases a woman) and how the double standard is applied in sextortion incidents.

The sexual double standard can be defined as a standard that judges sexual behavior of heterosexual men and women in a different way, with men being more positively evaluated than women for showing the same behaviors. Consequently, when the sextortion victim is a male (in more than 85% of the cases), social consequences e.g. victim blaming is less frequent, unlike when the victim is a woman. Finally, studying a sample of over 1.000 victims and perpetrators, a recurring pattern in the main phases has been identified: how the victim is chosen, the grooming, the creation of a bond, the acquisition of the material and the sharing threat.

Session: WED04 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 357

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Catcalling – results of a study on the extent, forms and consequences of sexual harassment without physical contact in Germany**

SPEAKER:

Laura-Romina Goede

CO-AUTHOR:

Carl Philipp Schröder

(Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony)

Catcalling refers to behavior that has sexual connotations or various types of sexual harassment without physical contact. This includes, for example, whistling or kissing noises, leering, supposed compliments or lewd remarks in public spaces. According to sociocultural theory, catcalling or sexual harassment in general is seen as a consequence of gender inequality and societal sexism. It is assumed that culture and social norms shape gender-specific roles into which the individuals of a society are classified according to their gender.

Currently, there is much discussion in German politics as well as in the scientific community and the public, about the extent to which catcalling could be punishable and how the behavior of the mostly male perpetrators could be influenced. The Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony conducted an online survey (n=3908) in 2021 to investigate the extent, forms, and consequences of catcalling in Germany for the first time. In addition to the characteristics of the perpetrators and victims such as age, gender, sexual orientation, their motivation and relationship to each other, the location of the event and other aspects were also investigated.

The result of the study indicates that catcalling is an everyday experience in the life of young female and diverse gendered persons and that more than half of the respondents suffer from certain consequences due to catcalling. Finally, recommendations for action to raise awareness among the population or potential perpetrators and to support those affected are presented.

Session: WED04 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 357

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Rape myth acceptance among Danish youths: Implications for sexual assault prevention**

SPEAKER:

Jonas Mannov

(Danish Crime Prevention Council, Denmark)

CO-AUTHORS:

**Sarah van Mastrigt
and Terese Hartmann**

(University of Aarhus, Denmark)

Sexual assault is one of the most serious types of crime and is associated with many harmful consequences for both victims and society. Systematic knowledge regarding the nature and extent of local rape myths can inform prevention efforts.

This presentation outlines results from a recent survey study using the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale (IRMA-DK) conducted by the Danish Crime Prevention Council and Aarhus University, which was designed to provide such information. Analysis of 2.202 survey responses from youths aged 16–30 indicate that while most young people report low levels of rape myth acceptance, a considerable minority express a number of problematic beliefs towards rape situations, rape victims and rape perpetrators, including myths surrounding perpetrators' (lack of) personal responsibility and victims' (lack of) credibility.

In this sample, rape myth acceptance was highest among young men aged 16–20, identifying this group as an especially important target for intervention. In line with international research, these results point to crime prevention potential in launching Danish initiatives that aim to dispel rape myths. Evidence-based development, targeting, and evaluation of such initiatives should be an integrated part of a holistic prevention strategy against sexual assault.

CRIME, POLICY, AND POLITICS II

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Iris Steenhout (Vrije Universiteit Brussels, Belgium)

PRESENTATION TITLE: Cycling in the streets of Brussels: the side-effects of e-Participation

SPEAKER:

Iris Steenhout

(Vrije Universiteit Brussels, Belgium)

CO-AUTHOR:

Lisa Gregoire

(Vrije Universiteit Brussels, Belgium)

Nowadays, citizens expect to be able to quickly and directly share their questions and frustrations with the appropriate government institution via digital interfaces. Politicians all around the world seem to adjust their priorities in order to meet the citizens' demands for a higher degree of participation. One of the recent developments is the use of mobile city apps that allow citizens to communicate directly with their local authorities.

In this work we focus on the FixMyStreet (FMS) app, deployed in Brussels and initially developed to tackle physical street infrastructure faults (such as potholes, broken sidewalks or faulty street lights). A recent focus on cycling as a non-polluting and affordable, hence more inclusive, transportation system, led to the introduction of categories that allow the signaling of incidents, or suggestions, related to cycling infrastructure since 2017 as well.

In this work, we will argue that this 'technological' innovation introduces several unintended consequences. Drawing on variety of lexiconometric methods and visualization techniques, we examined the FMS open data (both text and images) related to cycling. Although there is a benefit for cycling infrastructure's maintenance and safety, the analysis also shows clear recurrent issues :

- (1) the codes in FMS introduce classifications that burry conflict under a layer of standardized representations;
- (2) the app is used to signal offences, whereas there is only foreseen in a 'technical' follow-up by city/municipality services, and
- (3) the 'functional reduction' associated with this technological innovation leaves little room for the complex context of social nuisance; and
- (4) this new form of 'digital vigilantism' in turn introduces new problems, such as privacy violations (e.g. 'naming and shaming') in the data and can complicate the fragile relations between city/ municipal representatives and citizens.

Session: WED05 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 361

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Voter turnout in OECD countries: a fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analysis of the impact of corruption perceptions**

SPEAKER:

Jose Cruz

(University of Porto, Portugal)

The rational choice literature suggests that citizens do not vote in an environment of high corruption because they believe it will have little impact on political decisions. Moreover, high levels of corruption exacerbate voters' loss of trust in democracy and increase citizens' alienation from the polity. In this context, corruption has been identified as an important element in the weakening of democracy. This study sought to examine the impact of corruption perceptions on voter turnout in OECD countries. The contribution to existing research is the use of fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analysis to examine the relationship between corruption and voter turnout. The macro results suggest that citizens' perceptions of corruption affect their political participation, i.e. they are less likely to vote overall. In Portugal, the problem is particularly severe.

Session: WED06 Time: 11.00–12.00 Room: the Auditorium

THE JERRY LEE LECTURE

CHAIR: Lawrence Sherman (University of Cambridge, UK)

PRESENTATION TITLE: Policing and the Pandemic: a global “experiment” in policing a crisis: what have we learnt about policing, how did we learn it and what does it tell us about post-pandemic policing?

SPEAKER: Peter Neyroud (University of Cambridge, UK)

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