The Stockholm Criminology Symposium

Program & Abstracts

brå

2023

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The Stockholm Criminology Symposium

2023

Photo: Ninni Andersson/Regeringskansliet

A message from the Swedish Minister for Justice

As Sweden's Minister for Justice, it is my great pleasure to welcome you to Stockholm and this year's Criminology Symposium. This annual international event provides a unique opportunity for researchers, policymakers and practitioners to come together and share their knowledge, experience and ideas.

Principled and equitable law enforcement, the main theme of this year's symposium, is one of the pillars of effective rule of law. Ensuring that the police and other law enforcement services operate fairly and in a manner that promotes public trust and confidence is essential to fighting and preventing crime.

The risks associated with unfair law enforcement, including the use of methods that violate the rule of law, have been clearly demonstrated by the work of the 2023 Stockholm Criminology laureate, Professor Beatriz Magaloni. Her extensive research in Mexico and Brazil shows how public support for police militarisation can pose a threat to human rights without improving public safety. Magaloni's research reminds us that, while the fight against crime requires effective law enforcement, the rule of law must never be compromised.

The symposium programme includes a wide range of seminars and knowledgeable speakers from a variety of countries and disciplines. I am certain that this year's theme will spark engaging discussions on how current challenges can be met and overcome without undermining public trust and respect for the justice system.

Gunnar Strömmer
Minister for Justice

Photo: Brå

Welcome to the Stockholm Criminology Symposium

Welcome to the 17th Stockholm Criminology Symposium, an annual international meeting place for criminologists, policymakers and others with an interest in knowledge-based criminal policies. Over the course of three days we will gather and learn from research, exchanging experiences and expanding our networks, in order to gain new and greater insights and to ensure that we are better prepared for the future.

Criminal networks – often with their roots in socially disadvantaged communities – lie at the heart of high levels of violence in certain areas of society, and there is a need for analytical research and knowledge on effective measures to weaken these networks, and to support residents and the ability of authorities to govern the communities in which they are rooted. A procedural justice perspective is an important part of ensuring that the police and related public services are capable of operating with fairness and in a way that promotes trust among the population, and it is vital to also provide sound alternatives to the attractions offered by criminal regimes and networks within these communities. There is a need to develop and discuss knowledge on current challenges, and on how they can be met and overcome. The work of the prize winner Professor Beatriz Magaloni constitutes a vital contribution to the research in this field, and this is the reason why the first theme of the 2023 symposium is titled *Principled and equitable law enforcement*. This theme will highlight a variety of research, theory, policy and practices focused on fair and principled approaches to policing and other law enforcement services, as well as research on the opposite, i.e. unfair law enforcement.

Violent extremism and terrorism constitute a threat to many societies and communities around the world. Besides leading to death, injury and immediate damage, these phenomena also contribute to widespread fear and a loss of confidence in societal institutions. There is a need to strengthen community and citizen resilience. The organizations themselves, their criminal acts and the process of radicalization and recruitment need to be counteracted and prevented. The balance between effective law enforcement and the risk of reduced legal certainty also needs to be discussed. In order to be relevant and successful, analyses and measures within this area need to be based on the best possible knowledge, and strong studies of effects and systematic reviews are vital in this regard. Against this backdrop, the complimentary theme *Evidence-based knowledge against violent extremism* focuses on research, policy and practice relating to different aspects of extremism and terrorism, and to how it can be combated and prevented.

The symposium also pays special attention to research and other documented experiences focusing on *Environmental criminology*, and offers many presentations under the traditional and general theme of *Contemporary criminology*. Overall, the programme is rich in volume, breadth and depth. And this is thanks to the many speakers who have voluntarily come to Stockholm to enlighten us, for which we are extremely grateful.

I wish you all a warm welcome to this, our meeting place, and to the great opportunity it offers for enhancing our knowledge and ability.

Mattias Larsson
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 Director General, Mattias Larsson.

(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.

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

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

Professor
Lawrence W. Sherman
Co-chairman of the jury

Professor
Jerzy Sarnecki
Co-chairman of the jury

Photo: Peder Nordenstad

The 2023 prize winner

Beatriz Magaloni (Mexico/USA) is Professor in the Department of Political Science and a Senior Fellow at the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies (FSI) at Stanford University. She is also the founder and director of the Poverty, Violence and Governance Lab at the same university. Beatriz was born and raised in Mexico where she received her law degree, and then completed her Ph.D. in political science at Duke University in North Carolina, from which she moved to Stanford University, California.

The international jury of the Stockholm Prize in Criminology describes the motives for awarding her to be:

Beatriz Magaloni's research focuses on the relationship between poverty, violence and the governance of society in order to find concrete measures against lawlessness and violence regardless of whether this is practiced by criminal gangs or by government authorities. She has, among other things, provided us with important evidence that police organizations are vulnerable to populist demands for tough policing practices that violate the rule of law. Her extensive research in Mexico and Brazil shows how public support for police militarization can challenge human rights without increasing public safety. Her work clearly demonstrates the complexity of policing and reminds us of the many dangers of simple solutions to complex problems.

In short, Brå has concluded that:

Through her research, mainly from Mexico and Brazil about the relation between poverty and how society is governed, she has demonstrated the risks with legal uncertain methods and violence by the police. The results of her research have contributed to a reform in Mexico for reduced use of torture.

The Stockholm Criminology Symposium Program

2023

OVERVIEW Monday June 12

Themes:

- Plenary session
- Principled and equitable law enforcement
- Evidence–based knowledge against violent extremism
- Contemporary criminology
- Environmental criminology

Room	Mässhallen 400 pax	Riddarsalen 150 pax	Fogelström 150 pax	Galleriet 120 pax	Arkaden 80 pax	Milles 60 pax	Poseidon 40 pax
08.00–09.00	**Registration open**						
09.00–10.00	**MON 01** Opening Ceremony. Opening Discussion: Researchers' advice to policy						
10.00–10.30	**Coffee break 10.00–10.30**						
10.30–12.00	**MON02** The art and science of violence prevention: focused deterrence & what works	**MON03** Risk factors for radicalization: Panel from the 5RD Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Network	**MON04** Interrogating the merits and impacts of criminalizing of coercive control	**MON05** Attention to minorities in law inforcement and criminal justice	**MON06** Crime and fear at the urban scale	**MON07** Studies on convicted persons and programs in correctional institutions	**MON08** Early causes and the prediction of criminality viewed from gender perspectives
12.00–13.30	**Lunch break** 12:00–13:30						
13.30–15.00	**MON09** Protecting citizens: formal and informal institutions for policing and security in Mexico	**MON10** Taking action to prevent radicalization: Panel from the 5RD Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Network	**MON11** Patterns in and the prevention of femicide	**MON12** Criminal Justice, education and returning defendants – New insights from the Data First programme	**MON13** Challenges in measuring crime from the perspective of environmental criminology	**MON14** Lessons on professionals in the system of justice, law enforcement and crime prevention	**MON15** Studies in causes and pathways into criminality
15.00–15.30	**Coffee break** 15.00–15.30						
15.30–17.00	**MON16** Evidence–based initiatives in policing to ensure equal access to justice for all	**MON17** Policing to reduce violent extremism: Panel from the 5RD Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Network	**MON18** The Public Sense of Justice – Furthering and developing a Nordic Research Tradition (Ulla Bondeson)	**MON19** Law enforcement and court decisions: Balancing legal certainty and fairness	**MON20** Emerging forms of data and data–analysis	**MON21** Rural criminology	**MON22** Local variations in fear of crime and perceptions of security
17.00–19.00	**Welcome reception (Münchenbryggeriet)**						

OVERVIEW Tuesday June 13

Themes:

- Plenary session
- Principled and equitable law enforcement
- Evidence–based knowledge against violent extremism
- Contemporary criminology
- Environmental criminology

Room	Mässhallen 400 pax	Riddarsalen 150 pax	Fogelström 150 pax	Galleriet 120 pax	Arkaden 80 pax	Milles 60 pax	Poseidon 40 pax
08.00–09.00	**Registration open**						
09.00–10.30	**TUE01** International and comparative explorations of crime and justice	**TUE02** Situational perspectives on shootings in Sweden: A panel discussion	**TUE03** Spatial and time–based analyses of crime and victimization	**TUE04** Dating– and intimate partner violence	**TUE05** Policing ethnic diversity	**TUE06** Nordic approaches to multiagency collaboration against violent extremism: policies, perceptions and practices	**TUE07** Mapping crime and unsafety I
10.30–11.00	**Coffee break 10.30–11.00**						
11.00–12.30	**TUE08** The merits and risks of domestic violence disclosure schemes	**TUE09** Burglary prevention for households and neighbourhoods	**TUE10** Analyzing patterns of crime and law enforcement in time and space	**TUE11** How California's Corrections and Judicial Officials Undermine the Legislatively Initiated "Second Look"	**TUE12** Criminal law changes: balancing legal certainty and fairness	**TUE13** Empirical studies on extremism and measures to combat extremism	**TUE14** Mapping crime and unsafety II
12.30–13.45	**Lunch break** 12:30–13:45						
13.45–14.30	**TUE15** The prize winner's lecture						
14.30–15.00	**Coffee break 14.30–15.00**						
15.00–16.30	**TUE16** Generating and Translating Evidence For Principled And Equitable Law Enforcement In An Era Of Reform	**TUE17** "Little Scandinavia": The nature and impact of a Scandinavian–inspired prison unit in a Pennsylvania prison	**TUE18** Preventing crime by environmental and technological means	**TUE19** Crime and exploitation on the internet	**TUE20** Studies on harm to – and by – the police	**TUE21** Knowledge–based policies and measures to combat violent extremism	**TUE22** Assessment and application of risk and protective factors in children with behavior problems: Implication for treatment and prevention of crime
18.30	**Prize award ceremony and dinner (Stockholm City Hall)**						

OVERVIEW Wednesday June 14

Themes:	Plenary session
	Principled and equitable law enforcement
	Evidence–based knowledge against violent extremism
	Contemporary criminology
	Environmental criminology

Room	Mässhallen 400 pax	Riddarsalen 150 pax	Fogelström 150 pax	Galleriet 120 pax	Arkaden 80 pax	Milles 60 pax	Poseidon 40 pax
08.00–09.00	Registration open						
09.00–10.30	**WED01** Lived experience voices in criminal justice: Examples in the UK, USA, Norway and Australia	**WED02** Workshop on environmental criminology ***08.30–11.00 (Please note the earlier start)***	**WED03** Four case studies of crime prevention work in Sweden operated by municipalities and local police guided by local surveys	**WED04** Variants of violent extremism	**WED05** Improving forensics and policing	**WED06** Student session	
10.30–11.00	Coffee break 10.30–11.00						
11.00–12.00	**WED07** Jerry Lee lecture						
12.00–12.15	Short break 12.00–12.15						
12.15–13.45	**WED08** Working to counteract and prevent criminal gangs	**WED09** Perspectives on economic and organized crime	**WED10** Studies on drugs, drug markets and measures to combat drug crime	**WED11** Conditions for inter–personal support to prevent offending and re–offending	**WED12** Crime – and combating crime – against the natural environment	**WED13** Reflection and reconciliation for the prevention of offending and re–offending	
13.45	Symposium ends						

Symposium overview

ABSTRACTS

This section contains abstracts of most of the sessions which will be held during the Stockholm Criminology Symposium 2023. 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 12

Session: MON01 Time: 09.00–10.00 Room: Mässhallen

OPENING CEREMONY AND OPENING DISCUSSION: RESEARCHERS' ADVICE TO POLICY

SPEAKERS:
Mattias Larsson (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden), Gunnar Strömmer (Minister for Justice, Ministry of Justice, Sweden), Beatriz Magaloni (Stanford University, Mexico/USA), Angela Higginson (Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

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

Session: MON02 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: Mässhallen

THE ART AND SCIENCE OF VIOLENCE PREVENTION: FOCUSED DETERRENCE, WHAT WORKS, AND THE NATIONAL NETWORK FOR SAFE COMMUNITIES' INTERNATIONAL ADAPTATIONS

CHAIR: **Karin Svanberg (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)**

Theme: Principled and equitable law enforcement

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Focused deterrence frameworks: Evidence base, what it is, and what it is not**

SPEAKER:

Rachel Teicher and Talib Hudson
(National Network for Safe Communities, USA)

Focused deterrence has emerged as an important theoretical framework for addressing violence prevention and crime reduction; has produced a set of proven, evidence-based approaches to homicide, gun violence, open-air drug markets, intimate partner violence, and provides a guide to thinking about and acting on new, substantive problems. Over the past decades, the National Network for Safe Communities' (NNSC) focused deterrence violence prevention approach has been evaluated in dozens of cities around the world, and has been found to have a major impact on their levels of serious violence. Systematic reviews by the United States National Academies of Sciences and Agency for International Development state that GVI – NNSC's Group Violence Intervention – is the most effective strategy available for reducing community violence. GVI has recently been named an evidence-based intervention by the Biden administration.

There is a quickly emerging and rapidly evolving field of violence prevention within the United States. In the past few years there have been major shifts in the understanding of how violence reduction is best achieved, from the conventional centering of the criminal legal system to the modern co-creation of public safety between law enforcement and community organizations. Accordingly, NNSC is rethinking how to adapt the focused deterrence approach to address the needs and concerns of both law enforcement and community organizations working to prevent violence.

This presentation will review NNSC's latest thinking on maintaining the fundamentals of focused deterrence – local partnerships of law enforcement, service providers, outreach workers, and community figures to engage directly with the relatively small number of people attributable for greatest amount of harm; stating the desire that they are safe, not hurt or be hurt by anyone, and not incarcerated; addressing their immediate risks and material needs; notifying them that new legal responses will be used to respond to violence; limiting the use of arrest and incarceration; and strengthening communities' capacity to set public safety standards – while refreshing the model to meet current challenges and demands.

Session: MON02 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: Mässhallen

PRESENTATION TITLE: **International adaptations of focused deterrence & Sweden's Group Violence Intervention**

SPEAKER:

Samantha Barthelemy and Kyle Ott
(National Network for Safe Communities, USA)

Over the past decade, NNSC has expanded to partner with cities in countries including Mexico, El Salvador, Brazil, Australia, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Sweden. This presentation will discuss the challenges encountered and lessons learned in the process of creatively adapting "what works" to diverse international settings. Specifically, we will highlight the successful adaptation of NNSC's Group Violence Intervention in Sweden, starting in 2017 in Malmö and expanding to five additional cities by 2022.

We will address the barriers and facilitators to the uptake of NNSC's evidence–based strategy and highlight similarities (e.g., principle of concentration and group dynamics) and differences (e.g., level and scale of group organization) observed in urban violence dynamics and how those shape the task of disrupting group–driven violence. We will also discuss how the process of leveraging "what works" – and altering what doesn't work – takes nuance and precise action–research and can result in significant impact. Ultimately, this presentation aims to add valuable insight to the existing focused deterrence knowledge base that, while robust, is largely US–based.

Session: MON02 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: Mässhallen

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Addressing the Nordic Paradox through an intimate partner violence focused deterrence strategy**

SPEAKER:

Rachel Teicher
(National Network for Safe Communities, USA)

While Nordic countries are known throughout the world as egalitarian, intimate partner violence (IPV) continues to be pervasive. Traditional criminal justice responses place an enormous burden on survivors and neglect stopping the offenders. Through a partnership of law enforcement, victim advocates, service providers, and community, the NNSC Intimate Partner Violence Intervention (IPVI) addresses all offenders known to the criminal justice system through early intervention and tailored messaging while enhancing outreach and support for victims. The intervention makes it clear to low–level offenders that IPV will not be tolerated and, when necessary, takes special action to deter dangerous and repeat offenders. As a result, the burden of stopping the offender shifts from the survivor to the criminal justice system.

This presentation will focus on how NNSC's IPVI framework brings together law enforcement, victim advocates, service providers, and community to deter and stop IPV offenders, while drawing on current best practices of victim advocacy, Examples of how the strategy is tailored to local dynamics and how it is being adapted in Malmö, Sweden will be shared.

Session: MON03 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: Riddarsalen

RISK FACTORS FOR RADICALIZATION: PANEL FROM THE 5RD COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM (CVE) NETWORK

CHAIR: **Pablo Madriaza (Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada)**

Theme: Evidence–based knowledge against violent extremism

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Associations and impacts of hate online and in traditional media on individuals, audiences, and communities**

SPEAKER:

Pablo Madriaza
(Université du Québec en Outaouais, Canada)

CO–AUTHORS:

Ghayda Hassan
(Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada)

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(Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada)

Emmanuel Danis
(UQAM, Canada)

This ongoing Campbell Collaboration systematic review is sponsored by Public Safety Canada for the Five Research and Development (5RD) Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) network.

The review will gather appraise and synthesize research on the associations and impacts of hate online and in traditional media at the individual, community, and societal levels. More specifically, the review will (1) critically and systematically synthesize the empirical evidence on the effects or impacts of exposure to or consumption, active search, or promotion of hate content online or in traditional media; (2) describe how the characteristics of hate (e.g., type of content, ideologies, severity, type of platform) impact the documented effects; (3) collect and identify the role of contextual variables (e.g., individual traits, age, gender, socio–economic background) on the documented effects; (4) collect and produce a meaningful classification of outcomes; and (5) identify gaps and limitations in the research and related policy documents.

This review will be used to inform policy–makers and professionals working in the field about existing strategic countermeasures, and gaps in evidence that can be used to determine future research needs. Findings will be available at the time of the symposium and their policy and research implications will be discussed.

Session: MON03 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: Riddarsalen

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Is radicalization a family issue? A systematic review of family–related risk and protective factors, consequences and interventions against radicalization**

SPEAKER:

Izabela Zych
(University of Cordoba, Spain)

CO–AUTHOR:

Elena Nasaescu
(University of Cordoba, Spain)

This 2022 Campbell Collaboration systematic review is sponsored by the USA Department of Homeland Security for the Five Research and Development (5RD) Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) network.

The review focuses on family–related risk and protective factors for radicalization, the impact of radicalization on families, and family–based interventions against radicalization. The number of high–quality studies on radicalization is relatively low. Given that high–quality interventions against radicalization are urgently needed, it is crucial to inform practitioners, policy makers and researchers about possible components to be included in those interventions. We found that parental bias and mistrust towards other cultures, having extremist family members and family conflicts were related to more radicalization. High family socio–economic status, bigger family size and family commitment were related to less radicalization. The review also describes family–related factors separately for cognitive and behavioral radicalization, and for different radical ideologies such as Islamist, right–wing and left–wing. The results of this systematic review confirm the importance of families for radicalization, although they should be interpreted with caution, taking into account a relatively low number of studies per analysis.

More studies on family–related risk and protective factors for radicalization are needed. Some family–related factors seem to be crucial for understanding and preventing radicalization, but the evidence is still limited. Family factors are among important predictors of delinquency in general, and this also seems to be true for radicalization.

Session: MON03 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: Riddarsalen

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Mental disorder, psychological problems and terrorist behaviour**

SPEAKER:

Kiran Sarma
(University of Galway, Ireland)

CO–AUTHORS:

Sarah L. Carthy
(Leiden University, The Netherlands)

Katie M. Cox
(University of Galway, Ireland)

This 2022 Campbell Collaboration systematic review is sponsored by the USA Department of Homeland Security for the Five Research and Development (5RD) Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) network. The review focuses on mental health and its association with terrorist involvement.

The review examines evidence based on 56 papers reporting on 73 terrorist samples. Our findings do not support the assertion that there are remarkably high rates of mental health difficulties in the terrorist population. As a benchmark, we estimate that the lifetime prevalence rate of diagnosed mental disorders in the general population is 29%. We report that the lifetime prevalence rate of diagnosed mental disorder in terrorist samples was 17.4%. This increased to 23.2% for the studies reporting lifetime prevalence rates of suspected disorder, and 28.5% for studies reporting any psychological problems. At any one time, 14.4% of those involved in terrorism may have a disorder or suspected disorder (as opposed to a psychological problem). When we isolated studies that reported rates prior to either engagement in terrorism or detection for terrorist offences the lifetime prevalence rate for any psychological problem was 27.8%. Finally, based on single study estimates, the odds of having a lifetime history of mental health difficulties between those involved in terrorist behaviour and non–terrorist offending varied depending on the comparison group.

The findings do not offer support for the mental health–terrorism hypothesis. Trends in the data, however, may point to higher rates among some terrorist samples than others, and in particular among lone–actor terrorists. We will discuss the policy and research implications of these findings.

Session: MON04 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: Fogelström

INTERROGATING THE MERITS AND IMPACTS OF CRIMINALIZING OF COERCIVE CONTROL

CHAIR: **Kate Fitz–Gibbon (Monash University, Australia)**

Theme: Contemporary criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Criminalization and its consequences: the case of coercive control**

SPEAKER:

Sandra Walklate
(Liverpool and Monash University, UK and Australia)

The purpose of this paper is to reflect upon four decades of activity that has focused the policy agenda on the law, and the associated work of criminal justice professionals as the vehicle through which to change the nature and extent of violence(s) against women. Those four decades have culminated in moves towards criminalizing coercive control. These decades of work do not comprise a totally negative story. Richards and Haglund (2020) make a compelling case for the role of the law, both globally and locally, in making change possible and it is indeed the case that violence(s) against women have steepled up policy agendas over this time. However, this paper documents the extent to which the disproportionate attention paid to this agenda has resulted in (un) intended consequences, especially for women belonging to marginalised groups. These consequences are especially evident in the context of legal responses to coercive control.

This paper will argue that this is a result of over–expecting social change as a result of legal change alongside the ongoing failure to recognise to powerful presence of the responsible subject of law (Lacey 2016) in a wide range of jurisdictions. This responsible subject is gendered and impacts on women's experiences of the law in multiple ways from notions of the blameless victim to those of the mad or bad offender. Thus, when women living with violence engage with the law the complexity of their lives, including coercive control, must be rendered manageable and controllable to 'fit' with this responsible subject since they are 'imperfect victims' (Goodmark, 2023) yet at the same time dependent on the state Bumiller (2008). For some the coercive control of their partners is simply replaced by the coercive control of the state. Herein lies a cautionary tale for those who remain committed to the power of the law in changing women's lives.

Session: MON04 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: Fogelström

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The benefits and risks of the criminalization of coercive control from the victim–survivor perspective**

SPEAKER:

Kate Fitz–Gibbon
(Monash University, Australia)

Debate and law reform activity surrounding the need to criminalize coercive and controlling behaviours has spanned the globe. Those in favour of criminalization argue that the law sets the standard for acceptable behaviour. Others urge caution, noting that law reforms introduced to improve responses to different forms of violence against women have historically brought about unintended consequences which undermine women's access to justice. New criminal offences of coercive control have been introduced to varying degrees over the last 10 years across the UK, Europe and most recently have been proposed in Australia. Coercive control is a term used to capture the long–term, ongoing nature of a wide range of forms of violence which are not exclusively physical but can pervade an individual's daily lives with devastating impact.

Debates surrounding the criminalization of coercive control have occurred largely in the absence of any significant evidence as to the views of victim–survivors of domestic and family violence. Drawing on the findings of an Australian study of victim–survivors views on the criminalization of coercive control, this presentation draws from the findings from a national survey of over 1200 victim–survivors, and in–depth follow up interviews conducted with 170 victim–survivors. Presenting the quantitative and qualitative findings, the presentation will explore victim–survivor views on the role of law, including their views on the benefits of criminalizing coercive control, perceived risks of the criminalization agenda, as well as the (potential) impacts of criminalization on perpetrator accountability, and justice and safety outcomes for victim–survivors of domestic abuse.

Session: MON04 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: Fogelström

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Coercive control, legal systems abuse and the incredibility of women**

SPEAKER:

Ellen Reeves
(Monash University, Australia)

Feminist legal theory has long highlighted the barriers to being believed faced by women when they turn to the law for protection for domestic violence. Pervasive gendered myths about women's credibility, alongside the invisibility of coercive control, creates opportunities for perpetrators to harness the law as an extension of their control.

This paper considers gendered credibility through an analysis of the qualitative accounts of 54 women who have experienced legal systems abuse in Australia. The data is drawn from a larger mixed–methods survey on Australians' experiences of coercive control and their views on the merits and risks associated with the criminalisation of coercive control. The paper highlights the barriers to being believed faced by women when they report coercive control to the police, and women's feelings that their abusers were able to use the law to their advantage without facing these same barriers. The findings suggest that male perpetrators of coercive control may be perceived as more credible when they vexatiously report domestic violence. Further, victim–survivors' views on the merits of coercive control criminalisation are explored, revealing that most, whilst in support of criminalisation, hold significant concerns about the exacerbated risk of legal systems abuse.

The paper presents a valuable contribution to the existing body of research on women's perceived credibility within the context of domestic violence victimisation and offers a critical interrogation of the ways in which male perpetrators are turning to the law as a way to further their control over victim–survivors. Importantly, it emphasises victim–survivors' scepticism about the ability of law reform to mitigate the credibility deficits that women face when they report domestic violence.

Session: MON05 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: Galleriet

ATTENTION TO MINORITIES IN LAW INFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

CHAIR: **Sharon Chamard (University of Alaska Anchorage, USA)**

Theme: Principled and equitable law enforcement

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Criminalization of asylum seekers in Israel: Towards an agentic research perspective that opposes othering and estrangement**

SPEAKER:

Gila Amitay
(Yezreel Valley College, Israel)

At the start of the second millennium, asylum seekers (ASs) from Eritrea and South Sudan began arriving at Israel as well as other countries as a consequence of armed conflicts in their countries, involving executions, infringements of civil rights and highly unsafe living conditions. Israeli soldiers who would see them arriving at the border with Egypt, would drive them on army trucks to the heart of Tel Aviv, the main city in Israel. In their first months of stay in Israel, their civil status was not regulated. Later on, the state regulated it based on the Prevention of Infiltration Law (1954), originally designed to prevent Palestinian–Arab refugees from the 1948 war from returning to the country. The African ASs represent less than one–third of the undocumented immigrants in Israel who consist mainly of migrant workers, but their skin color highlights their alienness and they are thus prone to both official and unofficial criminalization.

This paper deals with state violence directed at the African ASs through practices of criminalization and othering as applied by the Israeli justice system and as representative of the sociopolitical atmosphere towards undocumented migrants in Israel over during the past decade. The analysis presented demonstrates how the Israeli political system promotes policies that affect the ASs' living conditions and social rights and legitimizes common social constructions of ASs as dangerous and undesirable others. The discussion presents implications for an agentic human rights action–based model for further inquiry and practice that resist othering.

Session: MON05 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: Galleriet

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Community responses to changes in the emergency shelter delivery system: A case study of Anchorage, Alaska**

SPEAKER:

Sharon Chamard
(University of Alaska Anchorage, USA)

The system for emergency shelter of people experiencing homelessness in Anchorage, Alaska, was quickly and significantly restructured by the immediate need to "decompress" the homeless population to prevent the spread of COVID–19. Parts of the city that had little prior experience with negative off–site impacts of these facilities were suddenly affected and residents mobilized to take steps to protect their neighborhoods from perceived increases in crime and disorder associated with the influx of this new population.

This presentation focuses on one group of community activists and how they organized and were able to bring about changes to policing practices in response to a threat from a new, large emergency shelter in their neighborhood.

Session: MON06 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: Arkaden

CRIME AND FEAR AT THE URBAN SCALE

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

Theme: Environmental criminology, and analyses of crime within this field

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Application of unsupervised classification and random forest in the study of urban crime patterns in a data rich environment. The case of Stockholm, Sweden.**

SPEAKER:

Ioannis Ioannidis
(KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

Street theft crimes pose a significant challenge for urban areas. This research paper presents a comprehensive approach to predict and map the risk of street theft crimes by integrating land cover analysis from remote sensing data, socioeconomic variables, and machine learning techniques for statistical analysis.

The study begins by applying an unsupervised classification method to aerial imagery to identify distinct land cover classes, capturing the physical environment's characteristics. Socio-economic variables such as unemployment, age of population, and type of house are incorporated to create a dataset for crime analysis.

A random forest regression model is employed to predict street theft crimes based on the compiled dataset. This algorithm effectively captures complex relationships between predictor variables and crime occurrences, enhancing the accuracy of predictions.

Using the prediction results, a risk map is generated to visualize areas with higher probabilities of street theft crimes. A new random point dataset is overlaid on the predicted crime probabilities, producing a spatially explicit risk map.

The proposed methodology is applied to real-world street theft crime data, demonstrating its effectiveness. It highlights the importance of land cover and socioeconomic variables in crime analysis, providing valuable insights into crime distribution. The resulting risk map can serve as a valuable tool for policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and urban planners to mitigate street theft crimes and improve urban community safety.

Session: MON06 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: Arkaden

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Crime and safety in transit environments: Methodological lessons**

SPEAKERS:

Gabriel Gliori and Vania Ceccato
(KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

In this presentation we will be comparing results from two safety surveys applied to train stations and surrounding areas in Sweden. In particular, we will report on differences between a face to face and an internet survey to reveal potential biases and similarities. We will end our presentation showing examples of the results and suggestions for future research.

Session: MON06 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: Arkaden

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Men's fear in public places**

SPEAKER:

Jonatan Abraham
(KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

The aim of this study is to investigate the nature of men's fear in public places, exploring both their general fear of crime as well as fear and behavior localized to where they live. The analysis consists of chi–square analysis and binary logistic regression on data from the 2020 Stockholm City Safety Survey. Findings indicate that while men are generally less fearful than women, intersections with indicators such as foreign background and income level paint a different picture. Differences are found in both expressed fear of crime versus neighborhood related fear, but also avoidance of places, people as well as changes in routine activity.

Session: MON07 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: Milles

STUDIES ON CONVICTED PERSONS AND PROGRAMS IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

CHAIR: **Norbert Schalast (Institute of forensic Psychiatry Essen, Germany)**

Theme: Contemporary criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: Why Scandinavian prisons and German forensic addiction centers are superior

SPEAKER:

Norbert Schalast
(Institute of forensic Psychiatry Essen, Germany)

CO–AUTHORS:

Bastian Nau, Melanie Frey, Norbert Leygraf
(Institute of forensic Psychiatry, University Duisburg–Essen, Germany)

The title of the presentation refers to a report, which Doran Larson published in the American Magazine "The Atlantic" in 2013. Larson compared the American and the Scandinavian prison system. The differences between these systems are comparable to the differences between regular German prisons and German forensic treatment centers for offenders with addiction problems (sect. 64 of the penal code). A project will be presented, which involved an unselected sample of 300 patients from 16 treatment centers.

In 18 prisons, an equally numbered and carefully matched sample of prisoners with a history of excessive substance use was acquired. After discharge into the community, patients and prisoners were followed up for over four years on the average. There was a remarkably high difference of the rates of reoffending in the two samples (survival analysis). I will discuss the reasons of the rather strong treatment effect against the background of Larson's observations and theses.

Session: MON07 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: Milles

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Disrupting the negative loop: relational processes enhancing treatment readiness among individuals convicted of sexual offending**

SPEAKER:

Stina Lindegren
(Uppsala University, Sweden)

Several meta–analyses and systematic reviews conclude sex offender treatment is associated with decreased risk of re–offending. Nevertheless, a substantial number (often a majority) of individuals convicted of sexual offenses (ISO) do not enter and complete treatment programs in prisons, which limits effective rehabilitation and prevention of recidivism. Treatment readiness is suggested as an important construct when addressing this problem. Readiness is a multifactorial concept referring to the preparedness of the client and the treatment provider (Ward et al., 2004). Hence, readiness not only encompasses internal motivation of the client but also contexts and processes that facilitate or hinder treatment engagement. However, such underlying processes are not well studied and even less is known regarding readiness in the ISO sub–population.

This presentation aims to describe an exploratory study of psychosocial processes and contextual factors related to treatment readiness from the vantage point of ISOs lived experiences. In–depth interviews were conducted with 19 ISOs in Swedish prisons (treatment participants, N=13, as well as non–participants, N=6). The (preliminary) thematic analysis illustrates readiness obstacles in terms of antagonistic, non–rehabilitative, forces in the correctional system, conceptually understood using Goffman's (1961) term looping. Nonetheless, relational processes appeared to reverse such negative, punitive, loops and mitigate fear as well as mistrust, contributing to the mobilization of treatment readiness. Implications for theory, policy and practice will be discussed

Session: MON07 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: Milles

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Transition of treatment of sex offenders in Japanese penal institutions**

SPEAKERS:

OOE Yuka
(Kawagoe Juvenile Prison, Ministry of Justice, Japan)

SUZUKI Rie
(Prison Service Division, Correction Bureau, Japan)

An introduction of the sex offender treatment, Seihanzai Saihan Boshi Shido, in penal institutions of Japan in 2006 was a point of departure that activated political strivings to make treatment programs more systematic and effective than ever before. At the beginning, a variation of programs were enhanced by developing new programs such as a treatment program for people with intellectual disabilities and a pretreatment motivation program, with consideration of characteristics of sex offenders and environments in Japanese penal institutions. Then, the evaluation research conducted in 2020 demonstrated the effectiveness of the entire sex offender treatment programs in preventing recidivism, and also clarified the presence of some groups of sex offenders to whom the programs didn't work appropriately. Considering these findings, the largest revision of the theories and contents of the sex offender treatment programs was conducted in 2022.

In this presentation, we would like to report this recent revision. There were three main changes in the sex offender treatment in Japanese penal institutions. First, strength model with the reference of Good Lives Model was introduced and integrated into the current programs based on relapse prevention model to enhance the effect on preventing recidivism with the systematic use of approach goals and strength. Second, in order to treat repetitive sex offenders such as train gropers effectively, a cycle model of modified relapse prevention technique as well as knowledge regarding impulse control such as functional analysis and metacognition were newly adopted. Third, aiming at enhancing the consistency and cooperation with probation offices which work with parolees as well, a format for relapse prevention plan and other materials used in both treatment programs were unified. Taken together, the sex offender treatment in penal institutions in Japan is in transition by adopting the recent evidence flexibly.

Session: MON07 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: Milles

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The Risk Screener – Violence for adults and the Risk Screener – Youth. New tools for easy and efficient evaluation of recidivism concerns in the prison setting and beyond**

SPEAKER:

Michiel de Vries Robbé
(Amsterdam University Medical Centre, The Netherlands)

CO–AUTHORS:

Anneke Kleeven, Marjam Smeekens and Maaike Kempes
(Amsterdam University medical center, Netherlands Institute of Forensic Psychiatry and Psychology, The Netherlands)

In many custodial, treatment and supervision settings using comprehensive risk assessment is simply not feasible for all individuals. In adult and youth prisons, outpatient treatment, or probation supervision time may be limited, manpower scarce or information insufficient for in–depth recidivism risk assessment. Yet, in these settings there is generally a strong desire for evaluating risk of violence or general reoffending to inform individualized risk management and rehabilitation initiatives.

To make risk evaluations feasible for all detainees, in 2020 the Risk Screener–Violence (RS–V) was developed and implemented nationally across all 25 Dutch prisons. Simultaneously, in 2021 a youth risk screening tool was developed for the easy and efficient screening of recidivism concerns for juveniles and young adults: the Risk Screener–Youth (RS–Y). The RS–V and RS–Y aim to create more insight regarding the most relevant risk and protective factors for each individual and subsequently draw overall conclusions regarding concerns for recidivism. For adults these refer to: a) in–prison violence, b) post–release violence, c) violence during leaves from prison. For youth: a) community violence, b) community non–violent recidivism. In addition, the RS–Y also includes a self–assessment and a network–assessment version, which inspires client involvement and shared decision–making. Ultimately, gaining insight and better understanding of individual criminogenic risk and protective factors offers a valuable starting point for guiding treatment interventions and informing risk management strategies, aimed at increasing both safety within institutions and in society.

In this presentation, the RS–V and RS–Y screening tools will be introduced. Their intended use will be discussed and user feedback from prison and outpatient practice will be shared. Moreover, promising new research findings for the RS–V and RS–Y regarding interrater reliability and predictive validity for violence and criminality will be presented. Finally, implementation strategies for clinical practice and potential use in other settings and countries will be discussed.

Session: MON08 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: Poseidon

EARLY CAUSES AND THE PREDICTION OF CRIMINALITY VIEWED FROM GENDER PERSPECTIVES

CHAIR: **Areti Smaragdi (Child Development Institute, Canada)**

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Gender differences in the classification of risk in children at risk for criminal behavior**

SPEAKER:

Areti Smaragdi
(Child Development Institute, Canada)

CO–AUTHORS:

Leena Augimeri and Margaret Walsh
(Child Development Institute, Canada)

Understanding the factors that are related to the development and continuation of criminal behavior is essential in preventing escalation and future crime. Early identification of risk and appropriate intervention strategies are most effective in early to middle childhood. Reliable, structured assessments of childhood risk factors exist; however, very little is known about how these risks interact and accumulate to predict the severity and types of criminal behavior later in life, especially when related to gender. This study uses exploratory Latent Class Analysis (LCA) to identify clusters of childhood risk factors that have a high probability of occurring together across genders. Twenty–one known risk factors for criminal behavior were assessed in 400 children (six to 12 years) using the validated Early Assessment Risk List Version 3 (EARL–V3).

This study will present the unique risk clusters separately for boys and girls and the (dis)similarities in how risk for criminal behavior group together will be discussed for both genders. With this type of analysis, future studies will be able to, with a higher specificity than before, link specific groups of risks in childhood with specific criminal behavior seen in adolescence and adulthood. Furthermore, we will be able to have an informed discussion about the association between childhood risk factors, future crime, and gender.

Session: MON08 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: Poseidon

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Adverse perinatal events and offspring criminal convictions**

SPEAKER:

Sofi Oskarsson
(Örebro University, Sweden)

CO–AUTHORS:

Miguel Garcia–Argibay
(Örebro University, Sweden)

Anneli Andersson
(Örebro University, Sweden)

Ralf Kuja–Halkola
(Karolinska institutet, Sweden)

Antti Latvala
(University of Helsinki, Finland)

Brian D'Onofrio
(Indiana University, USA)

Adrian Raine
(University of Pennsylvania, USA),
Christopher J. Patrick
(Florida State University, USA)

Paul Lichtenstein
(Karolinska institutet, Sweden)

Henrik Larsson
(Örebro University, Sweden)

Catherine Tuvblad
(Örebro University, Sweden)

Background: We examined associations of adverse perinatal events with offspring violent and non–violent criminal convictions in men and women.

Methods: All singleton births between 1973 and 1995 (n=1,146,570 men, n=1,085,217 women) were identified through Swedish population–based registers. Information about adverse perinatal events was retrieved from the Medical Birth Register. Outcomes were criminal convictions collected from the National Crime Register. We estimated absolute and relative risks of being convicted of criminal convictions using the Kaplan–Meier method and survival analyses for men and women separately. We also tested for differences in magnitudes of associations for men versus women. Results: Several adverse perinatal events were associated with an increased risk of violent and non–violent criminal convictions in both men and women. Associations between low birth weight, smallness relative to gestational age and preterm birth with non–violent criminal convictions were statistically significantly higher for men than for women. There was a dose–dependent association between adverse perinatal events with violent and non–violent criminal convictions for both men and women, indicated by the strengthened magnitude of HR estimates with exposure to an increasing number of adverse perinatal events.

Conclusions: Adverse perinatal events are associated with violent and non–violent criminal convictions in men and women, with some differences in risk estimates between sexes. Findings are compatible with theoretical accounts implicating disruption of the neurodevelopment during the perinatal period.

Session: MON08 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: Poseidon

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Longitudinal predictors of intimate partner violence perpetration in a female cohort**

SPEAKER:

Branna Humphrey
(University of Louisville, USA)

Using a national panel sample of adolescent females surveyed from 1994 to 2018 (N = 2002), the present analysis estimates the lasting effect of adolescent social bonds to family and school on intimate partner violence perpetration in adulthood. Results show that low attachments to family and school in adolescence significantly predicted violent behavior in adolescence, which in turn was positively and significantly associated with violent behavior in early adulthood.

The findings of the serial mediation analysis show that violence perpetration in adolescence and early adulthood predicted intimate partner violence perpetration (IPVP) in middle–adulthood. Moreover, adult partnered women who reported IPVP were more likely to be runaways in adolescence, lacked family attachment, and were more likely to belong to racial/ethnic minority groups. The impact of social bonds to school on IPVP was fully mediated by violence perpetration in adolescence. The limitations of the analysis and the study implications will be also discussed.

Session: MON08 Time: 10.30–12.00 Room: Poseidon

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Exploring the gendered impacts of stalking through the experiences of stalked mothers**

SPEAKER:

Jenny Korkodeilou
(Royal Holloway, University of London, UK)

It has been documented that stalking can have a wide range of complex and long–term psycho–social effects on victims' lives (Korkodeilou, 2020). It has also been demonstrated that people around stalking victims (parents, friends, children, colleagues) – or else known as secondary victims – can be significantly affected and/or severely traumatised either by becoming direct targets of physical, verbal, emotional violence perpetrated by stalkers and/or by witnessing and being exposed to the violence the primary victims are subjected to by their tormentors (Sheridan et al., 2001; Nikupeteri and Laitinen, 2015; Korkodeilou, 2016; 2017). Little, closer attention has been paid to the ways stalked mothers negotiate, navigate and perform roles of motherhood within the threatening context of stalking. This is an important area to consider given the long–term and multifaceted gendered impacts stalking may have on the lives of victims' children and especially their daughters. By drawing on from empirical research and relevant literature, in this paper

I will provide a critical, feminist and trauma–informed glimpse into this less explored aspect of stalking (secondary) victimisation: the effects of stalking on the quality of parenting in cases where victims are mothers and the impacts of stalking on their children. In particular, I will explore the dynamics of being a mother within the context of abuse by (male) stalkers (ambiguities, dilemmas and struggles) by examining the effects of constant intrusions, uncertainty and lingering fear on the relationship with their daughters. I will then consider these experiences by locating them within current socio–cultural and theoretical context.

The aim of this paper is dual: a) to acknowledge and understand the impact stalking can have on the relationships between stalked mothers and their daughters and the gendered ramifications of this impact b) critically reflect on interventions adequately addressing this group of victims' and their children's specific needs.

Session: MON09 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: Mässhallen

PROTECTING CITIZENS: FORMAL AND INFORMAL INSTITUTIONS FOR POLICING AND SECURITY IN MEXICO

CHAIR: **Ana Laura Magaloni (Independent constitutional lawyer, Mexico)**

Theme: Principled and equitable law enforcement

PRESENTATION TITLE: Protecting citizens: Formal and informal institutions for policing and security in Mexico

SPEAKER:

Ana Laura Magaloni
(Independent constitutional lawyer, Mexico)

In large parts of the global South the state is either unable and/or unwilling to offer security against criminals to large parts of its population. One potential solution by affected citizens lacking state–provided security is to privatise security, through the setting up of vigilante groups – a cure that is often regarded as worse than the disease, with negative implications for the rule of law and human rights. Faced with an escalating and increasingly violent narco–insurgency, rural communities in Mexico began to set up what we refer to as non–governmental police (NGPs as opposed to NGOs) to offer security in the far–reaching absence of state police forces.

This panel seeks to highlight and celebrate collaborative research led by Beatriz Magaloni, awarded the 2023 Stockholm Prize in Criminology.Note: This panel session will be chaired by Dr. Ana Laura Magaloni, Mexico. Constitutional lawyer, professor and researcher. While at the Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas, heading the Legal Studies Division she founded, she designed and collected with Marcelo Bergman the first survey on prison population in Mexico, which led to the publication of the article "Torture as a Method of Criminal Investigation" (Magaloni, Magaloni and Razu, 2018). Dr. Magaloni has written extensively on legal reform, legal education and due process. She was nominated for a seat in the Supreme Court of Mexico in 2019. An editorialist in Reforma newspaper, the most important daily in the country, she is now spearheading, through her recently founded public interest law firm, strategic litigation on environmental issues in Mexico.

Session: MON09 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: Mässhallen

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Insecurity from State actors: certification and professionalization of police corporations in Mexico**

SPEAKER:

Alberto Diaz–Cayeros
(Stanford University, USA)

CO–AUTHORS:

Stephanie Gimenez–Stahlberg
(Independent consultant, USA)

Beatriz Magaloni
(Stanford University, Mexico/USA)

In a first contribution, we present findings of a study of police professionalization and vetting of police forces in Mexico. While much public policy discussion has focused on the recruitment and training of a sufficient number of police elements within police forces, this research highlights the complexity involved in a federal regime, where policing is carried out by municipal, state and federal corporations. It reports on the findings of a qualitative and quantitative study of the incomplete certification process and the roadblocks that explain the difficulty in creating effective and accountable police forces in Mexico.

Session: MON09 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: Mässhallen

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Security provision by non–State actors: Militias and community police in Mexico**

SPEAKER:

Kristof Gosztonyi
(Osnabrück University, Germany)

CO–AUTHORS:

Alexander De Juan
(Osnabrück University, Germany)

Jan Koehler
(Osnabrück University, Germany)

Beatriz Magaloni
(Stanford University, Mexico/USA)

In second contribution, we will present preliminary results of a research cooperation between Stanford University's PovGov Lab and the Osnabrück University on NGPs in southern Mexico. As a result of decentralisation Mexican federal states have far–reaching autonomy to determine their own security and sub–national government policies. We find considerable variation in terms of NGP types and strategies of providing local security. Accordingly, we offer a typology of federal state regulation of NGPs (or the lack of it) and the resultant types of NGPs that have emerged throughout the country.

We also show that under benevolent state regulation, NGPs do indeed contribute positively to objective (homicide rates, victimisation) and subjective (our survey) security. We also note only very limited complaints against regulated / legalised NGPs regarding abuse of power, while unregulated NGPs are more likely to turn rouge.

Finally, we explain how NGP policing and security provision functions and how it leads to the mentioned positive outcomes. We finally discuss which specific state policies are associated with positive societal outcomes.

Session: MON10 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: Riddarsalen

TAKING ACTION TO PREVENT RADICALIZATION: PANEL FROM THE 5RD COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM (CVE) NETWORK

CHAIR: **Sarah Carthy (Leiden University, The Netherlands)**

Theme: Evidence–based knowledge against violent extremism

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Mapping the scientific knowledge and approaches to defining and measuring hate crime, hate speech, and hate incidents**

SPEAKER:

Matteo Vergani
(Deakin University, Australia)

CO–AUTHORS:

Barbara Perry
(Ontario Tech University, Canada)

Joshua Freilich
(City University of New York, USA)

Steven Chermak
(Michigan State University, USA)

Ryan Scrivens
(Michigan State University, USA)

Rouven Link
(Deakin University, Australia)

This ongoing Campbell Collaboration systematic review is sponsored by Public Safety Canada for the Five Research and Development (5RD) Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) network. The review aims to map the definitions and measurement tools used to capture the whole spectrum of hate–motivated behaviors, including hate crime, hate speech and hate incidents. More specifically, this review will examine (1) how hate crimes, hate speech, and hate incidents are defined in the academic, legal, policy, and programming literature; (2) what concepts, parameters, and criteria qualify a behavior as being hate crime, hate incident or hate speech; (3) what the most common concepts, parameters, and criteria are across definitions; (4) what differences there are between definitions and the elements they contain; (5) how definitions are operationalised to measure hate crimes, hate speech, and hate incidents; and (6) how valid and reliable these measures are.

Many scholars have discussed the problems associated with the lack of consistent definitions and measurements of hate crime, hate speech, and hate incidents both within federal countries like the United States and across different countries in North America and Europe. However, there is currently no study to date that has systematically mapped the field of hate studies. This review will provide a comprehensive mapping of the current portfolio of definitions and measurement tools available in North America, Europe, Australia, and New Zealand.

This will support the critical appraisal of strengths and weaknesses of different country approaches, and the strategic planning and development of the next wave of research, policy, and legislative efforts and shape the next generation of anti–hate efforts globally. Findings will be available at the time of the symposium and their policy and research implications will be discussed.

Session: MON10 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: Riddarsalen

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Counter–narratives for the prevention of violent radicalisation**

SPEAKER:

Sarah Carthy
(Leiden University, The Netherlands)

CO–AUTHORS:

Colm B. Doody, Katie Cox, Denis O'Hora and Kiran M. Sarma
(University of Galway, Ireland)

This 2020 Campbell Collaboration systematic review is sponsored by the USA Department of Homeland Security for the Five Research and Development (5RD) Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) network. The review aims to provide a synthesis of the effectiveness of counter–narratives in reducing the risk of violent radicalisation. Counter–narrative interventions which target a specific, dominant narrative can have an effect on certain risk factors for violent radicalisation. However, these effects vary according to intervention type, as well as the outcome targeted. Using counter–stereotypical exemplars, alternative narratives, and inoculation techniques (eliciting resistance through the production of counter–arguments) were all found to reduce overall risk factors for violent radicalisation. Persuasion did not have a significant effect. The most pronounced effects were for secondary outcomes (i.e., risk factors), which included realistic threat perceptions towards an adversarial group, in–group favouritism, and out–group hostility. Evidence on the effectiveness of the intervention at targeting primary outcomes (such as intent to act violently) is inconclusive.

The concept of using a communication strategy to directly counter a dominant narrative, while intuitive, likely requires a great deal of theoretical complexity in order to work effectively in the area of counter–terrorism. Nonetheless, the targeted counter–narrative approach shows promise. With the emergence of further, rigorous research, the extent of its ability to effectively prevent violent radicalisation will become clearer. We will discuss the policy and research implications of these findings.

Session: MON10 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: Riddarsalen

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Are tools that assess risk of violent radicalization fit for purpose?**

SPEAKER:

Sébastien Brouillette–Alarie
(Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada)

CO–AUTHORS:

Ghayda Hassan
(Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada)

Sarah Ousman, Pablo Madriaza, Wynnpaul Varela, Emmanuel Danis, Deniz Kilinc
(All Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada)

David Pickup and Eugene Borokhovski
(Concordia University, Canada)

This ongoing Campbell Collaboration systematic review is sponsored by Public Safety Canada for the Five Research and Development (5RD) Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) network. The review aims to gather, critically appraise, and synthesize evidence about the appropriateness and utility of tools used to assess the risk of violent radicalization. More specifically, this review will look at (1) tools used to assess the risk of violent radicalization; (2) the reliability of these tools; (3) the validity of these tools; and (4) if they are fit for purpose for specific populations and contexts.

The current systematic review will have implications for practitioners, decision–makers, public safety, and even potential clients in the field of violent radicalization. Evidence permitting, it will advise practitioners and deciders concerning which tools to use, which tools to avoid, and in which context. It will also potentially ease clinicians' concerns regarding risk tools or, conversely, raise their vigilance toward tools that are problematic. In both cases, the endeavor should contribute to better assessments of risks in the field of violent radicalization. Findings will be available at the time of the symposium and their policy and research implications will be discussed

Session: MON11 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: Fogelström

PATTERNS IN AND THE PREVENTION OF FEMICIDE

CHAIR: **Shilan Caman (Karolinska Institutet and the Swedish Police, Sweden)**

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Youth intimate partner femicide**

SPEAKERS:

Shilan Caman
(Karolinska Institutet and the Swedish Police, Sweden)

Sara Skott
(Mid Sweden University, Sweden)

Femicide at the hands of an intimate partner is a the most extreme form of intimate partner violence. Research on intimate partner femicide (IPF) within the European context has grown in recent years. Yet, research on IPF against young victims is limited, why little is known about the context and factors associated with IPF affecting young women (IPF–Y). The objective of current study is to examine rates and characteristics of IPF–Y (15–25 years), and to analyze similarities and differences between IPF against young vs. adult victims (IPF–A; 26 years and older). The study is population–based and involves all solved homicides in Sweden, between January 1st 1990 and December 31st 2017, in which the victim and offender were or had been in an intimate relationship. The dataset holds systematically coded information from police files, court verdicts and forensic psychiatric reports. Poisson regression was conducted in order to analyze rates over time, and chi–square tests and logistic regressions were conducted in order to compare characteristics between IPF–Y and IPF–A.

Our preliminary findings demonstrate that while there has been a significant decrease in rates of IPF involving adult victims, rates of IPF involving young victims have remained stable. Our findings further elucidate significant differences, for example, offenders of IPF–Y are less likely to commit suicide, but more likely to be motivated by separation. Moreover, IPF–Y victims are more likely to be killed by strangulation. As IPF–Y remains stable over time, our findings suggest that more consideration needs to be taken to young intimate relationships when developing policies and strategies to combat IPV and IPF.

In order to improve risk assessments and management of IPF affecting young females, more research is needed on context and factors associated with these incidents.

Session: MON11 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: Fogelström

PRESENTATION TITLE: **In search of justice: homicides of female adolescents in the state of Ceará, Northeast Brazil**

SPEAKER:

Renato Roseno
(Federal University of Ceara and Committee for Violence Prevention of State of Ceara Assembly, Brazil)

CO–AUTHORS:

Daniele Negreiros
(Federal University of Ceara and Committee for Violence Prevention of State of Ceara Assembly, Brazil)

Thiago Altamirano
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Roger Sousa
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Stella Pacheco
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Rui Aguiar
(Federal University of Ceara and Committee for Violence Prevention of State of Ceara Assembly, Brazil)

The research to be presented aims to understand the treatment offered by Criminal Justice System to adolescent victims of homicides in 2018, in the state of Ceará, Brazil Northeast. The research was carried out through the search of 92 lawsuits related to homicides that occurred in 2018 which victims were female adolescents (between 10 and 19 years old). As a main motivation, the justification for the homicides were related to conflict between criminal groups.

In this context, we highlight the shortcuts used in the criminal investigation, which homogenize the causes and advance the conclusion that is difficult to elucidate because it is a "conflict between groups" or a "territorial conflict". Despite this tendency, some specific elements can be identified, such as the cases of girls who were killed because of their relationship with their boyfriend, who may be linked to a criminal group in the territory where the adolescent lived, or cases in which the girl's death may be considered a mistake. More broadly, it is noted that in the police official reports there is no element of the history of the victims. The crimes against those girls were understood by official agencies as "product of a war", fruit of the naturalization of violence. This implies a too simplified approach for the death of marginalized populations.
In this way, some theories point out the influence of social markers of the victim on how the investigation is conducted.

Session: MON11 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: Fogelström

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Exploring the relationship between gender inequality and female-victim intimate partner homicide in mainland China via Data Mining Approach**

SPEAKER:

Yuxuan Gu
(The Chinese University of Hong Kong, China)

CO–AUTHOR:

Sara Hua Zhong
(The Chinese University of Hong Kong, China)

Notably, a prominent theme in feminist and criminological literature is the plausible relationships between gender inequality and female–victim intimate partner homicide (FV–IPH). The "amelioration hypothesis" assumes the reduction of gender–based violence in more gender–egalitarian societies, while the "backlash hypothesis" anticipates that reducing gender inequality may actually increase males' violence perpetration against women to maintain their dominance. A third theoretical account hypothesizes a curvilinear relationship that integrates the traditional ameliorative/backlash theses and provides a possible explanation accounting for previous inconsistent findings in the literature. This study revisited and tested the three alternative theoretical propositions using detailed incident information on 11,310 Chinese judgment documents of intentional homicides (2017–2019) retrieved from the China Judgements Online Website and multidimensional gender inequality indices across provinces drawn from statistical yearbooks. Our hierarchical models found that: 1) backlash processes are more likely to occur with increases in women's empowerment; 2) the relationship between the degree of egalitarian gender ideology and men's likelihood of committing FV–IPH conforms to an inverted U: a backlash effect dominates as the level of gender inequality ranges from very high to intermediate levels but is followed by an ameliorative effect as gender stratification ranges from intermediate levels of inequality to low levels of inequality.

Overall, this study systematically investigates the relationship between gender inequality and FV–IPH in mainland China, providing researchers with an innovative Chinese big–data source for criminological research, as well as an efficient method of utilizing text–mining techniques.

Session: MON11 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: Fogelström

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The emotional politics of patriarchy: a phenomenological analysis of femicide perpetration in Latin America**

SPEAKER:

Martín Hernán Di Marco
(University of Oslo, Norway)

Violence against women and, in particular, femicide have been increasingly discussed topics in academia, policy–making and social movements. Nonetheless, most of the discussions have focused on promoting statistical registers, identifying risk factors and patterns, enacting anti–femicide laws and designing gender–based violence monitoring programs. These trends have produced a dearth of criminological literature addressing the subjective and experiential nature of this crime.

Stemming from a large–scale biographical project in Latin America (CRIMLA), this paper analyses the narrated experiences of incarcerated men who committed intimate femicide. A sub–sample of 41 life stories was analysed with participants from Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Honduras, and Mexico, following a quota sampling. Repeated open–ended biographical interviews were conducted (three per case). Inductive coding and Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis were used to analyse the corpus, drawing upon phenomenology and social studies of masculinities as theoretical framework.

Three domains were explored: experiences related to the self, the victims, and others. Feeling threatened by female partners and their actions, feeling prompted to defend breached male–chauvinistic social norms, and experiencing physical harm as a righteous restorative practice were cross–cutting themes narrated by the men. Integrating the topics addressed by the participants, a phenomenological model is presented, to describe the diversity of experiential elements at stake during femicide perpetration and that "precipitate" the course of action.

This paper expands simplistic notions of the naturalisation of violence and machismo, by showing that violence is linked to threat, a defence of social norms and a resistance to vulnerability. Based on the similarities in the lived experiences of men in Latin American, I argue that to better comprehend and prevent intimate femicide, the emotional politics of patriarchy should be better understood.

Session: MON12 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: Galleriet

CRIMINAL JUSTICE, EDUCATION AND RETURNING DEFENDANTS – NEW INSIGHTS FROM THE DATA FIRST PROGRAMME IN ENGLAND AND WALES, UK

CHAIR: **Andromachi Tseloni (Nottingham Trent University and Ministry of Justice, UK)**
Theme: Contemporary Criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **School performance trajectories and subsequent involvement with the criminal justice system during young adulthood**

SPEAKERS:

Alice Wickersham
(King's College London, UK)

Understanding risk and protective factors for criminal offending is a key research priority to help shape crime prevention policies. We aimed to investigate how changes in school performance throughout school might be associated with subsequent offending in young adulthood. We conducted a secondary, longitudinal analysis of linked national administrative education and criminal justice records (UK). Using growth mixture modelling (GMM), we estimated school performance trajectories over three statutory testing years (School Years 2, 6 and 11). We then conducted multilevel logistic regression modelling to investigate whether membership of these school performance trajectories was associated with being cautioned or convicted for a first offence between Year 11 and age 21. A five–trajectory GMM was derived: (1) average/high–stable (n=3,497,167, 81%), (2) average/high–improving (n=66,383, 2%), (3) average–declining (n=373,117, 9%), (4) low–improving (n=98,805, 2%), (5) low–stable (n=281,964, 7%). Preliminary findings suggest that the average–declining group had the highest proportion of individuals who went on to be cautioned or convicted for any first offence up to age 21 (9.8%), followed by the low–stable (8.5%), low–improving (5.6%), average/high–stable (4.2%) and average/high–improving (1.5%) groups.

We will also present findings for different offence types, including serious violence, and how school performance trajectories interact with other risk factors including gender, ethnicity, deprivation, being in care, and special educational needs provision. The findings suggest that changes in school performance could help to identify pupils who are struggling and in need of additional support. That support might be educational in nature, or address other problems which might be associated with declining or low school performance and also present risk for criminal offending, like family difficulties or mental health problems.

Session: MON12 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: Galleriet

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Multisystemic predictors of contact with criminal justice services for children involved with social welfare services**

SPEAKER:

Anna Leyland
(University of Sheffield, UK)

CO–AUTHORS:

Calum Webb and Matt Bennett
(University of Sheffield, UK)

Children who have care experiences in childhood are more likely than their peers to have contact with criminal justice services. There are many risk and protective factors that can influence outcomes for these vulnerable children, including factors within the child, family, school, and community. Through the use of a whole population administrative dataset and multi–level models the present study explores how multisystemic factors impact on individual outcomes, and how the formal response from child protection services may improve outcomes for vulnerable children.

Methods: The present study makes use of linked Government Ministry of Justice and Department for Education administrative datasets of England. The population used in the present study is for 1.7 million children in England born from September 1994 to August 1997. The dataset is analysed using multilevel regression models to identify the role of social care involvement in childhood on education outcomes and later contact with criminal justice services, when other multisystemic predictors (e.g., ethnicity, poverty) are accounted for.

Results: The results found that compared to those without any social care contact, there was a stepped increase of risk of offending and increased risk of custodial sentences at each level of involvement from social care services, from those who were only assessed, to children in need, those with a child protection plan and those who were looked after children. There were several other multisystemic determinants for offending and sentencing, many of which may act as early indicators of at–risk children.

Conclusions: The findings uphold the importance of recognition of vulnerable children as a heterogenous group whose outcomes are strongly influenced by multisystemic factors. The presentation highlights the potential contribution and limits of linked administrative datasets.

Session: MON12 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: Galleriet

PRESENTATION TITLE: **An exploratory analysis of returning defendants and the potential of Data First linked criminal courts data in England and Wales**

SPEAKER:

Andromachi Tseloni
(Nottingham Trent University and Ministry of Justice, UK)

CO–AUTHOR:

Tom Jackson
(Ministry of Justice, UK)

This paper presents the findings of a Ministry of Justice (MoJ) – led research study on returning defendants to the criminal courts in England and Wales from 2011 to 2019. The study analyses the first linked datasets between the magistrates' courts and the Crown Court administrative data in the two nations. The linking methodology and respective research–ready datasets have been produced as part of a pioneering data–linking programme, Data First, funded by ADR UK (Administrative Data Research UK). The programme links administrative datasets from across the justice system and with other government departments to provide powerful new insights on justice system users, their pathways, and outcomes across a range of public services. After a short introduction to and overview of the achievements of the Data First programme to date and its academic research potential, the presentation summarises the findings of descriptive analyses of individuals in the criminal courts across offence types, the extent and nature of repeat users, including the type of offences repeat users are most likely to enter the criminal courts for.

The presentation demonstrates how linked administrative data available through the ground–breaking Data First programme can be effectively used for research. The presentation ends with suggestions for further analyses and the findings' policy implications.

Session: MON13 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: Arkaden

CHALLENGES IN MEASURING CRIME FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY

CHAIR: **Bryce Barthuly (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA)**

Theme: Environmental criminology, and analyses of crime within this field

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Spatial-temporal analysis of crime near activity nodes in Milwaukee, WI**

SPEAKERS:

Bryce Barthuly
(John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA)

CO-AUTHORS:

Gohar Petrossian
(John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA)

Michelle Grace
(University College London, UK)

Crime is not randomly distributed in time or space, rather, is clustered and influenced by why and how people move in the environment. Geographic areas most prone to high mobility and the clustering of people are those where transit routes and activity nodes are highly concentrated. In attracting a large number of people through the use of transit at a fixed geographic space, transit can shape crime patterns in an urban environment by becoming a crime generator in that a high number of people congregate in one geographic area as a result of converging nodes and routes to use the service. If such activity nodes are unprepared for such high activity through design, security, and maintenance, these areas can develop into crime attractors, where motivated offenders seek certain places due to known opportunities to engage in crime.

To this point, the literature has focused on understanding whether crime, specifically burglary and robbery events concentrate near transit and other activity nodes. Findings are inconsistent in that some research has found certain activity nodes to act as "risky facilities" that attract crime, while others detract crime through heightened guardianship, observation, and environmental design measures.

This forms a unique opportunity to continue the conversation regarding whether transit facilities are "risky" and "criminogenic" in accordance with how environmental criminology would traditionally measure such a phenomenon.

In this study, we have analyzed the spatial distribution and concentration of burglary and robbery crimes near transit and other activity nodes found to act as crime generators, attractors, or detractors in accordance with the existing literature. Implications of this study are scanning, analyzing, responding, and assessing (SARA) the Milwaukee County Transit Service (MCTS),. while providing a framework for studying the impact of the built environment on the concentration of crime in other environments.

Session: MON13 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: Arkaden

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Do the theories and laws housed within the school of environmental criminology apply in an African context? And does anyone care?**

SPEAKER:

Gregory Breetzke
(University of Pretoria, South Africa)

Environmental criminology is presupposed on the notion that 'space matters.' The idea is that the underlying places (however operationalised) in which people live and interact create conditions that favour (or hinder) opportunities for crime. The vast majority of theorical developments within environmental criminology have emerged in the United States with much less known about whether the various theories, and laws apply in other contexts. This is important to ascertain as it provides a measure of academic credibility and international generalizability to theories and laws generally accepted by environmental criminologists as 'fact'.

This study provides a brief anecdotal review on whether a number of these theories and laws developed within environmental criminology apply in an African context, using mainly South Africa as a case study. Similarities are noted but a number of important differences are also highlighted. The presentation concludes with commentary, supported by evidence, of the continued marginalization of the Global South within Criminology which limits theory development, and the publication of a wider range of research paradigms, methods, and topics in the discipline.

Criminology as a whole, and environmental criminology specifically, cannot continue to be a largely monolithic group lacking diversity – or can it?

Session: MON13 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: Arkaden

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Crime and the dynamic denominator challenge**

SPEAKER:

Andy Newton
(Nottingham Trent University, UK)

The need to identify an appropriate crime denominator is not new, indeed Boggs highlighted the relevance of this 50+ years ago. Crime risk is typically expressed as a rate – burglary per 1,000 houses, or violence per 10,000 persons. However, these use 'static' census-based denominators and not necessarily in-situ populations. The ambient population has been used to address this.

However, we argue the daytime/night-time ambient population data frequently used is too coarse and does not reflect the dynamic nature of urban mobility and population flow in urban centres. For example, there are distinct spatial and temporal patterns that can be observed temporally – for example using the 168-hour crime week (1x24 hours over a seven day week) To explore this further we examine the influence of dynamic population denominators on crime over the 168-hour week using two data sources.

Firstly, street-based mobility patterns are examined over a 3-year period in three cities in the UK, using Smart Street Sensor Footfall data. These sensors are predominantly located in retail venues. We examine footfall data across the 168-hour week for a range of crime types (violence with/without injury, burglary, theft, criminal damage, vehicle crime, and shoplifting). A series of SARIMA models examine the relationship between footfall and each crime type and the most significant temporal patterns were associated with shoplifting.

Secondly, public transport passenger data is examined as a possible dynamic denominator. Time zones are aggregated into 6 passenger travel classifications (early morning, morning peak, daytime, evening peak, late evening, and night-time) and then compared with a range of crime types on public transport. The differences here are marked by the influence of quieter/busier periods (passenger density) and crime. This second study captures the impact of Covid – which strongly impacted on reduced passenger numbers and how this influences the dynamic denominators for crime.

Session: MON14 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: Milles

LESSONS ON PROFESSIONALS IN THE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE, LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIME PREVENTION

CHAIR: **Ana Maria Sacau Fontenla (University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)**

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The good judge: judges' self–perception of their own qualities.**

SPEAKER:

Ana Maria Sacau Fontenla
(University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)

CO–AUTHORS:

Andreia de Castro–Rodrigues
(William James Center for Research & ISPA, Portugal)

Olga Cunha, Ana Rita Cruz
(Hei Lab, Luso´fona University, Portugal)

The study of sentencing lacks empirical studies in which judges describe their own experiences. Sentencing implies neutrality, impartiality, and impersonality which should be accomplished regardless of judges' characteristics. Nevertheless, scientific literature reveals that sentencing is not properly neutral, but a product of a personal judgment, where ideologies, personal characteristics, attitudes, etc. might play a role as relevant as legal principles. Do judges recognize such influences? How do some of these factors integrate their own image of what a good judge is? 49 Portuguese criminal court judges (23 female and 26 male) participated in this study. The judges answered a set of 17 questions, rated on a 5–point Likert scale where 1 means "not at all important" and 5 "very important", related to the characteristics associated in the scientific literature with the quality of a judge, covering various domains, from skills acquired during academic training to life experiences.

The data analysis shows that a good judge is described by individual characteristics rather than by his or her training or professional experience. A good judge is primarily humanistic and socially aware, life experienced and with common sense. Emotional characteristics such as compassion or empathy are dismissed. Exploratory factor analysis identifies three underlying domains of a good judge: a) personal characteristics; b) professional characteristics; and c) emotional domain. Female and male judges rate the importance of the domains differently. However, gender differences are not statistically significant nor professional experience. Some age differences were found.

The results are important for discussing judges' professional self–perceptions, particularly with regard to their role and the personal significance they attach to the sentencing process, as possible sources of judicial discretion and bias. The image of judges as neutral actors who merely apply rules is also discussed.

Session: MON14 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: Milles

PRESENTATION TITLE: **"We have to do what we can" – an ethnography of welfare workers encountering delinquent children**

SPEAKER:

Emma–Lisa Gångare
(University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

Society's responsibility to protect children from harm raises complex questions about consequences when children offend criminal law, as well as when and how authorities are to intervene in order to protect the general public from crime. The processing of child offenders comprises a legal ambiguity between the social vis–à–vis the criminal jurisprudence. Many welfare systems around the world protect children from the law enforcement system, identifying children as legally irresponsible. Lately, however, an uprising global trend has turned its focus toward the public safety and the integrity of victims with hints of vengeance and more punitive reactions also toward child offenders. Still, issues related to how the children are processed in practice are under–researched, and so are the mixture of jurisdictional, institutional, social, and emotional challenges and dilemmas that social workers and police investigators meet in their everyday work at the frontline of the welfare system.

This paper presents an ethnographic analysis of local police investigators and social workers, situated in a disadvantaged neighborhood of Sweden, in their everyday managing of delinquent children. Based on street–level bureaucracy as a theoretical framework, it shows how interprofessional agency emerges bottom–up through public workers´ use of discretion in work across bureaucratic boundaries. Findings reveal how policy divergence emerge collectively, out of fusions between individual experiences and professional principles – as opposed to reactions against formal policies. Thereby, the findings illustrate the multifariousness of child delinquency as well as the complexity involved when it encounters the bureaucratic system. Moreover, findings indicate that welfare workers may use their relative autonomy to acknowledge the complexity of their work; thereby making their work more difficult, but with ambitions to improve procedures, and ultimately the futures of the children.

Session: MON14 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: Milles

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Does work stress change personalities? Working in prison as a personality-changing factor among correctional officers**

SPEAKERS:

Nina Suliman
(Israel Prison Service, Israel)

Tomer Einat
(Bar Ilan University, Israel)

The study uses Behavioral Tendencies Scales tests to examine how employment as a correctional officer affects personality change, particularly neuroticism. We found a significant and conclusive increase in the neuroticism factor among correctional officers and a significant decrease in the comparison groups, as well as higher levels of neuroticism among longer serving officers than among newly employed officers. A significant increase in neuroticism was also revealed among correctional officers after 3 to 4 years of employment. Our findings led us to conclude that employment in prison is linked to changes in correctional officers' personalities and levels of neuroticism, unlike the trend seen in the comparison groups and in that age group in the wider population. This highlights the distinctive and stressful nature of correctional facilities as a workplace that generates particular, negative personality changes.

Session: MON14 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: Milles

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Prison changed me, and I only work there – personality change among prison officers**

SPEAKERS:

Nina Suliman
(Israel Prison Service, Israel)

Tomer Einat
(Bar Ilan University, Israel)

This study examined the impact of prison officers' time on the job on changes in two personality factors, conscientiousness and agreeableness. The results confirmed the hypotheses that after four years of work, there was a clear interaction effect and significant difference between prison officers and the control group regarding the personality factors examined. A downward trend in conscientiousness and agreeableness was indicated, contrary to the trend that characterized the employees in the control organizations. These findings suggest a unique personality change among prison officers as a result of their work, which could have a negative effect.

Session: MON15 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: Poseidon

STUDIES IN CAUSES AND PATWAYS INTO CRIMINALITY

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

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Offender typologies, criminogenic risk Factors, and the life course perspective: examining american K–12 School violence perpetrators**

SPEAKER:

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

Many researchers insist on combining all types of school violence incidents into one type of act and therefore one type of actor. If that is true, then there is one type of act, one type of threat, one type of prevention, and one type of solution. 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 examination.

Presentation examines school violence perpetrators (SVP) through the lens of typologies, criminogenic risk factors, and the life course perspective. The 4 typologies to be discussed are Traditional, Gang Related, Associated, & Non–Associated. Traditional school violence perpetrators (SVP) are those who were current students. Gang related SVP are those who were involved in the "gang lifestyle." Associated SVP are those who were connected to the school. Non–Associated SVP ae those with no connection to the school. The 8 risk factors are a history of antisocial behavior, antisocial personality pattern, antisocial cognition, antisocial attitudes, family/marital discord, poor school/work performance, few leisure/recreation activities, & substance abuse. The Life Course Perspective is that patterns of age–graded events/social roles exist that are embedded in social structures/subject to historical change.

The presentation will focus on the presenter's personal research dealing with interviews, conversations, & survey responses with school violence offenders. Findings discussed cover trends, common traits, and suggestions for proper and effective responses based on types of K–12 school violence perpetrators.

Session: MON15 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: Poseidon

PRESENTATION TITLE: **After all, what weighs more in juvenile delinquency: effortful control, guilt or both? A longitudinal analysis with a Portuguese sample of children and youth**

SPEAKER:

Margarida Santos
(Lusiada University, Portugal)

CO–AUTHORS:

Gilda Santos and Carla Sofia Cardoso
(University of Porto, Portugal)

Previous literature has demonstrated the relevance of both self–control and morality for the inhibition of several disruptive behaviors, including antisocial and delinquent behavior, throughout different developmental periods. Based on this framework and using a questionnaire to measure reactive and regulative temperament factors ((EATQ–R) and a scenario–based questionnaire (TOSCA) to measure moral emotions, this brief longitudinal study sought to explores the direct and interactive links between effortful control, guilt–proneness and delinquent behaviors in a sample of Portuguese 10–18–year–olds (n = 241 in T1; n =185 in T2). Data was gathered using a multi–informant approach and self–report measures. Children and youth reported their propensity to feel guilt and their delinquent behaviors, and parents (n =175 in T1; n =86 in T2) reported their children and youth's effortful control.

The results indicated that both effortful control and guilt–proneness negatively predicted future delinquency. Moreover, results supported a moderation model, suggesting that the association between effortful control and future delinquency was stronger when levels of guilt–proneness were lower in both children and youth. These findings are in line with previous studies conducted in different cultural contexts and using different measures of interest variables confirming the protective role of guilt in individuals who have deficits in self–regulation. The current paper seeks to discuss the theoretical, empirical and interventive implications of these data.

Session: MON15 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: Poseidon

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Aggressive behavior and social information processing in adults: driving behavior as an analyzer**

SPEAKER:

Mariana Sebastião Machado
(School of Criminology, Faculty of Law - University of Porto / Doctoral research fellow, FCT [2021.04650.BD], Portugal)

CO–AUTHORS:

Cândido da Agra
(University of Porto, Portugal)

Carla Sofia Cardoso
(University of Porto, Portugal)

Aggression is a complex and multi–determined behavior, influenced by biological and situational factors, and psychological processes. The Social Information Processing Theory (SIP) states that cognitive process (e.g., attribution) can influence if an individual behaves aggressively in a given situation. Previous research has stablished a strong link between deficits/bias in SIP and aggressive behavior in children and adolescents. However, slight attention has been given to adults. Aggressive driving behavior is understood as a specific manifestation of aggressive behavior, given that the context in which occurs can trigger the "worst in people", like negative feelings. Driving takes in a dynamic environment, with cognitive processes, such as attribution, playing an important role in the adoption of aggressive responses. In driving context, drivers can perceive situations and other drivers as hostile and threatening and, therefore, act aggressively.

The questions that remains are: are these persons aggressive all the time or only while driving? Is the bias in SIP present in both contexts? Using a sample of 562 Portuguese drivers, through a self–reported survey, we examine: i) the link between SIP and aggressive behavior in general as well as within a driving context; ii) differences and associations between aggressive behavior and SIP in these two contexts. Results show that deficits in SIP are positively correlated with aggressive behavior in general and in driving. Secondly, the trait of aggression is positively correlated with aggressive driving behavior.

Finally, deficits in SIP in general context are also positively corelated with deficits in SIP in driving context. Nevertheless, significant differences were found between SIP variables in general context and in driving context. Results will be discussed considering the literature of the domain, namely the SIP theory and previous research on aggressive and risk driving.

Session: MON15 Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: Poseidon

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Pastures New? Assessing the impact of domestic migration on criminal careers in Norway**

SPEAKER:

Michael Frith
(University of Oslo, Norway)

Within life–course criminology especially, there has been growing levels of interest and research into the relationship between crime and migration. The vast bulk of this literature however has been US–based and mostly focused on international migration and the difference between first and second generation migrant offenders and their native counterparts. In contrast, there has been little research conducted on domestic migration (those that relocate within the same country) and its impact on offending. One notable exception is by Orrick and colleagues (2021) who show a difference in the shape of the overall average criminal career trajectories of domestic migrants versus foreign citizens in Texas, US.

To address this gap in the research, in this presentation I show the preliminary results from an analysis of the effect of internal migration on offending in Norway using a combination of population register data and police crime data. Specifically, we use group–based trajectory modelling to find latent groups of offenders who share similar offending trajectories (using data up to the date they move if applicable). Propensity score matching is then used to match those offenders who moved in each latent group to those who did not (in the same group). Finally, regression models are used to estimate the impact of internal migration on offending and then further trajectory models are also estimated on both sets of people (movers versus non–movers) in each latent group to further explore the post–moving – or not – change in trajectories.

The results have implications for future research and also practitioners regarding the role of a person's environment, for example, their social network, in their offending choices.

Session: MON16 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: Mässhallen

EVIDENCE–BASED INITIATIVES IN POLICING TO ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL

CHAIR: **Wendy O'Brian (UNODC Headquarters, Austria)**

Theme: Principled and equitable law enforcement

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Police responses to coercive control: examining victim–survivor perspectives on the opportunities and limits of criminalisation**

SPEAKER:

Kate Fitz–Gibbon

(Monash University, Australia)

There has been significant debate and law reform activity over the last decade surrounding the adequacy of responses to non–physical forms of domestic and family violence (DFV). Within this, coercive control has become a central focus, with policymakers, practitioners, advocates and academics scrutinising the degree to which current responses to coercive control are adequate. Across Europe and United Kingdom numerous countries have criminalised coercive and controlling behaviours. However, in Australia responses to coercive control remain largely outside of the realm of the criminal law. Coercive control is a term used to capture the long–term, ongoing nature of a wide range of forms of violence which are not exclusively physical but can pervade an individual's daily lives with devastating impact. This presentation will draw on the findings from a national study conducted with victim–survivors of coercive control in Australia to scrutinize police responses to coercive control.

The research team completed in–depth interviews with 170 victimsurvivors of coercive control. Drawing on the findings from a thematic analysis of those interviews, this presentation will explore victim–survivor experiences on reporting coercive control victimisation to police, including the importance of authentic and trauma–informed first points of contact, the barriers to reporting, the challenge of seeking police responses for non–physical forms of intimate partner violence, and the risks of misidentification. The paper will also examine victim–survivor views on what is needed to improve police responses to coercive control, including the value of specialization. Focusing on the importance of securing just and safe outcomes for victim–survivors of DFV, the findings from this study are relevant to the numerous jurisdictions internationally that have already criminalized coercive control, as well as those that are presently moving towards doing so. The paper centres the importance of utilising lived experience to enhance current police policies and practices.

Session: MON16 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: Mässhallen

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Argentina's unique women–led victim–centric police stations: A model of gender responsive policing**

SPEAKER:

Kerry Carrington
(University of the Sunshine Coast, Australia)

Research about evidence–based initiatives in policing tends to focus on innovations derived from the Anglophone cities of the Global North. Framed by southern perspectives in criminology, our research reversed this notion, conducting three years of research on the victim–centred women–led police stations that emerged in Latin America in the 1980s. These unique stations employ multi–disciplinary teams of police, social workers, counsellors, and lawyers, to offer victims/survivors a gateway to a range of supports instead of just funnelling them into the criminal justice system. In the process, victims/survivors retain some of their autonomy from the state, sidestepping some of the serious unintended consequences of the criminalisation of domestic violence, such as the mis–identification of victims as perpetrators, siding with perpetrators, or not believing victims. As a by–product, police who work in these specialised stations in Latin America have access to rewarding careers in a predominantly women–led policing hierarchy that challenges, at its institutional roots, the masculinist culture of front–line policing.

One in five police stations in the Province of Buenos Aires has a specialist police station designed only to receive survivors of gender violence. They employ 2,300 employees and respond to around 250,000 reports of domestic violence and 7,500 reports of sexual assault. Today Argentina shares the equal number one rank in the world for women's safety, has the one of lowest rates of femicide in the world, and women account for 41% of police. Our research team conducted surveys in Australia and Canada to assess which aspects of these specialised police stations had prospects for police reform elsewhere in the world.

Session: MON16 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: Mässhallen

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Improving investigations of sexual crime: developing victim–centred and suspectfocused practice**

SPEAKER:

Patrick Tidmarsh
(University of Suffolk, UK)

This paper will draw on the chequered history of sexual crime investigation to propose pathways, processes, and practices that will improve both therapeutic and forensic outcomes in sexual offence investigations. It will address the twin challenges of maintaining a victim–centred approach, while focusing investigations on suspect behaviour, and highlighting the knowledge, attitudes, and skills required of effective sexual and relationship–based crime investigators. Structural challenges will also be addressed, including: understandings of consent, community myths and misconceptions of sexual crime, the forensic measure of "beyond reasonable doubt", and the phenomenon of 'downstream orientation' in investigative and prosecutorial decision–making.

Finally, the paper will outline the principles of effective investigations, using Whole Story methodology, highlighting understandings of offender behaviour, victim reaction, and eliciting relevant contextual evidence.

Session: MON16 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: Mässhallen

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The principled use of technology in policing, for transparency, accountability and improved access to equal legal protection for all**

SPEAKERS:

Wendy O'Brien
(UNODC Headquarters, Austria)

Marie–Helen Maras
(John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University, USA)

Equal access to justice for all is a key component of a fair, humane, effective, inclusive, and efficient criminal justice system which is essential for maintaining the rule of law and ensuring the conditions in which individuals and communities can thrive. Meaningful efforts to promote equal access to justice for all require a recognition of both the obstacles and enablers of access to justice at all stages of the criminal justice process, including in all settings where technology plays a role in shaping justice outcomes. The apparent efficiencies of digitalisation have seen a steady growth, in recent years, in the application of new and advanced technologies in the administration of criminal justice. Within this broader field, this presentation focuses specifically on policing, to explore the benefits and potential risks associated with the use of various technologies in law enforcement settings.

This presentation examines the potential for the principled application of technology in policing, to assist with resource prioritisation, strengthen transparency and accountability, and mitigate risks of abuse of power. While exploring the positive potential of technology mediated outcomes, such as these, the paper also notes concerns regarding the risk of criminogenic, rights–invasive, and discriminatory outcomes arising from the use of predictive and emerging technologies (such as the Internet of Things and artificial intelligence) in law enforcement settings. Noting the impetus, in jurisdictions globally, towards the deployment of technology in policing, the presentation underscores the importance of a principled approach to ensure that the pursuit of technology–enabled efficiencies does not occur at the expense of human rights, or divert attention away from addressing the root causes of crime, structural discrimination, and an over–burdened criminal justice system.

Session: MON17 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: Riddarsalen

POLICING TO REDUCE VIOLENT EXTREMISM: PANEL FROM THE 5RD COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM (CVE) NETWORK

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

Theme: Evidence–based knowledge against violent extremism

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Police programs that seek to increase community connectedness for reducing violent extremism behaviour, attitudes, and beliefs**

SPEAKER:

Angela Higginson
(Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

CO–AUTHORS:

Lorraine Mazerolle
(University of Queensland, Australia)

Elizabeth Eggins
(Griffith University, Australia)

Adrian Cherney
(University of Queensland, Australia)

Lorelei Hine
(University of Queensland, Australia)

Emma Belton
(University of Queensland, Australia)

This 2020 Campbell Collaboration systematic review is sponsored by the USA Department of Homeland Security for the Five Research and Development (5RD) Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) network. The review focuses on the effectiveness of police programmes that aim to increase community connectedness on violent extremism attitudes, beliefs, and behaviours.

There is currently insufficient evidence to establish whether police programmes aimed at countering violent extremism by promoting community connectedness are effective. Although the evidence identified by this review shows that such programmes are being implemented, they have not yet been rigorously evaluated. The one included study was a Muslim community–led initiative involving police that aimed to counter violent extremism through a community–based education and awareness programme. The programme aimed to improve referral networks for agencies/third parties to help assist individuals identified as at risk of radicalisation.

Evidence from this study showed mixed small–to–medium effects on self–reported deradicalization measures in favour of the treatment group. Eight out of nine calculated effect sizes favoured the intervention, though six of these were statistically insignificant. Given the low number of studies identified, the authors have also provided a summary of a small sample of studies reporting on interventions that aligned with the review topic but did not meet the inclusion criteria due to weak evaluation designs. These studies illustrate a range of approaches being used by the police, such as recreation and sports activities, and community education and engagement around countering violent extremism and related topics. We will discuss the policy and research implications of these findings.

Session: MON17 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: Riddarsalen

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Evidence and Gap Map of criminal justice interventions for preventing terrorism and radicalization**

SPEAKER:

Michelle Sydes
(Griffith University, Australia)

CO–AUTHORS:

Lorelei Hine
(University of Queensland, Australia)

Angela Higginson
(Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

James McEwan
(University of Queensland, Australia)

Laura Dugan
(The Ohio State University, USA)

Lorraine Mazerolle
(University of Queensland, Australia)

This ongoing Campbell Collaboration evidence and gap map (EGM) is sponsored by the USA Department of Homeland Security for the Five Research and Development (5RD) Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) network.

The EGM aims to provide a comprehensive and systematic display of the existing evidence on criminal justice interventions that aim to prevent and reduce terrorism and radicalisation. More specifically, the review will (1) identify the existing evidence that considers the effectiveness of criminal justice interventions in preventing terrorism and radicalisation; and (2) identify existing gaps in the evidence where new primary research could be undertaken and where future synthesis could be conducted.

There are currently no existing EGMs that focus on criminal justice responses to radicalisation, violent extremism, and/or terrorism. Several systematic reviews have synthesised the effectiveness literature. However, these reviews have either had a broad scope including criminal justice agencies amongst other agencies, or a more targeted scope focusing on just a particular branch of the criminal justice system. This EGM will be used to demonstrate gaps in the evaluation research, allowing key stakeholders to identify future funding priorities for research and development. Specifically, if the EGM indicates a lack of research related to a particular intervention/outcome, this may provide grounds to justify future primary studies. Additionally, if the EGM illustrates several studies in one domain, this may lead to further syntheses such as meta–analysis. Findings will be available at the time of the symposium and their policy and research implications will be discussed.

Session: MON17 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: Riddarsalen

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Multiagency programs with police as a partner for reducing radicalisation to violence**

SPEAKER:

Angela Higginson
(Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

CO–AUTHORS:

Lorraine Mazerolle
(University of Queensland, Australia)

Adrian Cherney
(University of Queensland, Australia)

Elizabeth Eggins
(Griffith University, Australia)

Lorelei Hine
(University of Queensland, Australia)

This 2021 Campbell Collaboration systematic review is sponsored by Public Safety Canada for the Five Research and Development (5RD) Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) network.

The review focuses on multiagency partnerships involving police which are often implemented to foster collaboration and reduce radicalisation to violence. There is not enough evidence to assess whether these programmes work to reduce radicalisation to violence. Only one study assessed the impact of a police–involved multiagency partnership on radicalisation to violence. This study evaluated the World Organisation for Resource Development Education (WORDE) programme, a Muslim community–based education and awareness programme involving police in some components. There is limited and mixed evidence about the processes and impact of police–involved multiagency programs aimed at reducing radicalisation to violence.

Only five initiatives so far have been evaluated for effectiveness, and with low–quality methods. A larger number of studies (181) provide insights into the context, functioning, and cost–effectiveness of police–involved multiagency initiatives, with 26 higher–quality studies synthesised in–depth. Future research should aim to rigorously evaluate the outcomes of such initiatives. We will discuss the policy and research implications of these findings.

Session: MON18 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: Fogelstrom

THE PUBLIC SENSE OF JUSTICE – FURTHERING AND DEVELOPING A NORDIC RESEARCH TRADITION (ULLA BONDESON)

CHAIR: **Anette Storgaard (Aarhus University, Denmark)**

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The public sense of justice – Furthering and developing a nordic research tradition**

SPEAKER:
Peter Scharff Smith
(University of Oslo, Norway)

20 years ago, the late Ulla Bondeson argued that the public's support for harsher punishment constituted an obstacle to humane reforms of the criminal justice system. For politicians, ignoring the public's wishes would allegedly be unwise. This was the start of what has become a two–decade long research tradition in the Nordic countries mapping public opinion on crime and punishment, with several studies conducted in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Iceland on the topic. Lately, politicians increasingly refer to public opinion when arguing for stricter sentencing. But do the politicians know what the public wants?

In a recent study from Norway, we found a significant change in the public sense of justice during the last decade, where the support for stricter sentencing has plummeted. This presentation will contain a brief overview of the Scandinavian research tradition on the public sense of justice as well as the main findings from the recent Norwegian study.

Session: MON18 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: Fogelstrom

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Sentencing Levels are (Still) Unknown**

SPEAKER:
Lars Roar Frøyland
(Norwegian Social Research, Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway)

When asked general and open questions on crime and punishment, the public tend to support stricter sentencing. Yet, studies have shown that this desire often is rooted in clear misconceptions of the actual levels of punishment, which are consistently and greatly underestimated. In the recent study from Norway, we assessed the public sense of justice and actual sentencing levels for six specific offences: rape, nonconsensual sharing of sexual images, domestic violence, street violence, the use and possession of cannabis, and hate speech.

As in previous studies, we find public misconceptions of actual sentencing levels. However, we also identify significant differences between the six types of offences, where the difference between the public's suggested sentencing levels and actual sentencing levels are far smaller for sexual and violent offences than for other offences. The finding shows the importance of considering specific offences when referring to the public sense of justice.

Session: MON18 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: Fogelstrom

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Young Stockholmers' perception of crime trends and their willingness to punish**

SPEAKER:

Kalle Tryggvesson
(Stockholm University, Sweden)

Purpose Law and order were ranked in August 2021 as the second most important political issue in Sweden, only healthcare was ranked higher. That the question ranks so high can be seen in the light of the fact that 47 percent of Swedes said in the same year that they felt a great deal of concern about the development of crime and that 82 percent answered that they believed that crime had increased in recent years. However, that question is very general, which hides the fact that many different crimes develop very differently. International studies have consistently shown that people have poor knowledge of crime trends, that a majority believe that crime increases more than they do and that those who believed that crime was increasing were also more likely to favor harsher punishments. In Sweden, there is a lack of studies on people's perceptions of the development of crime.

The purpose of the study is to investigate young Stockholmers' perception of crime development and whether the perception affects which punishments they want to hand out for two different types of crime. Method The study includes approximately 700 young Stockholmers, aged 15–19, who during school hours have been asked to answer a web survey. Apart from certain background questions, the respondents have had to answer how they think the development of crime reported to the police, for ten different types of crime, has looked like over the past 10 years. They also had to answer questions about general attitudes to punishment levels, and finally, they read two different crime vignettes and answer what punishment they think the person would receive in a Swedish court, as well as what punishment they themselves consider appropriate.

Session: MON19 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: Galleriet

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND COURT DECISIONS: BALANCING LEGAL CERTAINTY AND FAIRNESS

CHAIR: **Tomer Einat (Bar Ilan University, Israel)**

Theme: Principled and equitable law enforcement

PRESENTATION TITLE: **What does the evidence suggest about whether, how, and where, police bias manifests?**

SPEAKER:

Lisa Tompson
(NZ Institute of Security and Crime Science, New Zealand)

CO–AUTHORS:

Simon Davies
(Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand)

Devon Polaschek
(University of Waikato, New Zeeland)

Introduction: Public perceptions of police bias have never been more pervasive, and undermine feelings of trust in the police. But what does the evidence collectively say about this important yet contentious issue? To begin to answer this, a research team led by the NZ Institute for Security and Crime Science systematically assembled an 'evidence and gap map' of global research into disparities in police outcomes. This resource is available open–access to other researchers.

Methods: We followed systematic methods to identify studies that were eligible for the map. This involved: a key word search of the Global Policing Database; screening according to predefined inclusion criteria; inter–rater reliability tests; coding of studies to extract their data; and the creation of a visual map to illustrate the many different cross–sections of studies.

Results: 403 eligible studies were identified up to 2019 and coded for the evidence map. We are currently updating this with studies published 2020–2022. The evidence is dominated by research from the United States on racial bias, with gender and age also being commonly studied individual characteristics.

A smaller, but growing, body of evidence looks at structural, institutional and ecological dimensions of bias. A wide variety of studies are represented on the map; for instance, more than two dozen police actions (e.g., deployment, arrests, stop and search, investigation) and over 20 theories frame the research on the map. We will outline eight evidence syntheses that cover 253 primary studies, which can be considered the most rigorous summary at this present time. Conclusion: police bias is a complex issue to research and many studies are extremely weak quality. The strongest evidence suggests there are disparities in police outcomes, but opinions differ (strongly!) as to why this is.

Session: MON19 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: Galleriet

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Ethnic bias in psychiatric evaluation and judicial decisions regarding insanity**

SPEAKERS:

Tomer Einat
(Bar Ilan University, Israel)

Anat Yaron Antar
(Yezreel Valley College, Israel)

Multiple studies in criminology and penology have revealed that minorities, compared to the general population, are discriminated by the criminal justice system in several countries. This discrimination is manifested in policing, sentencing and punishment. In Israel, such discrimination was documented particularly with regard to the ethnic Arab minority. Regardless of the rich theoretical and empirical literature regarding this topic in both Western countries and in Israel, to the best of our knowledge no study has hitherto examined discrimination in psychiatric discretion regarding criminal responsibility (for reason of insanity) and competency to stand trial.

The current study fills this gap by quantitatively and qualitatively analyzing 142 psychiatric evaluations and judicial decisions concerning individuals who committed murder who and were referred by court to psychiatric evaluation. The main findings of the study are as follows. First, most individuals referred by evaluation were Jews. Moreover, disproportionately to their share in Israel's population (73.9%), 83% of the murderers found not guilty by reason of insanity (NGRI), were Jews, and only 16.8% were Arabs. Third, among murderers found responsible for the murder, only 45.8% were Jews, and 58.1% Arabs. Fourth, Whereas 71.9% of the Jews referred to evaluation were found NGRI, this was true of only 28.1% of their Arab counterparts.

Finally, nearly all evaluations and judicial decisions were written by Jewish psychiatrists. The study concludes that the field of forensic psychiatry in Israel is affected by bias against minorities.

Session: MON19 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: Galleriet

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Incorrigible offenders or victims of the system? – A feminist critique of rehabilitation under the Juvenile Justice Act 2015.**

SPEAKER:

Suneha Kandpal
(Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India)

CO–AUTHOR:

Ruchi Sinha
(Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India)

In India, a separate Juvenile Justice Act (JJ Act) was formulated to address the needs and rehabilitation of children in conflict with the law (CCL). The law intends that the benefits of its provisions be available to all CCLs irrespective of the nature of the offence allegedly committed by them. The Act is guided by the principles of the best interest of the 'child.' However, post–Nirbhaya's (2012) case, there has been growing demand to amend most progressive child protection legislations to severely penalise the CCLs involved in the most heinous crimes. Thus, from the 'best interest of the child' to 'criminalise the child' under the guise of protecting women from sexual violence is the new norm. The system, as a result, primarily focuses on the crime committed, mirroring the punitive adult system. This punitive culture of control for risk reduction portends the tentacles of neoliberal –governmentality taking precedence over a restorative justice approach that reconciles victims' need for justice and accountability with the rehabilitation of CCL.

This paper explores juvenile sex offending from a feminist legal perspective. It elucidates the 'construct of sex' as a bye product of power, control and asserting one's sexuality over the other viewed as less powerful. This hetero–normative and patriarchal view of understanding sexual offences only in terms of sex is challenged. It elucidates why the flawed systemic practice of targeting the CCLs as causes has to be addressed by acknowledging the social and institutional failure to reform masculine norms. Thus, the JJ system as a gendered system constructs and reinforces stereotypes of masculinity and male CCLs against addressing the institutional and societal norms that sustain sexual violence.

Session: MON20 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: Arkaden

EMERGING FORMS OF DATA AND DATA–ANALYSIS

CHAIR: **Yunus Serhat Bicakci (University College London, UK)**

Theme: Environmental criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Using big data, artificial intelligence and cloud technologies for interactive crime mapping**

SPEAKER:

Yunus Serhat Bicakci
(University College London, UK)

CO–AUTHORS:

Alina Ristea and
Kate Bowers
(University College London, UK)

Crime occurrences involve distinct space and time characteristics and, when similar, they can be mapped as hot areas and clusters. The most common crime maps continue to be static pictures which makes it difficult for a reader to explore dynamics easily. This study aims to develop a cloud based interactive web platform using geospatial technologies for crime mapping. Additionally, to demonstrate the power of data integration through such a tool, social media information will be scraped and processed and insights about crime and disorder will be added to the interactive map. Various machine learning and artificial intelligence techniques will be used for extracting meaningful insights from social media data (text analysis, image recognition, fuzzy location extraction).

Geospatial mapping and statistics will be applied to create hot areas and clusters for both crime occurrences and crime related social media posts which can then be assessed for similarities and difference and their information values. Furthermore, this work will help to evaluate the possibility for and potential of near real time applicability of crime and social media interactive mapping and clustering.

Session: MON20 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: Arkaden

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Organized crime and encrypted chats**

SPEAKERS:

Carl Ursing and Manne Gerell
(Malmö University, Sweden)

CO–AUTHOR:

Kim Moeller
(Malmö University, Sweden)

Over the past few years law enforcement have managed to gain access to three encrypted chat programs (Encrochat, Sky ECC and An0m) used by criminals across the world. This has led to large amounts of arrests, and to a new opportunity for insights into organized crime from the communications that have been revealed. Based on 152 cases with convictions in Swedish courts that include material from encrypted chats we will present preliminary findings on criminal activities, organization and connections to legal activities. Most of the cases include drug related crimes, but 22 cases in addition include charges of homicide or attempted homicide, and 24 cases include money laundering. The total material of court convictions currently includes about 228 000 pages of text, and the material is expected to grow further as more convictions are registered. Summary statistics on the prevalence of different features will be presented alongside some illuminating anecdotes from cases that can highlight interesting features of organized crime. This includes links between criminal networks in different cities and countries, and how access to services and resources in the legal economy can be discussed and accessed among criminal groups.

Session: MON20 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: Arkaden

PRESENTATION TITLE: **More offenders, more crime: Estimating the size of the offender population in a Latin American setting**

SPEAKER:

Spencer Chainey
(University College London, UK)

Research that has examined the high crime levels experienced in Latin American settings has suggested that macro–structural variables (such as social inequality) and factors associated with development and institutional capacity offer explanations for these high crime levels. Although useful, these studies have yet to quantify how these explanations translate to the dynamics of offending activity. In the current study we examine a key component relating to offending dynamics – the size of the offender population. Using two capture–recapture techniques and a bootstrap simulation, estimates of the size of the offender population were generated for three comparable cities in Brazil, Mexico, and England. Each of the techniques generated similar estimates for offender population size for each city, but with these estimates varying substantially between the cities. This included the estimated offender population size for the Brazilian city being 25 times greater than that for the English city. Risk of arrest values were also generated, with these calculated to be substantially lower in the Brazilian and Mexican city than for the English city.

The results provide a quantification of criminal behaviour that offers a potential new insight about the high levels of crime that are experienced in Latin America settings. We also discuss the potential of using estimates of offender population for evaluating the impact of crime reduction programmes.

Session: MON21 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: Milles

RURAL CRIMINOLOGY

CHAIR: **Matt Bowden (Technological University Dublin, Ireland)**

Theme: Contemporary criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Transit safety for women and girls in rural environments**

SPEAKER:

Vania Ceccato
(KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

The existence of schools, jobs and health care across rural areas is an essential component of the empowerment of women and girls around the world, but less attention has been given to their access to safe, reliable and affordable transport. In this presentation, drawing from evidence from a study on women and girls living in Swedish rural areas, I characterize their transit safety and highlight some of their specific safety needs. I show that although rural women and girls feel safe where they live or on the way to public transportation, they more often take precautionary measures to prevent themselves from victimization than their urban counterparts do while in transit (they prefer to travel with someone else, during the daytime, avoiding certain stations and desolated places). Given that rural areas are heterogeneous places, I show that we need to know more about women and girls' particular challenges to access transportation vis–à–vis the different degrees of remoteness and the sparsity of transportation services. These findings call for non–gender–neutral mobility policies that take the intersectionality of transit safety in rural areas into account and embrace women's and girls' multiple roles.

Session: MON21 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: Milles

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Rural Criminology in Global Perspective: Lessons from a Capture of the State of the Art on the World's Continents**

SPEAKER:

Matt Bowden
(Technological University Dublin, Ireland)

This paper presents observations and reflections from a global project to capture the state of the art in rural criminology across seven continents. Addressing three conceptual framings, the current paper will reflect on contributions to a forthcoming volume by exploring lessons learned. The first frame is to address physical space: with distinct topographical and geographic formations that impact how rural space is organised, constructed and ordered, how does this in turn reflect on the practice of rural criminology? In the second the focus is on rural society in the representational sense – how the rural is imagined and reflected in culture and what in turn does this contribute to rural criminology? The third theme focuses on rural in the relational sense – how rural space is organised and administered by states which in turn shapes how rural crime is responded to in forms of policing, punishment and prevention and how does this shape the foci of criminological study?

Session: MON22 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: Poseidon

LOCAL VARIATIONS IN FEAR OF CRIME AND PERCEPTIONS OF SECURITY

CHAIR: **Gustavo Moreira (Federal University of São Carlos, Brazil)**

Theme: Contemporary criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Assessing individual's safety perceptions in rural and urban areas in Brazil, 2008–2018**

SPEAKER:

Gustavo Moreira
(Federal University of São Carlos, Brazil)

CO–AUTHOR:

Vania Ceccato
(KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

Fear reflects everyday life experiences, and those experiences are fed by multi–scale processes, some are related to the local environment others are related to the socio–economic or structural conditions in which an individual spend time. People living in rural areas often declare feeling safer overall than people living in urban areas do, possibly because crime rates are lower in rural areas. Although true in many contexts, such trends do not reveal inequalities in victimization nor variations in fear over time or regional differences. This study contributes to this body of knowledge by assessing the spatio–temporal patterns of fear as perceived in neighborhoods belonging to rural and urban areas in Brazil, a country that suffer from extreme levels of fear and where inequalities in victimization also lead to inequalities in safety perceptions, with negative consequences to people's lives.

Using six waves of data from 2008 to 2018 from the sample of the Latino barometer survey (n=10,153) from Brazilian rural and urban areas, ordered probit models were conducted to assess the impact of previous victimization and levels of trust in the police on individual's safety perceptions after controlling for other individual and contextual factors such as homicide rates in the area, gender, age, and schooling. Although safety perceptions are not affected by an area's homicide rates, results show that fear of crime as perceived in neighborhoods has increased in the last decade, especially in North and Northeast regions of the country, reflecting increases in individual victimization and a decrease of trust in the police with significant regional differences in both in rural and urban areas. The paper finalizes discussing potential individual and area–level mechanisms of fear in a country where low safety perceptions negatively affect the daily lives of the majority of the population.

Session: MON22 Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: Poseidon

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Local safety and security in local communities in Slovenia – rural perspectives**

SPEAKER:

Gorazd Mesko

(University of Maribor, Slovenia)

This presentation is about an ongoing research project on local safety and security – rural perspectives in Slovenia (2019–2024). Research goals are related to a literature review of rural crime, security and safety publications, crime analysis, analysis of public disorder, victimisation (rural and farm victimisation survey) and fear of crime (feelings of safety), and the improvement of policing regarding work with these social groups, provision of safety and security and security partnerships in local communities based on the contemporary policing and local self–government legislation, and a study on perception of safety and security in 24 municipalities by residents and police officers serving in the same local communities (urban, semi–urban and rural). The paper aims to present preliminary statistical analyses of three datasets (2012, 2017 and 2022) of the data collected in the same local communities. We will focus on rural municipalities regarding residents' perception of crime, fear of crime and beliefs about the role of police in rural communities.

Day 2 – Tuesday, June 13

Session: TUE01 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Mässhallen

INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE EXPLORATIONS OF CRIME AND JUSTICE

CHAIR: **Daniel Marshall (Manchester Metropolitan University, UK)**

Theme: Contemporary criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Interpreting and using 'culture' in comparisons of crime and justice**

SPEAKER:
Laura Bui
(University of Manchester, UK)

International and comparative research in criminology has noticeably increased in recent decades, and so has a particular term within it: culture. This coincided with several scholarly milestones that centre culture as an important concept in explaining crime and justice phenomena. Yet in the context of Western-centrism, who uses the term and how it is used remains unarticulated. Using a systematic search of the literature, this scoping review on the use and interpretation of culture attempts to illuminate the relationship between Westerncentric bias and the current state of criminological knowledge production in international and comparative research. The findings address patterns of culture's appearance in criminology journals in the past two decades and its meaning among 230 select publications.

Session: TUE01 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Mässhallen

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Delivering juvenile justice: reflections on comparative research with practitioners' in England/Wales and Japan**

SPEAKER:
Daniel Marshall
(Manchester Metropolitan University, UK)

In this paper the author highlights cross–national themes in delivering juvenile justice in two criminal justice jurisdictions: England/Wales and Japan. These cases were purposively selected after some scoping of international delivery models and observations of practice which highlighted parallels and distinctions between youth justice approaches in these contexts and indirect links through a shared and lengthy history of colonial power and policy transfer. Drawing on empirical research with practitioners in both jurisdictions the paper will highlight the governance of youth crime, focusing on a key theme regarding young–person centred practice and the idea of success. Such comparative work between England/Wales and Japan is sparse, and the paper will provide reflection on the implications of the cross–national comparisons and identify areas for empirical growth and analysis.

Session: TUE01 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Mässhallen

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Implementation of a treatment program for individuals imprisoned for sex offenses in Uruguay**

SPEAKERS:

Nicolás Trajtenberg and Olga Sánchez de Ribera
(University of Manchester, UK)

Treatment for individuals convicted of sex offenses has substantially improved in developed countries in recent decades, providing practitioners with an extensive literature to guide the implementation of effective programs to reduce sexual reoffending. Nevertheless, sexual offending rehabilitation is still in its infancy in Latin American countries such as Uruguay, so little is known about the transference and implementation of evidence–based programs.

The current study examines the strengths, barriers, and challenges of implementing a sex offenses treatment program in Uruguay. The findings suggest some achievements of the program, but also several problems with implementation. Some problems are universal among different countries (e.g., scarce resources and facilities, insufficiently trained staff, and unexpected changes in the organization), but others were particularly relevant in the Uruguayan context (e.g., government policy alien to a rehabilitation approach, lack of appropriate prison facilities, lack of training for therapists from a cognitive–behavioral perspective). All these difficulties must be anticipated and solved for successful generalizability of rehabilitation programs to different correctional systems.

Session: TUE02 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Riddarsalen

SITUATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON SHOOTINGS IN SWEDEN: A PANEL

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

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Situational perspectives on shootings in Sweden: A panel discussion**

SPEAKERS:

Jerry Ratcliffe
(Temple University in Philadelphia, USA)

Tamara Herold
(University of Nevada, USA)

Manne Gerell
(Malmö University, Sweden)

Spencer Chainey
(University College London, UK)

Vania Ceccato
(KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

Gun violence by crime gangs has increased substantially during the last decade in Sweden: 62 people were shot dead in Sweden in 2022, while in 2012, the total was 17, according to the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention. Interstitial spaces close to where people live in most deprived areas are often associated with hot spots of fire–gun violence. A contributing factor could be the increased use of automatic firearms but what do we know about the situational conditions of shootings in Sweden? Are they linked to organized crime? Can situational perspectives inform crime prevention practices? Which lessons can be learned from international cases?

These are questions we want to discuss in this panel with support from external research colleagues. Vania Ceccato introduces the session by reporting a few facts about the landscape of fire–arm violence in Sweden. She is followed by Manne Gerell who shows how the risk of shootings increases substantially after a first shooting and the potential for law enforcement to focus on such times and places to make arrests, disrupt retaliations and cool down conflicts. This is then followed by Spencer Chainey who comments about similar patterns being observed in countries such as Brazil and Jamaica and how these observations have been used to introduce new programmes to reduce shootings. Looking at his long experience in policing in Philadelphia, Jerry Ratcliffe reflects upon the increase in lethal violence in Sweden. Finally, Tamara Herold discusses how place–based investigative policing strategies with larger city–driven initiatives can be used to reduce violence, build community resilience and prevent gun–related crime. This is not an ordinary session – it is a panel discussion motivated by research in the area.

Session: TUE03 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Fogelström

SPATIAL AND TIME–BASED ANALYSES OF CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION

CHAIR: **Ben Stickle (Middle Tennessee State University, USA)**

Theme: Environmental criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **A state-wide analysis of all crime offenses during COVID**

SPEAKER:

Ben Stickle
(Middle Tennessee State University, USA)

CO–AUTHORS:

Adam Rennhoff
(Middle Tennessee State University, USA)

J. Mitchell Miller
(University of North Florida, USA)

Nicholas Jensen
(Middle Tennessee State University, USA)

This study seeks to determine whether crime patterns in Tennessee (USA) changed due to COVID and which types of crime changed. Data were obtained from the state of Tennessee and included all crimes recorded by police between January 1, 2018, and December 31, 2020 (n=1,522,184) across 24 crime categories. These data were assessed using an ARIMA forecast by comparing the observed incidence of crime during the first 12 weeks of COVID with that expected based on the pre–pandemic trends. Findings indicate that during the first 12 weeks of COVID in 2020, fifteen of the twenty–four crime categories experienced a decline while nine crime categories increased. Moreover, six categories (non–consensual sex, assault, larceny, fraud, drug, and forgery) experienced statistically significant declines. Further, 16,695 fewer crimes were committed than would have been absent COVID. This study adds to the growing examination of crime rates during COVID, provides insight into how crime shifted, and is the first known study of crime and COVID using all crimes recorded of an entire state.

Session: TUE03 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Fogelström

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Unpacking relationships between major sports events and violent crime**

SPEAKERS:

Matthew Ashby and Alina Ristea
(University College London, UK)

Existing research shows that holding major sports events in cities is related to short–term changes in the frequency of violent crime. This is consistent with theories of environmental criminology that emphasise the importance of aggregate patterns in human movement as drivers of crime patterns. However, previous studies have typically studied a single type of sporting event in a single city, leaving open the questions of how relationships vary between sporting types and across cities, as well as the question of how events influence crime differently in the areas around event locations, in the wider city and in city centres. This paper uses detailed data on the times and locations of violent crime across 12 large cities in the United States that host multiple different sports events to understand (a) how the differences in violence between event days and comparable non–event days varies between cities, (b) how the relationship between violence and major events differs between sports types, and (c) how the relationships vary between the event area and the city centre. The results of this study are likely to be useful to city governments in deciding whether to support the hosting of major sports events, and contribute to the debate about the extent to which event organisers should contribute to the cost of policing not only inside and immediately around events, but also in the wider city.

Session: TUE03 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Fogelström

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Can tourists' holiday preferences and routine activities explain their victimisation while on holiday?**

SPEAKER:

Zarina Vakhitova
(Monash University, Australia)

CO–AUTHORS:

Rob Mawby
(Harper Adams University, UK)

Nicola Helps
(Monash University, Australia)

Security is an important consideration for tourists, influencing their choices of destination, accommodation and activities while on holiday. Yet, existing victimisation studies have paid limited attention to tourists as victims of crime. This study contributes to our understanding of the relationship between tourism and victimisation by integrating tourism typologies based on tourists' holiday preferences with lifestyles and routine activities explanations. We show that this integrated approach is useful in explaining the risk of theft from the person while on holiday by drawing on a sample of Australian tourists, who travelled to either the UK or Bali. Our findings suggest that tourists who aspire to be adventurous but opt for a pre–arranged package holiday and spend most of their time in the company of other tourists are most likely to engage in activities that are associated with an increased risk of victimisation from theft from their person. Implications for the tourism industry are also discussed.

Session: TUE04 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Galleriet

DATING– AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

CHAIR: **Laura-Romina Goede (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)**

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The victim offender overlap in intimate partner violence among males in Germany**

SPEAKER:

Laura–Romina Goede
(Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

Research often focuses on female victims of intimate partner violence and the development of support measures for this group. Yet, according to German police crime statistics, 21% of victims of intimate partner violence in 2022 are male (BKA, 2021). The crime statistics only shed light on cases that have come to the attention of the police – but what is the number of unreported cases of male victims who have experienced intimate partner violence? A study conducted by the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN) addresses this question. From October 2022 to January 2023, the KFN conducted a representative online survey and queried both lifetime and 12–month prevalence of various forms of psychological, physical, sexual, and digital violence. It indicates that just under one in two people has experienced at least one form of intimate partner violence. Of those, one–third has experienced it in the past 12 months. The most commonly experienced violence by participants was psychological violence, with 4 in 10 experiencing at least one form in their lifetime. In addition to their own victimization, participants were also asked about perpetration of each form within one of their relationships.

Based on the sample of 1,200 men aged 16 to 69, this paper will present not only the exposure to intimate partner violence, but also the prevalence of the perpetration of the men surveyed and the overlap of perpetrators and victims. The different forms and degrees of violence will also be taken into account. In a further step, the sociodemographic and biographical characteristics, as well as the correlation of selected risk factors of the three groups victims, perpetrators, and perpetrator–victims, will be analyzed.

Session: TUE04 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Galleriet

PRESENTATION TITLE: **No law no remedies? When street–level bureaucrats encounter economic abuse**

SPEAKER:

Dalit Yassour–Borochowitz
(Emek Yezreel College, Israel)

Economic abuse is a form of intimate partner violence manifested in coercive control of one partner over another through economic means. Despite growing literature on economic abuse, it's prevalence, manifestations and consequences, and the extent to which legislation and courts have responded or neglected to respond to it, little is known about what happens in action, when street–level bureaucrats encounter victims of economic abuse. My presentation offers a qualitative examination of the ways in which Israeli street–level bureaucrats understand and respond to economic abuse in their daily interactions with victims.

The study is based on in–depth semi–structured interviews of 45 social workers and administrators in welfare and social services in Israel, where there is still no legislation regarding economic abuse. The study reveals that while naming and stating acts of economic abuse as domestic violence, state agencies fail to provide meaningful remedies, thus reinforcing economic abuse. In our study we found that the fact that there is still no specific legislation in Israel that is intended to the prevention of economic violence makes it difficult for the various service providers to assist women who are victims of economic abuse "only."

We also found that in Israel 2021 there is still a lack of understanding and awareness of this type of violence by the public and even by social service providers. Theoretically, it provides a case study of how a formal legal void illuminates the everyday practices through which the state constructs and provides (or not) legal protection and remedies. Understanding the mechanisms by which street–level bureaucrats operate is essential to understanding how governance procedures are enacted, and how economic abuse is normalized in everyday practices by the state's representatives.

Session: TUE05 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Arkaden

WHEN THE POLICE AND THEIR TARGET GROUPS DON'T SHARE ETHNIC ORIGIN

CHAIR: **Yael Litmanovitz (Teaching fellow, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem and Myer-JDC Brookdale Research Institute, Israel)**

Theme: Principled and equitable law enforcement

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Broken levers: Focused deterrence in a deeply divided society – findings from the evaluation of a pulling levers intervention to address gun violence in Israel**

SPEAKER:

Yael Litmanovitz
(Teaching fellow, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem and Myer-JDC Brookdale Research Institute, Israel)

CO–AUTHORS:

Badi Hasisi, Adi Davidovich and Shadi Akariya
(The Institute of Criminology, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)

The paper reports on the findings of a formative process evaluation. The evaluation aims to support the adaptation of a pulling levers intervention outside the USA. Implementation data is systematically collected from the 7 sites using specially developed tools. The data is regularly assessed with regards to how well it is aligned with the known "active ingredients" of such interventions: those that theoretically "make it work". Through this method the study aims to identify and foster best practice, enabling effective nation–wide role out.

Findings: The paper discusses the challenges in maneuvering the intervention levers in a deeply divided society: the shift required by the police to see the community as part of the solution; the legacy of mistrust and the use of informants impacts network building; the communities' fears that working with the police will expose community members to unjust policing; low social capital of underserved communities diminishes their ability to use symbolic power to set norms as well as the availability of grassroots organizations able to respond to violence. The paper also highlights promising approaches to mending the broken levers, leading to fair and effective policing.

Session: TUE05 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Arkaden

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The role of the police in the prevention of family–based crime in Germany**

SPEAKER:

Franziska Franz
(State Office of Criminal Investigations NRW, Germany)

Based on the findings of a research project conducted at the Criminological Research Department (KKF) within the State Office of Criminal Investigations (LKA) in North Rhine–Westphalia, Germany, this presentation aims to identify the opportunities and limitations of police involvement in crime prevention in the context of family–based crime – an highly politicized phenomenon in Germany with a focus on families with a turkish–arabic background. The so called "clan crime" describes a range of offenses from theft to murder, regular and organized crime, as long as belonging to a clan represents a connecting component that promotes the commission of the crime or prevents the investigation of the crime, whereby one's own norms and values can be placed above the legal system applicable in Germany. The acts, individually or collectively, must be relevant to the phenomenon.

This presentation will give an overview of the causes, forms, and consequences of family–based crime as well as the State responses and prevention approaches. Based on empirical data, significant factors for successful prevention programs are being discussed. The limitations of regular police intervention and new approaches for law enforcement for the prevention of "clan crime" are being presented. The presentation highlights the importance of trust building with disadvantaged communities, cooperation with local institutions, and the collaboration with professional social workers. Different examples from Sweden and Germany will illustrate the opportunities of police prevention efforts, but also point out the challenges and limitations.

Session: TUE06 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Milles

NORDIC APPROACHES TO MULTIAGENCY COLLABORATION AGAINST VIOLENT EXTREMISM: POLICIES, PERCEPTIONS AND PRACTICES. FINDINGS FROM THE HEX–NA PROJECT

CHAIR: **Tore Bjørgo (Center for Research on Extremism (C–REX), University of Oslo, Norway)**

Theme: Evidence–based knowledge against violent extremism

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Introduction of the HEX–NA project: Research question and research design**

SPEAKER:

Tore Bjørgo
(Center for Research on Extremism (C–REX), University of Oslo, Norway)

Violent extremism is a complex societal issue that cannot be handled effectively by one profession alone. In the Nordic countries, the prevention of radicalization and violent extremism is based on the assumption that holistic, coordinated, and collaborative approaches are more effective in addressing the plural factors leading to radicalization and violent extremism. This is the multi-agency approach, where different authorities and professionals bring their expertise together to solve such complex, 'wicked problems'. We wanted to explore how similarities and differences in policies and levels of trust impact on how collaboration and information exchange unfold in practice. A Nordic team of 13 researchers from five academic institutions conducted a comparative study in Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland, designed with three connected workpackages: WP1 – Policies is a cross–national comparison of legal frameworks on confidentiality, police mandates, action plans and institutional setups.

Data: policy documents. WP2 – Perceptions is a cross–national and cross–professional group comparison of perceptions by practitioners and the public, measuring trust and legitimacy of PVE interventions and exchange of sensitive personal information for preventive purposes.

Data: Two online surveys. WP3 – Practices is studied how multi-agency collaboration and exchange of sensitive information unfolds in practice in 13 Nordic cities. Data: Participant observation of simulation exercise with fictive but realistic cases, followed up with group/individual interviews We look forward to present some of the findings!

Session: TUE06 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Milles

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Local multiagency work in the Nordics: An institutional logic perspective**

SPEAKER:

Robin Andersson Malmros
(Segerstedt Institute, University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

In WP1 of the HEX–NA project, we analyze policy regulating the local multiagency approaches used in Nordic countries to prevent violent extremism. We explore three themes: (1) the organizational approaches proposed; (2) the practices advocated; and (3) the legal frameworks relevant. The data is then analyzed using an institutional logic perspective and a conceptualization of multiagency work as conducted in hybrid spaces, which helps to theorize how central policies on prevention of violent extremism inhabit two distinctive logics – a societal security logic and a social case logic – that compete, mix, and co–exist in these spaces.

We show how theNordic countries ae highly similar in regard to the above themes, and that the differences in practice suggested by previous research and public debate instead can be contributed to the logic dominating a country's approach. Our framework provides a fertile theoretical base for the analysis of the character of the rationales, perceptions, discourses, and practices that are used in multiagency work to prevent both violent extremism and crime, and is used to analyze the data in WP 2 and WP 3 of the HEX–NA project.

Session: TUE06 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Milles

PRESENTATION TITLE: **How differences policies and perceptions of trust and legitimacy impact on practice in multiagency collaboration and information sharing in the Nordic countries**

SPEAKER:

Tore Bjørgo
(Center for Research on Extremism (C–REX), University of Oslo, Norway)

In the population survey, we found that citizens in all four countries perceived national PVE policies as quite legitimate, while they hold more mixed attitudes towards reporting concerns of radicalization to authorities. High perceived policy legitimacy leads to positive attitudes towards reporting concerns to authorities. In the survey with practitioners, we found that positive perceptions of national PVE policies affects willingness to engage in multiagency collaboration. Contrary to what we would assume on the basis of differences in national policies, most of them identified with a social care logic to PVE across professions, including the police. Professionals with experience in multiagency collaboration express a higher degree of social care logic than peers without experience. The more similar the professionals are in their conception of approaching PVE, the more they trust each other. Differences in policies and trust have strong impacts on how multiagency collaboration plays out in practice. Multiagency teams have different organizational set–ups between cities, even within countries. Denmark was the only Nordic country with a streamlined approach across the country, called 'Infohouses'. The factors that shape assessments of concerns and perceptions of risk in specific cases – what is considered 'a risk' and why – depends on which institutional logic is dominant in that setting.

There is considerable variation between the countries – and even between different municipalities within the same country – on how multiagency collaboration and information sharing is practised. Different legal regulations on confidentiality and professional logics account for how and to what extent sensitive persona information on e.g. concerns for radicalisation or violence is shared. Structural, professional and personal trust plays an important role in enabling collaboration and information sharing.

Session: TUE07 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Poseidon

MAPPING CRIME AND UNSAFETY I

CHAIR: **Annica Allvin (Norwegian Police University College, Norway)**

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Vulnerable areas in Oslo**

SPEAKER:

Annica Allvin
(Norwegian Police University College, Norway

CO–AUTHORS:

Manne Gerell
(Malmö University, Sweden)

Torbjørn Skardhamar
(University of Oslo, Norway)

In the last decade, Sweden has seen a large increase in gang violence strongly linked to vulnerable neighborhoods (Sturup et al., 2018; Sturup et al., 2019, Gerell et al., 2021). This has fueled concern over vulnerable neighborhoods across the Nordic countries. In Norway and Denmark for instance, a recurring public debate is how to avoid getting "Swedish conditions" and its implications for gang violence, and more broadly, ethnic segregation (Gerell et al., 2022; Lokland & Nilsson, 2018; Johansson, 2018; Lie, 2019). As a result, a larger focus has been given to the spatial separation of different social groups and geographical crime analysis within the police.Each year, the Danish government lists neighborhoods considered vulnerable. In 2022 they listed 20 with 12 deemed to have greater problems (The Danish Ministry of Interior and Housing, 2021). In Sweden, the police biannually release a list of vulnerable neighborhoods with the latest containing 61, with 19 labelled particularly vulnerable. In Norway though there is no official list but since 2017 the City of Oslo use a cross–agency method to lift areas with greater physical and social vulnerabilities. They do not however follow a structured approach to identify vulnerable areas, and crime and crime prevention is not mentioned when identifying them (The City of Oslo, 2016).

In the present study we analyze what could be perceived as vulnerable neighborhoods in Oslo using the methods applied in Sweden (Guldåker et al., 2021) and Denmark (Danish government, 2017). In doing so, we identify the differences that exist between the two methods and what neighborhoods might be considered as vulnerable in Oslo when using them. To further build on our understanding of vulnerable neighborhoods, we also analyze whether there are differences in crime levels between areas identified with both methods, and what neighborhoods might be identified as vulnerable based on crime as opposed to demographic and socioeconomic variables.

Session: TUE07 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Poseidon

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Group–based violence in Belgium: a mapping exercise**

SPEAKER:

Annelies Pauwels
(Flemish Peace Institute, Belgium)

Group–based violence merits priority attention from policy–makers and practitioners. Not only does violence very often take place in groups, violence committed by multiple offenders is also generally more violent than offences committed by single offenders and more likely to involve weapons. Group violence also has a significant impact on the criminal career of offenders, as those involved in group violence are more likely than solo offenders to develop longer, more active and very violent criminal careers.The Flemish Peace Institute conducted a mapping exercise of group–based violence in Belgium. The goal of this mapping was threefold: (i) to map which forms of group–based violence are committed; (ii) to outline how, how often and where these manifestations of violence occur; and (iii) to identify recent developments in these manifestations of violence.

The analysis was conducted through an online survey, to which more than 3/4th of the local police zones in Brussels and Flanders participated. We also conducted focus groups with the aim to delve deeper into the dynamics and context of various types of group–based violence, in particular violence in a criminal setting (e.g., organised crime, Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs, and hooliganism), violence against police and other first responders, and youth–based violence. One of the outcomes of this study is that – contrary to theories linking group–based violence to urbanisation – group–based violence could be identified in both highly urbanised as well as very rural police zones. Differences are noticeable, however, with regards to the types of group–based violence that occur, as well as the safety and the manageability of the violence as perceived by police officers.

Session: TUE07 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Poseidon

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Micro segment analyses as an impulse for urban safety – Project MIKUS**

SPEAKER:

Isabel Krause

(State Office of Criminal Investigations NRW, Germany)

Increasing the population's sense of safety through precisely targeted crime prevention. Crime in public spaces appears to be a widespread phenomenon and has a large impact on public perceptions of public spaces. Studies show that citizens often feel unsafe in public spaces. Moreover, it is shown that 50 percent of the crime occurs in about four to five percent of the street segments (micro segments) of a city. These findings are a strong argument for the necessity of crime analyses that are as small scale as possible and were the occasion for the Criminological Research Department of the State Office of Criminal Investigations North Rhine–Westphalia to conduct the project "MIKUS" (micro segment analyses as an impulse for urban safety). The aim of this project was to develop a crime prevention micro place walk–through program to increase the population's sense of safety through precisely targeted crime prevention. We developed a process to increase the attractiveness of problematic micro places through an improved and intensified cooperation between various actors of crime prevention. The process we developed includes the identification of problematic segments (1), a quantitative and qualitative situation report (2), an evaluation by police and local stakeholders with the help of a joint walk–through (3) and finally, the further processing of the results generated in the steps before (4).

Session: TUE08 Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: Mässhallen

THE MERITS AND RISKS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DISCLOSURE SCHEMES

CHAIR: **Ellen Reeves (Monash University, Australia)**

Theme: Contemporary criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **'In theory': Australian and New Zealand sector professionals' views on the merits and risks of domestic violence disclosure schemes**

SPEAKER:

Ellen Reeves
Monash University, Australia)

Domestic violence disclosure schemes (DVDS) were first introduced in England and Wales in 2014 (see 'Clare's Law'). Their purpose is to prevent domestic violence through the disclosure of information about an individual's history of violence to their current partner, who may be at risk of abuse. Despite a lack of evidence on the effectiveness of DVDS, they have since been introduced in several other jurisdictions, including Australia and New Zealand.

This paper presents the perspective of key domestic violence system stakeholders, including lawyers, victim-survivor advocates, and practitioners in Australia and New Zealand on the real and theoretical implications of DVDS. Drawing on the qualitative data from focus groups and interviews with 44 stakeholders, this paper focuses on two key supposed benefits of a DVDS: increased perpetrator accountability and the empowerment of victim-survivors. The paper highlights the contrasting views of stakeholders on the ability of DVDS to better hold perpetrators to account, and to give women the tools that they need to safely leave or manage a relationship with a domestic violence offender.A key finding is that while many participants support the use of a DVDS 'in theory', its ability to meet these aims is hindered by larger shortcomings within the law's response to domestic violence.

This paper emphasises the importance of careful and considered law reform that complements and is supported by existing legal responses to domestic violence – otherwise, the benefits of DVDS remain theoretical.

Session: TUE08 Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: Mässhallen

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Informed and safe, or blamed and at risk: Examining the outcomes of victim-survivor engagement with domestic violence disclosure schemes**

SPEAKER:

Kate Fitz–Gibbon
(Monash University, Australia)

Clare's Law, the first domestic violence disclosure scheme internationally, was implemented across England and Wales in March 2014. The scheme was introduced following the killing of Clare Wood in February 2009 by a man with a history of violence whom she had met on an internet dating site. The scheme aims to prevent the perpetration and escalation of violence between intimate partners through the provision of information about prior histories of violence. Similar schemes have also been adopted in Scotland, Ireland, some Canadian provinces, New Zealand and some Australian states.

In Australia domestic violence disclosure schemes (DVDS) aim to strengthen the ability of the police and other multi-agency partnerships to provide appropriate protection and support to victims at risk of domestic violence; to reduce incidents of domestic violence through prevention; and to empower individuals to make informed choices about their safety in their relationship. The extent to which these objectives are achieved are the subject of debate, and to date there has been no research undertaken with victim-survivors who have access the scheme in Australia to understand the degree to which it improves safety outcomes. Drawing on the findings from a study conducted with victim-survivors of intimate partner violence in Australia, this presentation explores the outcomes of victim-survivor engagement with domestic violence disclosure schemes from the lived experience perspective.

Connecting to emerging work from the UK, the presentation examines the value of a DVDS for connecting victim-survivors with early interventions and safety planning information, alongside recognised emerging risks of victim-blaming and responsibilisation. The findings from this research are relevant to jurisdictions that have implemented a DVDS, as well as those current contemplating this policy reform.

Session: TUE08 Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: Mässhallen

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Empowerment or responsibilisation? Victim-survivor experiences of domestic violence disclosure schemes.**

SPEAKER:

Sandra Walklate
(Liverpool and Monash Universities, UK and Australia)

Since the introduction of Clare's Law (a domestic violence disclosure scheme, DVDS) in England and Wales in 2014 such schemes have travelled the globe and now have a presence in Canada, New Zealand, and are being hotly debated in Australia. Such schemes have proliferated on the basis of very little evidence as to their efficacy and certainly none that include victim-survivor voices. Nonetheless claims are made on their behalf as to their capacity to empower women in making decisions about their lives alongside their preventive potential.

This paper, based on data from a British Academy funded study concerned to talk with women who had used a DVDS, examines their experiences through the lenses of empowerment and prevention. In respect of empowerment its findings suggest that their experiences of this was highly dependent on how the scheme had been implemented particularly whether the woman had been provided with support in her decision-making. In respect of prevention its findings suggest that the women were responsibilised for this. This process of responsibilisation had three elements to it: expectations that they would leave their violent partner; expectations that they would avoid violent partners in the future; and feeling responsible for any new partner their ex became involved with.

Taken together these findings point to important unintended consequences of developing policies in the absence of taking account of both the consequences of the policies themselves and the costs that they might entail and a failure to build into their development an understanding of women's real lives and they live with the violence(s) within them.

Session: TUE09 Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: Riddarsalen

BURGLARY PREVENTION FOR HOUSEHOLDS AND NEIGHBOURHOODS

CHAIR: **Danielle Robinson (Nottingham Trent University, UK)**

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Testing the Influence of Household Profile on Burglar Alarm Effectiveness**

SPEAKERS:

Danielle Robinson and Andromachi Tseloni
(Nottingham Trent University, UK)

Several studies have examined the effectiveness of a range of security devices in preventing domestic burglary. Counterintuitively, research in England and Wales has consistently found that burglar alarms have become associated with an increased risk of domestic burglary victimisation (Tseloni et al., 2017). Moreover, adding alarms to homes with no or other security devices reduces the overall protection offered by most security combinations since about 2000 (Tilley et al., 2015). This presentation builds upon this body of work. After expanding the Tilley et al. (2015) study to more recent years (from 2012 to 2019) to identify security combinations to which alarms increase the overall protection conferred to homes (and reduce their burglary risk), it explores the burglary risk and characteristics of households with and without visible burglar alarms. Most population groups categorised, for example, by ethnicity, education level, accommodation type and household composition, have higher burglary risk with a visible alarm than without one. These insights are taken from bivariate (odds ratios and their statistical significance) analyses of five sweeps of the Crime Survey for England and Wales (2015/16–2019/20). Collectively, the findings provide a comprehensive account of who is most likely to have a visible burglar alarm and, further, gain the expected benefit of reduced burglary risk. These findings provide those with a responsibility to reduce crime with the knowledge to make informed choices about security uptake.

Session: TUE09 Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: Riddarsalen

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Burglar alarms, contextual factors and victimisation risk – a case study of residential properties in Humberside and West Yorkshire**

SPEAKERS:

James Hunter and Andromachi Tseloni
(Nottingham Trent University, UK)

The presentation examines the differences in the characteristics of non–victimised and victimised properties between January 2015 and December 2020. To this end, it models police recorded burglary data from two English police forces (Humberside and West Yorkshire) linked to street and property physical characteristics (collected using Google Street View) and a variety of official and academic data sources to identify a range of other contextual factors at the property, street and area level that may influence burglary risk.Properties with alarms have significantly higher burglary risk compared to properties without alarms when no other property or area characteristic is controlled for. The positive association between presence of a visible alarm and burglary risk persists when characteristics of the area the property issituated in are controlled for, such as area income and barriers to housing and services deprivation, number of road exits and number of contextual factors increasing access to properties.

Burglar alarms increase burglary risk but not in a statistically significant way when property characteristics are controlled for (either alone or together with area factors). Houses (rather than bungalows or flats), with a drive, and open side access to the back are property features that increase residential burglary risk. Moreover, if the property is near the corner of the street, it has a higher completed domestic burglary risk than others. Mid–terraced houses are not at higher risk of completed domestic burglary when compared to either bungalows or flats.

Session: TUE09 Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: Riddarsalen

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Where should police forces target their residential burglary reduction efforts?**

SPEAKER:

James Hunter
(Nottingham Trent University, UK)

Expected crime rates that enable police forces to contrast recorded and anticipated spatial patterns of crime victimisation offer a valuable tool in evaluating the under–reporting of crime and inform/guide crime reduction initiatives. Prior to this study, police forces had no access to expected burglary maps at the neighbourhood level covering all parts of England and Wales. Drawing on analysis of the Crime Survey for England and Wales and employing a population terrain modelling approach, this paper utilises household and area characteristics to predict the mean residential burglary incidences per 1000 population across all neighbourhoods in England and Wales. The analysis identifies distinct differences in recorded and expected neighbourhood burglary incidences at the Output Area level, providing a catalyst for stimulating further reflection by police officers and crime analysts.

Session: TUE10 Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: Fogelström

ANALYZING PATTERNS OF CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT IN TIME AND SPACE

CHAIR: **Sophie Curtis–Ham (New Zealand Police, New Zealand)**

Theme: Environmental criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Testing a theoretical model to help explain and predict where people will offend relative to their past activity locations**

SPEAKER:

Sophie Curtis–Ham
(New Zealand Police, New Zealand)

CO–AUTHORS:

Wim Bernasco
(Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

Oleg Medvedev
(University of Waikato, New Zealand)

Devon Polaschek
(University of Waikato, New Zealand)

Crime investigation and prevent activities can be aided by predictions of where someone will offend relative to their routine activity locations – such as where they live, work, go to school or visit family and friends. A recent extension to crime pattern theory explains why and how people are more likely to commit crime near some of their activity locations than others. This theoretical model proposes that offending is more likely where, and when, offenders have reliable knowledge (affected by the frequency, recency and duration of their past activities there) that is relevant to the future crime (affected by the similarity of those past activities to the future crime). But the empirical research on which the theory was built had not examined these constructs systematically. This presentation summarises several studies that explicitly tested hypotheses derived from the theoretical model, to address gaps in its empirical support, using police data on offenders' activity locations preceding a range of offences. This research reveals variation – in line with theory – in associations between different types of activity location and subsequent crime locations, and highlights the importance of including both reliability and relevance factors when modelling or predicting offenders' crime location choices from their activity locations.

Session: TUE10 Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: Fogelström

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Spatial patterns of gun seizures, shootings and open drug scenes in Stockholm**

SPEAKERS

Mia–Maria Magnusson and Alberto Chrysoulakis
(Swedish Police, Region of Stockholm and Malmö University, Sweden)

Andreas Lekare
(Swedish Police, Region of Stockholm, Sweden)

There is a surge in gun violence in Sweden. Prior research has shown how these expressions of violence tend to be concentrated in space. For instance, there is an increased risk of a shooting occurring in close proximity to a prior shooting in the three largest cities in Sweden, especially at open drug scenes (ODS) in socially disadvantaged areas. Furthermore, prior research has found a clear spatial connection between shootings and the presence of ODS in Stockholm. However, less is known about the patterns of gun seizures. How does spatial patterns of gun seizures overlap with shootings and the presence of ODS and how can these be used to advance police practice? Such questions are important to add nuance to the overarching view on "gun violence".

The present study aims to explore the questions by converging three types of data drawn from the Stockholm region: one on gun seizures, one on gun incidents and another on the presence of ODS. With the use of spatial data analyses, we learn whether there are systematic differences in the patterns of gun seizures, gun incidents and the presence of ODS. The importance of nuanced data and how the results can be used by the police in their strategic work is discussed. The results may advance both police activities towards gang criminality and future research on gun violence.

Session: TUE10 Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: Fogelström

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Young people's experiences of private policing in the night–time economy: stereotypes, commercial interests, aggressiveness, and violence**

SPEAKER:

Samuel Moreira
(University of Porto, Portugal)

CO–AUTHOR:

Carla Sofia Cardoso
(University of Porto, Portugal)

Night–time economies have prospered in most European cities in the last years. These are distinctive space–time contexts, marked by alcohol consumption, disorders, tensions and conflicts. Private policing stands out in the night–time economy, specially because bouncers are widespread in nocturnal consumer spaces. Alongside, young people are prominent users of nightlife places, and these are important contexts for contemporary youth identity and socialization. A strong proliferation of night–time economy places was also observed in Portugal, especially in the main urban areas, and consequently of private policing. However, research is lacking on youths as key recipients of private policing. Drawing on six focus groups with 46 youngsters from Lisbon and Porto, this study explores young people's experiences of private policing in the night–time economy. Although recognizing effectiveness in their work, youths problematized two types of activities performed by bouncers – access control and order maintenance. Concretely, they alluded to discretion, discriminatory behaviors, lack of consideration for people and predominant defense of the establishment's interests, aggressiveness, and violence.

Concerning access control, the narratives indicated that certain social groups are persistently excluded or must pay more money to have access to the spaces, namely: males, ethnic minorities, people with rundown clothing, and "ugly" people. Youths related predominantly the exclusion of these social groups with stereotypes of troublemakers and with the defense of commercial interests by bouncers. Moreover, young people pointed out aggressiveness and violence when bouncers were carrying out access control and order maintenance activities. The above–mentioned problematized practices were associated with the occurrence of aggression and violence in nightlife in general. Results will be discussed in light of procedural and distributive justice theories, and security governance debates.

Session: TUE11 Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: Galleriet

HOW CALIFORNIA'S CORRECTIONS AND JUDICIAL OFFICIALS UNDERMINE THE LEGISLATIVELY INITIATED "SECOND LOOK"

CHAIR: **Caitlin Henry (Sonoma State University, USA)**

Theme: Principled and equitable law enforcement

PRESENTATION TITLE: **How California's corrections and judicial officials undermine the legislatively Initiated "Second Look" resentencing proceedings intended to remedy racism, reduce the prison population, and save lives; as made more salient during the COVID–19 pandemic**

SPEAKER:

Caitlin Henry
(Sonoma State University, USA)

California legislators passed second look resentencing legislation "to eliminate disparity of sentences and to promote uniformity of sentencing" "in the interest of justice" and allowed judges to revisit sentences while considering postconviction factors including a person's record of rehabilitation while incarcerated, evidence that reflects whether age, time served, and diminished physical condition, if any, have reduced the risk for future violence, and evidence that reflects that circumstances have changed since the original sentencing so that the inmate's continued incarceration is no longer in the interest of justice. However, in implementing the legislation California's prison and court systems failed to use resentencing: 1. in a racially neutral manner; 2. minimize loss of life during COVID; 3. meet state commitments to prison population reduction and prison closure; and 4. maximize the potential cost savings.

This panel will examine the presence, patterns, and experiences of biased and unfair sentencing law and practices and the legislative efforts to make reparations for the consequences of these policies and associated correctional practices. The panel will share qualitative and quantitative sentencing data that measure performance and costs of correctional agency and judicial branch policy implementation.

Session: TUE11 Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: Galleriet

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Procedural justice in second look resentencing legislation: How prison and court omplementation of resentencing was a missed opportunity save costs and lives during the dual pandemic of COVID and racism**

SPEAKER:

Caitlin Henry
(Sonoma State University, USA)

California legislators drafted "second look" resentencing legislation "to eliminate disparity of sentences and to promote uniformity of sentencing" and address bias in sentencing. Due to procedural justice issues in how the prison and court systems implemented the resentencing program in manners that undermined legislative intent, legislators passed subsequent legislation to create a more fair and transparent decision making process, increase the voice of the program's potential beneficiaries, reduce opportunities for bias, and lead to more equitable outcomes.

This paper examines how correctional administrators undermined legislative intent in designing regulations that reinforce instead of remove, barriers to release by creating criteria to exclude people from release that the legislature did not exclude and funneling out worthy candidates from judicial review. It will describe funnel steps, including how the prison system undermines goals by reducing the number of people it will send to the court, and adding eligibility barriers that are not in the statute. It shows how to funnel results in failure to use resentencing to meet state commitments to prison population reduction and prison closure and to minimize COVID morbidity and mortality.

Session: TUE11 Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: Galleriet

PRESENTATION TITLE: **How California's "Second Look" resentencing could address the racialized effects of environmental injustice during a dual pandemic of COVID–19 and racism.**

SPEAKER:

Hannah Dennis
(Sonoma State University, USA)

No group of people, whether it be racial, ethnic, or socio-economic, should bear a disproportionate share of negative environmental consequences of incarceration or pandemics. This paper examines the nexus between disasters (climate, fire, flood, pandemic, and other) environmental racism, California's treatment of people (particularly those deemed "a COVID risk") during the COVID crisis in California's prisons, and health outcomes in prisons and reentry. California's incarcerated population is drawn disproportionately from communities that face illness–causing environments and racial and economic inequities and heightened mortality and morbidity from COVID–19. The neighborhoods over–represented in California's incarcerated population were often formed by discriminatory redlining and relegating people to sub–standard and illness–causing housing.

Black, Latinx, and Indigenous populations face pre–incarceration vulnerabilities due to poverty and a lack of access to medical care, transportation, and food. These groups are incarcerated at a disproportionately high rate. Then, when incarcerated, they are housed in facilities located in climate zones that experience extreme heat or cold and locations that may suffer from extreme rain events, wildfires, depletion of local water supplies, or similar climate–related concerns. The conditions of incarceration exacerbate inequality, and the effects of racism in health care and outcomes are particularly salient. Racialized people are sicker when they come into prison, at risk for contracting more illness, then more at risk for getting sicker from COVID. Subjecting people who are safe to release and return to their loved ones, communities, and the workforce to inhumane and undignified conditions worsened during a pandemic where particular groups of people in prison were more at risk than others for contracting COVID and dying from it, yet eligible for release under second look resentencing legislation that was underutilized.

CRIMINAL LAW CHANGES: BALANCING LEGAL CERTAINTY AND NECESSARY FAIRNESS

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

Theme: Principled and equitable law enforcement

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Harsher punishment for a juvenile than an adult for raping a peer**

SPEAKER:

Tarja Koskela
(University of Eastern Finland, Finland)

CO–AUTHOR:

Elisa Silvennoinen
(University of Eastern Finland, Finland)

The revised regulation of Chapter 20 of the Finnish Criminal Code on sexual offences entered into force on the 1st of January 2023. It was intended to separate sexual offences against children under the age of sixteen from those against adults. Previously, sexual offences were, in principle, subject to the provisions applicable to both children and adults. It has been held that a child under the age of sixteen is not in principle mature enough to give valid consent to sexual intercourse. In the case of children under sixteen, the regulation primarily protects the personal integrity of the child. This is necessary in order to safeguard the child's safe and undisturbed development.The aim of the new legislation on sexual offences was to strengthen the protection of sexual autonomy and personal integrity. The penalties for sexual offences were increased, particularly for sexual offences against children. This was intended to emphasis the particular reprehensibility of offences against children.

The article discusses the impact of the new legislation on punishment when a minor commits a child rape and will then be punished more severely than an adult who rapes another adult. The penal latitude for child rape is imprisonment from two to ten years' whereas in the case of adult rape, the penal latitude is from one to six years' imprisonment. The consequence of this is that when the offender is under eighteen years of age and the victim under sixteen years of age, the punishment is more severe than when an adult rapes another adult. This was hardly the intention of the revision of the law. It is also contrary to the views of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child to reduce the punishment and deprivation of liberty of minors to a minimum.

Session: TUE12 Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: Arkaden

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The criminalisation of non–physical violence against children in Finland**

SPEAKERS:

Elisa Silvennoinen and Tarja Koskela
(University of Eastern Finland, Finland)

In Finland, non–sexual violence against children is covered by the same criminal offences as adults. The main offence is assault, which covers not only physical violence but also infliction of pain and injury to health. However, the crime of assault is very rarely applied to non–physical violence. According to Article 1(2) of the Child Protection Act, children must be protected from all physical and mental violence, abuse and exploitation. This provision is based on Article 19 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. This article examines the criminalisation of non–physical violence against children in Finland and assesses whether the current criminal legislation covers the requirements of child protection. The research method is doctrinal and the main data consists of legislation, legislative proposals and case law. In addition, the application of law has been examined in the light of district court decisions.

The article concludes that although the existing definition of assault is broad and allows for the application of the provision to non–physical violence, the definition seems ill–suited to serious neglect of the care and custody of a child. Secondly, the offence is not well suited to situations where psychological violence is inflicted on a child, either directly on the child or indirectly by exposing the child to violence, for example by forcing the child to watch someone close to the child being subjected to violence.

Session: TUE12 Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: Arkaden

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Correcting attrition in sexual offences: Lessons learned from Sweden?**

SPEAKER:

Dennis Martinsson
(Stockholm University, Sweden)

In Sweden, the Welfare State and gender equality have fused, as illustrated by e.g. prioritizing gender equality in several policy areas, which to a high extent include criminal law and policy. Since the 1970s reforms concerning sexual offences have been supported by gender–equality arguments. Recently, the #metoo movement affected the regulation on sexual offences. In the light of the #metoo movement, a reform was made in 2018, which introduced involuntariness as an actus reus element in the provision on rape and, also, negligent rape as a new offence. But what lessons can be learned from Sweden? Can statutory reform actually contribute to correct attrition in sexual offences?

When analyzing the 2018 reform, particularly the statutory law on rape, two areas of attrition exists: (1) the construction of the statutory law, (2) the gap between the statutory law, its policy background and the case law. Consequently, there are disconnects between, on one hand, the construction of the statutory law and its application, and on the other the political ambition of the 2018 reform. This, in turn, results in ambiguity in the application of the rape provision, suggesting a lack of legal certainty and foreseeability. Evidently, although the 2018 reform politically marked an important normative shift, several legal issues were left unsolved. Until adjusted, the attrition identified, will remain.

Session: TUE13 Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: Milles

EMPIRICAL STUDIES ON EXTREMISM AND MEASURES TO COMBAT EXTREMISM

CHAIR: **Peter Wetzels (University of Hamburg,**

Theme: Evidence–based knowledge against violent extremism

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Effects of the perception of human rights violations and protests in Iran on islamophobic attitudes towards muslims in Germany: Results of two representative surveys and a survey experiment.**

SPEAKERS:

Peter Wetzels
(University of Hamburg, Germany)

Katrin Brettfeld
(University of Hamburg, Germany)

In November 2022 and February 2023 the Institute of Criminology at the University of Hamburg conducted two waves of the representative study "People in Germany: International". N=2,500 people were surveyed in each of the two waves. Central aim of this study is to analyse influences of internationally significant political events on political attitudes of people in Germany. Results of multivariate Analyses of the he first wave of the survey showed significant correlations between the subjective evaluations of the human rights violations in Iran and islamophobic attitudes towards Muslims in Germany. Interpreting developments in Iran as evidence of a general hostility of Islamic Religion toward human rights were associated with significantly stronger islamophobic attitudes towards Muslims in Germany. Furthermore islamophobic attitudes were significantly lower among respondents who interpreted protests in Iran as indicator of a social movement of muslims towards more political freedom and women's rights.

Results of the first wave of the survey were based on crossectional data. Therefore questions of causality cannot be answered sufficiently. To analyse whether interpretations of the events in Iran causally influence respondents' islamophobic attitudes a survey experiment was integrated in the second wave. Participants were randomly assigned to four groups. Groups 1 through 3 were first given a brief description of what was happening in Iran. Participants in groups 2 and 3 additionally asked about their agreement with statements that either conveyed a positive view of the protests in Iran and advocated German support for the protesters (group 2) or assessed the events in Iran as indicators of a general hostility of the islamic religion toward human rights and called for German sanctions against Iran (group 3). Group 4 (Control group) did not receive any information about developments in Iran. Results show causal effects of the interpretation of developments in Iran on islamophobic attitudes and prejudices towards muslims in Germany.

Session: TUE13 Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: Milles

PRESENTATION TITLE: **How emotional are extremists? The connection of discrimination, anger and political violence**

SPEAKER:

Rebecca Endtricht
(University of Hamburg, Germany)

Experiences of discrimination and marginalization affect large parts of societies and can have far–reaching consequences for attitudes and actions of affected individuals. This contribution investigates how the consequences of discrimination, the perception of injustice or the feeling of being treated unfairly impact the emergence of extremist attitudes and the acceptance of politically motivated violence. The research is framed by the General Strain Theory (GST), whereby perceptions of discrimination and marginalization are conceptualized in terms of strain, i.e., a subjective experience of stress. In conjunction with negative emotions, strain can lead to deviant behaviour, including extremist attitudes and behavioural intentions.

I distinguish between discrimination as individual and perception of marginalization as collective experience of strain. It is shown how these two dimensions of strain affect the development of extremist attitudes and the acceptance of politically motivated violence. I further investigate the influence of emotional consequences of strain as mediator variables. Here I distinguish between disappointment as an inwardly directed emotion and anger as an outwardly directed emotion. Thus, the models establish a direct comparison between different types of strain and emotions.The analyses are based on data from a representative population survey in Germany with 4,483 respondents. The survey includes oversamples of Muslims and immigrants in Germany, which allows for representative subgroup analyses. Differences and similarities in the effects of discrimination experiences on political–extremist attitudes and violent behavioural intentions are discussed.

Session: TUE13 Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: Milles

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Financing of right–wing extremism through cryptocurrency and crowdfunding**

SPEAKER:

Maria Jofre
(Crime&Tech, Italy)

In recent years, terrorism and extremism have adjusted to the rapid global digital transformation by incorporating new technologies into their portfolio of financing tools. In particular, it is claimed that right–wing extremists systematically exploit vulnerabilities in these new technologies, mostly cryptocurrencies, in order to circumvent restrictions on traditional financial instruments and benefit from greater anonymity. Since empirical evidence is scant to support these claims, we aim to address this knowledge gap using blockchain analysis. In doing so, we track account and transaction information for over a hundred addresses associated with far–right extremists as collected by the Southern Poverty Law Center (HateWatch), providing insights into the different types of entities involved (exchange, mixer, gambling, donation, darkweb), and amounts and frequency of transfers, among others (CTC Project – ISFP GA 101036276).

Session: TUE14 Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: Poseidon

MAPPING CRIME AND UNSAFETY II

CHAIR: **Suzanne Goodney Lea (University of the District of Columbia, USA)**

Theme: Contemporary criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Crowd sourced global data on sexual assault and harassment: What we've learned**

SPEAKER:

Suzanne Goodney Lea
(University of the District of Columbia, USA)

CO–AUTHOR:

Elsa D'Silva
(Red Dot Foundation Global, India)

Red Dot Foundation Global maintains the largest crowd map of sexual violence on the planet. Established in 2012, after the brutal gain rape in Delhi of Jyoti Singh, our platform has been anonymously recording reports of sexual assault and harassment across the planet; we are now the largest crowd map of gender violence on Earth – which the UN Secretary General noted in December 2022. Still, for a very long time, most of our operations have been in India, and so much of the data has been from India. Thanks to a grant from Vital Voices, however, we are now able to launch into many more countries. As such, we are generating data about sexual violence in public places across different types of societies, from Europe to Africa to Southeast Asia to South America, and this will allow an exploration of the extent to which patterns of sexual violence is localized within a community versus demonstrating characteristics and patterns that are endemic across different societies. This paper will report upon the initial trends that we are seeing. Additionally, we will discuss how to collect standardized data on criminal behavior across different cultures/societies.

Session: TUE14 Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: Poseidon

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Is land use associated with crime on South Africa's rapid rail system? A local study from the Global South**

SPEAKER:

Lizette Lancaster
(Institute for Security Studies, South Africa)

CO–AUTHORS:

Willem Badenhorst and Graeme Gotz
(University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)

Geoff Bickford
(University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)

Thato Machabaphala
(Institute for Security Studies, South Africa)

Assumptions regarding the link between land cover, land use, land use changes and infrastructure crime generation are informed by literature originating mainly in the Global North. Little is known about the association between land use and infrastructure crime in the Global South. We utilised eleven years of rail event data (n=1001) for the existing rapid rail infrastructure in the Gauteng province to test the hypothesis that land use is associated with crime affecting critical infrastructure, such as cable theft and damage to property. To ensure a nuanced analysis of land use types near the rail infrastructure, Geographically Weighted Regression (GWR) analysis were used to explore the study area's vast spatial heterogeneity. This methodology considers South Africa's persistent urban realities linked to its historical legacy of uneven development and growing levels of inequality.

Our methodology and analysis attempt to develop evidence from the Global South to test if results complement the evidence from the Global North.

Session: TUE15 Time: 13.45–14.30 Room: Mässhallen

PRIZE WINNER'S LECTURE

CHAIRS: **Lawrence Sherman** (Cambridge University, UK) **and Jerzy Sarnecki** (Stockholm University, Sweden)

SPEAKER: **Beatriz Magaloni** (Stanford University, Mexico/USA)

Session: TUE16 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: Mässhallen

GENERATING AND TRANSLATING EVIDENCE FOR PRINCIPLED AND EQUITABLE LAW ENFORCEMENT IN AN ERA OF REFORM

CHAIR: **Lawrence Sherman (Cambridge University and London Metropolitan Police, UK)**

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Early efforts toward evidence–based policing**

SPEAKER:

Lawrence Sherman
(Cambridge University and London Metropolitan Police, UK)

From the Minneapolis Domestic Violence Arrest Experiment to the Washington Repeat Offenders Project, Lawrence Sherman's research at the NPI helped develop the first framework for "'evidence–based policing" in his 1998 NPI Lecture. Reflecting on the connectivity between science and practice, Sherman will discuss the global impact of the influential experiments NTI produced through the middle 1980s, spanning his time of affiliation with the National Policing Institute.

Session: TUE16 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: Mässhallen

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Defining a path toward evidence–based policing**

SPEAKER:

David Weisburd
(Hebrew University, George Mason University and National Policing Institute, USA/Israel)

Professor Weisburd will reflect on how evidence–based policing has shed light on the path ahead and how his research with the NPI illuminates opportunities for policing to be evidence–based and ultimately effective. Professor Weisburd will highlight two experiments one conducted in the early 2000s that showed that police could focus in on hot spots without spatial displacement, and another completed recently that shows how hot spots policing can be enhanced with training in procedural justice.

Session: TUE16 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: Mässhallen

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Contemporary efforts to expand evidence–based policing**

SPEAKER:

Robin Engel
(National Policing Institute, USA)

Professor Engel will discuss the evolution of evidence–based policing in an era of reform, reimagination, and alternatives to police responses calls for and requires collaboration across disciplines and mandates that we bridge the gap between research and practice. Professor Engel will also reflect on studies and experiments that that she is leading today as the Institute's Senior Vice President and former Professor at the University of Cincinnati.

Session: TUE16 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: Mässhallen

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Future plans & collaborations in support of evidence–based policing**

SPEAKER:

James Burch
(National Policing Institute, USA)

The President of the Institute, Mr. James H. Burch, II, will review the history, purpose, goals, and future directions of the National Policing Institute, which aims to serve as an evidence–generator and champion for evidence–based policing and reforms. President Burch will also discuss the Institute's ongoing planning of an American College of Policing and the Institute's desire to support and engage in global research and practice collaborations.

Session: TUE17 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: Riddarsalen

"LITTLE SCANDINAVIA": THE NATURE AND IMPACT OF A SCANDINAVIAN–INSPIRED PRISON UNIT IN A PENNSYLVANIA PRISON

CHAIR: **Synøve Andersen (University of Oslo, Norway)**

Theme: Contemporary criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The Scandinavian Prison Project: Preliminary Findings**

SPEAKERS:

Synøve Andersen
(University of Oslo, Norway)

Jordan M. Hyatt
(Drexel University, USA)

The Scandinavian Prison Project (SPP) is a research project focused on an ongoing, international collaboration between the correctional services in Pennsylvania (PA) and Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden, and Denmark), which aims to empirically examine the transferability and adaptability of Scandinavian correctional principles and practices to an American prison context. Beginning in 2019, a team of front–line officers, managers, and leaders from the State Correctional Institution (SCI) at Chester traveled to all three countries to learn about their respective approaches to supervision and specific challenges. The goal of these efforts was to facilitate the officer–led development of a housing unit that, to the extent possible, reflected their experiences with Scandinavian values and practices. The resulting unit, which includes single cells, a commercial kitchen, and a dedicated green space, is run by specially trained staff.

The unit differs from the regular conditions of confinement in three primary ways: the structural layout, the level of staff training, and the unit policies – especially those that govern the relationships between staff and incarcerated people. After a pilot period, the unit known as "Little Scandinavia" became operational in May of 2022. This presentation focuses on the preliminary research findings regarding the impact of the unit on prison climate as experienced by both officers and incarcerated people.

Session: TUE17 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: Riddarsalen

PRESENTATION TITLE: **International collaboration in criminal corrections: Perspectives from Sweden**

SPEAKER:

Martin Gillå

(Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

In the United States, the challenges inherent in managing a carceral environment have grown over recent years. Issues in staffing, safety, and resources have impacted almost every facet of prison life for both staff and incarcerated people. In some cases, this has forced correctional facilities to do more with less, cutting back on services that are not required or necessary. In other cases, leaders have sought out alternative options for reforming the prison environment in ways that can improve staff well–being and develop unique, evidence–based programming for incarcerated people that may reduce recidivism and make the prison safer. The Scandinavian countries have become a focal point for many conversations about prison reform. Characterized by low crime and recidivism rates, relatively small prisons, and high levels of community reintegration, these countries provide a striking counterfactual to the Anglo–American prison environments. From this position, Norway and Sweden have become an epicenter of international correctional collaborations over the past decade; their respective prison and probation services receive hundreds of international visits each year.

The main focus of these professional collaborations is often to identify aspects of Scandinavian principles and practices that can be successfully adapted and implemented elsewhere. This panel will focus on the experiences of such international partnerships from the perspective of the Swedish Prison and Probation Service, with a particular emphasis on an important question: What can Sweden learn from "Little Scandinavia" and other international correctional partners?

Session: TUE17 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: Riddarsalen

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Prison project: Little Scandinavia**

SPEAKERS:

John Stark and
Tomas Lindh
(Sveriges Television/SVT, Sweden)

Following the efforts at SCI Chester since 2019, an independent documentary team from the Swedish Television SVT has recorded the development of the Little Scandinavia unit. By showing, in detail, the challenges to penal reform posed by differences in institutional culture and values, changes in staff and administration, and an unprecedented pandemic, the viewers of the documentary series "Prison Project: Little Scandinavia" will be able to be a part of that journey. A Scandinavian audience can directly observe how American correctional professionals reacted and experienced prisons in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark – and understand the stark contrasts between the approaches to punishment in Scandinavia and the US. In observing how the officers seek to implement certain practices and values at home, the audience will be able to reflect on the differences between focusing on punishment and rehabilitation and what those values mean for society at large. The documentary seeks to give perspective on ongoing debates about "tough on crime" policies and sentencing reform.

Session: TUE18 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: Fogelström

PREVENTING CRIME BY ENVIRONMENTAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL MEANS

CHAIR: **Richard Wortley (University College London, UK)**

Theme: Environmental criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Automated online messages as a crime prevention tool**

SPEAKER:

Richard Wortley
(University College London, UK)

CO–AUTHOR:

Jeremy Prichard
(University of Tasmania, Australia)

This presentation makes the case for the use of online warning messages as a cybercrime prevention tool. Cybercrime is complex and dynamic – new opportunities for offending emerge with technological advances, or during periods of social upheaval as we have witnessed in the Covid era. It is argued that the extent of the cybercrime problem we now face cannot be tackled through traditional law enforcement tactics alone; we must explore prevention approaches aimed at reducing the incidence of cybercrime. Internet warning messages are worth considering as one technique – ideally among many others – that could help make the Internet a safer environment for users and work to alleviate pressure on the conventional detect–arrest–prosecute–imprison model. The results from a series online 'honeypot' experiments are presented that tested the effectiveness on automated online messages in deterring Internet users from visiting websites purporting to contain sexually deviant material.

Session: TUE18 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: Fogelström

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Crime prevention and the use of emerging technologies: The application of smart video doorbells**

SPEAKER:

Alina Ristea
(University College London, UK)

CO–AUTHORS:

Michael James Frith
(University of Oslo, Norway)

Shane Johnson
(University College London, UK)

Various technologies have known effects on reducing and preventing crime, from closed–circuit television (CCTV) cameras to improved street lighting. One other technology recently developed is smart video doorbells which can notify the owner and record video and/or sound when activated. In this presentation, I will introduce an experiment in London where households are randomly sampled and assigned to receive a smart video doorbell or to control groups. This is done to assess the impact of the doorbells in preventing or reducing burglaries or other household–related crimes, the fear of crime and the potential uptake of other smart and non–smart security products. The methodology includes multiple steps, such as finding areas with high burglary rates, filtering applicable (single–family homes) on street segments, auditing the households for any existent security technologies and any ineligibility criteria, and surveying the chosen households when receiving the doorbells and during the intervention.

This presentation will also show the preliminary results of the resident's survey and emphasizes the necessity of thorough planning and the need for adapting based on field observations. This is collaborative work with the Metropolitan Police and has valuable implications for evaluation design and strengthening academia–law enforcement collaborations.

Session: TUE18 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: Fogelström

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The role of local government services in achieving public safety**

SPEAKER:

Elizabeth Groff

(National Institute of Justice, USA)

Since the summer of 2020, there has been renewed interest in reimagining public safety. Most of the attention has been focused on funding for police departments. However, other local government departments may play a pivotal role in producing public safety. In fact, recent research has established a relationship between some characteristics of the built environment such as the cleanliness of vacant lots and crime. It is plausible that the equity with which local government departments provide services across the city such as streets and trees and then effectively maintain them may be related to crime. The vigor with which city departments regulate the quality of the built environment via controls on residents, property owners, and business owners is also likely to be related to crime.

This paper examines the spatial patterning in the quality of the street–related built environment provided, maintained, and regulated by local government departments and how it links to crime. Data are from two cities in the United States. Because of the importance of the streetscape to perceptions of places, this investigation focuses on services that affect the quality of the streetscape and the buildings that face the street. The following outcome and process measures are used to quantify the provision of government services at the street block unit of analysis: street pavement quality, litter, street code violation notices, trash cans, vacant lot cleanliness, and the tree canopy. Backcloth characteristics such as racial heterogeneity, socio–economic status, and stability are included. The results inform more holistic discussions of public safety, that extend beyond police departments, to encompass local government departments more generally.

Session: TUE18 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: Fogelström

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Climate change, crime and security – a map of issues**

SPEAKER:

Paul Ekblom

(UCL Dawes Centre for Future Crime, UK)

We face an uncertain future with global warming. The reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) make almost no mention of crime – but we can be sure that criminals and terrorists will significantly exploit disruptions and exacerbate problems. Criminologists and crime scientists have begun to take an interest (not least in the recent seminar series run by KTH Stockholm and Northumbria University), yet since some pioneering work by Agnew over a decade ago, we are lacking a systematic approach. This presentation will attempt to remedy that lack. It first sets out the key aspects of climate change – its causes, nature and consequent risks; and the attempts to respond by mitigation and adaptation. Second, turning to crime and security, it briefly maps out the types and causes of crime. It then considers how crime might be influenced by climate change itself, and society's responses to it; and how crime itself influences climate change, mitigation and adaptation efforts. Finally, it looks at how security in its turn may be influenced by, and influence, climate change. It is hoped that this mapping exercise will encourage researchers to fill in the many unknowns, by a disciplined application of evidence, theory and horizon–scanning approaches.

Session: TUE19 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: Galleriet

CRIME AND EXPLOITATION ON THE INTERNET

CHAIR: **Helgi Gunnlaugsson (Professor of Sociology, University of Iceland, Iceland)**

Theme: Contemporary criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Cybercrime in Iceland: Impact of me–too and covid–19 on victimization experiences**

SPEAKER:

Helgi Gunnlaugsson
(University of Iceland, Iceland)

The web has increasingly been used as a source to target suitable victims all over the globe. By using the internet people worldwide can be connected offering all kinds of new opportunities for deviant activities and crime. A variety of internet–related threats are regularly being reported in the mass media, e. g. computer fraud, cyber vandalism, cyberbullying and most recently cyberwarfare. The first study in Iceland examining cybercrime victimization among the Icelandic public was conducted online in cooperation with the Social Sciences Research Institute in 2016. The same survey was placed again in 2018, 2020 and 2022 to a sample of about 2,000 respondents reflecting the Icelandic population 18 years +. According to the findings in 2016 about 13 percent of the respondents reported having been victimized by cybercrime in the past three years prior to the survey. In 2018 and 2020 close to 20% of the respondents admitted cybercrime victimization. Slander and consumer fraud were the most common types of victimization. Respondents aged 18–29 years old were most likely to have been victimized in 2018 and 2020. In 2022 the same survey was conducted once again, using the same questionnaire as before. Do we see an increase in cybercrime victimization? Did we detect signs of more sexual harassment in the wake of the me–too confessions in 2017? Did the pandemic have any impact on victimization experiences in 2022? Which social groups report the most victimization?

Session: TUE19 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: Galleriet

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The normalization of non–consensual intimate images within telegram groups**

SPEAKER:

Edel Beckman

(PermessoNegato APS, Italy)

CO–AUTHOR:

Cosimo Sidoti

(Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore and Transcrime, Italy)

The diffusion of non–consensual intimate images (NCII) is a largely debated topic in the study of Internet cultures. Among its many implications, it represents one of the main ways in which gender–based violence is currently perpetrated every day on the Internet. Through a data scraping of the main 10 Italian Telegram groups where such phenomena take place within the platform, this ongoing research aims at analyzing descriptively the messages exchanged throughout a whole week among the members of these communities. The incredibly high number of members belonging to these groups and messages occurring daily as well as the particular language, incomprehensible to most people, used for exchanging NCII material seem to suggest one of the most active and well–rooted cultural communities on the Internet. As such, the dissemination
of NCII in Italy has become to an extent a normalized activity characterized as a gender–based abuse where the toxic masculinity and hyper–sexualization of the victims predominate.

This research is carried out by PermessoNegato, one of the main affiliations at the European level providing technological, psychological and legal support to the victims of Non–Consensual Pornography. Besides the data scraping analysis, PermessoNegato has monitored these Telegram groups through a reporting channel on the platform during the last 3 years. From a preliminary analysis, PermessoNegato has seen an exponential increase in the phenomenon in the last years: the above–mentioned groups have grown from 29 to 231 in 2 years (2020 – 2022). In November 2022, the largest group taken into examination counted 540.000 unique users. Moreover, studying the keywords inside the groups, “rape” and “kids” are among the most used words, with a consequent increase in the demand for this type of content. In conclusion, policy implications and potential methods of intervention will also be discussed.

Session: TUE19 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: Galleriet

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Lawless but not normless**
– An explorative study on formal and informal control in Darknet forums

SPEAKER:

Tove Gustavsson
(Lund University, Sweden)

Darknet constitutes a part of the internet with a reputation for allowing deviance and criminality. In short, it is often understood as a place where anything goes. Current research on Darknet tends to focus on illicit cryptomarkets, however in this ongoing doctoral research project, I explore how user posts and behaviors are informally and formally controlled and shaped on Darknet forums. Moreover, I reveal the social rules at play and how they are implemented and upheld. The empirical material collected centers on observational data gathered from Darknet forums and transcripts from interviews with admins, moderators and other users of Darknet forums. Preliminary results indicate the presence of rules that users and moderators must follow, similar to social rules and codes of conduct in everyday digital life.

Penalties and sanctions are in place if these rules are broken, such as reputational ruin or forum exclusion. Punishment appears to be associated with specific rule transgression, with leniency employed in certain rule deviations. Humor, humiliation practices and insults are used as tools to regulate and control rule transgressions when the offense is not severe enough to warrant forum exclusion. At the current stage the analysis reveals that Darknet constitutes a context where social rules should be followed, mirroring norms in wider society. Hence, rather than anything goes the Darknet should be understood as an intricate system of social mechanisms.

Session: TUE20 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: Arkaden

STUDIES ON HARM TO – AND BY – THE POLICE

CHAIR: **Joel Garner (Portland State University, USA)**

Theme: Principled and equitable law enforcement

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Macro–level of correlates of homicides by the police: Preliminary evidence from a field–wide scoping review**

SPEAKER:

Joel Garner
(Portland State University, USA)

CO–AUTHORS:

Joel Garner
(Portland State University, USA)

Christopher D. Maxwell
(Michigan State University, USA)

The existing body of research testing competing hypotheses about the macro–level correlates of police homicides has produced little agreement about the nature or size of the impact of any of the social conditions thought to lead to more police violence; perhaps more importantly, there are fewer tests and even less consensus regarding which types of law enforcement characteristics contribute to or reduce the amount of police violence.

This presentation reports results from a field–wide scoping review of 49 macro–level studies published between 1979 and 2021 that use multivariate statistical methods to explain jurisdictional variations in the frequency of homicides by law enforcement officers in the United States. This presentation initially focuses on the reported findings for eight macro–level hypotheses about the impact of social conditions on police homicide – racial threat, community violence, social disadvantage, population size, inequality, segregation, poverty and racial threat moderators.

However, the primary focus on this presentation will be the reported findings for nine hypotheses about the impact of the law enforcement characteristics – personnel size and type, recruitment standards and training, organizational characteristics, departmental policies, availability of less than lethal weapons, available of other weapons and technology, state–level firearm regulations, the number of arrests, and community policing programs. This presentation considers the extent to which the reported findings are moderated by the years and jurisdictions studied, the levels of aggregation selected, the types of homicides considered, and the statistical methods employed by these 49 studies.

Session: TUE20 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: Arkaden

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Developing a tool for predicting harm to police**

SPEAKER:

Sophie Curtis–Ham
(New Zealand Police, New Zealand)

CO–AUTHORS:

Rob Taylor, Clara Cantal, Wonjae Lee, Priya Devendran, Hannah Doak, Josinta Tillett.
(New Zealand Police, New Zealand)

In 2022 New Zealand Police implemented the Tactical Response Model, a multifaceted initiative aiming to improve staff safety. This initiative included new Tactical Intelligence analysts to identify and prioritise persons of interest who pose a high risk of seriously harming police – through use of firearms or serious assault – to inform proactive preventive policing activities to reduce that risk. Principled and equitable prioritisation and prevention activities need to be informed by predictions that are as accurate and fair as possible. New Zealand Police's Evidence Based Policing Centre thus collaborated with the National Intelligence Centre to develop an automated risk assessment tool that predicts people's risk of using firearms against or seriously assaulting police. The purpose of the tool is to support the identification and prioritisation of persons of interest by using police data to improve efficiency and consistency and avoid bias while leveraging the best of existing analytic practice.

This presentation describes the development of the tool, with a view to exemplifying the many considerations involved in developing predictive algorithms that enable principled and equitable law enforcement activity. We cover the current state of the (sparse) published literature on predictors of violence against police, the approach taken to research design, variable construction, model building and model assessment, and the process governing such emerging technologies in New Zealand. We also discuss the opportunities and challenges presented by police data in this context, the issues inherent in predicting such (thankfully) rare events, and the results of the research to date.

Session: TUE20 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: Arkaden

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The use of lethal force by state agents and the role of Brazilian public prosecutor's office in the control of police practices**

SPEAKER:

Alexey Choi Caruncho
(U. Pablo de Olavide/Public Prosecutor's Office, Brazil)

In some regions of Brazil, abuses are routine, and many events have not been investigated, which confirms the existence of a culture that "a good bandit is a dead bandit." In this scenario, the Brazilian Constitution provides the Public Prosecutor's Office (PPO) with the exercise of what it named "external control of police practices." In normative terms, this control aims to maintain the adequacy of police practices but has been restricted to the existence of some basic rules that must be observed during these investigations. In addition, the PPO has structured control through Ombudsmen agencies and investigation divisions. The effectiveness of this strategy has been the subject of debate, as can be seen in several claims filed against Brazil at the Inter–American Court of Human Rights.

I suggest that this structure is inadequate, both from preventive and repressive optics. Moreover, the comprehensive aspects of the use of lethal forces are lacking. Therefore, I provide standards for a protocol for the PPO that must establish an action plan with guidelines in favor of the consistent reduction of police lethality rates. It must focus on structuring, methodological, and investigative aspects, with real concern for the Minnesota Protocol, but also on the attributions of the PPO and its complexity. At least, the following axes deserve improvement and can be achieved through external control: qualification of police forces, their techniques, and operational procedures; improvement and modernization of persecutory methods, as well as multidisciplinary attention to victims; improvement of the data collection, treatment, and analysis; adjustment at the supervision of police activity, which involves the use of instruments of geolocation, especially with body–worn cameras; and the achievement of a culture of transparency in order to ensure accountability.

Session: TUE21 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: Milles

KNOWLEDGE–BASED POLICIES AND MEASURES TO COMBAT VIOLENT EXTREMISM

CHAIR: **Michael Kowalski (National Coordinator for Counterterrorism, The Netherlands)**

Theme: Evidence–based knowledge against violent extremism

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Navigating a solid and sound course in countering terrorism and violent extremism: experiences with evidence based policymaking and structural evaluations in the Netherlands**

SPEAKER:

Michael Kowalski
(National Coordinator for Counterterrorism, The Netherlands)

Countering terrorism and violent extremism takes place in a societal climate in which pre–emption and risk avoidance seems key. Therefore, there is quite some pressure to build strong and efficient policies to prevent and counter emerging threats. But how to measure the success of those policies? The sheer absence of terrorist attacks and political violence is not a sufficient indicator, as those risks are inherent to open societies. In addition, it remains crucial to have proportionate policies in place as protecting the democratic legal order is always bound to that same order. One of the first evaluations of Dutch counterterrorism policies suggested to develop comprehensive counterterrorism strategies and to evaluate those policies afterwards. This suggestion became an agreement between parliament and government.

Since then, various strategies have been published, implemented and evaluated. Furthermore, specific policies like the municipal reinforcement funds have been built (and evaluated) on an evidence based approach. My presentation comprises three parts. First, I will analyze the major findings of the various evaluations of counterterrorism strategies. What did the evaluations of counterterrorism strategies conclude? Second, I will examine to what extent the lessons of evaluations have been integrated in follow up strategies. Is it possible to establish whether the circular process of policy design, implementation and evaluation has led to meaningful processes of learning?

Finally, I will revisit the overall Dutch experiences with evaluations and evidence based policymaking in counterterrorism and identify major lessons, from best practices to pitfalls. What can be learned for future evidence based policy making in the field of countering terrorism and violent extremism?

Session: TUE21 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: Milles

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The symbolism of prison tattoos in Czech prisons as an indicator of the radicalisation of convicts**

SPEAKERS:

Ondrej Kolar
(Police academy of the Czech Republic in Prague, Czech Republic)

Alena Lochmannova
(University of West Bohemia, Czech Republic)

The prison environment is by its very nature a breeding ground for extreme positions – on life, on values, on society. This is also why prison seems to be a breeding ground for extremism. This issue, and in particular the issue of violent extremism in the prison environment, has gained significant not only academic but also political attention across states and prison systems over the last few years. Given the fact that prisons are often perceived as places highly vulnerable to any form of radicalization, academics and scholars in general have often addressed the challenges and opportunities that arise as a result of the presence of extremists inclined to manifest their beliefs violently in prison systems. Extremist clusters in the prison environment and radicalized convicts pose a significant threat, especially to prison staff and members of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic.

Prison tattoos are used as one of the possible identifiers of possible radicalisation in the level of recruitment or of an already fully radicalised individual. The authors of the paper will present the basic findings from their own research activities in Czech male and female prisons and will use a wealth of photographic material to present the basic symbolism of extremist tattoos – both the explicitly present and the hidden in terms of cryptic meaning and messages for extremist insiders.

Session: TUE21 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: Milles

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Managing violent extremist clients in prison and probation services: A scoping review**

SPEAKER:

Johan Axelsson
(Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

CO–AUTHORS:

Leni Eriksson
(Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

Lina Grip
(Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

The literature on terrorism and the rehabilitation of terrorists is growing continuously, but primary studies of high quality are still scarce. In many countries, the number of clients convicted of terrorist offences is increasing. As such, prison and probation services serve as important actors in the prevention of recidivism and radicalisation. This scoping review identifies management and treatment methods and approaches to a) prevent violent extremism in prison and probation services, and b) manage violent extremist clients in prison and probation services. The findings of twenty–seven primary studies highlight the importance of so–called soft approaches by building trust and resilience among violent extremist clients, and facilitating their prosocial engagement. Strength–based models could be considered as an alternative to the predominant risk–oriented practices in prison and probation services.

Session: TUE22 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: Poseidon

ASSESSMENT AND APPLICATION OF RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS IN CHILDREN WITH BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS: IMPLICATION FOR TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF CRIME

CHAIR: **Michiel De Vries Robbé (Amsterdam University Medical Centre, The Netherlands)**

Theme: Contemporary criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Introduction and validation of the Early Assessment Risk List Version 3 (EARL–V3)**

SPEAKER:

Areti Smaragdi
(Child Development Institute, Canada)

CO–AUTHORS:

Leena Augimeri
(Child Development Institute, Canada)

Lara Schwarz
(Smaragdi Consulting, UK)

Thea Austevik
(Smaragdi Consulting, UK)

The Early Assessment Risk List Version 3 (EARL–V3) is a structured professional judgment instrument designed for application with children aged 6 to 12 exhibiting antisocial behavior. Identifying risks is foundational to developing strategies to prevent aggressive and rule–breaking behavior in children. As the use of the EARL–V3 is increasing across Europe and North America, validating the psychometric properties of the instrument is of utmost importance. We evaluated inter–rater reliability (IRR), concurrent validity, and predictive validity of the EARL–V3 Total Score, the three subscales (Family, Child, and Barriers to Treatment) and the Overall Clinical Risk Judgment, using 124 Canadian case files (50 girls, 74 boys). Using intraclass correlation coefficients (ICC), we found moderate to excellent IRR for the EARL–V3 Total Score and two out of the three subscales. Gwet's AC1 analyses revealed fair to almost perfect interrater agreement across the individual 21 risk items and the Overall Clinical Risk Judgment. A moderate but significant correlation between the EARL–V3 and its previous versions, EARL–20B/21G, was found in a sub–sample. The EARL–V3 Total Score significantly predicted rule–breaking, aggressive, and internalizing behaviors assessed by the Child Behaviour Checklist at 6–18 months post assessment. The Family subscale further predicted internalizing behaviors, while the Child subscale significantly predicted rule–breaking and aggressive behaviors.
The EARL–V3 has a moderate to good level of IRR, comparable or superior to previous versions of the scheme and to other Structured Professional Judgment instruments. The tool also shows good concurrent validity with previous versions of the EARL and can predict future aggressive and rule–breaking behavior and internalizing issues. Together, this demonstrates that the EARL–V3 is potentially informative measure to use with children in clinical practice.

Session: TUE22 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: Poseidon

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Introduction of the Structured Assessment of Protective Factors for serious problem behavior – Child Version (SAPROF–CV)**

SPEAKERS:

Michiel De Vries Robbé
(Amsterdam University Medical Centre, The Netherlands)

Ed Hilterman
(Expertise Centre of Forensic Psychiatry, The Netherlands)

Risk assessments for children (aged 6–15) are increasingly being used to assess the risk of future problem behavior including crime and to plan treatment for children with serious problem behavior. During the development of the EARL–V3, a clear demand for an additional strength–based, protective factors assessment was put forward by clinicians. In accordance with the SAPROF adult and youth versions, the Structured Assessment of Protective Factors for serious problem behavior – Child Version (SAPROF–CV) was developed to complement the existing risk–focused approach in child risk assessment. The SAPROF–CV includes 16 strength–based items organized into four scales: (1) Resilience, (2) Motivational, (3) Relational, and (4) External. In this presentation, the SAPROF–CV will be introduced, and preliminary reliability and concurrent validity findings presented. To assess inter–rater reliability, two experienced raters trained on the use of the SAPROF–CV independently rated 40 cases (20 boys and 20 girls) based on caregiver and child interviews and clinical measures. Using intraclass correlation coefficients (ICC), we found excellent agreement on the SAPROF–CV total score and the Resilience and Motivational subscales, and a good level of agreement for the Relational and External subscales. Inter–rater reliability of the 16 individual SAPROF–CV items was done using Gwet's AC1 analysis, which revealed fair to almost perfect agreement between raters across items (AC1 = .40–.81, with an average of AC1 = .62). To establish the concurrent validity of the SAPROF–CV protective factors a Pearson's correlation was conducted. The SAPROF–CV protective factor total score was significantly and negatively correlated with the EARL–V3 risk factor total score (r = –.32). The SAPROF–CV provides a potentially useful strengths–based measure that could complement risk assessment and guide positive treatment goals in child and youth care interventions.

Session: TUE22 Time: 15.00–16.30 Room: Poseidon

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Practical application of risk– and protective factors and treatment planning**

SPEAKERS:

Ed Hilterman
(Expertise Centre of Forensic Psychiatry, The Netherlands)

Michiel De Vries Robbé
(Amsterdam University Medical Centre, The Netherlands)

CO–AUTHOR:

Areti Smaragdi
(Child Development Institute, Canada)

A balanced evaluation of the risks and protective factors surrounding the child is likely to provide a more holistic assessment of the child and their environment. A more complete picture may ultimately produce a better estimate of their combined risk for future violence, as well as a more detailed and personalized treatment plan. In this presentation, we will present a prototypical case of a 10–year–old child displaying severe behavioral problems and at risk of engaging in serious violent crime. Using the case, we will show how the risk factors of EARL–V3 and the protective factors of SAPROF–CV are scored and applied. We will also discuss how risk and protective factors interact with each other in a child's life, to inform a unified and nuanced risk judgment and risk management plan. We will also present how the two assessments can be integrated to create a comprehensive treatment plan that will mitigate the identified risks while building on the identified strengths present in the child's life.

Day 3 – Wednesday June 14

Session: WED01 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Mässhallen

LIVED EXPERIENCE VOICES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE: EXAMPLES IN THE UK, USA, NORWAY AND AUSTRALIA

CHAIR: **Dwayne Antojado (Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Australia)**

THEME: CONTEMPORARY criminology

SPEAKERS:

Dwayne Antojado
(Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Australia)

Diane Kahn
(Humans of San Quentin, USA)

Mina Hadjian
(RoverRadion, Norway)

Andrea Coomber
(Howard League for Penal Reform, UK)

The importance of lived experience perspectives in criminal justice organisations, research, and advocacy cannot be overstated. Lived experience refers to the personal experiences and knowledge that individuals have gained through their own lives, particularly those who have been directly impacted by the criminal justice system, including those currently and formerly incarcerated. Incorporating lived experience perspectives into criminal justice organisations allows for a more comprehensive understanding of the issues facing the system. This can lead to more effective policies and practices that address the root causes of crime and promote rehabilitation and restorative justice as is the work of RoverRadion in Norway. Similarly, lived experience perspectives also play a crucial role in criminal justice research. Including the perspectives of those directly impacted by the criminal justice system can provide insights and perspectives that are often overlooked in traditional research methods.

This can lead to more nuanced and accurate understandings of the causes and consequences of crime, as well as the effectiveness of different interventions, exampled by the establishment of the 'Beyond the Stone Walls Advisory Collective' at RMIT University in Australia. Finally, advocacy efforts in criminal justice also benefit greatly from incorporating lived experience perspectives. These perspectives can help to humanise the issue and give a voice to those who are often marginalised in the criminal justice system. By centring the experiences of those impacted by the system, advocacy efforts can lead to more meaningful and impactful change, evidenced by the efforts of both Humans of San Quentin in the USA and the Howard League for Penal Reform in the UK. There is growing evidence–based supporting the effectiveness of incorporating lived experience in the criminal justice space, and these organisations mentioned above are pioneers in this domain.

Session: WED02 Time: 08.30–11.00 (please note the earlier start) Room: Riddarsalen

WORKSHOP ON ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY

Theme: Environmental Criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Environmental criminology at the crossroads: Past, present and future**

SPEAKERS:

Graham Farrell
(University of Leeds, UK):
A crime opportunity theory of offending involvement and continuance

John Eck
(University of Cincinnati, USA):
Beyond risky places: the role of place managers in crime prevention

Vania Ceccato
(KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden):
Proactive crime reduction

Shane Johnson
(University College London, UK):
Crime futures and cybercrime

Marcus Felson
(Texas State University, USA)
Crime futures and cybercrime

Andy Newton
(Nottingham Trent University, UK):
Environmental criminology:
Past, present and future

Environmental criminology (EC) is the study of crime events. It explores how criminal events occur, their distribution over time and space, and their prevention. EC draws upon many disciplines, including computer science and engineering, architecture and urban planning, epidemiology and public health, psychology and criminology. EC makes use of official police records, surveys of the public, computer simulation modelling, and qualitative information. Since its beginnings around 1980, EC researchers have expanded their inquiries from street crimes, to organized and white–collar crimes, to wildlife crimes, and to cyber–crimes. Principles of environmental criminology are key to evidence–based practices such as situational crime prevention and problem–oriented policing. Despite its remarkable international expansion and successful applications, EC faces a number of challenges.

This workshop has two goals. First, to present the state of the art in Environmental Criminology (EC) by providing beginners with examples of current EC research. Guided by leading environmental criminologists, participants of the workshop are invited to revisit EC's past, looking at what it has accomplished and envisioning the opportunities and challenges that lie ahead. Second, to open discussions and share experiences so participants can push the boundaries of what we know about crime and effective ways to address it.

Who should participate? We welcome participants from all fields of criminology, particularly PhD students, young scholars and not least, practitioners.

PROGRAM

8:30–8:35	Welcome
8:35–9:00	**Prof Graham Farrell** – *A crime opportunity theory of offending involvement and continuance*
9:00–9:30	**Prof John Eck** – *Beyond risky places: the role of place managers in crime prevention*
9:30–9:40	Comfort break
9:40–10:00	**Prof Vania Ceccato** – *Proactive crime reduction*
10:00–10:30	**Prof Shane Johnson** – *Crime futures and cybercrime*
10:30–10:50	**Profs Marcus Felson & Andy Newton** – *Environmental criminology: Past, present and future*
10:50–11:00	Coffee break
11:00–12:00	Symposium *"Jerry Lee lecture"* with **Prof Jerry Ratcliffe**

Session: WED03 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Fogelström

FOUR CASE STUDIES OF CRIME PREVENTION WORK IN SWEDEN OPERATED BY MUNICIPALITIES AND LOCAL POLICE GUIDED BY LOCAL SURVEYS

CHAIR: **Kjell Elefalk (Trygghet och Management AB, Sweden)**

Theme: Contemporary criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Local safety Measurement System – an introduction**

SPEAKER:
Kjell Elefalk
(Trygghet och Management AB, Sweden)

Surveys is a very fundamental prerequisite for successful crime prevention work in Swedish municipalities. This clear assessment of safety measurements is based on experiences on one of the most extensive and long–standing studies in the field of public safety surveys in Europe. Two thousand municipalities, divided into over four thousand districts, have been surveyed 1998 – 2023, when each survey occasion counts over the 25 years. The Swedish Police have conducted the majority, on a larger scale complemented by several Local Governments, County Administrative Boards, NGOs, and other actors. Enhancing the value of survey data requires consensus and standardisation. By defining structures from open standards and strict vocabularies we see a great benefit for policing and the administration of the municipalities as well as academic science to produce greater insights. Therefore, data has been collected over time with the same questions, sequencing, data collection methods, and where the only changes have been five added questions over time. When introduced, they are always placed last in the survey.

Unique is, also, the size of the data, over one million answers from respondents until now. In 2022, approximately 100,000 survey responses were added throughout Sweden. And the planning for at least the same amount for 2023 is already executed. The panel is divided into four semi–independent parts with four lecturers who all have a common denominator – years of use of the identical local safety survey. The content of the presentations is important for the Swedish municipalities' new statutory of crime prevention responsibility. The time required for the panel can be estimated at 75–90 minutes including questions from the audience. The intended time required for each speaker will be 20 minutes.

Session: WED03 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Fogelström

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The City of Helsingborg and statistical analysis of Surveys**

SPEAKER:

Henrik Persson

(Executive Management Office of Helsingborg, Sweden)

The City of Helsingborg provides an interesting example on how the survey functions as a tool for decision–making and analysis. The city council has long worked with and prioritized the safety and security of the residents. Helsingborg City should be perceived as safe and secure as a highlighted objective. The Local Safety Survey has been a crucial tool for the local government and the local police to prioritise the work in the city since 2001. The symposium presentation will provide insights in how causal correlations are analysed regarding the concrete feelings of insecurity and unsafety reported in the studies of the residents of the city. The statistical analysis includes indicators such as residents' observations of problems with youth gangs, vandalism, unsafe alone out late at night, people fighting, drug–affected outdoors, visible drug sales, littering and exposed to threats. All indicators are compared with socio–economic measures such as migration frequency, proportion of young adults and housing types.

Session: WED03 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Fogelström

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Local police area of Västervik and the local survey**

SPEAKER:

Viktor Haglind
(Swedish Police, Sweden)

The Local Police Area of Västervik has for many years used the same survey as Helsingborg for community policing purposes. The Police Area is responsible for policing six municipalities. consisting of mostly rural areas and small towns. The annual survey provides important upcoming signals about how people in rural areas and small towns feel safe or whether they are vulnerable to crime. In the small village of Edsbruk, the Police could 2019 detect in the survey that people who live in apartments in the countryside experienced heavy problems with drug abusers and criminals.

The municipality received signs that people were afraid to go out at nights and felt badly about speeding. With the help of In–depth analyses and performance targets collaborated Police and the Municipality officers during a long period. It was possible to evaluate if the objectives are met. The situation was heavily improved. The positive results are deep–rooted 2022 and visible in the annually safety surveys. The municipality of Mönsterås is a small municipality that took great responsibility in 2016 when many refugees arrived in Sweden. Many of the refugees resided in or near the central parts of the municipality. The figures in the 2016 safety survey showed that people feel insecure going outside alone at night and being in the Village Centre. The increased presence of many straggling youths albeit not participating in criminal activity were one reason due to analysis. At the same time well–known local petty criminals and addicts was present in the same central parts.

By taking a series of measures linked to increased local police and municipality presence, several of the problems could be resolved in a way accepted by all involved. Residents reported in the local safety survey a clear improvement continuously in the period 2019–2022.

Session: WED03 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Fogelström

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Nacka municipality's crime prevention work today**

SPEAKER:

Jan Landström

(Nacka Municipality City Management Office, Sweden)

Nacka municipality was one of the first municipalities in Sweden to implement a Crime Prevention Council after the Government announced the national crime prevention program in 1996. The uniqueness of Nacka municipality's crime prevention work today is not its longevity, but that it reaches out to both the local civil society and local business on these issues. There is a local working group in each part of the municipality where the local business community, civil society and the local municipal actors are present. This structure is a prerequisite for being able to prevent crime in collaboration with local actors. As a basis for the work conducted in these local working groups, surveys such as Safety Surveys were used. In 2022, Nacka municipality conducted a new Survey. The purpose is to map how safety develops in the municipality, but also to be able to evaluate whether the security–creating and crime prevention efforts that the municipality implements have had any effect.

The survey shows that citizens' safety increases in all parts of the municipality, apart from one area. Compared to the last survey littering and problems with cars driving too fast and bus driving with mopeds have decreased. Nacka residents also feel safer to be outdoors late at night. In the area of Fisksätra, on the other hand, there are increased problems with littering and vandalism outdoors, problems with drug–affected people and youth gangs who fight and disturb order outdoors, as well as concern about being exposed to being assaulted or beaten. Nacka municipality received a very low positive general index in the 2022 safety survey, which is surprisingly in a national perspective. If you consider that it is, to Swedish conditions, a heavy populated municipality close to the huge capital city, the result in comparison stands out even more.

Session: WED04 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Galleriet

VARIANTS OF VIOLENT EXTREMISM

CHAIR: **Shamila Ahmed (University of Westminster, UK)**

Theme: Evidence–based knowledge against violent extremism

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The UK construction of misogynist extremism**

SPEAKER:
Shamila Ahmed
(University of Westminster, UK)

There are currently nearly 1,000 references to dehumanising misogyny recorded each day in the "incelosphere". Although the toxicity and extent of male supremacist content continues to intensify, the recent review of Prevent by William Shawcross concluded that misogynist extremism is not a counter–terrorism matter. This presentation explores the misogynistic "incel" subculture and ideology. It assesses how the ideology of misogynist extremism draws on the hatred of women and ethnic and religious multiculturalism to produce an ideology that is just as dangerous as other forms of extremism in its capacity to radicalise and incite violence. In highlighting the diverse range of identities that are rejected by misogynist extremism, the presentation critically explores the extent to which the UK continues to focus on and amplify the risk of Islamist terrorism, whilst downplaying equally dangerous ideologies and the implications of this on facilitating the growth of misogynist extremism.

Session: WED05 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Arkaden

IMPROVING FORENSICS AND POLICING

CHAIR: **Aneta Lewkowicz (University of Gdansk, Poland)**

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Aggregates of 1,8–diazafluoren–9–one – a non–toxic method for the detection of fingerprints on standard and thermal papers**

SPEAKERS:

Aneta Lewkowicz, Emilia Gruszynska and Magdalena Kasprzak
(University of Gdansk, Poland)

CO–AUTHORS:

Michalina Chabowska
(University of Gdansk, Poland)

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Katarzyna Walczewska–Szewc
(Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, Poland)

Mattia Pierpaoli
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Katarzyna Karpienko
(Gdańsk University of Technology, Poland)

Maciej Wróbel
(Gdańsk University of Technology, Poland)

Robert Bogdanowicz
(Gdańsk University of Technology, Poland)

Piotr Bojarski
(University of Gdansk, Poland)

Krzysztof Woźniewski
(University of Gdansk, Poland)

Fingerprints are unique, unchangeable, and indelible. This information has become the basis for the widespread use of latent prints for personal identification. Particularly problematic substrates on which dactyloscopy traces are secured are absorbent substrates characterized by a porous structure into which components of the sweat–fat substance are absorbed. Methods that interact chemically and physically with the elements contained in the prints are most commonly used to reveal such traces. Currently, some of the methods used to visualize dactyloscopy traces on porous surfaces are based on the creation of toxic solutions containing the molecule DFO (1,8–diazafluoren–9–one), which combines with a–amino acids from the sweat–fat substance to produce a colored reaction product.

An attempt has been made to modify the procedures and new solutions have been proposed, whose environment is non–toxic and whose action is dedicated to paper substrates and thermal papers. Thermal paper is composed of many layers, one of which is a group of heat–sensitive dyes that, under the influence of solvents, become activated blackening the surface of the paper, making it impossible to observe and analyze the traces revealed. Studies on the solution were preceded by spectroscopic analyses. The proposed innovative procedure prevents this phenomenon, a protective layer is formed on the surface of the paper and at the same time stabilizes the solution for revealing fingerprint traces. In the proposed environment, the phenomenon of aggregation of DFO molecules, in the presence of the remaining molecules of the working solution, combined with the fingerprint trace effectively reveals it, both on the surface of the classical paper and the problematic thermal paper. This research was supported by a grant National Science Centre 2021/41/B/HS5/03250 (K.W.,M.K., A.L., M.Ch., M.Cz., E.G.)

Session: WED05 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Arkaden

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Quick detection of drugs in fingerprints – functional tool for investigation**

SPEAKER:

Martyna Czarnomska
(University of Gdansk, Poland)

CO–AUTHORS:

Aneta Lewkowicz,
Emilia Gruszczynska,
Magdalena Kasprzak,
Piotr Bojarski,
Slawomir Steinborn,
Krzysztof Wozniewski
(All University of Gdansk, Poland)

Zygmunt Gryczynski
(Texas Christian University, USA)

Mattia Pierpaoli
(Gdańsk University of Technology, Poland)

We encounter many forms and types of evidence at crime scenes, but the most common is the fingerprint. We leave it every time we come into contact with an object that may turn out to be the instrument of a crime. It provides us with a lot of crucial information about a potential perpetrator – primarily DNA, which enables us to identify the perpetrator, but fingerprints contain a whole range of other substances, including those we have come into contact with [1].Physical testing methods, more specifically Raman spectroscopy, is one of the more commonly used methods of identification, providing us with a chemical 'fingerprint' of a substance, but this has not yet been demonstrated for the analysis of substances from a fingerprint [2–4].

In the research presented here, we demonstrate the use of Raman spectroscopy for identification – paracetamol – as a template for other substances that can be dangerous to our health as well as to life, such as heroin, morphine, fentanyl, etc., directly from a fingerprint left on a glass matrix. This confirms the identification potential, despite the presence of many other substances, including companion substances (in tablets/pills) as well as substances secreted by our body (sweat). The ability to identify forbidden substances directly from a fingerprint found at a crime scene could provide evidence to law enforcement of a person's contact with a forbidden substance and lead to further conclusions. This research was supported by a grant National Science Centre 2021/41/B/HS5/03250 (K.W., M.K., A.L., M.Ch., M.Cz., E.G.).

Session: WED05 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Arkaden

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Lessons learnt evaluating a large scale initiative to improve police safety**

SPEAKER:

Sophie Curtis–Ham
(New Zealand Police, New Zealand)

CO–AUTHORS:

Jane Goulding, Rodelyn Jackson, Jessica Dent, Tusha Penny
(New Zealand Police, New Zealand)

In 2022 New Zealand Police trialled the Tactical Response Model (TRM), a multifaceted initiative aiming to improve staff safety, in four of its twelve policing districts. The main elements of the initiative were additional training for frontline police, new police teams with enhanced tactical capability, and new intelligence teams and processes to support deployment of the new tactical police teams. The evaluation of this initiative was correspondingly complex, particularly when it came to evaluating safety outcomes and attributing these to different elements of the initiative (and the TRM system as a whole).

With a view to sharing lessons learnt for real–world evaluations of such large–scale place–based policing initiatives – a common undertaking in environmental criminology – this presentation describes the challenges involved in measuring the effects of the TRM, and the methods used to overcome those challenges. Some challenges arose from the police administrative data available to measure outcomes, requiring analysis and triangulation of safety indicators across many different datasets. Other challenges arose from contemporaneous changes to operational policing and the criminal environment in both the trial and non–trial districts, which precluded a simple 'pre–post' comparison of the trial districts with any or all of the non–trial districts given they were poorly matched 'controls'.

We describe the Controlled Interrupted Time Series analysis method used to estimate a more reliable counterfactual (what would have happened in the trial districts without the TRM) with which the trial districts were compared, and additional precautions taken in interpreting and drawing causal conclusions from the results of this method in the policing context.

Session: WED05 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Arkaden

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Efforts to introduce advanced technologies such as AI in the police**

SPEAKER:

Hoshie Shinozaki

(Police Policy Research Center, Japan)

In April last year, the National Police Agency (NPA) established a technology department to promote technology policy in an integrated manner considering changes in social conditions, such as the digitization of society and the increasing severity of threats in cyberspace. To ensure the safe and appropriate introduction of advanced technologies, the department is working to understand issues and effects by conducting verification through demonstration experiments prior to the introduction. The following is an overview of the three demonstration experiments conducted by the N PA.
(1) Analysis of information on suspicious transactions Suspicious transactions required an enormous amount of work to sort out and analyze. The NPA developed a mechanism to learn this by AI and prioritize information that should be paid attention to by the staff in charge of analysis, according to the degree of attention.
(2) Car Model Identification. While resources in the police are limited in terms of quality and quantity, it is necessary to maintain and improve the level of analysis of security camera images. To address this issue, the NPA conducted a demonstration experiment on a mechanism to identify vehicle types from security camera images using AI. Through the demonstration experiment, the NPA was able to construct a system that detects a vehicle from the video and determines what type of vehicle it is. (3) Search and analysis of illegal drug information on SNS Effective countermeasures against information on controlled drugs are necessary for SNS, where a vast amount of information is transmitted daily. To address this situation, the NPA conducted a verification experiment on a mechanism to efficiently search for and analyze information on controlled drugs using AI. As a result of the experiment, it was confirmed that the system was able to extract with high accuracy SNS postings related to advertisements of controlled drugs.

Session: WED06 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Milles

STUDENT PANEL

CHAIR: **Johanna Viberg (Stockholm University, Sweden)**

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Within 48 hours – Professionals' perspective on serious talks with young crime suspects in the city of Stockholm**

SPEAKER:

Johanna Viberg
(Stockholm University, Sweden)

Young people are the most crime–active group in society, and in the recent decade juvenile delinquency has emerged as one of the central problem areas in Swedish public debate. How the work of preventing crime among children and youths should be designed is therefore a highly relevant question. In the city of Stockholm, so–called "serious talks" with young people who are suspected of crime for the first time, are used as a method to reduce recidivism. However, such initiatives have no clear scientific support based on previous studies. The overall purpose of this study was to examine professionals' perspectives on the work with serious talks in the city of Stockholm. To interpret and conceptualize the results, Lipsky's theory of street–level bureaucracies has mainly been used as a theoretical perspective. Key informant interviews were conducted with professionals in 12 of Stockholm City's 13 district administrations.

The overall results show that discretion does not necessarily become or is perceived as desirable due to two main reasons. The first is about the practical, that is, vague guidelines and definitions as well as ambiguities regarding implementation and cooperation with the police. The second is about the value of the intervention, i.e. that the professionals do not really see any concrete meaning with serious talks due to the lack of knowledge support and that there is a low risk of continued criminal behavior among the majority of young people who are called for serious talks. The discretion given to the professionals is thus not perceived as fulfilling, facilitating or meaningful, but as aggravating and something that creates confusion and undermines work motivation. Finally, the results are also discussed in relation to what can be interpreted as the underlying assumptions that justify serious talks among political decision–makers in the city of Stockholm.

Session: WED06 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Milles

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The Freedom of (hate) speech – Practical approaches to harm reduction and prevention within an extremist context**

SPEAKERS:

Amanda Antonsson and Elina Olsson
(Malmö University, Sweden)

CO–AUTHORS:

Wilma Björn, Hanna Torén and Amra Balija
(Malmö University, Sweden)

The events surrounding right–wing extremist Rasmus Paludan and his manifestations against the religion of Islam, especially the desecration of the Quran, have caused strong reactions in Sweden as well as internationally. These reactions have caused violent riots in Sweden. The purpose of this study was to examine whether Paludan's manifestations have led to decreased trust in the police among Swedish citizens. More specifically, this study aims to examine how the actions of the police during these manifestations have affected the trust in the police, but also how the police should act to prevent future violent riots. Structured interviews with Malmö residents (n=116) were conducted to examine their knowledge of Paludan's manifestations and how these manifestations have affected them. Respondents were also asked how the police's actions during these events have affecting their trust in the police. Furthermore, semi–structured interviews were conducted with social actors (n=9) about their experiences with the police during these events, as well as their perception of how the events surrounding Paludan's manifestations have affected the public's trust in the police.

The results show that for the majority of respondents, trust in the police has not been affected by the events associated with Paludans manifestation. Nearly half of the respondents deem that the police should use more repressive methods during demonstrations. Social actors consider lack of communication between the police, other social actors and residents to be the major cause of misunderstandings. Furthermore, the results implicate that the Police Liaison Team and social actors have a calming effect on citizens during demonstrations, more so than uniformed police. Lastly, all of the social actors emphasize the importance of creating long term relations with the population. The above result in four action proposals: community police officers, collaboration, information and a joint collaboration platform.

Session: WED06 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Milles

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Applying social network analysis on public indictments and verdicts**

SPEAKERS:

Dastan Said, Matilda Karlsson and Karin Jäderberg.
(University of Gävle, Sweden)

This abstract summarizes two bachelor's thesis with commonalities in data material and method. The foundation for both papers were public indictments and verdicts stemming from EncroChat, an encrypted messaging service popular within criminal circles before decrypted by law enforcement in 2020. In the first study the network grew out of one EncroChat–case with a large number of defendants. The case became the center of an egocentric built network. The links between the actors consisted of defendants appearing together in other verdicts as one of the defendants in the original case. Links were shown both in relation to the original defendants but also between the added defendants from the connected cases.

This study found that the leaders identified by the prosecution did not have a central position in the created graphs. Overlaying geographical data showed co–operations within larger geographical areas. Some of the graphs were also made in a second version to show possible directions via the links to further connect to the theory of differential associations. In the second study the EncroChat–messages of a supposed key facilitator in organized crime were mapped using SNA. Two networks were constructed; the first included all individuals in the case and the second was identical but with the facilitator excluded. Comparing the net–work's centrality measures gave insight regarding the impact on communication when removing the key facilitator.

Furthermore, the messages sent/received by the facilitator were submitted in a qualitative content analysis. The results indicate that the exclusion of the key facilitator had little impact within networks but a massively disruptive effect between networks and their communication with foreign contacts. The content analysis showed that the facilitator provided the networks with international payments, money laundering and currency exchange, routed through a seemingly legitimate finance business.

Session: WED06 Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: Milles

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Investigative Genetic Genealogy: A quantitative study on attitudes towards the method IGG.**

SPEAKERS:

Hanna Berglund
(Lund University, Sweden)

Ida Ahlgren
(Lund University, Sweden)

The aim of this study was to contribute with an understanding of how Swedish citizens view the use of the investigative method "Investigative Genetic Genealogy". The aim was fulfilled by examining what attitudes Swedish citizens express towards IGG and the balance between personal integrity and criminal investigation within the context of IGG. For a more in–depth understanding of the shown attitudes, the aim was to examine if there were any differences in attitudes depending on individual factors. The Swedish citizens were represented by 297 individuals who, through a snowball sampling, were included in this study and their attitudes were investigated through an online survey. The material was analyzed through descriptive analyzes, partly through bivariate analysis in SPSS and partly through a qualitative thematic analysis. Håkan Hydén's "Circle of Motives" and David Garland's concept "the Collective Experience of Crime," were applied for the analysis of the result.

The study found that the Swedish citizens included in this study generally displayed positive attitudes towards IGG, mainly in the case of more serious crime and in the identification of human remains, and generally showed attitudes in line with the fact that the need for criminal investigations outweighs the individual right to personal integrity, within the framework of IGG. Further on, the study found that one's gender, the perceived level of crime in Sweden today and the degree of trust in the Swedish police authority were variables that showed to be related to one's attitudes towards IGG, within the sample included in this study.

Session: WED07 Time: 11.00–12.00 Room: Mässhallen

JERRY LEE LECTURE

CHAIR: **Lawrence Sherman (Cambridge University, UK)**

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Get in a knife fight and other considerations for experimental criminologists**

SPEAKER: **Jerry Ratcliffe (Temple University in Philadelphia, USA)**

With much gratitude to Jerry Lee and the Jerry Lee Foundation, I decided to take the opportunity of the lecture to cast an eye back over nearly 40 years' involvement in policing and evidence–based crime policy. This has been from the perspective of not just a street cop, but also as an academic researcher. I hope to highlight some of the lessons I have learned, often through naivety and failure, about working with practitioners and criminal justice professionals to advance evidence–based policy. In the process I will briefly discuss ten considerations; get in a knife fight, Groundhog Day, the disappointed idealist, kill all the lawyers, phrenology, academic Friday afternoons, seven dirty words, Ryan Reynolds, just a small prick, and reading the tea leaves. If that description of the main topics of the lecture leaves you confused, I hope it will encourage you to attend the last lecture of the symposium.

Session: WED08 Time: 12.15–13.45 Room: Mässhallen

WORKING TO COUNTERACT AND PREVENT CRIMINAL GANGS

CHAIR: **Peter Simonsson (Temple University, USA)**

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Exploring benefits of mentoring for high–school students at–risk for gang recruitment**

SPEAKER:

Peter Simonsson
(Temple University, USA)

CO–AUTHORS:

Shadd Maruna
(Queens University Belfast, UK)

Caterina Gouvis–Roman
(Temple University, USA)

Objective: Peer mentoring programs often use "credible messengers" to support individuals who are involved in shootings in criminal environments. Credible messengers are in later stages of desistance, and often have roots in high–risk communities and experiences living in criminal environments with elevated levels of violence. While peer mentoring programs such as Cure Violence and Safe Streets have shown positive results in reducing adult street violence, it is less known how, or if, peer mentoring is suitable for high–school aged youth and to prevent youth delinquency. This study explored at–risk high–school students experiences of peer mentoring and the perspectives of school personnel to support at–risk youth away from gang and street activities.

Methods: We interviewed 20 at–risk high school students and conducted 3 focus groups with school personnel (counselors, teachers, social workers, and security personnel) at an inner–city Philadelphia high school. Thematic analysis was used to examine (1) how at–risk young people perceived peer mentoring, and (2) school personnel's perspectives on the needs of at–risk students and how to best use peer mentoring to prevent youths involvement in gangs and street activities.

Results: The interviews with at–risk students identified several themes around group belonging and alienation, suggesting at–risk students struggles with peer pressure and sustaining healthy self–esteem. The focus groups highlighted how students benefits from mentors who have experienced similar social challenges and hardships, especially considering that students often come from "broken homes" with few opportunities to engage with "positive role–models."

Implications: This analysis suggests peer mentors may have distinct (and probably unique) opportunities to reach, engage, and motivate at–risk high school students away from gang recruitment and street activities.

Session: WED08 Time: 12.15–13.45 Room: Mässhallen

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Liberal gun control reforms in Canada: Effective measures for reducing gun crime and extremism?**

SPEAKER:

Nikolai Kovalev
(Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada)

In the last ten years, Canada has had fifteen mass or active shootings incidents. Gun–related violence is also rising in Canadian cities, especially in urban centers like Toronto and Vancouver. While in 2011, there were 134 shooting homicides, in 2021, this number increased to 297. To address gun violence, the current Liberal government introduced and proposed significant amendments to gun and criminal law aiming to freeze the sale of handguns and prohibit some types of firearms, including some sport and hunting rifles and shotguns. At the same time, some critics of these legislative changes argue that those measures would not be effective in reducing gun violence. Canada usually looks at European and other English–speaking countries for policy models of legal regulation. If the legislation passed, Canada would move towards a very restrictive regulation regime existing in countries such as the UK, which banned or restricted the sale of handguns and semi–automatic shotguns and rifles.

The presentation examines recent gun–control measures introduced and proposed by the Liberal government in Canada. This presentation will explore the reasons for introducing such measures and discuss whether these measures can achieve the goals anticipated by the Canadian government. The presentation is based on the analysis of Parliamentary debates, witness testimonies at the Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security hearings, briefs submitted to the Parliament, and a survey of Canadian gun owners.

Session: WED08 Time: 12.15–13.45 Room: Mässhallen

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Drug–related gun violence in the European Union**

SPEAKER:

Astrid De Schutter

(Flemish Peace Institute, Belgium)

Firearms trafficking in the European Union is driven by criminal demand and is a key enabler for other criminal activities such as illegal drug distribution. Drugs and guns are often smuggled together by the same (poly–) criminal groups and via the same smuggling routes. Firearms are used for instrumental purposes; facilitating criminal activities by threatening, intimidating or assaulting others (criminals and non–criminals). The increased availability of firearms has also resulted in an increase in drug–related gun violence in various European countries. Drug–related violence tends to be more lethal and more injurious compared to other types of crime. The level of violence is generally dependent on the level of the distribution chain. By using examples from across the EU, this paper demonstrates that gun violence is strategically used at the wholesale level. At this level, it is the cocaine market that accounts for most of the violence. Competition is a key element generating gun violence as more and smaller, loosely structured networks take to the cocaine market. Singular events such as loss or theft of drugs, or law enforcement interventions might also lead to an eruption of violence. The local consumer market accounts for the most visible drug–related violence in Europe. Following the increased availability of firearms even low–level drug criminals can acquire a gun. Many of these lower–level drug dealers are young and appear to be eager to pull the trigger as this gun violence helps them to build a reputation. As a result, a vicious cycle of gun trafficking and gun violence can develop, with important societal implications.

Session: WED09 Time: 12.15–13.45 Room: Riddarsalen

PERSPECTIVES ON ECONOMIC AND ORGANIZED CRIME

CHAIR: **Jakub Pinter (University College London, UK)**

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Brexit and the opportunities for organised crime: Results from a systematic review**

SPEAKER:
Jakub Pinter
(University College London, UK)

Brexit marks the first time in history that a state has withdrawn its membership from the European Union. While debates regarding the impact of Brexit on economic issues took the centre stage during the lead up to the Brexit referendum, as well as during the withdrawal process, much less attention was paid to its impact on crime. At a time when major serious crimes are increasingly transnational in scope, the UK faces limited access to the EU's security and criminal justice infrastructure. At the same time, growing asymmetries between EU and UK laws and policies may create new opportunities for crime. To identify opportunities for organised crime originating from Brexit, a holistic approach that looks at systemic changes caused by Brexit is needed. The rational choice approach serves to provide a framework for identifying opportunities for organised crime since it allows us to think about how Brexit can affect the perception of opportunities for crime by organised crime groups and thus how the activities of organised crime groups might evolve. Since Brexit may alter some of the processes required to undertake criminal activities and therefore make some crimes less/more beneficial, less/more risky and/or easier/harder to commit, the rational choice approach may help us to understand how the selection of criminal targets, offense types and offense methods might be affected by Brexit. It can also guide policy makers and law enforcement agencies in adopting measures to reduce the benefits for committing crimes and to harden criminal targets and thus increase the costs and risks of committing a crime. This paper presents the results of a systematic review of the literature, conducted through the lenses of rational choice perspective, to establish what is currently known about the variety of organised crime threats that emanated or are likely to emanate from Brexit.

Session: WED09 Time: 12.15–13.45 Room: Riddarsalen

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Money laundering and security in the BRICS nations: Challenging the Nexus**

SPEAKER:

Beulah Shekhar
(National Forensic Sciences University, India)

Money Laundering and Security in the BRICS Nations: Challenging the NexusAbstractMoney laundering is a global problem that undermines the integrity and stability of the financial system and can have serious negative impacts on peace and security in the countries where it occurs. The BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) are no exception, and money laundering is a significant challenge for these countries. This paper reviews the state of money laundering in the BRICS countries, the impacts of money laundering on peace and security, and the measures that have been taken to counter this problem. The analysis finds that the BRICS countries face a range of challenges in combating money laundering, including the use of informal financial systems, the lack of transparency in some sectors, and the difficulty of tracking and prosecuting cross–border financial crimes. The impacts of money laundering in the BRICS countries include reduced trust in the financial system, increased risk of social unrest, decreased investment and economic growth, and increased risk of terrorism.

To address these challenges, the BRICS countries have implemented a number of measures to counter money laundering, including regulatory frameworks, financial intelligence units, and international standards and best practices. However, more work is needed to effectively address this problem, and ongoing efforts are required to protect the integrity and stability of the financial system in the BRICS countries.

Keywords: money laundering, BRICS nations, transnational crimes, financial systems

Session: WED09 Time: 12.15–13.45 Room: Riddarsalen

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Understanding white collar crime and its myths**

SPEAKERS:

Bryan Burton and Diana Grant
(Sonoma State University, USA)

This interactive conversation about how pervasive myths about white–collar crimes are a key part of the problems with addressing such crimes is the focus of this discussion. This work was inspired by Harold Pepinsky and Paul Jesilow's book entitled, Myths that Cause Crime. The general public commonly believes white–collar offenses are mostly non–violent crimes that are less financially and socially impactful to society than street–level crimes, despite evidence to the contrary. We will address these myths and other general misconceptions about white–collar crime held by the public in both Sweden and the United States.

Session: WED10 Time: 12.15–13.45 Room: Fogelström

STUDIES ON DRUGS, DRUG MARKETS AND MEASURES TO COMBAT DRUG CRIME

CHAIR: **Glenn Sterner (The Pennsylvania State University, USA)**

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Expanding local rural drug intelligence capacity through a network format**

SPEAKER:

Glenn Sterner
(The Pennsylvania State University, USA)

CO–AUTHORS:

Andy Hochstetler
(Iowa State University, USA)

David Peters
(Iowa State University, USA)

Shannon Monnat
(Syracuse Universty, USA)

Kyle Burgason
(Iowa State University, USA)

Jeff Bouffard
(Iowa State University, USA)

Drug overdose deaths continue to spike in the United States, with poly– and synthetic substance implications in mortality toxicology indicating the changing nature of drug use patterns and markets. Understanding and disrupting drug market activity in rural locations in the United States can be difficult due to under resourcing, lack of capacity, and geographic limitations. To address these issues, this presentation will discuss a multi–state, multi–institutional intervention to develop networks among law enforcement agencies in the United States to increase and enhance local rural law enforcement drug intelligence capacity. This study, funded by the United States National Institute of Justice, examined the partnering of a mentor agency, with demonstrated intelligence capacity, and two mentee agencies, self–identifying as needing assistance with their drug intelligence capacities. Implementation of the intervention occurred across three geographically dispersed states in isolation (the individual networks were not connected across states) to examine implementation successes and pitfalls. This presentation will share the evaluation results of the implementation and outcomes of each state, describing key findings across locations that will need to be considered for replication into the future.

Session: WED10 Time: 12.15–13.45 Room: Fogelström

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The odds are not in drug users favor: Predatory vendors and fentanyl on darknet marketplaces**

SPEAKERS:

Marie–Helen Maras, Bryce Barthuly and Adam Scott Wandt
(John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA)

CO–AUTHOR:

Jana Arsovska
(John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA)

Over the last few years, numerous countries have experienced an increase in overdose deaths from fentanyl. Drug users have knowingly consumed fentanyl, its derivatives, and analogues (hereafter fentanyl), or unknowingly consumed drugs containing fentanyl. Bans on darknet marketplaces (DNMs) and harm reduction policies have not eliminated the sale of illicit drugs laced with fentanyl and ensured "truth in advertising" of drugs. To identify the surreptitious sale of fentanyl on DNMs, we scraped the data from three DNMs and qualitatively analyzed the data. Specifically, we conducted a content analysis of DNM product and vendor descriptions, product and category listings, and vendor and product feedback to identify the surreptitious sale of fentanyl and other powerful synthetic opioids, such as nitazenes. Then, we performed social network analysis to identify and map the illicit sale of fentanyl between vendors and buyers on DNMs.

In analyzing these distribution networks, we found predatory vendors who sold drugs containing fentanyl and other powerful synthetic opioids to unwitting buyers. These vendors failed to explicitly state in their descriptions and listings that their products contain these dangerous substances or lied about their drugs being fentanyl–free. The objectives of our research are three–fold, to: 1) identify the types of illegal adulterated drugs sold on DNM sites, particularly drugs containing fentanyl and other powerful synthetic opioids; 2) detect and map predatory vendors on the selected DNM sites; and 3) identify the tactics and methods of operation of these predatory vendors on DNMs. Our findings can be used to inform strategies aimed at detecting and disrupting the illicit sale of fentanyl on DNMs.

Session: WED10 Time: 12.15–13.45 Room: Fogelström

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Narco–Baroque: A cocaine narrative of Pablo Escobar and the media**

SPEAKER:

Catalina Jaramillo
(University of Edinburgh, UK)

I interviewed John Jairo Velasquez, the YouTube celebrity and ex–assassin for the 1980s Colombian drug trafficker Pablo Escobar, as part of my PhD (2018). Velasquez saw that interview as an intertextuality of the interview Kate Castillo held with the Mexican Drug lord El Chapo Guzman. I think that Velasquez wanted to imitate Guzman's interest in the media because Gusman was a powerful drug lord. However, my interview transformed into a chain of intertextualities because a new intertextuality appeared when it was published online without my permission by Velasquez's son 'Mateo Velasquez' and alias Adolfo X. My interview was reinterpreted as a way of interpreting academic work which is only about entertaining an audience through the media, where there are displays violence, prostitution and satanism. It was not considered as a scientific tool to understand drug trafficking.

Furthermore, when I claimed my copyright, I started to receive death threats, defamations, cyberbullying, and all kinds of intimidation. My interview is an example of intertextuality that interweaves drug trafficking through the media as a symbol of representing power, and I like to call it Narco–Baroque. Cristo Rafael Figueroa, in his book "Barroco y Neobarroco en la Narrativa Hispanoamericana Cartografía Literarias de la Segunda Mitad de Siglo XX", considers Baroque as comprising a state where intertextuality can be interpreted as death metamorphosing life into an inexhaustible force. Narco–Baroque, like Baroque, considers intertextual mentality and a chaotic aesthetic which are commonly reflected as a form of representing power, as derived from Foucault, Lambert, D'Orsand Wolfflin. Although, how dangerous is it to keep this material online? When is visual material in the media a crime and how does it relate? Could be an item of visual material be categorised as a crime because it is a way of representing drug trafficker power? What is the difference between intertextuality and fraud?

Session: WED11 Time: 12.15–13.45 Room: Galleriet

CONDITIONS FOR INTER–PERSONAL SUPPORT TO PREVENT OFFENDING AND RE–OFFENDING

CHAIR: **Åsa Norman (Karolinska Institutet, Sweden)**

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Building healthy family relationships through a prison parenting intervention to promote parenting, and prevent child ill–health and parental recidivism**

SPEAKER:
Åsa Norman
(Karolinska Institutet, Sweden)

Background: Children of incarcerated parents run a high risk for poor health and deliquency where positive parenting comprises an essential protective factor. The For Our Children's Sake (FOCS) intervention for incarcerated parents in Sweden aims to support parenting and healthy child development. This study aimed to explore the effects of the FOCS intervention on outcomes related to parenting and criminality and reports on the parallel process evaluations.

Methods: The controlled study was carried out during 2019–2020 in 15 prisons with 91 parents throughout Sweden. The primary outcome (child–parent relationship quality) and secondary outcomes (criminal attitude, interest in treatment programmes) were measured through parent–report at baseline (T0), after intervention (T1), and at three–months follow–up (T2). Group differences over time and at each time point were explored using mixed–model regression. The process evaluations included questionnaires and semi–structured interviews to explore perceptions of delivering and participating in FOCS as perceived by parents (n=58), group leaders (n=23), and correctional inspectors (n=12).

Results: Favourable intervention effects over time were found for relationship quality, explained by a higher intervention group score at T2, for parental interest in prison–delivered treatments at T2, and over time for criminal attitude, also explained by a significant group difference at T2. Parents, group leaders, and correctional inspectors voiced a great need for a child and parenting focused intervention in prison, but identified barriers to implementation in relation to organisational factors such as lack of resources and priorities.

Conclusions: The effects of FOCS suggests that a parenting intervention for incarcerated parents has the potential to influence both parenting and outcomes related to a criminality. Barriers related to organisational factors should be considered in order to make FOCS sustainable in Swedish prisons.

Session: WED11 Time: 12.15–13.45 Room: Galleriet

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Forgiveness and self–forgiveness in the process of helping others among former incarcerated people and addicts**

SPEAKER:

Ety Elisha
(The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel)

CO–AUTHOR:

Esthi Shachaf–Friedman
(Ashkelon Academic College, Israel)

The current presentation focuses on the preliminary findings of an exploratory phenological study on the subjective perspectives of former incarcerated people and addicts that are currently involve in peer support roles, referring to them as the "wounded healers". The focus of the study is on their perceptions regarding forgiveness and especially self–forgiveness. Forgiveness to self and others was found as a crucial component in recovery. Past findings demonstrated that the process of being involved in helping others promotes compassion and empathy to self and others. Thus, one might presume that the ability to develop forgiveness is relevant to recovery, may not only promote recover but is also related to the development of empathy known as relevant to recovery and desistance from criminality. However, as the subject of forgiveness is hardly explored, it is interesting to learn more about their relationship especially in the worlds of 'wounded healers'.

Our search sought after themes related to forgiveness and self–forgiveness in narratives produced by 26 in–depth interviews with "wounded healers". We were interested to find whether these themes are found at all and if so, to better map the perception in relation to other topics in the world of the participants. Our preliminary findings show the apparent place of the concept of forgiveness in 'wounded healers' world. Themes indicating a tendency to be more forgiving towards others were voiced, especially to others who harmed them. The reparation of self–image was addressed.

Session: WED12 Time: 12.15–13.45 Room: Arkaden

CRIME – AND COMBATING CRIME – AGAINST THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

CHAIR: **Michael Rowe (Northumbria University, UK)**

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Policing the climate emergency: a case study of flooding in England and Wales**

SPEAKER:

Michael Rowe
(Northumbria University, UK)

CO–AUTHORS:

Tanya Wyatt and Kelly Sinclair
(Northumbria University, UK)

In recent years the UK has experienced significant incidents of flooding. Climate change appears to be transforming what were thought to be 'once in a generation' civil disasters into common challenges that recur relatively frequently. Such emergencies or 'civil contingencies' are examples of activities in which police play a central role, but which (erroneously) are often not considered as part of their mandate (which is usually cast in narrow law enforcement terms). This paper explores how policing is organised in relation to flooding and the implications this has in terms of multi–agency working, leadership and organisational frameworks, and public communications. Alongside other novel policing activity (most obviously in relation to pandemic policing) this makes non–traditional aspects of the police role more significant.

The paper develops recent work which argues that policing is becoming increasingly embroiled with the notion of societal resilience and maintaining operant conditions (in terms of power, technology, health, food, and so on). Holley et al (2020) and Simpson et al (2020) found 'decentralised and polycentric' responses to climate emergencies in South Africa, and this paper explores similar phenomena in the UK context. There is little prior work on the engagement of the public police in the sphere of civil contingency planning. The paper explores assemblages of policing deployed in response to flooding; assemblages that are rapidly transitory, reliant on informal local relations of trust, and are usually considered as exceptional forms of work in the context of the core business of the various parties. This perspective suggests that models of plural policing need to be rethought to incorporate the realities of this rapidly assembled, deployed and disbanded policing networks. The paper outlines the terrain for conceptualisation policing and climate emergency in terms of public legitimacy, mandate, and the need for evidence–based policing.

Session: WED12 Time: 12.15–13.45 Room: Arkaden

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Environmental crime as a new and current challenge for Polish criminology**

SPEAKER:

Marcin Wielec
(Institute of Justice in Warsaw, Poland)

CO–AUTHORS:

Stefan Wyszynski
(University of Warsaw, Poland)

The topic of this presentation is an analysis of new trends and challenges in environmental crime in Poland based on criminal and criminological knowledge. During the speech four faces of main topic will be presented: 1. The Global Threat to Humanity; 2. The Criminological–Legal Challenges; 3. The Research Challenges, 4. The Institutional Challenge.

Firstly, it will be noted that the environment as an overriding and global value need the answer for research question whether environmental crime should be considered a global crime (maybe in the future a crime against humanity). The fight against environmental crime requires changes and the use of modern criminological techniques, what will be discussed during the presentation.

Secondly, an environmental crime in criminological and legal aspects raises several challenges. It evolves both in legal–substantive terms (e.g. the perspective of the perpetrator and the subjective side of crime) and formal–legal terms (e.g. prevention, enforcement, prosecution and command). This research problem requires a comprehensive and interdisciplinary analyses, what will be shown during the presentation. The reference point will also be evidentiary activities carried out, in particular those of a detective nature, which can fulfil a preventive function. Here will be presented connection to use of modern technologies, i.e. artificial intelligence and electronic evidence. The overall conclusion is that modern research in the field of environmental crime is necessary from the criminal and criminological point of view, including general directions of the concepts (eg. new technologies, subjective side of crime and modern criminological techniques) and creation of bodies competent to fight environmental crime (institutional aspects).

Session: WED12 Time: 12.15–13.45 Room: Arkaden

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Neutralization techniques used by defendants charged with animal welfare offences in Finland**

SPEAKER:

Elli Valtonen
(University of Helsinki, Finland)

CO–AUTHORS:

Tarja Koskela
(University of Eastern Finland, Finland)

Laura Hänninen and Anna Valros
(University of Helsinki, Finland)

Animal welfare offences are a heterogenous type of crimes that include violence and various forms of negligence of animals' physiological and behavioral needs. However, we know little about the offenders' own perception and rationalizations concerning their criminal behavior against animals. Our data comprised 1 443 judgments in animal welfare offenses in Finland between January 2011 and May 2021. We applied various categorizations of neutralization techniques used by the defendants and identified differences between the offender profiles (violent offenders vs. others, animal hoarders vs. others, and crimes against farm animals vs. companion animals). Nearly all defendants responded to the charges.

Overall, they appealed most often to their challenging circumstances: health problems, burn out, high age, lack of time and difficulties with organizing the care for the animals. Defendants charged with offences against production animals offered more explanations than the other groups and appealed to financial problems, weather conditions, and having too many animals. Also, they utilized more frequently the techniques of negating the norms, denial of injury, and condemning the condemners, who were mostly the official veterinarians that had conducted animal welfare inspections. Defendants charged with violent crimes against animals appealed more often to intoxication, strong emotions, and animal's triggering behavior, whereas those charged with long–lasting offences against large number of animals more often denied their responsibility.

Our results confirm the observation that the farmers experience official animal welfare supervision negatively. Violent animal welfare crimes and animal hoarding stand out as their own types of crime also at the level of neutralizations. The differences between crime types and the motivations behind them should be considered when developing animal welfare control and crime prevention.

Session: WED13 Time: 12.15–13.45 Room: Milles

REFLECTION AND RECONCILIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF OFFENDING AND RE–OFFENDING

CHAIR: **Inbal Peleg Koriat (Yezreel Valley Collage, Israel)**

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Restorative justice in prison: The role of proneness to guilt and shame**

SPEAKER:

Inbal Peleg Koriat
(Yezreel Valley Collage, Israel)

CO–AUTHORS:

Dana Weimann–Saks
(The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel)

This research examined the role of guilt and shame proneness among people in custody in shaping attitudes toward restorative justice (RJ) and in predicting the effectiveness of RJ practices. Study 1 (n = 110) examined the correlation between participant guilt and shame proneness and willingness to participate in an RJ process. It revealed that proneness to guilt, but not to shame, was correlated with willingness to participate in an RJ process. Mediational modeling showed that guilt proneness predicted willingness to participate in an RJ process via its strong correlation with regret and remorse. Study 2 (n = 133) examined whether shame and guilt proneness affects the effectiveness of an RJ practice. It revealed that high guilt proneness predicted high willingness to participate in RJ, whereas shame proneness moderated the effectiveness of an RJ practice. These results can help practitioners and researchers develop interventions to promote the effectiveness of RJ programs.

Session: WED13 Time: 12.15–13.45 Room: Milles

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The role of spirituality for imprisoned women in The Cayman Islands**

SPEAKER:

Brianna Lewis
(Nottingham Trent University, UK)

This paper aims to disseminate preliminary findings from an ongoing PhD thesis around the experiences of spirituality for imprisoned women in The Cayman Islands. This study aimed to explore what spirituality means to imprisoned women and men in The Cayman Islands. Caribbean culture is strongly linked to spirituality, making it a highly relevant topic within Caymanian prisons. As a small British Territory situated in the Caribbean; The Cayman Islands is a unique venue for any prison research due to its exceedingly small population and high diversity – the three islands are populated by 71,432 inhabitants as of 2021, from which just under half are not Caymanian. The equally small prison population (around 183 men and 15 women at the time of data collection) provides niche qualitative data across the country's prison population. So far, 14 male and four female participants are included in the overall data set, accounting for around 7% and 30% of the total prison populations, respectively. Other unique aspects of this study include the use of double interview methods and inviting participants to present items of personal spiritual significance. There is little research on spirituality within criminology, imprisoned Caribbean women, and imprisoned women in the Caribbean.

This study offers unique insights which can be incorporated into understanding the experiences of imprisoned women, the experiences of imprisoned Caribbean women globally, and the experiences of women imprisoned in Cayman and the Caribbean. Key aspects explored around the role of spirituality for women in this presentation are motherhood, spirituality in upbringing, and coping with the pains of imprisonment.

Session: WED13 Time: 12.15–13.45 Room: Milles

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Theological–sensitive therapy: The eight keys to forgiveness based on jewish scriptures**

SPEAKER:

Yitzhak Ben Yair
(Zefat Academic College, Israel)

CO–AUTHORS:

Ronel, Natti
(Bar Ilan University, Israel)

Robert Enright
(University of Madison–Wisconsin, USA)

Religions have a significant and profound impact on cultures. Therefore, we must consider this impact while using therapeutic methods in the field. Judaism is one of the oldest religions, which preserves a vast theoretical and practical knowledge that could be applied to mental health practice, offering insight and motivation that could lead to enhanced well–being for spiritually–oriented clients. This lecture will present Jewish forgiveness therapy based on the social scientific forgiveness therapy model in Enright's writings. Using the Jewish scriptures and subsequent Jewish commentaries for analysis, we emphasize the life–changing values related to forgiveness. In addition to this, unique innovations were found in the Jewish scriptures that may augment and enrich already–existing psychotherapeutic approaches to forgiveness.

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