Program & Abstracts

2014
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**PROGRAM**

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A message from the
Swedish Minister for Justice

Knowledge is a fundamental pillar in creating a better society for all. Only when we have evidence of what works and what doesn’t can we create more effective policies. For all of us who strive to reduce crime and increase safety, the Stockholm Criminology Symposium offers an opportunity to come together to share such knowledge. For the ninth consecutive year, researchers, policymakers and practitioners will gather to learn from each other. I am confident that we will all be enriched with new insights and by meetings with inspiring and knowledgeable people.

Crime is expensive – not only in monetary but also, more importantly, in human terms. Every physical and psychological violation leaves damaging marks on the individuals involved as well as on society. The suffering caused may have long-term consequences affecting many people. Therefore, our ultimate aspiration is to prevent crime from happening at all. A fundamental condition for crime prevention is a society where each individual has the opportunity to develop. Besides that, more specific, but versatile, interventions are needed. Interventions that are most likely to succeed if all relevant societal stakeholders come together.

Lately there has been a welcome trend of falling victimisation rates in Sweden, as well as in a number of other countries. There are also indications that young people have increasingly negative attitudes towards deviant behaviour, which instills further hope for the future. Nonetheless, every day a large number of individuals in Sweden and around the world are victims of crime. And when this happens, a highly functional criminal justice system needs to be in place. When an individual commits a criminal act, we must send a clear message that society deems this unacceptable. By holding individuals responsible for their actions, they and others may be deterred, victims are given an opportunity for restitution, and the state meets its responsibilities to citizens. Since society and the conception of legality change over time, maintaining and improving the legal system is a constant process. But a guiding principle is that the legal system must be built on trust. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that criminal sanctions are perceived as fair and credible. They must match the severity of the crime and the hurt caused to the victims and society as a whole.

To bring about durable change, we also need to give individuals support in choosing a better way of life. In this regard, the content of prison and
community corrections is crucial. It is important to gain an even greater understanding of which processes and treatments are most effective in preventing relapses into crime. Since every person is different, one important challenge is how implementation can be adapted to the needs of the individual while preserving safety and legal security. Another challenge is how to best make use of the individual’s own willingness to change.

The criminal justice system plays an important role in these efforts. But success requires other stakeholders to take charge of the potential for rehabilitation as well. Many offenders, particularly recidivists, live hard lives characterised by harsh upbringings, exposure to crime, alcohol and drug abuse, and poor social relations. Their needs cannot be met by the criminal justice system alone. To help these individuals, we must build a solid bridge between the prison and probation system and the surrounding society. As in crime prevention, collaboration is crucial. Only by working together will we be able to give each individual the greatest opportunity to find solid ground to stand on.

In order to achieve these aspirations, in many respects we can look to research for guidance. The work done by this year’s prize winners, Professor Petersilia and Professor Nagin, offers great examples of how research can influence policy. They have contributed important insights that have helped to reshape the use of criminal sanctions in the United States.

I would like to wish you all a very warm welcome to the 2014 Stockholm Criminology Symposium.

*Beatrice Ask*
Minister for Justice
Welcome to the Stockholm Criminology Symposium

It is a privilege to welcome you to the ninth Stockholm Criminology Symposium. The symposium is an established annual international meeting-place for criminologists, policymakers and others with an interest in criminal policy. In this forum we learn of the latest research findings, exchange experience between researchers and practitioners, and expand our networks.

The two major themes for the Stockholm Criminology Symposium 2014 are:

• Punishment and Crime. The Design, Implementation and Effects of Criminal Sanctions
• Contemporary Criminology

The sanctions awarded by the criminal justice system have long been a key aspect of societal reactions to crime, and there are many factors that need to be taken into consideration when sanctions are designed and implemented. One recurring challenge is that of finding the right balance between on the one hand ensuring a sufficient response to crime and on the other the risk for negative consequences associated with incarceration.

The symposium is organized in conjunction with the award ceremony of the Stockholm Prize in Criminology. This year’s prize winners, Professor Daniel Nagin of Carnegie Mellon University, USA and Professor Joan Petersilia of Stanford University, USA, will deliver a lecture at the symposium. The prize ceremony and gala dinner is held at Stockholm City Hall.

This year the Jerry Lee Lecture will be given by Grant Duwe, Director of Research and Evaluation for the Minnesota Department of Corrections. The lecture will focus on the importance of Randomized Controlled Trials (RCT) and why they are more important than ever in corrections.

Apart from the exchange of knowledge during the symposium, it is important to increase visibility of criminological research in society. We hope and believe that the symposium and the prize help to achieve this and that our knowledge will benefit society and those working in the fields of fighting and preventing crime. And I foresee that after the symposium you will return home with new knowledge and rewarding impressions, and with nice memories of Stockholm.

Erik Wennerström
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 six different areas of activity, which correspond to the agency’s six specialist divisions:

- 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 Work. 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.
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 its Director General, Erik Wennerström.

(See also www.bra.se)
The Stockholm Prize in Criminology

Under the aegis of the Swedish Ministry of Justice, an international prize has been established in the field of criminology – The Stockholm Prize in Criminology.

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.
The 2014 prize winners

This award recognizes research that has helped to re-shape the use of prison and community corrections based on evidence of what works – and what doesn’t.

Daniel S. Nagin’s reviews of evidence for the zero-to-negative effects of prison on those serving custodial sentences helped support the first decline in four decades in the world’s highest incarceration rate, providing a clear rationale to invest more in policing than in imprisonment.

Joan Petersilia’s work on prisoner re-entry helped multiply US investment in supporting ex-offenders during the high-risk period immediately following release from prison, often with no place to live or work.

Daniel S. Nagin is the Teresa and H. John Heinz III University Professor of Public Policy and Statistics at Carnegie Mellon University. A leading theorist of the deterrent effects of criminal sanctions, he led the development of evidence showing that imprisoning offenders generally fails to reduce repeat offending, and more often may increase crime rates, relative to community corrections options.

Joan Petersilia is the Adelbert H. Sweet Professor of Law at Stanford University. She has spent 30 years studying the performance of criminal justice agencies and has played a key role in affecting sentencing and corrections reforms in California. As an “embedded criminologist” in the office of the Governor of California, she helped craft the state’s policies in response to a case in which the US Supreme Court ordered the release of over 40,000 prisoners. Her work has helped to unify the policy analysis of sentencing, imprisonment, parole and re-imprisonment, connecting these issues to use imprisonment as little as possible despite decades of mandatory sentencing laws.
Map of City Conference Centre (Norra Latin)

Third Floor

Room 353
Room 356
Room 357
Room 359
Room 361

The Auditorium
Fourth Floor

Room 452

The Music Hall
### Monday, June 9

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<td>09.00</td>
<td>MON 01 Opening ceremony</td>
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<td>MON 02 Opening discussion. Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions. Researchers' advice to policy.</td>
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<td>MON 03 Systematic reviews to inform crime policy</td>
<td>MON 04 Exploring the crime drop in England and Wales</td>
<td>MON 05 Work and crime</td>
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<td>MON 10 The effects of alternatives to imprisonment</td>
<td>MON 11 Antisocial behaviour across the life-course</td>
<td>MON 12 Tracking the outcomes of domestic violence arrests</td>
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<td>15.30</td>
<td>MON 17 Effects of imprisonment on reoffending</td>
<td>MON 18 Advancing knowledge about delinquency and justice</td>
<td>MON 19 Global experience in prison-based rehabilitation programmes</td>
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<td>17.00</td>
<td>Poster session and welcome reception 17.00–19.00, the Atrium</td>
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| 09.10  | **MON 02** Opening discussion. Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions | Room 357
| 10.30  | Break 10.30–11.00                         |
| 11.00  | **MON 03** Systematic reviews to inform crime policy | Room 356
| 11.00  | **MON 04** Exploring the crime drop in England and Wales | Room 359
| 11.00  | **MON 05** Work and crime studies in restorative justice I | Room 361
| 11.00  | **MON 06** The frontier of policing research I | Room 357
| 11.00  | **MON 07** The assessment of psychopathic personality in childhood | Room 356
| 11.00  | **MON 08** Measuring the effects of different elements of criminal sanctions | Room 359
| 12.30  | Lunch 12.30–13.30                        |
| 13.30  | **MON 10** The effects of alternatives to imprisonment | Room 357
| 13.30  | **MON 11** Antisocial behaviour across the life-course | Room 356
| 13.30  | **MON 12** Tracking the outcomes of domestic violence arrests | Room 359
| 13.30  | **MON 13** Studies in restorative justice II | Room 361
| 13.30  | **MON 14** Conceptualizing and understanding serious crime, corruption and economic crime | Room 357
| 13.30  | **MON 15** Recent studies in psychopathy | Room 356
| 13.30  | **MON 16** Courts and court decisions from a research perspective | Room 359
| 13.30  | **MON 17** Neurocriminology: Implications for theory, etiology, and treatment | Room 361
| 15.00  | Break 15.00–15.30                         |
| 15.30  | **MON 18** Courts and court decisions from a research perspective | Room 357
| 15.30  | **MON 19** Recent studies in psychopathy | Room 356
| 15.30  | **MON 20** Insights on forensic psychiatry and various criminal sanctions | Room 359
| 15.30  | **MON 21** Neuropsychiatry and various criminal sanctions | Room 361
| 15.30  | **MON 22** Criminal pathways and turning points | Room 357
| 15.30  | **MON 23** Studies on youth justice systems | Room 356
| 17.00  | Poster session and welcome reception 17.00–19.00, the Atrium |

**Themes:** Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Contemporary criminology
Tuesday, June 10

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<td>09.00</td>
<td>TUE 01 The limits, challenges and risks of risk assessment</td>
<td>TUE 02 Police and crime prevention</td>
<td>TUE 03 Victims of crime and human rights: A matter of information and access to justice</td>
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<td>11.00</td>
<td>TUE 07 Thinking on penal patterns and deterrence</td>
<td>TUE 08 The frontier of policing research II</td>
<td>TUE 09 Recent developments of juvenile justice in Europe – from education/rehabilitation to punishment and back</td>
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<td>TUE 14 The prize winners lecture</td>
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<td>15.15–16.45</td>
<td>TUE 15 Punishment and crime in light of historical criminal justice statistics</td>
<td>TUE 16 Policing in partnership to reduce violence</td>
<td>TUE 17 The rough interface between research findings and the governance of corrections</td>
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<td>18.30</td>
<td>Prize award ceremony and symposium dinner (Stockholm City Hall)</td>
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Themes: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

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<tr>
<td>The public and political sense of justice</td>
<td>Born 1953. Crime, drugs and life chances in a Stockholm Birth Cohort</td>
<td>Facilitating re-entry into society. Findings from program research</td>
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<td><strong>Break 10.30-11.00</strong></td>
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<td>Drivers and penal policy outcomes</td>
<td>New findings from The Stockholm Life Course Project (SLCP)</td>
<td>Treatment in prison. Approaches to combating recidivism</td>
<td>Strategic Training Initiative in Community Supervision (STICS): A structured attempt to improve relapse prevention within the Swedish probation service</td>
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<td>Features of correctional services populations</td>
<td>Criminal careers</td>
<td>Probation and supervision. Learning from recent research</td>
<td>ADHD and correctional clients, treatment and continua-of-care</td>
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<td><strong>Prize award ceremony and symposium dinner (Stockholm City Hall)</strong></td>
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## Wednesday, June 11

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<td>09.00</td>
<td><strong>WED 01</strong> Deterrence, policy and the importance of individual characteristic</td>
<td><strong>WED 02</strong> From the archives of criminology</td>
<td><strong>WED 03</strong> Analyzing and combating physical and sexual violence</td>
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<td><strong>WED 08</strong> The Jerry Lee lecture</td>
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<td><strong>WED 09</strong> Harassment, fraud and policing on the internet</td>
<td><strong>WED 10</strong> Environmental crime: Looking for effective interventions</td>
<td><strong>WED 11</strong> Studies on sexual crime</td>
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### Themes:

- **Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions**

### Contemporary criminology

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<td>Screening and mapping crime risks</td>
<td>Images of crime and criminal justice</td>
<td>Findings and calculations in crime victim surveys</td>
<td>Urban disorder, fear of crime and collective efficacy - neighborhood based studies in the city of Malmö</td>
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**Break 10.30–11.00**

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<tr>
<td>How to change policing and make it work</td>
<td>Police and ethnic minority relations in three European countries – The COREPOL project</td>
<td>Victimology and hate crime</td>
<td>Experiences in crime prevention</td>
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**Lunch 12.30–13.00**
Detailed program
Monday, June 9

Session: MON01
Opening ceremony
Day: Monday  Time: 09.00–09.10  Room: the Auditorium

Erik Wennerström (The National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

Session: MON02
Opening discussion. Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions. Researchers’ advice to policy.
Day: Monday  Time: 09.10–10.30  Room: the Auditorium

Beatrice Ask (Minister of Justice, Ministry of Justice, Sweden)
Grant Duwe (Minnesota Department of Corrections, USA)
Frieder Dünkel (University of Greifswald, Germany)
Daniel Nagin (Carnegie Mellon University, USA)
Joan Petersilia (Stanford Law School, USA)

Chair: Nils Öberg
(The Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

Session: MON03
Systematic reviews to inform crime policy
Day: Monday  Time: 11.00–12.30  Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Crop targeting interventions for drug control: A systematic review
Angela Higginson (University of Queensland, Australia)

Can prisons reduce reoffending? A meta-evaluation of custodial and community treatment programs
Friedrich Lösel (Cambridge University, UK and University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany)

What works in crime prevention revisited: A review of systematic reviews
David Weisburd (George Mason University, USA and Hebrew University, Israel)

Chair: David Farrington (Cambridge University, UK)
Session: MON04
Exploring the crime drop in England and Wales
Day: Monday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: the Music Hall
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Making sense of senseless crime: Deciphering assault in the crime drop
Laura Garius (Loughborough University, UK)

Do neighbourhood watch schemes in England and Wales offer protection against burglary?
Louise Grove (Loughborough University, UK)

The crime drop and security hypothesis: Exploring household burglary risk in England and Wales
Rebecca Thompson (Loughborough University, UK)

Chair: Louise Grove (Loughborough University, UK)

Session: MON05
Work and crime
Day: Monday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: 353
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Calculating the value of a statistical life based on illegal earnings
Aaron Chalfin (University of Cincinnati, USA)

Crime and legal work: A markovian model of the desistance process
Thomas A. Loughran (University of Maryland, USA)

Immigration, employment opportunities, and criminal behavior
Emily Owens (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

Discussants: Ray Paternoster (University of Maryland, USA) and Edward P. Mulvey (University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, USA)

Chair: Thomas A. Loughran (University of Maryland, USA)

Session: MON06
Studies in restorative justice I
Day: Monday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: 356
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

“Culture carriers” and the commodification of restorative justice
Jac Armstrong (University of Chester, UK)
Oral language competence and restorative justice conference processes  
Hennessey Hayes (Griffith University, Australia)

A “restorative criminology”  
William R Wood (Griffith University, Australia)

Chair: Hennessey Hayes (Griffith University, Australia)

Session: MON07  
The frontier of policing research I  
Day: Monday  Time: 11.00–12.30  Room: 357  
Theme: Contemporary criminology

New ways to interrogate eye witnesses of crime – A comparison between interrogations done face-to-face, via chat, and via telephone  
Maria Doyle (Örebro University, Sweden)

Hot spot policing – experiences and findings from two recent projects  
Fredrik Marklund (The National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

Police autonomy vis-à-vis monitoring of investigation;  
A critical analysis of judicial activism (an Indian perspective)  
Minakshi Sinha (Ministry of Home Affairs, India) and Shikha Sinha

Chair: Fredrik Marklund  
(The National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

Session: MON08  
The assessment of psychopathic personality in childhood  
Day: Monday  Time: 11.00–12.30  Room: 359  
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Psychopathic traits in young children: associations with temperament, peer functioning, teacher-child relationships and early school adjustment  
Patricia Bijttebier (University of Leuven, Belgium)

Psychopathic traits, temperament, and problem behavior in preschool children – further testing of the child problematic traits inventory  
Olivier F. Colins (Leiden University, the Netherlands and Örebro University, Sweden)

Testing the reliability and validity of the italian version of the child problematic traits inventory (cpti) among 6 to 12 year old children  
Andrea Fossati (Lumsa University, Italy)
Psychometric properties of the child problematic traits inventory in a Dutch general population sample of 4–7 year old children
Violaine Veen (Leiden University, the Netherlands)

Chair: Henrik Andershed (Örebro University, Sweden)

Session: MON09
Measuring the effects of different elements of criminal sanctions
Day: Monday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: 361
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

The relationship between institutional misconduct and recidivism – a meta-analysis and systematic review of studies
Katherine Auty (Cambridge University, UK)

The effect of sentencing types on relationship dissolution: Evidence from Danish policy experiments
Peter Fallesen (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)

Comparison of community-based correction with prison-based correction from the perspective of criminal economics
Xiaomei Liu (Tianjin Academy of Social Science, China)

Educational outcomes after serving with electric monitoring
Britt Østergaard Larsen (Aalborg University, Denmark)

Chair: Britt Østergaard Larsen (Aalborg University, Denmark)

Session: MON10
The effects of alternatives to imprisonment
Day: Monday Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: the Auditorium
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

150 years of anti-prison rhetoric and continued use of imprisonment: possible reasons of a paradox
Martin Killias (University of St. Gallen, Switzerland)

Comparing the effects of community service and imprisonment on re-conviction: Results from a quasi-experimental Danish study
Christian Klement (Ministry of Justice, Denmark)

Does electronic monitoring reduce the risk of recidivism? Findings from a natural experiment
Tanja Tambour Jørgensen (Ministry of Justice, Denmark)
Session: MON11
Antisocial behaviour across the life-course
Day: Monday Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: the Music Hall
Theme: Contemporary criminology

The relationship between son’s problem behavior and parenting: Comparing a GEE and fixed effects model
Sytske Besemer (University of California, USA)

Systematic review of key criminal career parameters
Darrick Jolliffe (University of Greenwich, UK)

Long-term evaluation of a bimodal universal prevention program: Effects on antisocial development from preschool to adolescence
Friedrich Lösel (Cambridge University, UK and University of Erlangen-Nuremburg, Germany)

Abstaining from antisocial behaviour in childhood and adolescence and young adult outcomes
Tara Renae McGee (Griffith University, Australia)

Chair: David Farrington (University of Cambridge, UK)

Session: MON12
Tracking the outcomes of domestic violence arrests
Day: Monday Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: 353
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Effects of domestic violence arrests on victim mortality: results from the Milwaukee Domestic Violence Experiment
Lawrence Sherman (University of Cambridge, UK and University of Maryland, USA)

What happens after arrest for domestic abuse? Characteristics and legal outcomes of a population sample of arrestees
Heather Strang (University of Cambridge, UK)

Satisfaction of domestic abuse victims to the police response when their cases were disposed of by caution or no further action
Heather Strang (University of Cambridge, UK)

Chair: Heather Strang (University of Cambridge, UK)
Session: MON13

Studies in restorative justice II
Day: Monday  Time: 13.30–15.00  Room: 356
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Victim-offender mediation within the Italian justice of the peace jurisdiction. Law in book, law in action and theoretical matrices
Giuseppe Maglione (University of Florence, Italy)

Restorative justice and punishment
Saeed Sheikh (Payame Noor University, Iran)

The punishment of home imprisonment as alternative to punishment to imprisonment
Tomás Strémy (Trnava University, Slovakia)

Peacemaking circles in the European law system?
Andrea Tünde Barabás (National University of Public Service, Hungary)

Chair: Andrea Tünde Barabás
(National University of Public Service, Hungary)

Session: MON14

Conceptualizing and understanding serious crime, corruption and economic crime
Day: Monday  Time: 13.30–15.00  Room: 357
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Shouldn’t we be serious about serious crime?
Letizia Paoli (University of Leuven, Belgium)

Environmental crimes and grey economy discourse in Finland, far apart or close together?
Iina Sahramäki (Police University College of Finland, Finland)

Anticorruption in Sweden – a discursive institutionalist analysis of solutions and policy entrepreneurship between 1890-2013
Monika Sellgren Karlsson (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Chair: Letizia Paoli (University of Leuven, Belgium)
Session: MON15

**Recent studies in psychopathy**

Day: Monday  Time: 13.30–15.00  Room: 359

Theme: Contemporary criminology

The intergenerational transmission of psychopathy: The role of gender and exposure to father explored  
*Katherine Auty* (Cambridge University, UK)

Adults with a psychopathic personality in the general population: gender differences in the prevalence and characteristics  
*Oliver Colins*  
(Leiden University, the Netherlands and Örebro University, Sweden)

Why are psychopathic personality traits heritable? Identifying possible endophenotypes  
*Kostas A. Fanti* (University of Cyprus, Cyprus)

Male perpetrators of IPV: Examination of psychopathic traits in males from a community survey  
*Delphine Theobald*  
(King’s College, UK)

Criminal persistence and recidivism among early and late offenders  
*Georgia Zara*  
(Turin University, Italy)

Chair: *Katherine Auty* (Cambridge University, UK)

Session: MON16

**Courts and court decisions from a research perspective**

Day: Monday  Time: 13.30–15.00  Room: 361

Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Sentencing equilibrium and sentencing disparity. A quantitative research evidence from five county courts of P.R.C  
*Chongyao Ding* (Tianjin Academy of Social Science, China)

The effective youth court: Juvenile justice procedures in Europe  
*Stephanie Rap*  
(Utrecht University, the Netherlands)

The effect of nationality and gender on judicial decision making in the Israeli court system  
*Hagit Turjeman*  
(Western Galeeli Collage, Israel)

Civil compensation in cases of death penalty. Based on the investigation in City T of P.R.C  
*Liguo Wang* (Tianjin Academy of Social Science, China)
Depression and legal insanity  
*Meron Wondemaghen* (University of New England, USA)  
Chair: *Stephanie Rap* (Utrecht University, the Netherlands)

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**Session: MON17**  
**Effects of imprisonment on reoffending**  
Day: Monday  Time: 15.30–17.00  Room: the Auditorium  
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Causal identification, imprisonment effects and the life-course  
*Charles Loefflerm* (University of Pennsylvania, USA)  
Effects of length of pre-trial detention and imprisonment on recidivism  
*Paul Nieuwbeerta* (Leiden University, the Netherlands)  
The effects of alternatives to prison on reoffending  
*Torbjørn Skardhamar* (Statistics Norway, Norway)  
Discussant: *Daniel Nagin* (Carnegie Mellon University, USA)  
Chair: *Hilde Wermink* (Leiden University, the Netherlands) and *Anja Dirkzwager* (Leiden University, the Netherlands)

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**Session: MON18**  
**Advancing knowledge about delinquency and justice**  
Day: Monday  Time: 15.30–17.00  Room: the Music Hall  
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Serious and violent juvenile offenders, child delinquents, and young adult offenders  
*David Farrington* (Cambridge University, UK)  
Key findings from the Pittsburgh Youth Study  
*Rolf Loeber* (University of Pittsburgh, USA)  
Scaling up from convictions to self-reports  
*Delphine Theobald* (King’s College, UK)  
Effects of convictions on self-reported offending  
*Maria M. Ttofi* (Cambridge University, UK)  
Chair: *David Farrington* (Cambridge University, UK)
Session: MON19
Global experience in prison-based rehabilitation programmes
Day: Monday  Time: 15.30–17.00  Room: 353
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: Andrea Barrios (Colectivo Artesana, Guatemala)
Chair: Valerie Lebaux or Piera Barzanó (UNODC Justice Section)

Session: MON20
Insights on forensic psychiatry and various criminal sanctions
Day: Monday  Time: 15.30–17.00  Room: 356
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Legal implications surrounding the recent decisions of the German Federal Constitutional Court on compulsory medical treatment for forensic psychiatric patients
Michael Lindemann (University of Augsburg, Germany)

Insight and action control in Swedish forensic psychiatric reports
Susanna Radovic (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

Life time sentenced offenders in Sweden – Risk assessments, misconduct in prison and recidivism
Joakim Sturup (National Board of Forensic Medicine, Sweden and Karolinska Institutet, Sweden)

The introduction of life without parole in California: the combination of progressive reform and punitive policy-making
Marion Vannier (Oxford University, UK)
Chair: Michael Lindemann (University of Augsburg, Germany)

Session: MON21
Neurocriminology: Implications for theory, etiology, and treatment
Day: Monday  Time: 15.30–17.00  Room: 357
Theme: Contemporary criminology

The need to incorporate autonomic arousal in developmental and life-course criminological research and theories
Olivia Choy (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

The association of emotional processing with externalising disorders and callous unemotional traits in children
Maaike Cima (Tilburg University, the Netherlands)
The predictive value of neurobiological factors in relation to treatment outcome in Dutch prisoners

*Liza Cornet* (The Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), the Netherlands, Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) and Ministry of Security and Justice, the Netherlands)

Amygdala impairment in antisocial children: the role of early social adversity

*Adrian Raine* (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

Chair: *Liza Cornet* (The Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), the Netherlands, Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) and Ministry of Security and Justice, the Netherlands)

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Session: MON22

**Criminal pathways and turning points**

Day: Monday Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: 359

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Criminal behavior-patterns – Risk and protection in the lives of young delinquents

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

Criminal pathways: Key findings from the Swedish IDA-Program concerning early predictors and adulthood adjustment outcomes

*Jelena Corovic* (Örebro University, Sweden)

The impact of girlfriends on desistance processes among socially deprived young adults

*Steffen Zdun* (Bielefeld University, Germany)

Chair: *Steffen Zdun* (Bielefeld University, Germany)

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Session: MON23

**Studies on youth justice systems**

Day: Monday Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: 361

Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Youth justice interventions in England and Wales: are young people’s offending related risks and needs being addressed?

*Alana Diamond* (Ministry of Justice, UK)

An analysis of juvenile justice reform in Vietnam

*Philip W. Harris* (Temple University, USA)
Youth offending and (alternatives to) deprivation of liberty in Portugal: the challenges for practice in the youth justice system
_Maria João Leote de Carvalho_ (Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, Portugal)

The (uncomfortable) role of victims of crime in the Italian juvenile justice system
_Susanna Vezzadini_ (University of Bologna, Italy)

Chair: _Philip W. Harris_ (Temple University, USA)

Session: Poster session
Day: Monday Time: 17.00–19.00 Room: the Atrium

The heritage of Stockholm boys – (a part of The Stockholms Life-Course Project)
_Gustav Brorsson_

The harms beyond imprisonment
_William Bülow_ (Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

“Committing sociology”: Exploring the rise of conservative politics in Canada and the closure of its prison farm program
_Meghan Dawe_ (University of Toronto, Canada)

Islamic criminal justice and criminology
_Mohamed Elamin Elbushra Elnasri_ (African Center for Criminal Justice and Peace Studies, Sudan)

The sociocultural contexts of suicide in Libyan society
_Elmokhtar Omar Eljadei_ (Azzaytuna University, Libya)

Temperamental and personality dimensions associated with stability and change of conduct problems and CU traits during early childhood
_Ida Eriksson_ (Örebro University, Sweden)

The Importance of CU traits and other psychopathic personality traits in predicting early childhood conduct problems
_Louise Frogner_ (Örebro University, Sweden)

Supporting evidence-based crime prevention at the local level: The crime prevention council of Lower Saxony
_Burkhard Hasenpusch_ (Crime Prevention Council of Lower Saxony, Germany)

Public trust in the police – a systematic review
_Sissel Johansen_ (Norwegian Knowledge Center for the Health Services, Norway)

Deterrence of rational actor terrorists
_Douglas Jordan_ (US Army, USA)
Legal and social perspectives of safe and secure universities in Poland. Kraków case study
*Katarzyna Jurzak-Maczka* (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

Efficiency and effectiveness of law and the public sense of justice
*Sakinen Khanalipsur* (Shatid Beheshiti University, Iran)

Use of personal data mining in crime prevention
*Jakub Maczka* (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

Are there subtypes of psychopathy and can they be found among both men and women?
*Anna Meehan* (Örebro University, Sweden)

Violent victimization of youth and its overlap with delinquency
*Zuzana Podaná* (Charles University, Czech republic)

A victim of men’s violence against women or a dishonest criminal? – An exploration of the contradiction between the Swedish model of prostitution and deportations of women in prostitution enabled by the legal alien act
*Jonna Rennerskog* (Onati International Institute for the Sociology of Law, Spain)

Personal gang involvement assessment
*Waldemar Ryggmark* (En Annan Sida Av Sverige, Sweden)

Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology
*Anette Storgaard* (University of Århus, Denmark)

Crime victims in limbo – when collaboration between the municipal social services and victim support fails
*Sara Thunberg* (Örebro University, Sweden)

Homicide: the effect of punishment of the perpetrator on the people left behind
*Mariette van Denderen* (University of Groningen, the Netherlands)
Tuesday, June 10

Session: TUE01
The limits, challenges and risks of risk assessment
Day: Tuesday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: the Auditorium
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Criminal risk assessment outside the criminal justice system:
The challenge of individual assessment
Shawn Bushway (University at Albany, USA)

Misaligned supervision: Implementing risk/needs assessment instruments in probation
Danielle S. Rudes (George Mason University, USA)

Risk as a dimension or category
Faye S. Taxman (George Mason University, USA)

Discussant: Joan Petersilia (Stanford Law School, USA)
Chair: Faye S. Taxman (George Mason University, USA)

Session: TUE02
Police and crime prevention
Day: Tuesday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: the Music Hall
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Examining the effectiveness of police investigations:
An application of trajectory analysis
Cynthia Lum (George Mason University, USA)

Optimizing the residual deterrent effects from police patrol at hot spots
Christopher Koper (George Mason University, USA)

Deterrence, police and criminal opportunities
Daniel Nagin (Carnegie Mellon University, USA)

Chair: Peter Neyroud (Cambridge University, UK)
Session: TUE03
Victims of crime and human rights: A matter of information and access to justice
Day: Tuesday  Time: 09.00–10.30  Room: 353
Theme: Contemporary criminology

How to inform child victims of their rights “the project – I want to know”
Ulf Hjerppe (The Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority, Sweden)

The human rights of victims
Anna Wergens (Tillburg University, the Netherlands and The Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority, Sweden)

Chair: Ulf Hjerppe (The Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority, Sweden)

Session: TUE04
The public and political sense of justice
Day: Tuesday  Time: 09.00–10.30  Room: 356
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

The drivers of punitive penal policy in Victoria, Australia
Karen Gelb (University of Western Sydney, Australia)

The public’s view(s) on appropriate sentencing
Kristina Jerre (The National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden and Stockholm University, Sweden)

How do media and politics affect public attitudes towards crime and punishment in Greece?
Magdalini Pipini (Southampton University, UK)

Chair: Karen Gelb (University of Western Sydney, Australia)

Session: TUE05
Born 1953. Crime, drugs and life chances in a Stockholm Birth Cohort
Day: Tuesday  Time: 09.00–10.30  Room: 357
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Recovery from drug use: Do childhood living conditions matter?
Susanne Alm (Stockholm University, Sweden)
The Role of drug abuse in processes of continuity in crime and social exclusion among offenders
**Felipe Estrada** (Stockholm University, Sweden)

The timing of recidivism – an approach to address a developmental process in the criminal career
**Fredrik Sivertsson** (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Born 1953 – An introduction to the Stockholm Birth Cohort Project
**Sten-Åke Stenberg** (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Chair: **Anders Nilsson** (Stockholm University, Sweden)

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Session: TUE06

**Facilitating re-entry into society. Findings from program research**

Day: Tuesday  
Time: 09.00–10.30  
Room: 359

Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

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Improving the success of reentry programs: Identifying the impact of service-need fit on recidivism

**Charlotte Gill** (George Mason University, USA)

European cities and the prevention of re-offending

**Claudia Heinzelmann** (German-European Forum for Urban Security, Germany)

The extent and scope of punishment

**Itumeleng Lephale** (University of South Africa, South Africa)

Ex-inmates transition process from correctional centres back into communities in South Africa

**Thabiso Matsababa** (University of South Africa, South Africa)

Re-entry of youth offenders

**Camila Salazar** (Fryshuset, Sweden)

Chair: **Charlotte Gill** (George Mason University, USA)

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Session: TUE07

**Thinking on penal patterns and deterrence**

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

Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

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States, borders and penal order

**Vanessa Barker** (Stockholm University, Sweden)
The efficacy of crime deterrence instruments in a strategic framework
Pedro Basto Sousa (University of Porto, Portugal)

The penal state and the welfare state
David Garland (New York University, USA)

Chair: David Garland (New York University, USA)

Session: TUE08
The frontier of policing research II
Day: Tuesday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: the Music Hall
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Operation Turning Point: testing offender desistance policing – the lessons from implementing a randomised controlled trial comparing prosecution of offenders against deferred prosecution with conditions
Peter Neyourd (University of Cambridge, UK)

Can research prevent crime
Lawrence Sherman (University of Cambridge, UK and University of Maryland, USA)

The Impact of perceptions of self, occupational role and performance, on police-community relations in Trinidad and Tobago: Towards a reengineering of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS)
Dianne Williams (University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago)

Chair: Lawrence Sherman (University of Cambridge, UK)

Session: TUE09
Recent developments of juvenile justice in Europe – from education/rehabilitation to punishment and back
Day: Tuesday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: 353
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Recent developments in European juvenile justice
Frieder Dünkel (University of Greifswald, Germany) and Joanna Grzywa-Holten (University of Greifswald, Germany)

Young adults in European legislation and practice – empirical evidence on developmental questions concerning young adults.
Ineke Pruin (University of Greifswald, Germany)

The Dutch young offenders law of 2014
Jolande uit Beijerse (Erasmus University of Rotterdam, the Netherlands)
Youth justice without a juvenile court – experiences from the Nordic model
_Tapio Lappi-Seppälä_ (University of Helsinki, Finland) and
_Annette Storgaard_ (University of Århus, Denmark)

Chair: _Frieder Dünkel_ (University of Greifswald, Germany)

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**Session: TUE10**

**Drivers and penal policy outcomes**

Day: Tuesday  
Time: 11.00–12.30  
Room: 356

Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Longer prison sentences for serious violent crime in Sweden. An evaluation of the 2010 sentencing reform
_Sven Granath_ (The National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

Media and crime in the Czech Republic: the media image of the new penal code in the Czech print media
_Lucie Hakova_ (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic)

What drives criminal sanctions? Comparative study of penal policy reform determinants
_Kamil Jonski_ (Ministry of Justice, Poland)

Criminal proceedings, public attitudes and juridical decisions in Poland – Are judges more lenient than society wants to?
_Daniel Mankowski_ (Ministry of Justice, Poland and University of Warsaw, Poland)

Chair: _Kamil Jonski_ (Ministry of Justice, Poland)

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**Session: TUE11**

**New findings from The Stockholm Life Course Project (SLCP)**

Day: Tuesday  
Time: 11.00–12.30  
Room: 357

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Disease by delinquency or desistence by disease
_Johan Axelsson_ (Stockholm University, Sweden) and
_Klara Hradilova-Selin_ (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

Intergenerational transmission of offending in the Stockholm life course project
_Sytske Besemer_ (University of California, USA) and
_Johan Axelsson_ (Stockholm University, Sweden)
The ambivalence of desistance
Christoffer Carlsson (Stockholm University, Sweden)

People living in the shadow of crime. Some reflections of a future path in longitudinal research
Lotta Pettersson (National Police College, Sweden)

Women in SLCP
Jerzy Sarnecki (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Chair: Jerzy Sarnecki (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Session: TUE12
Treatment in prison. Approaches to combating recidivism
Day: Tuesday  Time: 11.00–12.30  Room: 359
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Prisoners experiences of the life in treatment wings.
The voices of Swedish prisoners
Odd Lindberg (Örebro University, Sweden)

Prison anti-drug treatment in a women’s prison: ascribed and negotiated identities among prison officers and prisoners
Per Åke Nylander (Örebro University, Sweden)

When prison blossoms into art: Weaving dance and creative writing as powerful tools of emancipation
Sylvie Frigon (University of Ottawa, Canada)

Chair: Odd Lindberg (Örebro University, Sweden)

Session: TUE13
Strategic Training Initiative in Community Supervision (STICS):
A structured attempt to improve relapse prevention within the Swedish probation service
Day: Tuesday  Time: 11.00–12.30  Room: 361
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Strategic Training Initiative in Community Supervision (STICS):
A structured attempt to improve relapse prevention within the Swedish probation service
Martin Lardén (Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden), Charlotte Jacobsson (Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden) and Malin Beijergård Månsson (Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

Chair: Emma Ekstrand (Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)
Session: TUE14
The prize winners lecture
Day: Tuesday Time: 13.30–14.45 Room: the Auditorium
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Daniel Nagin (Carnegie Mellon University, USA) and Joan Petersilia (Stanford Law School, USA)

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

Session: TUE15
Punishment and crime in light of historical criminal justice statistics
Day: Tuesday Time: 15.15–16.45 Room: the Auditorium
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Punishment and crime in light of historical criminal justice statistics
Tapio Lappi-Seppälä (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Sweden and the death penalty
Hanns von Hofer (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Chair: Tapio Lappi-Seppälä (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Session: TUE16
Policing in partnership to reduce violence
Day: Tuesday Time: 15.15–16.45 Room: the Music Hall
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Community-oriented policing to reduce crime and improve police-community relations
Charlotte Gill (George Mason University, USA)

A homicide hotspots experiment in Caracas
Daniel Ortega (CAF Banco de Desarollo de América Latina, Venezuela)

An economic evaluation of anonymised information sharing in a partnership between health services, police and local government for preventing violence-related injury
Jonathan Shepherd (Cardiff University, UK)

Chair: Charlotte Gill (George Mason University, USA)
Session: TUE17
The rough interface between research findings and the governance of corrections
Day: Tuesday  Time: 15.15–16.45  Room: 353
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions
Bridging the gap between research and juvenile justice settings in Sweden: Communication and collaboration
Lia Ahonen (University of Pittsburgh, USA and Örebro University, Sweden)

Punishment or treatment – youth who break the law
Terje Ogden (University of Oslo, Norway)

Young adult offenders and criminal law in the Netherlands. A new target group.
Peter van der Laan (University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands)

Discussants: Rolf Loeber (University of Pittsburgh, USA) and Erik Wennerström (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)
Chair: Peter van der Laan (University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands)

Session: TUE18
Features of correctional services populations
Day: Tuesday  Time: 15.15–16.45  Room: 356
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions
Justice data lab: Uncovering what works in the rehabilitation of offenders
Nicola Abrams (Ministry of Justice, UK)

Imprisoned population for drugs crimes in Chile: who and why.
Pablo Carvacho (University of Chile, Chile)

High security units in Polish prisons “isolation of bad boys”
Zbigniew Lasocik (Warsaw University, Poland)

Older prisoners: A crime policy dilemma
Peter Lindström (Malmö University, Sweden)

Chair: Peter Lindström (Malmö University, Sweden)
Session: TUE19
Criminal careers
Day: Tuesday   Time: 15.15–16.45   Room: 357
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Cumulative prevalence of conviction in the United States, by race and sex
Shawn D. Bushway (University at Albany, USA)

Linking specialization and seriousness in criminal careers
Amelia Haviland (Carnegie Mellon University, USA)

Predicting offending careers over the long-term: New results from the Cambridge study in delinquent development
Alex R. Piquero (University of Texas at Dallas, USA) and
Robert Brame (University of South Carolina, USA)

Discussants: Al Blumstein (Carnegie Mellon University, USA) and
Lisa Broidy (Griffith University, Australia)

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

Session: TUE20
Probation and supervision. Learning from recent research
Day: Tuesday   Time: 15.15–16.45   Room: 359
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Supervision of conduct for dangerous criminals in Germany – Main results of an empirical study
Alexander Baur (University of Tübingen, Germany)

Reaching for quality in probation supervision to promote desistance
Joanna Shapland (University of Sheffield, UK)

Intensive probation and parole supervision – A new approach to criminal sanctions in Germany
Maria Walsh (Max Planck Institut for Foreign International Criminal Law, Germany)

Chair: Joanna Shapland (University of Sheffield, UK)
Session: TUE21
ADHD and correctional clients, treatment and continua-of-care
Day: Tuesday Time: 15.15–16.45 Room: 361
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

ADHD and correctional clients, treatment and continua-of-care
*Lena Lundholm* (Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden),
*Niklas Långström* (Karolinska Institute, Sweden) and
*Daniel Uppström* (Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

Chair: *Lena Lundholm* (Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)
Wednesday, June 11

Session: WED01
Deterrence, policy and the importance of individual characteristic
Day: Wednesday  Time: 09.00–10.30  Room: the Auditorium
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

- Alternative strategies to control terrorism in the Middle East
  *Laura Dugan* (University of Maryland, USA)

- The effect of privately provided police services on crime
  *John M. MacDonald* (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

- The effect of facility security classification on serious rules violation reports in California prisons: A regression discontinuity design
  *Sarah Tahamont* (University at Albany, USA)

- Discussant: *Paul Nieuwbeerta* (Leiden University, the Netherlands)

- Chair: *John M. MacDonald* (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

Session: WED02
From the archives of criminology
Day: Wednesday  Time: 09.00–10.30  Room: the Music Hall
Theme: Contemporary criminology

- The past present and future of criminology in Turkey (is there?)
  *Veysel Dinler* (Hitit University, Turkey)

- A plea for a historical understanding of contemporary criminology
  *Cyrille Fijnaut* (Tilburg University, the Netherlands)

- Examining of the intra-generational effects of offending in Sweden using newly discovered historical records
  *Jordan Hyatt* (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

- Chair: *Cyrille Fijnaut* (Tilburg University, the Netherlands)

Session: WED03
Analyzing and combating physical and sexual violence
Day: Wednesday  Time: 09.00–10.30  Room: 353
Theme: Contemporary criminology

- Understanding rapes in public places: The case of Stockholm, Sweden
  *Vania Ceccato* (Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)
The effects of the police barring orders in cases of stalking on reoffending
Anna Costanza Baldry (Second University of Naples, Italy)

Dyadic patterns of perpetration of physical assault and injury of dating partners by male and female university students in 32 nations
Murray A. Straus (University of New Hampshire, USA)

Chair: Murray A. Straus (University of New Hampshire, USA)

Session: WED04

Screening and mapping crime risks
Day: Wednesday    Time: 09.00–10.30    Room: 356
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Youth in out-of-home care: Using analytics to predict delinquency among a special population
Katy Hancock (University of Central Florida, USA) and
Monte Hancock (Celestech, USA)

Preliminary validation of the SSO-tool in a Swedish setting: associations between neighborhood structural observations and crime incidents
Natte Hillerberg (Karolinska Institutet, Sweden)

Youth victimization in Sweden: Prevalence, characteristics and relation to mental health and behavioral problems in young adulthood
Åsa Källström Cater (Örebro University, Sweden)

Vatos locos (‘crazy dudes’): Screening for mild intellectual disability as a predictor of youth crime
Inge B. Wissink (University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands)

Chair: Inge B. Wissink (University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands)

Session: WED05

Images of crime and criminal justice
Day: Wednesday    Time: 09.00–10.30    Room: 357
Theme: Contemporary criminology

The impact of the sledgehammer trial on the Turkish penal law and politics
Mehmet Arican (Turkish National Police Academy, Turkey)

The impact of images in crime news on youth crime prevention
Jamal Mohammad Abdel Hai (Arab University for Security Sciences, Saudi Arabia)
Reporting risk factors of juvenile crime  
*Frank Reichert* (Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories, Germany)

Terrorism as a universal evil rather than a product of religion  
*Jacob Waiswa* (Makerere University, Uganda)

Making sense of the “9/11 effect”: Re-orienting criminology  
*Sandra Walklate* (University of Liverpool, UK)

Chair: *Sandra Walklate* (University of Liverpool, UK)

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Session: WED06  
**Findings and calculations in crime victim surveys**

Day: Wednesday    Time: 09.00–10.30    Room: 359

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Does overlapping confidence intervals imply a non-significant difference?  
*Dan Hedlin* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

What recent property crime trends in western Europe tells us about the Crime drop?  
*Cyril Rizk* (National Supervisory Body on Crime and Punishment, France)

Workplace violence in victim surveys. Same questions but different answers  
*Sofia Wikman* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Chair: *Dan Hedlin* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

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Session: WED07  
**Urban disorder, fear of crime and collective efficacy – neighborhood based studies in the city of Malmö**

Day: Wednesday    Time: 09.00–10.30    Room: 361

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Deconstructing collective efficacy – does social cohesion and shared expectations for control originate from the same characteristics?  
*Alberto Chrysoulakis* (Malmö University, Sweden)

Neighborhood boundaries and arson – Examining the modifiable areal unit problem in the city of Malmö  
*Manne Gerell* (Malmö University, Sweden)

Stability and change of urban neighbourhoods  
*Anna-Karin Ivert* (Malmö University, Sweden)
Virtual observations of urban neighborhood physical disorder using Google street view
*Karl Kronkvist* (Malmö University, Sweden)

Chair: *Manne Gerell* (Malmö University, Sweden)

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**Session: WED08**  
**The Jerry Lee lecture**

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

Why randomized controlled trials will be more important than ever in corrections

*Grant Duwe* (Minnesota Department of Corrections, USA)

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**Session: WED09**  
**Harassment, fraud and policing on the internet**

Day: Wednesday  
Time: 13.00–14.30  
Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Contemporary criminology

A glimpse of what could become modern cyber-police: The Finnish Internet Police (Nettipoliisi).

*Giulio Calcara* (University of Eastern Finland, Finland)

Digital deviance doesn’t count; online behaviours of young people and their attitudes to cyber harassment

*David Manlow* (University of Westminster, UK)

Guardianship in cyberspace

*Zarina Vakhitova* (Griffith University, Australia)

Fraud and scams on the internet

*Iván Besteiro Yusty* (Universidad Autónoma Madrid, Spain and Universidad de Castilla la Mancha, Spain)

Chair: *Zarina Vakhitova* (Griffith University, Australia)

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**Session: WED10**  
**Environmental crime: Looking for effective interventions**

Day: Wednesday  
Time: 13.00–14.30  
Room: the Music Hall

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Improving interventions against environmental crime with crime scripts

*Rudie Neve* (National Police, the Netherlands)
“Dirty oil” a persistent enforcement problem
Toine Spapens (Tilburg University, the Netherlands and Police Academy of the Netherlands, the Netherlands)

Sanctions as moral messages. General deterrence and environmental compliance in the waste industry in the Netherlands
Karin van Wingerde (Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands)

Chair: Toine Spapens (Tilburg University, the Netherlands and Police Academy of the Netherlands, the Netherlands)

Session: WED11
Studies on sexual crime
Day: Wednesday   Time: 13.00–14.30   Room: 353
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Risk factors of sexual offending in males: results from the FinnCrime study
Henrik Elonheimo (University of Turku, Finland)

Young people with sexual behaviour problems: some lessons learned
Roslinya Latip (Lancaster University, UK)

Parenting and the disclosure of sexual victimisation of children and youth
Katrin Mueller-Johnson (University of Cambridge, UK)

How to predict the child-pornography re-offense?
Sebastien Prat (McMaster University, Canada)

Does childhood sexual abuse lead to subsequent sexual offending?
A prospective Investigation
Cathy Spatz Widom (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA and City University of New York, USA)

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

Session: WED12
How to change policing and make it work
Day: Wednesday   Time: 13.00–14.30   Room: 356
Theme: Contemporary criminology

The long experience of Swedish Police and factors that needs to be taken care of if the intention is change!
Jan Karlsen (National Police Board, Sweden)
Studies on what need to be changed and what happens when there is change.

_Ann-Christine Andersson Arntén_ (National Police Board, Sweden)

How to attract and develop police officers: A survey of the Swedish Police

_Johan Nilvé_ (Halland County Police Department, Sweden)

Organization and leadership in coppell police department.

Adding proactivity to reactive policing

_Mac Tristan_ (Coppell Police Department, USA)

Chair: _Ann-Christine Andersson Arntén_ (National Police Board, Sweden)

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**Session: WED13**

**Police and ethnic minority relations in three European countries**

– The COREPOL project

Day: Wednesday Time: 13.00–14.30 Room: 357

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Relationship-building between police and ethnic minorities:
The impact of police presence and respect

_Catharina Decker_ (German Police University, Germany)

Summary of the process and findings of COREPOL project

_Gábor Héra_ (National University of Public Service, Hungary)

Policing and ethnic minorities: Discrimination against the Roma minority in Hungary

_Andrea Kozáry_ (National University of Public Service, Hungary)

Alternative approaches of conflict resolution between police and the African minority in Austria: Current possibilities and limitations & recommendations for further development

_Hemma Mayrhofer_ (Institute for the Sociology of Law and Criminology, Austria) and _Elisabeth Frankus_ (Ministry of Interior, Austria)

Chair: _Andrea Kozáry_ (National University of Public Service, Hungary)

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**Session: WED14**

**Victimology and hate crime**

Day: Wednesday Time: 13.00–14.30 Room: 359

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Ignored, invisible and irrelevant? The perceptions and experiences of hate crime victims

_Neil Chakraborti_ (University of Leicester, UK)
Hard to reach or easy to ignore? The use of “soft” approaches in accessing diverse communities
*Stevie-Jade Hardy* (University of Leicester, UK)

Respect, violence and masculinities. Probationers’ self-narratives about crime and victimization
*Anita Heber* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Collective victimization: A province of victimology research?
*Simeon Sungi* (United States International University, Kenya)

Chair: *Neil Chakraborti* (University of Leicester, UK)

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**Session: WED15**  
**Experiences in crime prevention**  
Day: Wednesday  
Time: 13.00–14.30  
Room: 361  
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Personality as moderator of the effectiveness of multisystemic therapy
*Jessica Asscher* (University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands)

Civic activity, democracy and crime prevention
*Karolina Henriksson* (Ministry of Justice, Finland)

Coordination of local action for security with a particular emphasis on the prevention of crime
*Katarzyna Jurzak-Maczka* (Jagiellonian University, Poland) and *Jakub Maczka* (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

Chair: *Jessica Asscher* (University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands)
Abstracts

This section contains abstracts of most of the sessions which will be held during the Stockholm Criminology Symposium 2014. All abstracts, with a few exceptions, are presented unedited, and each individual author is responsible for the content of his or her abstract. The texts are reproduced as they were received.
Monday, June 9

Session: MON01
Opening ceremony

Session: MON02
Opening discussion. Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions. Researchers’ advice to policy.

Session: MON03
Systematic reviews to inform crime policy
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Speaker: Angela Higginson
Presentation title: Crop targeting interventions for drug control: A systematic review
Co-author: Lorraine Mazerolle (University of Queensland, Australia)

Research consistently shows that the big ticket item in the “war on drugs” is law enforcement supply-reduction strategies. The cornerstone of these initiatives is crop eradication, which remains a highly contested and controversial issue. Although U.S. drug policy has become more evenly distributed between prevention, education, and a smarter use of law-enforcement resources, law enforcement and supply-side reduction strategies remain a major component of drug control policies throughout the world. The sheer dominance of supply-side approaches to drug control policy suggests the timeliness of identifying what works in drug supply-reduction initiatives. We report on a systematic review of the empirical literature evaluating the effectiveness of crop targeting as a drug control strategy. The review systematically assesses and synthesizes all available published and unpublished research between 1980 and 2012 on the effectiveness of crop targeting as a strategy to reduce the wholesale supply of illicit plant-based drugs. We present the results of a random-effects meta-analysis, and discuss the impact of sources of heterogeneity such as interventions strategy, geographic region and target crop. We discuss the policy implications of the research evidence to help inform the discussion on what works to control the wholesale supply of illegal drugs.
Speaker: Friedrich Lösel
Presentation title: Can prisons reduce reoffending? A meta-evaluation of custodial and community treatment programs
Co-author: Johann Koehler (University of California at Berkeley, USA)

Various (quasi-) experimental studies and systematic reviews have shown that imprisonment does not have the deterrent effect that is often assumed by policy makers (e.g. Durlauf & Nagin, 2011). In contrast, there seems to be a slight criminogenic effect of incarceration that may be explained by contamination, stigmatization, resettlement problems and other negative influences. However, most of the relevant research addressed relatively short prison sentences and “pure” custody without taking the research on offender treatment into account. Therefore, this presentation compares meta-analytic findings on “what works” in correctional treatment in the community and in custody. We review meta-analyses on the treatment of general, violent, sexual, drug-addicted and other offender groups. The overall results are not fully consistent; however, there is a tendency of smaller treatment effects in custodial programs. Explanations and practical suggestions for reducing negative custodial framing conditions are described.

Speaker: David Weisburd
Presentation title: What works in crime prevention revisited: A review of systematic reviews
Co-author: David Farrington (Cambridge University, UK)

Just four decades ago, the predominant narrative about the effectiveness of crime prevention was simply that nothing works. In this paper, we ask whether systematic reviews of evidence in interventions in crime and justice have changed our overall understanding of what works. Drawing from a series of reviews of systematic reviews (developed for a joint Cambridge/Hebrew University project) we show that there is now strong evidence of the effectiveness of crime prevention and rehabilitation programs, policies, and practices across a wide variety of intervention areas. That array of findings is broad and persuasive. It is time to abandon the nothing works idea not only in corrections, but in developmental prevention, community prevention, situational prevention, policing, sentencing and deterrence, and drug treatment interventions. The reviews also suggest that not everything works, and that criminologists, practitioners, and policy makers must look to the evidence to identify effective programs. Having synthesized the evidence we turn to key gaps in the existing knowledge base. We observe that the crime prevention and rehabilitation reviews provide general evidence that crime prevention and rehabilitation programs work, but they do not provide the kind of everyday guidance to practitioners and
policy makers that an evidence base must to become useful to practice. In turn, we note the paucity of experimental studies, and a growing problem in what we compare our treatments to. We also argue that crime prevention and rehabilitation studies and reviews need to give greater attention to cost-benefit analysis, qualitative methods, and descriptive validity.

Session: MON04
Exploring the crime drop in England and Wales
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: Laura Garius
Presentation title: Making sense of senseless crime: Deciphering assault in the crime drop

This paper presents findings from doctoral research focusing on the decline in physical assaults occurring in the Night-Time Economy since the mid-1990s. It hinges on two remarkable phenomena: firstly the dramatic and international decline of crime dubbed “the crime drop”, and secondly the pervasion of this decline throughout the current recession. Using data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales, the objective of the present paper is (1) to map the overall trajectory of, and sub-trends within, assaultive violence in the Night-Time Economy between 1981 and 2012, (2) to identify the present-day risk factors of assault victimisation and resultant severity, and (3) to examine significant fluctuation of risk factors during the crime drop phenomenon.

Identifying the present-day risk factors of assault promotes the efficient allocation of prevention resources to protect those in the Night-Time Economy at greatest risk of victimisation. The retrospective examination of these predictors over time offers insight into possible causation of crime decline.

Speaker: Louise Grove
Presentation title: Do neighbourhood watch schemes in England and Wales offer protection against burglary?

Co-authors: Andromachi Tseloni (Loughborough University, UK), Nick Tilley (University College London, UK), Graham Farrell (Simon Fraser University USA) and Rebecca Thompson (Loughborough University, UK)

Set against the backdrop of falling crime in England and Wales since the mid-1990s, this paper presents initial research findings from an ESRC-funded project under the Secondary Data Analysis Initiative, examining “Which burglary security devices work for whom and in what context”?

Using data from selected sweeps of the Crime Survey for England and Wales, the paper uses the Security Protection Factor (developed by the

Further information on the project can be found at burglary.security.wordpress.com and you can follow @burglaryproject on Twitter for updates.

Speaker: Rebecca Thompson
Presentation title: The crime drop and security hypothesis: Exploring household burglary risk in England and Wales
Co-authors: Andromachi Tseloni (Loughborough University, UK), Nick Tilley (University College London, UK) Graham Farrell (Simon Fraser University, USA) and Louise Grove (Loughborough University, UK)

Household burglary, as recorded by the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW), has fallen by over 60 per cent since 1995. This paper forms part of a wider ESRC-funded project which utilises CSEW data from 1992 to 2011/12 to explore the role of security in declining burglary rates. In order to investigate this trend, multivariate multilevel logit models are used to assess the effectiveness of a range of household security devices (both individually and in combination) across different population subgroups. A number of socio-demographic, lifestyle and area characteristics are utilised in the hope of improving both our theoretical understanding of crime patterns and the practical allocation of security improvements.

Session: MON05
Work and crime
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: Aaron Chalfin
Presentation title: Calculating the value of a statistical life based on illegal earnings
Co-author: Thomas A. Loughran (University of Maryland, USA)

Embedded in decision to engage in illegal income-generating activities such as drug dealing or theft is an inherent tradeoff an individual must make between potential income gained and possible risks, including both risk in the form detection and possible criminal sanctions, as well as risks of victimization leading to serious injury and possible fatality. A well-developed analog concept in labor economics is built around analyzing a compensating wage differential, or the premium required by individuals to perform unpleasant work in relation to other, less risky work in which one could instead engage. Mirroring the large literature aimed at using these
tradeoff estimates to measure the value of a statistical life (VSL; Viscusi and Aldy, 2003), this paper considers utility from crime as a linear function of an individual’s wage premium for illegal income-generating activity and various forms of risk. Using unique panel data measuring self-reported illicit earnings over a seven year period, we estimate the responsiveness of the illegal wage to perceived changes in risk. Moreover, the availability of panel data allows us to consider some methodological enhancements over previous estimates which are constrained by cross-sectional data. Finally, we consider implications of our findings for theory and deterrence policy.

Speaker: Thomas A. Loughran
Presentation title: Crime and legal work: A markovian model of the desistance process
Co-authors: Daniel Nagin (Carnegie Mellon University, USA) and Holly Nguyen (University of Maryland, USA)

In the past two decades, two dominant themes have emerged in the study of why individuals desist from crime. First, rather than being an abrupt shift from a state of offending to a state of non-offending, desistance can instead be best characterized as a “process”. Second, embedded in the desistance process are important life events such as marriage and stable employment, which can serve as turning points in the life course. Yet sociological and criminological literatures have failed to fully integrate these two concepts. This study examines how individuals navigate between states of legal employment and offending during the transition from adolescence to early adulthood. Using a panel of serious offenders, we first examine the probability of participation in legal employment or illegal offending, and we consider how past participation in one regime influences the decision to remain in or switch regimes. Second, we consider desistance from crime as a discrete time Markovian process in which the probability of offending in a given period is perhaps dependent on legal employment and its duration, allowing the process to be traced prospectively. We find that the conditional probabilities of being in certain states (e.g., legal employment, illegal activity) are heavily dependent on one’s prior state. Furthermore, we find that this process has inertia or, in the parlance of stochastic processes, it has memory in that the probability of legal employment increases and the probability of criminal offending decreases, based on accumulated legal employment.

Speaker: Emily Owens
Presentation title: Immigration, employment opportunities, and criminal behavior

There is little consensus on the effects of immigration on local crime rates. One potential explanation for the conflicting evidence is heterogeneity...
across space and time in policies toward immigrants that affect their status in the community. In this paper, we take advantage of provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA), which granted legal resident status to long-time illegal residents but created new obstacles to employment for more recent immigrants, to explore how employment opportunities affect criminal behavior. Exploiting unique administrative data on the criminal justice involvement of individuals in San Antonio, Texas and using a difference-in-differences methodology, we find evidence of an increase in felony charges filed against Hispanic residents of San Antonio after the expiration of the IRCA amnesty deadline. This was concentrated in neighborhoods where recent immigrants are most likely to locate, suggesting a strong relationship between access to legal jobs and criminal behavior.

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Session: MON06

Studies in restorative justice I

Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Speaker: Jac Armstrong

Presentation title: “Culture carriers” and the commodification of restorative justice

Restorative justice has (re)emerged as a contemporary disposal within the criminal justice system of England and Wales. Restorative practices have increased in popularity and implementation, possessing (albeit limited) statutory support within the Criminal Justice Act 2003.

Despite the definition adopted following the Delphi debate, which defined restorative justice as: “a process whereby parties with a stake in a specific offence collectively resolve how to deal with the aftermath of the offence and its implications for the future”, it continues to operate as an umbrella term, under which different practices operate. This paper focuses upon the proliferation of practice, specifically the extent to which some practices modify the restorative paradigm in pursuit of competing interests. As multiple practices continue to operate, and new restorative programmes emerge, the commodification of the concept becomes more apparent.

When academic discourse focussed upon the precipitation of a single, unifying theory, it was, arguably unsuccessful. Whilst contemporary debate has moved beyond previous attempts to resolve this latent ambiguity, this paper proposes that discussion should now focus upon the effect of commodification of the restorative paradigm, and the resulting consequences.

In this context, the commodification of the restorative paradigm holds direct implications for the provision of services and their impact upon
stakeholders. Practitioners select specific elements to deliver, at the exclusion of others. Such selections result in the practitioner occupying the position of a “culture-carrier”. The extent to which individual elements of the restorative paradigm, traditionally grounded within indigenous cultures, can successfully be “carried” into the systems of Western Europe is problematic and unresolved.

This paper discusses the commodification of restorative justice theory through its practice within schemes which appear to pursue individual aspects of restorative philosophy. The implications of commodification and the role of practitioners as “culture carriers” is also explored.

Speaker:  
**Hennessey Hayes**

Presentation title:  Oral language competence and restorative justice conference processes

RJ is a process that requires young offenders to effectively engage in a conversation about their wrongdoing and ways of repairing harms they have caused. As such, the RJ process draws heavily on the oral language abilities (everyday talking and listening skills) of all parties, most notably those of the young offender, who needs to listen to complex and emotionally charged accounts of the victim’s perspective on the offence, and formulate their own experiences and perspectives into a coherent narrative that is judged as adequate and authentic by the parties affected by the wrong-doing. However, one in two young offenders has a clinically significant but undiagnosed language impairment. This paper considers the impact that language impairments have on the “success” of restorative justice conference processes and how young offenders and other key stakeholders (e.g., victims) perceive outcomes.

Speaker:  
**William R Wood**

Presentation title:  A “restorative criminology”

In the last three decades, restorative justice has made significant inroads into criminal justice policy in many European countries, in North America, Australia, New Zealand and other countries. Nevertheless, it remains largely ignored by much of criminology, in terms of research but in particular in terms of the development of any generalized or verifiable principles that normally constitute the framework of criminological theories. This paper explores the notion of a “restorative criminology”, asking whether or not restorative justice can be rightly thought of as a criminological theory in its own right. Secondly, it discusses the epistemological uncertainties of restorative justice knowledge claims, and suggests that these uncertainties are prohibitive to thinking of restorative justice as a fully formed theory of justice.
Speaker: Maria Doyle
Presentation title: New ways to interrogate eye witnesses of crime – A comparison between interrogations done face-to-face, via chat, and via telephone
Co-author: Henrik Andershed (Örebro University, Sweden)

With new technology new possibilities emanate possibilities that can be cost and time effective. The present study examined the differences between face-to-face interrogation, telephone interrogation and chat interrogation when hearing witnesses of crime. The main purpose was to see if there were any differences in number of correct memories, number of incorrect memories and number of incorrect answers to misleading questions depending on method of interrogation used. The study involved a total of appr. 180 participants between ages 18 and 70 years (appr. 50% females and 50% males). Participants were randomly assigned to six different equally large groups: three groups watched a video of a violent crime and were then interrogated using one out of the three methods, face-to-face, by phone or by chat. The other three groups watched a video of a property crime and were then interrogated using one of the three interrogation methods. The analyses will focus on investigating whether there are any significant differences in number of correct memories, number of incorrect memories and number of incorrect answers to misleading questions depending on method of interrogation used. Practical implications for police work will be discussed.

Speaker: Fredrik Marklund
Presentation title: Hot spot policing – experiences and findings from two recent projects

This presentation looks at two projects carried out by the police in Stockholm and Södermanland in collaboration with the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå). The projects primarily concerns crime prevention initiatives targeting muggings in Stockholm and open-air assault in Eskilstuna. The point of departure was the potential in both cities to concentrate crime prevention initiatives to specific locations, known as hot spots, for the offence in question. Brå’s role in this context was to provide methodological support – in the sense of assisting the various police authorities in the choice of initiatives and working methods based on available research – and to evaluate the outcomes of the projects. The police was responsible for designing the project’s organisational framework, developing initiatives and implementing these. In both cases the
project duration was one year. The purpose of the projects was to reduce the crime rate in the two cities. In a larger perspective, it is also Brå’s hope that the report will contribute to stimulating the police to invest in crime prevention initiatives with a clearer scientific basis.

Speakers: Minakshi Sinha and Shikha Sinha

Presentation title: Police autonomy vis-à-vis monitoring of investigation; A critical analysis of judicial activism (an Indian perspective)

With the changing social scenario, criminals have started using advanced means of communication and technical skill to commit crime and spending money generated out of Proceed of crime to threaten witnesses, bribe people, hire poor people at grass root level to commit crime et a. As a result, job of investigating agencies have been getting difficult. Sometime, they are either not able to complete investigation in time or conduct fair investigation. In that situation, victims, sometimes feel that police is not taking interest in their case and try to seek judicial intervention in crime investigation so that rule of law may be maintained and their right to fair investigation is protected. In this background procedure of investigation in India followed by changing role of judicial intervention in crime investigation from the year 1944 to current situation has been discussed. Thereafter, monitoring of investigation by higher judiciary vis-à-vis police autonomy of investigation has been analysed. Finally, the paper has been concluded with suggestions for legislative and administrative changes to protect victim’s right to fair investigation and to maintain a balance between police autonomy of investigation and rule of law followed by conclusion.

KEY WORDS: Monitoring Investigation, Judicial interference, Special Investigating Team Police Autonomy, Central Bureau of Investigation

Session: MON08
The assessment of psychopathic personality in childhood
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: Patricia Bijttebier

Presentation title: Psychopathic traits in young children: associations with temperament, peer functioning, teacher-child relationships and early school adjustment

Co-authors: Karine Verschueren (University of Leuven, Belgium) and Jantine Spilt (University of Leuven, Belgium)

Understanding the development of psychopathic traits from early childhood on is crucial for the understanding of trajectories to severe and long-lasting conduct problems and criminal behavior. Thus far, the large
bulk of studies on psychopathic traits in preadult samples have focused on adolescents and older children. One reason for that was the lack of measures to assess psychopathic traits in younger groups. Recently, Colins et al. (2013) developed the Child Problematic Traits Inventory (CPTI), a teacher rated instrument to assess psychopathic traits in children from age three on. We translated the CPTI to Dutch and in the proposed paper we will present data from two short-term prospective studies in 3 to 8 year old children recruited via schools (n = 215 and n = 106 respectively). Parents reported on psychopathic traits (CPTI and APSD), oppositional defiant behaviour (DSM rating scale) and temperament (CBQ); teachers reported on psychopathic traits (CPTI), peer functioning (CBS), early school adjustment (TRSSA) and teacher-child relationship (STRS). The factorial validity of the Dutch version of the CPTI was established and the three dimensions showed good internal consistency. Associations with the temperamental aspects of positive emotionality, negative emotionality and effortful control and their facets were largely as expected, providing additional support for the conceptualization of early psychopathic traits as temperamental vulnerabilities. Furthermore, psychopathic traits were significantly related with oppositional behavior, peer functioning, quality of teacher-child relationships and early school adjustment. Implications for both prevention and early intervention will be discussed.

Speaker: Olivier F. Colins
Presentation title: Psychopathic traits, temperament, and problem behavior in preschool children – further testing of the child problematic traits inventory
Co-authors: Kostas A. Fanti (University of Cyprus, Cyprus), Henrik Larsson (Karolinska Institute, Sweden) and Henrik Andershed (Örebro University, Sweden)

Recent research suggest that psychopathic personality traits can be meaningfully measured already in the preschool years using an instrument developed in Sweden; the Child Problematic Traits Inventory (CPTI). This line of research is important because individuals developing full blown psychopathic personality commonly exhibit a very frequent and severe type of criminal behavior. To investigate how early in life psychopathic personality can be assessed is essential because it can enable early identification and prevention directed to individuals at risk for developing full blown psychopathic personality. The Preschool Twin Study in Sweden (PETSS) was used in the present study. One of the twins in each twin pair (randomly selected) involved in the study was included in the present study, resulting in appr. 600 children age 5 years. Questionnaires were sent to parents and preschool teachers. The preschool teacher rated Child Problematic Traits Inventory (CPTI) was used as the measure of psychopathic traits. The three dimensions of the CPTI are expected to correlate signifi-
cantly with fearlessness, symptoms of ODD, CD, ADHD, as well as with proactive and reactive aggression, a weak Behavioral Inhibition System (BIS) and a strong Behavioral Activation System (BAS). The interaction/combination of high levels on all three CPTI dimensions is expected to exhibit the strongest independent associations with problem behavior.

Speaker: Andrea Fossati
Presentation title: Testing the reliability and validity of the Italian version of the Child Problematic Traits Inventory (CPTI) among 6 to 12 year old children

The Child Problematic Traits Inventory (CPTI) was recently translated into Italian. The Italian version of the CPTI was administered to a sample of junior school teachers (N = 400). In order to empirically test the CPTI using parent ratings, the instrument was also administered to the parents of the 6-to-12 year old children rated by teachers. Both teachers and parents were also asked to answer questions concerning child temperament (i.e., fearlessness, easy temperament), school performance, and behavior at school. Parents SES was also assessed. The psychometric characteristics of the Italian translation of the CPTI will be presented. Specifically, factor structure and internal consistency estimates of the CPTI will be showed. Moreover, data on the relationships of the CPTI with external relevant constructs, as well as inter-rater reliability between teacher and parent rating will be presented.

Speaker: Violaine Veen
Presentation title: Psychometric properties of the Child Problematic Traits Inventory in a Dutch general population sample of 4–7 year old children

Co-authors: Margo Veenstra (Leiden University, the Netherlands), Olivier F. Colins (Leiden University, the Netherlands and Örebro University, Sweden), Louise Frogner (Örebro University, Sweden) and Henrik Andershed (Örebro University, Sweden)

The Child Problematic Traits Inventory (CPTI) is a new teacher rated instrument to assess psychopathic personality traits in children aged three to 12 years. Former research based on Swedish data showed the CPTI to be a reliable and valid instrument to assess a constellation of traits in children that resembles psychopathic personality in adolescents and adults. The present paper describes the psychometric properties of the Dutch translation of the CPTI. The CPTI was administered to teachers and kindergarten teachers in a general population sample of 287 children aged 4 to 7 years. The original three-factor model was found to show the best model fit among both boys and girls: a Grandiose-Deceitful factor, a
Callous-Unemotional factor, and an Impulsive-Need for Stimulation factor. The three CPTI factors showed reliability in terms of internal consistency and were related in the expected directions to various theoretically relevant constructs such as conduct problems, proactive and reactive aggression, temperament, and other measures of psychopathic traits. The interaction between the three CPTI factors was a strong predictor of concurrent conduct problems, showing the importance of assessing all three factors of the psychopathy construct in children. However, in contrast to the original CPTI study, the Grandiose-Deceitful factor by itself was also a strong predictor of concurrent conduct problems. In conclusion, findings regarding the psychometric properties of the CPTI were largely in line with former findings and lends further support to its reliability and validity.

Session: MON09
Measuring the effects of different elements of criminal sanctions
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Speaker: Katherine Auty
Presentation title: The relationship between institutional misconduct and recidivism – a meta-analysis and systematic review of studies

Much research has focused on individual and environmental factors that predict behaviour in prison, and in particular, institutional misconduct, yet there has been comparatively little research directed towards the relationship between institutional misconduct and reoffending upon release. Incarcerated populations have a disproportionately high prevalence of adjudications for violent behaviour, yet precisely how violent behaviour is defined differs from study to study. Institutional misconduct is widely considered to be related to offending behaviour post release and some studies have shown that this particularly applies to violent and drug offences for those with personality or substance misuse disorders. However, the nature of the effect of in-prison behavior on behavior post-release is not well understood. Therefore, this analysis presents results from the first systematic review and meta-analysis of the effects of institutional misconduct on recidivism. An overview of the definitions and elements of prison misconduct will be given, next, the results of a systematic review and meta-analysis of mainly observational studies is presented. Several electronic databases, specialist journals, reference lists, textbooks, and conference abstracts were searched for relevant studies of both male and female prisoners. Studies were included if they measured behavioral outcomes such as violence and re-offending. A hierarchy of evidence was used to evaluate and categorise
the studies. The findings of the review and meta-analysis are discussed and implications for policy, practice and future research are considered.

Speaker: Peter Fallesen
Presentation title: The effect of sentencing types on relationship dissolution: Evidence from Danish policy experiments
Co-author: Lars H. Andersen (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)

Prior research shows that imprisonment may matter for the risk of experiencing divorce or other types of relationship dissolution, as imprisonment implies the separation of the spouses or partners, and as the social stigma of criminal conviction and imprisonment might cause the relationship to break up. But despite these fairly straightforward theoretical mechanisms, we currently lack empirical knowledge on the effect of sentencing types on relationship dissolution that is causal in nature. This study fills this gap in the literature by examining how two noncustodial alternatives to imprisonment community service and electronic monitoring affect the risk of relationship dissolution in Denmark. While imprisonment might disrupt contacts between spouses or partners for significant periods of time, community service allows the relationship to continue undisrupted, and electronic monitoring potentially enables spouses or partners to spend more time together than before this sentence, due to the requirements of electronic monitoring. To obtain uncontaminated estimates of the effect of sentencing types on relationship dissolution we exploit two penal reforms that increased the use of electronic monitoring and community service as noncustodial alternatives to imprisonment in Denmark. We pair these reforms with a sample of all sentenced men in Denmark, available through the population registry at Statistics Denmark, which allows us to compare rates of relationship dissolution among men before and after each reform. Results show that community service and electronic monitoring significantly and persistently lower the risk of relationship dissolution following conviction.

Speaker: Xiaomei Liu
Presentation title: Comparison of community-based correction with prison-based correction from the perspective of criminal economics

Since 2002, China has been practicing community-based correction. Compared with prison-based correction, community-based correction can diversify parties in investors and implementors. And with a lower public finance investment, the effect of criminals’ correction has improved in terms of a lower crime rate. So it is theoretically feasible and practically necessary that the third sectors play an important role in supply of public
goods by making a comparison of the different efficiency between prison correction and community correction from the perspective of Criminal Economics.

Speaker: Britt Østergaard Larsen
Presentation title: Educational outcomes after serving with electric monitoring

Rehabilitation, including education, can potentially be furthered by less intrusive types of punishment. Several studies have documented that serving a sentence with electronic monitoring (EM) has a positive effect on recidivism. But there is a gap in the literature evaluating effects of non-custodial sentencing, when it comes to measures of rehabilitation. The purpose with this paper is to explore the effects of electronic monitoring on young offenders’ educational outcomes. The main hypothesis is that a criminal record with a sentence served with electronic monitoring has smaller effect on delinquents’ educational attainments than a criminal record with a sentence served in prison. The study will contribute to the evaluation of EM as non-custodial sanction with a new outcome measure (education) which has a great significance to young offenders’ criminal trajectories.

The non-custodial sanctions, typically, per definition lack random assignment as offenders with the worst records and highest risk of re-offending are found non-eligible to serve with e.g. electronic monitoring and placed in confinement instead. This makes it difficult to determine the causal effects of these types of sentencing as selection into the programs is dependent on the expected outcome. I use the reform in Denmark from 2006 introducing electric monitoring to all offenders under the age of 25 with a maximum sentence of three months as a possible source of identification. The reform constitutes a natural experiment where offenders with short-term sentences are “treated” with different types of sentences before and after the reform. The empirical analyses are based on a longitudinal data-set constructed from administrative registers provided by Statistics Denmark combined with information on offenders serving with EM delivered by the Danish Department of Prison and Probation Service.

Session: MON10
The effects of alternatives to imprisonment
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Speaker: Martin Killias
Presentation title: 150 years of anti-prison rhetoric and continued use of imprisonment: possible reasons of a paradox
A French magistrate of Belgian origin (Arnould Bonneville de Marsangy) first observed around 1850 that short-term imprisonment is damaging because offenders might be affected by the “criminal virus” without taking any benefit from their incarceration. Although de Marsangy was rarely quoted, his affirmation has been repeated in countless publications since the 19th century. Since that time, many studies have shown that incarcerated defendants have higher reconviction rates than those sentenced to non-custodial sanctions. However, these two populations differ systematically in all countries and under all systems on a number of dimensions. Studies that have controlled for critical variables generally find lessor differences, and RCTs mostly find minimal or no difference in reconviction rates. In all studies, however, the number of crimes prevented through incarceration is neglected. Maybe the continued use of prison, although paradoxical, is largely due to unmeasured effects of this kind.

Speaker: Christian Klement
Presentation title: Comparing the effects of community service and imprisonment on re-conviction: Results from a quasi-experimental Danish study

This study compares recidivism rates for Danish offenders sentenced to community service and imprisonment. A large general sample of offenders (n = 955) and a sub-sample of violent offenders (n = 402) are examined separately. The study relies on a quasi-experimental design using logistic regression to compare recidivism rates over a two-year observation period. The study stands out as compared to previous studies due to the unprecedented assortment of individual background data available at its disposal. These data, obtained from community service eligibility assessments, provide powerful controls over potential selection mechanisms in the multivariate analyses. Furthermore, contrary to previous studies, the current study limits itself solely to subjects officially assessed and deemed eligible for community service sentences. Imprisonment is associated with a higher rate of recidivism among both general and violent offenders, though the result is only statistically significant in the violent offender sub-sample (B = 0.587; p = 0.017). The results for the larger, general sample were, however, close to statistically significant (B = 0.295; p = 0.073) suggesting that examination of a larger sample might yield significant results. Additional research is also needed to shed light on differences in time to failure, frequency and seriousness of offending following sentences of community service as compared to imprisonment.

Speaker: Tanja Tambour Jørgensen
Presentation title: Does electronic monitoring reduce the risk of recidivism? Findings from a natural experiment
Due to selection bias, it is often difficult to estimate the causal effect of alternatives to imprisonment. In the study presented in this paper it was, however, possible to overcome this obstacle. This study exploits a policy reform, which introduced electronic monitoring (EM) as a way of serving a prison sentence, to assess the effect of serving a sentence on EM instead of in prison. The control group consists of offender convicted before the EM-reform (everyone served in prison); while the experimental group were convicted after the reform (everyone offered but not all actually served on EM). Hence, actually serving a sentence on EM is endogenous. Being offered to serve on EM is, however, randomly assigned as the reform introduced an exogenous change in the way of serving a prison sentence. This is exploited to eliminate selection bias by using instrumental variable analysis to estimate the causal effect of actually serving a sentence on EM. Findings from regression analysis show that serving on EM significantly reduces the risk of recidivism for the young offenders.

Session: MON11
**Antisocial behaviour across the life-course**
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Sytske Besemer*
Presentation title: The relationship between son’s problem behavior and parenting: Comparing a GEE and fixed effects model
Co-authors: *Dustin Pardini* (University of Pittsburgh, USA), *Rolf Loeber* (University of Pittsburgh, USA) and *Stephen Hinshaw* (University of California, USA)

The impact of parents’ behavior on offspring problem behavior has been investigated extensively. Although it is also recognized that children’s behavior might influence parenting practices, empirical research examining the reciprocal nature of parents’ and children’s behaviors is a burgeoning area of study. Several studies have demonstrated these mutual influences: parents whose children develop behavior problems tend to worsen their parenting techniques over time. Most studies have used statistical models that combine between- as well as within-individual change. Such studies investigate whether children who show more problem behavior on average have parents with worse parenting techniques. Many studies also control for previous child and parent behavior, thereby focusing on the change in behavior. However, the statistical models (mostly GEE) most often used still include differences between individuals and therefore it is unclear whether a change in a particular child’s behavior impacts on this particular child’s parent’s behavior. The more interesting question is whether a change in child behavior is related to a change in parent behavior in the same parent-child pair. Or could the relationship found between changes
in child and parent behavior be explained by (stable) differences between child-parent pairs such as for example a more impulsive temperament / genetic make-up that increases child problem behavior as well as parent physical punishment?

Using data from the Pittsburgh Youth Study we use fixed effects regression models (conditional logistic regression) to study within-individual (or in this case within-parent-child-pairs) change. Because most studies so far have used population averaged marginal models (Generalized Estimating Equations or GEE), we also run GEE models to compare results and investigate whether the correlation between child and parent behavior can be explained by differences between or within individuals.

Speaker: Darrick Jolliffe
Presentation title: Systematic review of key criminal career parameters
Co-authors: David. P Farrington (University of Cambridge, UK) and Alex R. Piquero (University of Texas at Dallas, USA)

A number of studies have examined key aspects of criminal careers. However, most of the research that has been conducted on offending over the life-course has been restricted to describing the features and results of one longitudinal study. The purpose of this research was to synthesise what is known about the onset, persistence and desistance of offending as well as the predictors of persistent offenders, based on the findings of many longitudinal studies. Studies were included in the review if they were longitudinal studies of a community sample of at least several hundred individuals, followed-up individuals from childhood to at least age 30, and included measures of official offending (or self-reported and official offending). The Principal Investigators of longitudinal studies which had been identified as meeting the inclusion criteria were contacted and asked to draw our attention to relevant publications, produce analyses which addressed our research questions or to provide data which would allow the key research questions to be addressed. The substantive findings and policy-relevant results will be presented.

Speaker: Friedrich Lösel
Presentation title: Long-term evaluation of a bimodal universal prevention program: Effects on antisocial development from preschool to adolescence
Co-authors: Mark Stemmler (University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany) and Doris Bender, (University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany)

Numerous studies have evaluated programs that aim to prevent an antisocial and criminal development early in life. However, only a handful of
studies contained very long-term follow-ups that are necessary to investigate the impact on development (Farrington & MacKenzie, 2014). Nearly all of these addressed high-risk groups in English-speaking countries. In contrast, this presentation investigates long-term outcomes of a bimodal universal prevention program within the Erlangen-Nuremberg Development and Prevention Study (ENDPS) in Germany. The ENDPS is a combined prospective longitudinal and experimental project that originally consisted of 675 preschool children from 609 families. In the prevention part of the project a group-wise randomization and matched pairs design was used to evaluate a training of children’s social problem solving skills, a parent training on positive parenting behavior, and a combination of both programs. Outcomes were measured after ca. three months, two years, five years and ten years by using behavior ratings from teachers, mothers and the youngsters themselves. There were various desirable effects of the program not only in the short- and medium-term but also after five and ten years, i.e. on total behavior problems, externalizing behavior and property offences. However, the effects varied over time and between different measures and informants. As a trend, the combined parent and child training and the child training alone were more effective. Children at higher risk seemed to benefit most from the intervention, however, this was also not fully consistent across measures and times. The various desirable effects of a relatively short and inexpensive universal program support a public health approach in developmental prevention. This should not be seen as an alternative to selective and indicated prevention, but as a “foot in the door” for high-risk children that need more intensive and costly programs. The variation in results across time, outcome measures, informants and program components is in accordance with meta-analytic findings in the field. Therefore, research and practice of developmental prevention should address issues beyond the content of programs. A model will be presented that contains a range of factors that contribute to effectiveness, i.e. characteristics of program delivery, context, participants and evaluation methods.

Speaker: **Tara Renae McGee**

Presentation title: Abstaining from antisocial behaviour in childhood and adolescence and young adult outcomes

Co-authors: **William Bor** (Centre for Service Research in Mental Health, Australia) and **Jake M. Najman** (the University of Queensland, Australia)

Moffitt’s developmental taxonomy (1993) proposes that those who abstain from antisocial behaviour have: pathological characteristics that exclude them from peer networks; structural barriers that prevent them from learning about delinquency; or no experience of the maturity gap. However in a revision of her theory, Moffitt (2006) added that as young adults,
at age 26, those who previously abstained from antisocial behaviour were likely to: be self-constrained; have virtually no crime or mental disorder; have settled into marriage, be delaying children; be college-educated; and hold high-status jobs. To date there has been limited examination of this aspect of the theory. In this paper we test Moffitt’s model by examining the ‘Abstainers’ using data from the Mater-University Study of Pregnancy—an Australian prospective longitudinal study of 7223 mothers and their children at the prenatal stage, birth, 6 months, 5, 14, and 21 years. Information regarding the child’s behaviour was collected using Achenbach’s Child Behavior Checklist, Youth Self Report, and Young Adult Self Report. Via a series of logistic regression models we explored predictors of abstention from antisocial behaviour. We find little support for the proposal that during adolescence, those who abstain from delinquency have pathological characteristics that exclude them from peer networks. However we do find support for the proposal that Abstainers have structural barriers that prevent access to antisocial peers and that they do not experience a maturity gap. Furthermore, an examination of their experiences as young adults shows similar findings to Moffitt’s (2006) analyses.

Session: MON12
Tracking the outcomes of domestic violence arrests
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: Lawrence Sherman
Presentation title: Effects of domestic violence arrests on victim mortality: results from the Milwaukee Dometic Violence Experiment

We explored death rates from all causes among 1125 victims of misdemeanor domestic violence 23 years after random assignment of their abusers to arrests vs. warnings in the Milwaukee Domestic Violence Experiment.

Victims were 64 % more likely to have died of all causes during this period if their partners were arrested and jailed than if warned and allowed to remain at home. Among African-American victims, arrest increased mortality by 98 % while among white victims, arrest increased mortality by 9 %. The highest victim death rate was within the group of African-American victims who held jobs, where 11% died after partner arrests, but none after warnings. Murder of the victims caused only three of all 91 deaths; heart disease and other internal morbidity caused most victim deaths.

Partner arrests for domestic common assault apparently increased premature death for their victims, especially African-Americans. Replications and detailed risk factor studies are needed to confirm these conclusions, which may support repeal or judicial invalidation of mandatory arrest laws.
The prevention of domestic abuse is a challenge for police and police-makers alike and the English criminal justice system is neither designed to accommodate the range of behaviours constituting abuse nor to respond effectively. Despite, or perhaps because of, a policing strategy that encourages “positive action”, there remains substantial attrition between arrest and conviction, with a substantial proportion receiving no sanction at all. Findings from this study indicate that a pro-prosecution approach may need reconsidering and suggest that more attention should be given to alternatives or additions to prosecution more likely to help victims of abuse and to prevent future offending.

Providing a satisfactory police response to victims in domestic abuse cases has always been complicated. Differences in the character of the incident, inherent complexities within the victim-offender relationship and victims’ varying individual expectations all contribute to the difficulty of delivering an optimal service.

This study reports on findings from a survey of domestic abuse victims about their level of satisfaction with the police when their cases were disposed of by caution or no further action. Findings indicate that the most important predictor is the quality of interaction between the police and victim, with victims being more satisfied when the police meet their expectations, whatever they may be, and keep them informed of the outcome of the case. These factors were shown to be of more importance than the disposal decision itself in determining victim confidence and satisfaction.
The objective of this paper is to describe and analyze, in a socio-legal perspective, the Victim-Offender Mediation within the Italian Justice of the Peace jurisdiction, after 15 years from its enactment. The first part of the paper examines the “law in book” of the VOM, at national and international level, i.e. the Legislative Decree 274/2000, which explicitly introduces the VOM in the Italian criminal justice system, and the non-binding international law on the subject (in particular Recommendation 99/19 COE, and the recent Directive 2012/29/EU). The second part investigates the theoretical matrices of the “law in book”, focusing on the most evident scholarly anchorages of the legal regulation of VOM. The third section analyzes the “law in action” dimension. This means to examine the regulatory practices developed by the mediators of one specific VOM center (Florence). Analyzing the operating protocol of the Florence center, i.e. the coded sequences of the internal rules followed on a daily basis by mediators, it is possible to understand how and which part of the national and international law on VOM has reached the effectiveness, beyond the legalistic distinction between soft and hard law. At the same time the empirical analysis unveils which theoretical references live in the daily practice of mediators. To conclude, the paper addresses the gap between “law in book” and “law in action” on VOM, also at level of the theoretical references adopted, signaling tensions and inconsistencies as well as drawing up some recommendations for the implementation of such a restorative justice practice.

Speaker: Saeed Sheikh
Presentation title: Restorative justice and punishment
What is the relationship between restorative justice and judicially imposed punishment? Are restorative mechanisms, such as apology and reparation, to be seen as alternatives to punishment? Or does punishment still have a role to play within a broadly restorative approach to criminal offending?
Restorative justice proponents are sometimes reluctant to concede a positive place for punishment. They do not want to legitimize the retributive assumptions and practices which undergird the current justice system.
Society’s reliance on the violence of punishment needs to be challenged and changed, not justified or excused.

Such caution is wise. Punishment does belong principally to the lexicon of retributive justice. According to retributivism, when a wrong has been done, justice requires punishment. The scales must be balanced. The offender must be made to suffer a commensurate amount of punitive pain to the pain he or she inflicted on the victim. Justice demands an equity of suffering.

Restorative justice, by contrast, is more interested in promoting healing and reconciliation than in measuring appropriate doses of punitive pain for particular crimes. What justice really demands is not the balancing of pain between victim and offender, but concerted action to overcome pain. It requires offenders to act in ways that will restore the dignity, autonomy and well-being of their victims, as well their own.

I concur fully with this relational way of understanding justice. But I am not convinced that legal punishment is fundamentally incompatible with restorative justice. In my book Beyond Retribution: A New Testament Vision for Justice, Crime and Punishment (Eerdmans, 2001), I suggest that there may be such a thing as “restorative punishment” (see pp.97-143). The argument is involved, but in brief it operates at two levels.

**Punishment as the Pain of Taking Responsibility**

At one level, I propose that we should broaden our notion of punishment to include the pain experienced by offenders in owning up to their wrongs and acting to put them right. In the retributive paradigm, punishment refers only to the pain that is externally imposed on the offender, such as imprisonment, fines, or community service, as a secondary “addition” to the criminal event itself. Such punishment is intended to hurt the criminal, though it usually does little to help the victim.

But why limit punishment to what is done externally to the offender by the court? Why not include what happens to the offender when he or she is held genuinely accountable to the victim?

Arguably the most exquisite pain associated with criminal offending comes, not from incurring secondary penalties, but from facing up to one’s culpability for violating another human being and striving to remedy its consequences. We should not underestimate the shame and distress entailed for offenders in confronting the personal consequences of their actions, accepting responsibility for them, seeking reconciliation with those whom they have harmed, and working to restore the damage caused. The suffering entailed is often intense, sufficiently intense to qualify as a kind of inherent punishment. But it is a positive punishment, a punishment that promotes healing in the victim and renewal in the offender.
Punishment as Symbol and Invitation

The second level relates to the imposition of secondary sanctions by the court. Given human nature, such sanctions will always be a necessary component in society’s effort to control or prevent criminal offending. But the moral legitimacy of such punishment does not lie primarily in its character as just retribution for wrongdoing. It lies in its dual function of symbolising the battle between good and evil in which the offender is embroiled, and in summoning moral transformation.

On the one hand, punishment symbolizes the corrupting impact of criminal activity on the community and on the wrongdoer’s own person. The emotional pain or material loss inflicted by the court is a kind of enacted parable of the moral and spiritual evil the offender has perpetrated. It externalizes and dramatizes the invisible indignity which the criminal has visited on others and on himself. At the same time, the punishment invites transformation. It seeks to awaken in the wrongdoer recognition of their need for behavioral and moral change. It summons the offender to face the reality of the hurt he or she has caused and to strive to make amends.

The goal of restorative punishment is not the discharging of the offender’s guilt through having endured sufficient pain, as in retributivism. The goal is the reformation of the offender, the healing of the victim and the repair of relationships.

Rethinking Methods of Punishment

This understanding of punishment requires us to develop modes of punishment that focus on restoration rather than simply on more effective pain-delivery. In devising such punishments certain considerations should be uppermost.

Does the punishment express, clarify and publicly declare that the offender’s behavior was wrong? Does it include the opportunity for the offender to clarify and acknowledge his or her moral responsibility for the crime and its impact? Does it involve reparation to the victim and the opportunity, should the victim concur, for reconciliation and forgiveness?

Does it entail the wrongdoer rendering service to the victim or to others in the community? Does it contribute in some way to remedying the social context which helped spawn the crime and the criminal? Does it provide for the eventual re-integration of the offender in the community, and include ways of symbolizing his or her reacceptance into the community that are as powerful and effective as the current rituals that symbolize the condemnation and exclusion of offenders?

Does it, in short, minimize the dangers always inherent in the deliberate infliction of pain and maximize the potential for restoration and new life?

Keyword: RESTORATIVE JUSTICE, PUNISHMENT, offenders, community
Speaker: Tomás Strémy  
Presentation title: The punishment of home imprisonment as alternative to punishment to imprisonment  

I would like to describe the current legislation and phenomenology of home imprisonment in Slovakia in compare with countries which are close to ours border, Czech Republic and Poland. Also, I would like to point out on restorative justice as a different way how to punish the offender for misdemeanour. One of the alternative punishments to imprisonment is home imprisonment, which can be considered as a kind of “compromise” between the leaving the perpetrator free and unconditional imprisonment.

Speaker: Andrea Tünde Barabás  
Presentation title: Peacemaking circles in the European law system?  
The main goals of the “How can peacemaking circles be implemented in countries governed by the principle of legality” project (JUST/2010/JPEN/AG/1609 30-CE-0429369/0090) were whether the so called peacemaking circles method can be implemented into the European continental legal systems, and develop the good practices in Europe involving Germany, Belgium and Hungary. In the peacemaking circles there are broader circles compared to the mediation process: with the representatives from the various branches of the justice system and the members of the extended community the offenders and the victims treat the injuries caused by the offense and try to make an arrangement on the way how to restoration that.

Beside the research, pilot cases were facilitated in the participating countries. The Hungarian researchers used the focus group method and semi-structured questionnaires to discover the opinions and attitudes of the Hungarian prosecutors who were also involved as participant-observers in the first pilot project which practiced the peacemaking circles method in Hungary.

The paper speaks about the Hungarian results of the research and the chance of implementation the new method in the Hungarian-continental law system.

Session: MON14  
Conceptualizing and understanding serious crime, corruption and economic crime  
Theme: Contemporary criminology  

Speaker: Letizia Paoli  
Presentation title: Shouldn’t we be serious about serious crime?
Co-authors: An Adriaenssen (University of Leuven, Belgium) and Mieke Conickx (University of Leuven, Belgium)

In recent years serious crime has become a key topic in the European policy debate on internal security. The expression “serious crime” is also used in a number of recent scientific publications in addition to the literature on the perceptions of crime seriousness.

Against this background, the paper is divided in two parts. In the first part, we present the results of a detailed content analysis of all the relevant EU and UN policy documents and of the scientific literature on serious crime and perceptions of crime seriousness. We conclude that, with few exceptions, neither the scientific nor the policy texts provide definitions of serious crime and that no consensus exists on what the expression “serious crime” refers to.

In the second part we explore two alternative, but complementary, approaches to define and operationalize the concept of serious crime, briefly introducing two ongoing projects of ours that implement the two approaches. The first draws on the literature on crime seriousness perceptions and identifies three main components of these perceptions: namely, perceptions of the crime wrongfulness, perceptions of the severity of the crime harms and perceptions of the incidence of the crime and the related harms. The second approach instead identifies harm as the main “objective” indicator of crime seriousness and, for the empirical assessment of such harms, relies on the harm assessment framework (Greenfield and Paoli, 2013). Given the incommensurability of different crime harms to different bearers and the unavoidable morality and subjectivity associated with the concept of harm, this second approach too cannot provide a fully objective or encompassing estimate of the harms of crimes. However, it can deliver policy-makers the empirical data they need to establish crime priorities in an evidence-informed manner and to check if the crimes perceived to be most serious really deserve prioritization or not.

Speaker: Iina Sahramäki
Presentation title: Environmental crimes and grey economy discourse in Finland, far apart or close together?
Co-author: Terhi Kankaanranta (Police University College of Finland, Finland)

The prevention of economic crimes and grey economy is one of the flagships of current Finnish government. In the Action Plan to Reduce Economic Crime and the Shadow Economy for the years 2012–2015, prevention of environmental crimes is highlighted. More aggravated environmental crimes through which more criminally gained financial benefit could to be collected, are needed to be exposed.
In this study it is assumed that classifying environmental crimes as economic crimes has implications on the understanding and framing of environmental crime. The purpose of this presentation is to analyze how the definition of environmental crime is constructed and framed in the grey economy discourse in Finland; what kind of assumptions and characteristics are incorporated in the definition? For the purposes of this study, discourse is defined as written as well as spoken language.

Two data sets are analyzed. Firstly, the definition of grey economy and environmental crime is discussed in the light of official documents and Action plans published after the year 2010. Secondly, the enforcements’ views on economic and environmental crime are analyzed based on 12 thematic interviews with environmental supervisory officials and 8 interviews with police officers conducted in 2013. In the presentation preliminary results of the analysis are discussed.

Speaker: Monika Sellgren Karlsson
Presentation title: Anticorruption in Sweden – a discursive institutionalist analysis of solutions and policy entrepreneurship between 1890–2013

Corruption is increasingly being recognized as a growing problem around the world. Following this, research on corruption has also grown substantially, with now almost every angle of the problem having been investigated. However, there is still little knowledge of the formation of anti-corruption strategies in the so-called “least corrupt” countries in Scandinavia. Countries like Sweden, where corruption in the public sector has remained on a low level since the formation of a legitimate bureaucracy around the 1870s, are often referred to as “integrity leaders” in the anticorruption field.

The reasons behind the low corruption level in Sweden are widely thought to be the design of its political institutions by Transparency International referred to as the “national integrity system”. However, a specific policy field of anti-corruption has also gradually taken form in Sweden over the last decades. The focus of this paper is to address the question of whether the design of anti-corruption policies and the structure of policy entrepreneurship in this field in Sweden may specifically have affected the level of corruption. Increasing knowledge about the perceived effectiveness of political measures directed against a specific policy problem is an important part of designing successful anti-corruption policies elsewhere.

A discursive institutional analytical framework has been applied to analyse policy documents and academic literature (reflecting both political and expert discourses) focusing on anti-corruption in Sweden between 1890–2013. Among the results are that Sweden’s anti-corruption includes strong,
early and persistent policy entrepreneurship from the private sector and that this may have had an important effect on the overall level of corruption in Sweden. The paper is based on a coming dissertation on anti-corruption in Sweden between 1890–2013.

Session: MON15
Recent studies in psychopathy
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: Katherine Auty
Presentation title: The intergenerational transmission of psychopathy: The role of gender and exposure to father explored
Co-authors: David P. Farrington (Cambridge University, UK) and Jeremy W. Coid (St Bartholomew’s and Royal London School of Medicine, UK)

The amount of time a child spends exposed to their parents’ antisocial behaviour is thought to be an important moderator of the intergenerational transmission of antisocial and criminal behaviour. However, it is not known whether this is also true for the intergenerational transmission of psychopathic personality traits that are often found in individuals with persistent antisocial behaviour.

This analysis uses data from the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development to examine whether the effect of the fathers’ psychopathy on offspring psychopathy differs according to according to the amount of time he spent living in the family home when their child was growing up or the gender of the offspring. The fathers’ and their young adult offspring completed a face-to-face semi-structured social interview and were assessed using the Screening Version of the Hare Psychopathy Checklist (PCL: SV).

The relationship between the PCL: SV scores of the fathers and those of their male and female G3 offspring was investigated using a multi-level linear regression model that adjusted for the clustered nature of the data. The results demonstrated strong relationships between the total, Factor 1 and Factor 2 scores of fathers and both their male and female offspring. However, the effect of the father’s total and Factor 1 score was significantly greater on the male offspring’s psychopathy than for the female offspring’s psychopathy. Additionally, the effect of the fathers’ psychopathy on offspring psychopathy did vary according to the number of years he spent in the family home when their offspring was growing up, but only for the female offspring, whose PCL: SV scores decreased as his presence in the home increased.
Accurate identification of intergenerational processes has the potential to enable much more effective risk-focused prevention.

Speaker: Olivier F. Colins  
Presentation title: Adults with a psychopathic personality in the general population: Gender differences in the prevalence and characteristics  
Co-authors: Kostas A. Fanti (University of Cyprus, Cyprus), Randall T. Salekin (University of Alabama, USA) and Henrik Andershed (Örebro University, Sweden)

Adult psychopathy or psychopathic personality is generally described as a multi-faceted syndrome, comprising a constellation of co-occurring traits captured under three or four components or factors. The conceptualization of psychopathy and the validation of related instruments are predominantly based on males, and few studies have been able to directly and rigorously test possible gender differences in levels of psychopathic traits and manifestations of psychopathy. The present study will use a person-oriented analyses to identify subgroups of adults based on psychopathic traits, and will examine between-group (e.g., psychopathic versus non-psychopathic group) and gender differences (e.g., psychopathic males vs. psychopathic females). These issues were addressed in a large Swedish general population sample (N = 2,500). Psychopathic traits were assessed by means of the Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory-Short Version. Findings from the current study provide evidence that psychopathy can be studied as a syndrome in the general population sample. Importantly, similar groups were identified across gender suggesting that the construct of psychopathy can be applied to both males and females, although the identification of subgroups should be done separately by gender, taking into account differences in levels of these traits. Findings also suggested that females with a psychopathic personality are more likely to engage in relational aggression than physical aggression or other types of antisocial behavior, such as vandalism, and are also at higher risk than males to be exposed to sexual abuse and to display emotional problems. Future studies are needed to test whether the results from our study can be replicated in incarcerated and clinical samples of adult males and females.

Speaker: Kostas A. Fanti  
Presentation title: Why Are Psychopathic Personality Traits Heritable? Identifying possible endophenotypes  
Co-authors: Olivier F. Colins (Leiden University, the Netherlands and Örebro University, Sweden), Henrik Larsson (Karolinska Institute, Sweden) and Henrik Andershed (Örebro University, Sweden)
Psychopathic personality traits and the higher order psychopathic personality construct have been shown to be associated with a strong genetic influence when assessed in adolescence and adulthood. The current study aims to extend and replicate these findings by measuring psychopathic personality traits during early childhood. Data from the Preschool Twin Study in Sweden (PETSS) were used. Parents of all twins born in Sweden between January 2004 and May 2005 were identified through the population-based medical birth register and contacted one month prior to the twins 5th birthday. Questionnaires were sent to parents and preschool teachers of 1261 twin pairs. Parents were approached separately, resulting in 828 (65 %) responses from the mothers and 698 (55%) responses from fathers. Mother ratings or father ratings were available from 879 twin pairs (1 758 twins). The preschool questionnaires had a response rate of 54 % (n = 686). The preschool teacher rated Child Problematic Traits Inventory (CPTI) was used as the measure of psychopathic traits. To estimate the additive genetic factor and the shared environmental factor for the individual psychopathic traits dimensions and the latent psychopathic personality construct, consisting of the covariance of the three CPTI dimensions, a two-group twin model in Mplus 7 will be employed. An additional question to be investigated is whether there is a stronger genetic influence associated with psychopathic personality when a fearless temperament, weak Behavioral Inhibition System (BIS), and strong Behavioral Activation System (BAS) is present in the child. Focusing on temperamental traits rather than on phenotypic outcomes might provide evidence for the driving force associated with the development of psychopathic personality. Findings might indicate that fearlessness, BIS, and BAS constitute possible endophenotypes associated with the psychopathic phenotypic manifestation. Understanding the processes underlying the development of psychopathic traits can aid in the advancement of effective interventions.

Speaker: Delphine Theobald
Presentation title: Male perpetrators of IPV: Examination of psychopathic traits in males from a community survey
Co-authors: David P. Farrington (Cambridge University, UK), Jeremy W. Coid (St Bartholomew's and Royal London School of Medicine, UK) and Alex R. Piquero (the University of Texas at Dallas, USA)

The most serious acts of intimate partner violence (IPV) are more often perpetrated by men against their female partners and females are more often injured in these events even if they were the initiator of the conflict (Archer, 2000; Johnson & Leone, 2005). From the clinical perspective there has been a focus on the identification of typologies of the male IPV perpetrator, based primarily on the severity of IPV, the generality of the violence, and evidence of psychopathology (Holtzworth-Munroe & Stuart,
These authors hypothesized that three subtypes could be identified in the literature: the generally violent male who commits violent acts of an intra and extra familial nature; the borderline/dysphoric perpetrator who exhibits personality disorder features; and the intra-familial or family only perpetrator who exhibits very little psychopathology and whose violence takes place only within the context of the family.

The present study uses information from the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development (CSDD) a prospective longitudinal survey of over 400 boys born in the 1950’s and followed to age 50, to investigate the overlap between IPV and psychopathy using a validated measure of psychopathy: the PCL:SV. We examine to what extent these men are the most violent men, and whether they exhibit consistent alcohol and drug abuse, and lower levels of depression and other measures of life success. Our findings suggest that the generally violent offender is a man with psychopathy traits, particularly Factor 1 (interpersonal and affective) who continues to use substances such as alcohol and cannabis from age 32 to age 48 and has convictions for violent acts in the community. These findings are in complete contrast to those found for the family only perpetrator. The implications of these findings are discussed in relation to treatment for IPV and avenues for further research are suggested.

Speaker: Georgia Zara
Presentation title: Criminal persistence and recidivism among early and late offenders
Co-author: David Farrington (Cambridge University, UK)

Criminal careers research recognizes that offenders start offending at different times in their life course. If, on the one hand, an early onset is likely to predict a longer criminal career, research findings show that continuity in offending is not a prerogative of early onsets, but it could be seen also among late onsets too. The aim of this study is to focus on what psychological and mental risks, and on what familial and social processes, characterize the pattern of recidivism in early and late offenders. To determine the predictive power of psychological, mental, familial and social variables upon onset and recidivism, longitudinal data are indispensable. Data from the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development (CSDD) are used to identify which predictors significantly characterize a continuous pathway to crime.

The aetiology of internalizing and externalizing problems provides sound explanations for differences in late and early criminal onsets and continuation. Social and familial difficulties constitute the background from which criminal recidivism could find its external buttress. Psychological literature has always shown that unless problems are targeted from their roots they do not go away, but keep remerging in different forms, and are likely to
become persistent. It is up to experts to promote the importance of dealing early with psychological maladjustments, familial disadvantages and social failures: it is too late to intervene when the problem had exploded in the full-fledge of its reality.

Key words: Early and late onsetters, criminal recidivism

Session: MON16
Courts and court decisions from a research perspective
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Speaker: Chongyao Ding
Presentation title: Sentencing equilibrium and sentencing disparity. A quantitative research evidence from five county courts of P.R.C

Sentencing disparity widespread in criminal justice of China is commonly accepted by academia, and hence speed up the reformation of sentence procedure and regulation. However, the literature review during last twenty years fails to collect quantitative and empirical data to support the mainstream proposal. This article tests the sentencing equilibrium in theft, robbery, and assault by means of 1039 samples from five county court in P.R.C in recent years. The analysis of multiple regression denotes that sentencing disparity in both theft and robbery can be explained by amounts of property value, crime record, trial procedure, self report, and severe punishment, and that injury level, number of victims and compensation. The 2010 Sentencing Guideline contributed to manage sentencing by judges, however, the functions of lawyers are hard to be found and judges more likely to apply severe circumstances. The future sentencing reformation of China might be more concerning on how to regulate the application details of lenient and severe circumstances, and develop the influence of lawyer’s defense.

Speaker: Stephanie Rap
Presentation title: The effective youth court: Juvenile justice procedures in Europe

The European Court of Human Rights has put forward the notion that defendants should be able to participate effectively in a court hearing. In international children’s rights law it is stipulated that minors who are in conflict with the law should be handled by specialised youth courts and trained professionals. These two notions are combined in this study. In this presentation I will present the findings from our recently published book The Effective Youth Court (Rap & Weijers, 2014, Eleven International Publishing).
The first aim of this study was to formulate requirements for the effective participation of juvenile defendants in the youth court. These requirements cover the concepts of hearing juveniles in court and contributing to the understanding of juveniles of the youth court process. The second aim was to study the actual participation of juvenile defendants in practice and to discover best practices in Europe with regard to the involvement of minors in the juvenile justice process.

Between 2000 and 2012, the cases of in total 3,019 juvenile defendants were observed in youth courts and other competent administrative bodies in the juvenile justice systems in 11 European countries, namely Belgium, England and Wales, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Scotland, Spain and Switzerland. From the empirical findings of this study it can be concluded that the requirements are best met in the Scottish children’s hearings system and in the juvenile justice system in Switzerland. On the other side of the coin, in the youth courts in England and Wales, Ireland, Scotland and Spain juveniles have limited opportunities to participate.

Overall, it can be concluded from this study that structural differences between systems, such as the legal tradition (i.e. the inquisitorial and the adversarial tradition) and the setting in which hearings take place, have an important influence on the participation of juvenile defendants.

Speaker: Hagit Turjeman
Presentation title: The effect of nationality and gender on judicial decision making in the Israeli court system

In a diverse and multi-cultural society like Israel, looking at the impact of that diversity on the punitive behavior of the criminal justice system is of major interest to social scientists. The current study examines the impact of nationality and of gender on sentencing decisions in court. The unique geo-political situation in Israel, that is characterized by continuous conflict between Israel and its Arab neighbors, affect the relationship between the Jewish majority and the Arab minority. When speaking of gender, we refer to the universal categorization that assumes that gender affiliation affects behavior in many sphere of life. This study focused on the judicial behavior.

The major hypothesis of the study focused on the effects of difference in social identity between judges, defendants and victims on judicial decisions. It was hypothesized that judges tend to be more punitive toward offenders who belong to socially different groups. The unique contribution of this research is by introducing the nationality and gender of the victim to that of the offender and the judges, and testing its effect.

The study is based on data gathered from criminal court files that were trialed in two district courts in Northern Israel. The effect of nationality
and gender were examined with regard to three major decisions junctures: the verdict, the imposition of punishment, and the length of sentence.

The findings of this study indicate that judicial decisions are associated with individual characteristics of the players involved. The main conclusion is that nationality (of the judges, the offenders and the victims) is not simply an issue of in-out group membership, but to a large extent, an issue of majority and minority group affiliation. The importance of understanding these dynamics cannot be overstated, especially in multiracial and multiethnic societies where social conflicts may permeate to every aspect of social life.

Speaker: Liguo Wang
Presentation title: Civil compensation in cases of death penalty.
Based on the investigation in City T of P.R.C
Co-author: Xiaomei Liu (Tianjin Academy of Social Science, China)

As the important discretionary sentence in judicial practice of P.R.C, civil compensation is of great significance for restricting the application of death penalty. Based on the investigation of 43 cases in City T of P.R.C, the data could support the finding in general, which is civil compensation has the significant impact on death penalty. After discussing 3 typical cases, we found that it is difficult to keep balance between civil compensation and death penalty. For the sake of this, Chinese Criminal Procedure Amendment should contribute it to the application of death penalty. It is urgent to set the independent sentencing procedure and introduce two types of sentencing evidence.

Speaker: Meron Wondemaghen
Presentation title: Depression and legal insanity

This article examines the mental impairment (insanity) defense in the Australian state of Victoria and argues that the defense is successful only when offenders suffer from psychotic mental illnesses. This raises the question about how non-psychotic offenders are dealt with by the courts when they claim mental impairment for serious acts of violence such as homicide, particularly when a relatively large number of perpetrators involved in homicide suffer from non psychotic illnesses like depression. The analysis shows that depressive illnesses do not reach the threshold for mental impairment (legal insanity) such that they mitigate violent criminal behavior, although they can, arguably, diminish culpability. This article draws upon existing literature, qualitative analysis of two court cases and semi-structured interviews with four legal representatives to make its conclusions.
Session: MON17

Effects of imprisonment on reoffending
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Speaker: Charles Loefflerm
Presentation title: Causal identification, imprisonment effects and the life-course

Estimating the effects of imprisonment on recidivism and other life-course outcomes remains a continuing causal identification challenge. Even in countries where widespread use of imprisonment is common, the imprisoned are still a highly selected population of individuals. This situation complicates the construction of a suitable counterfactual comparison group for the estimation of imprisonment’s effects on recidivism. In order to clarify the extent of this challenge, the present paper reconsiders the estimation of imprisonment effects through the lens of the life-course paradigm. Imprisonment, typically conceived of as an isolated treatment or experience, is reconceived as an instance of a potential life-course transition embedded within a larger life-course trajectory. Under this framework, the experience and timing of imprisonment become crucial components of an individual’s life-time cumulative contacts with the criminal justice system, which cannot be ignored when measuring recidivism or other effects of imprisonment. This reconceptualization generates two principal insights: (1) the importance of recognizing that all estimates of imprisonment effects are local average treatment effects within the life-course trajectories of the imprisoned and (2) the implausibility of using observational data and conventional statistical techniques to estimate the effects of imprisonment. The benefits of this approach to the estimation of imprisonment effects are demonstrated using data from a large urban jurisdiction in the United States.

Speaker: Paul Nieuwbeerta
Presentation title: Effects of length of pre-trial detention and imprisonment on recidivism

Co-authors: Hilde Wermink (Leiden University, the Netherlands) and Anja Dirkzwager (Leiden University, the Netherlands)

Criminological theories are undecided on whether longer prison sentences reduces or increases (re)offending. So, the proof of the pudding is in the empirical testing. However, although many empirical studies on the effects of imprisonment have been done, methodologically rigorous studies are the exception. In particular, most of these studies neglect the effect of (the length of) pre-trial detention. This paper builds on the prior theoretical
and empirical literature and examines the effect of both the length of pre-trial detention and the length of subsequent imprisonment on recidivism in the Netherlands. The present study uses data from a large scale longitudinal nationwide study on the intended and unintended effects of imprisonment in the Netherlands, i.e. the Prison Project. Adult male inmates aged 18–65 who entered a Dutch detention facility between October 2010 and March 2011 (N = 1,909) were interviewed multiple times during their detention period, as well as 6 and 24 months after release from prison. In this paper recidivism patterns over 6 and 24 month follow-up periods are examined using registered and self-reported data on criminal behaviour and convictions. Propensity score methods are used to control for possible selection effects. Findings indicate that length of imprisonment has no clear relationship with future registered and self-reported recidivism regardless the various measures and types of recidivism. Limitations and directions for future research are noted.

Speaker: Torbjørn Skardhamar
Presentation title: The effects of alternatives to prison on reoffending
There are two major alternatives to serving a prison sentence in Norway: community sentence (CS) and electronic monitoring (EM). One explicit purpose of these alternatives to prison is to avoid inflicting more harm on the offender’s lives than necessary. Employment and social participation is seen as key components in rehabilitation processes, and it is therefore of particular importance to make it feasible for the offender to retain employment while serving their sentence. If post-release employment opportunities are improved, this is also expected to lower reoffending rates. This paper aims at evaluating the effects of these alternatives to prison in terms of reoffending and employment. The data are extracted from administrative records at the Norwegian prison services comprising the total population of persons serving CS or EM in the years 2006–2010. Two comparison groups are constructed using matching techniques from the population serving their sentence in prison. These data are linked at the individual level to administrative records available at Statistics Norway, including both social background and prospective information on new recorded offences and employment.

Session: MON18
Advancing knowledge about delinquency and justice
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: David P. Farrington
Presentation title: Serious and violent juvenile offenders, child delinquents, and young adult offenders
This paper summarizes the conclusions drawn by three major Study Groups, funded by the US Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the US National Institute of Justice. The first Study Group, on serious and violent juvenile offenders, reviewed knowledge about risk factors and effective interventions, and made recommendations about how to make the juvenile justice system more effective. The second Study Group, on child delinquents, focused on offending by children under age 12 and recommended the need for early identification and early intervention. The third Study Group, on the transition from juvenile delinquency to adult crime, recommended the need for special treatment of young adult offenders.

The Pittsburgh Youth Study is a longitudinal study of 1,517 boys. It was initiated in 1987, and they were regularly followed up at mostly yearly intervals from childhood until their thirties. The study has generated over 160 peer-reviewed papers and four books. This presentation focuses on key findings in areas such as the prediction of violence and homicide offenders, and the prediction of homicide victims. In addition, results are presented on desistance from offending in the context of the age-crime curve, and the important problem of cohort differences in gun carrying and drug dealing. The results are discussed for their relevance to justice and preventive interventions.

This paper compares convictions and self-reported offending of 506 boys in the oldest cohort of the Pittsburgh Youth Study. It reports scaling-up factors for serious and moderate violence and theft, at four different ages. Overall, there were 9 self-reported offenses for every conviction, and this increased steadily from 7.8 at age 13–15 to 13.7 at age 22–24. The percentage of boys convicted increased from 14 % of those who admitted the fewest offenses to 73 % of those who admitted the most offenses. Policy implications are drawn from these results about the efficiency of the criminal justice system and about the effectiveness of intervention programs and cost-benefit analyses.
According to labeling theory, offending should increase after a person is convicted, while, according to deterrence theory, offending should decrease. This was investigated in the youngest cohort of 503 boys in the Pittsburgh Youth Study. In general, offending did increase, but it was then necessary to investigate whether this increase reflected selection effects (prior differences between convicted and unconvicted boys). Tests were carried out to study if the labeling effect persisted after controlling for differences in prior self-reported offending and risk factors. Policy implications are drawn from these results about the effects of the criminal justice system on offending.

Session: MON19
**Global experience in prison-based rehabilitation programmes**
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: **Andrea Barrios**

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Session: MON20
**Insights on forensic psychiatry and various criminal sanctions**
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Speaker: **Michael Lindemann**

Presentation title: Legal implications surrounding the recent decisions of the German Federal Constitutional Court on compulsory medical treatment for forensic psychiatric patients

Compulsory medical treatment of forensic psychiatric patients is an especially serious encroachment on their fundamental right to physical integrity. Notwithstanding this, some German state legislation allows such treatment under certain conditions, including where it is necessary to achieve the objective of the penal measure. Decisions of the German Federal Constitutional Court (FCC), delivered in 2011 and 2013 have struck down some of these legislative provisions finding them to violate patients fundamental rights. The FCC held that compulsory treatment of forensic psychiatric patients can in principle be justified by the attempt to reduce the danger emanating from them which could result in their probable release. However, strict procedural and substantive criteria set forth in legislative
provisions must be adhered to. Compulsory medical treatment which aims to achieve the objective of the penal measure is permissible only if patients lack appreciation of the gravity of their illness and the necessity of treatment, or are unable to act in accordance with such appreciation. Additionally, the treatment must have prospects of success with regard to its objective and may only be used as a last resort. Though the patient lacks the mental capacity to consent, a substantial effort must be made by the therapist to at least obtain the patients factual consent. Notice of the proposed treatment must be given to patients to enable them to apply for legal protection, and a review of the measure by an authority independent of the hospital must be guaranteed. The FCC found these procedural and substantive requirements were not being met by the relevant state laws. The judicial decisions have initiated a wide-ranging discussion about the limits and conditions of compulsory medical treatment of forensic psychiatric patients. The presentation will follow the course of this discussion and critically assess the legislator’s reactions.

Speaker: Susanna Radovic
Presentation title: Insight and action control in Swedish forensic psychiatric reports
Co-author: Tova Bennet (Lund University and University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

Swedish penal law does not allow acquittal due to diminished accountability. If a court of law decides that a criminal offender has acted under the influence of a severe mental disorder s/he cannot be sentenced to prison, but may instead be sentenced to forensic psychiatric care, which in is a criminal penalty among others. A recent addendum to the legislation (from 2008) allows prison sentences for offenders with severe mental disorders in some special circumstances. However, for offenders who due to a severe mental disorder “lacks the capacity to appreciate the nature of their actions or the ability adjust their actions according to such knowledge”, a prison sentence is still ruled out. All such forensic psychiatric assessments are issued by a state authority – the National Board of Forensic Medicine - which is a branch of the Ministry of Justice.

The present study has surveyed all forensic psychiatric evaluations conducted in 2010 in Stockholm and Göteborg (134) where the question of understanding and action control have been evaluated, with the aim to represent what psychiatric symptoms and psychological impairments that are connected to the assessment of diminished capacity for understanding and control.

Common factors raised as arguments against the abilities were the presence of psychotic symptoms in general, and delusions in particular. Other
psychiatric or psychological symptoms found, were reduced impulse control, confusion, compulsions, poor reality testing and “self-centeredness”.

Speaker: Joakim Sturup
Presentation title: Life time sentenced offenders in Sweden - Risk assessments, misconduct in prison and recidivism
Co-authors: Daniel Karlberg (National Board of Forensic Medicine and Karolinska Institutet, Sweden), Björn Fredriksson (National Board of Forensic Medicine, Sweden), Tobias Lihoff (National Board of Forensic Medicine) and Marianne Kristiansson (National Board of Forensic Medicine and Karolinska Institutet, Sweden)

The number of prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment has increased internationally as well as in Sweden, in 1990, 30 prisoners were serving life sentences in Sweden compared to 150 in 2006.

Method
All offenders convicted to a life sentence that had appealed to commute their life sentence to a fixed-termed sentence between 2006 and 2012 (n = 98) were collected. Risk data were collected from the clinical risk assessment conducted by the National Board of Forensic Medicine. Misconduct in prison and recidivism were collected from administrative registers at the Prison and Probation Services and the National Council for Crime Prevention.

Results
The 98 prisoners had a mean age of 35 years at the time of the index offence and a mean prison stay of 12 years. Family related offenders (i.e., those convicted of the murdering a family member) scored lowest on the risk assessment instruments, and sexual offenders highest. Among all 98 prisoners 61 % had any misconduct after the first assessment whereof 21 % had violent misconduct. Both C- and R-factor from HCR-20 predicted violent misconduct. Comparing the exact time period before and after time determination (n = 47) 53 % had no misconduct, 4 % before time determination only, 30% after only and 13% both before and after. The 26 released prisoners were followed for a mean period of 33 months and five prisoners (19 %) recidivated, four by committing violent crimes (mean time 10 months). Only Facet 4 from PCL-R significantly predicted recidivism.

Conclusions
The study concludes that there is a moderate risk for misconduct and recidivism among prisoners sentenced to life and stresses the notions that risk management, treatment interventions and social support need to be allocated both just before and just after parole. Further do the results indicate that some of the prisoners start to show misconduct after they get their sentence time determined.
It is assumed that when LWOP was introduced in California in 1978, it was the result of decisions made by the Supreme Court on the death penalty. When it first declared the capital punishment to be unconstitutional in 1972 a number of states in America reverted to life without parole as an alternative. After the Gregg decision reinstated the capital punishment in 1976, states kept LWOP on their books, thereby providing an alternative between state executions and permanent imprisonment for first-degree murder. LWOP has grown to become a punishment for crimes other than murder and that are not death-eligible.

An in-depth analysis of California’s sentencing history suggests that LWOP’s introduction may not be as straightforward as it seems. This form of punishment existed prior to 1978 and had been introduced for crimes other than murder. As early as the 1920s, anti-death penalty senators and assemblymen used LWOP as a tool to promote “anti-hanging” bills. While these efforts were proven to be unsuccessful, California introduced LWOP in the 1930s to permanently close the doors for “devilish” kidnappers and train wreckers. Hence, at approximately the same time, there were two contradictory trends pertaining to LWOP. There was a punitive trend that sought to increase the severity of penalties for certain crimes and another more progressive movement that tried to repeal the death penalty. The two forces somehow collided in 1978 when an initiative was voted upon by the public to introduce LWOP as the alternative to the capital punishment for murder. It was the marked success of the earlier punitive trend and, to a certain extent, the unintended consequence of a progressive reform move to abolish the death penalty.

Based on archival data, this paper will critically assess the historical background pertaining to the introduction of LWOP in California and shed light on the unintended consequences of progressive activism. It will illustrate how the design of certain punishments, rather than stemming from a policy following a clear set of goals, can develop as the mere byproduct of other strategies, i.e. abolishing the death penalty.
Presentation title: The need to incorporate autonomic arousal in developmental and life-course criminological research and theories

Co-authors: 

David P. Farrington (Cambridge University, UK) and Adrian Raine (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

In recent decades, although increasing efforts have been made to study the relationship between autonomic measures of physiological arousal and crime, such biological measures do not yet play a central part in criminological research and little effort has been made to incorporate them into criminological theories. This article reviews the empirical literature on the association between autonomic nervous system arousal measures namely heart rate and skin conductance and various risk and protective factors for crime and delinquency including bonding and attachment, temperament, cognition, narcissism, stimulation-seeking, life events, and negative parenting. With a focus on developmental and life-course theories, examples on how autonomic arousal measures can be incorporated into extant theories are illustrated. In light of the associations between such biological measures and the constructs that underlie criminological theories, we suggest a biopsychosocial model in understanding crime and demonstrate how autonomic measures of physiological arousal can inform the development of a more comprehensive theory regarding the etiology criminal and delinquent behavior.

Speaker: Maaike Cima

Presentation title: The association of emotional processing with externalising disorders and callous unemotional traits in children

Co-authors: Bonny van Steensel (Amsterdam University, the Netherlands), Cor Meesters (Maastricht University, the Netherlands) and Paul Frick (University of New Orleans, USA)

This study investigated emotional processing in a sample of children (ages 8–14) with externalizing disorders. Children with diagnoses of Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD), Conduct Disorder (CD) and Attentional Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) were recruited at a mental health child clinic (n = 41), while healthy control participants were recruited from the general community (n = 26). Parents rated their children on their level of callous-unemotional (CU) traits and their children were administered an emotional picture decision task. On this task children had to decide whether a picture was positive, negative, or neutral. During their performance on this emotional processing task, children’s heart rate (HR), skin conductance level (SCL) and skin conductance response (SCR) were measured. Results demonstrated that ODD/CD was related to more correct iden-
tification of negative pictures. Furthermore, ADHD and ODD/CD were both related to faster reaction times (RT) when processing emotional (e.g., positive and negative) pictures. In contrast, CU traits were related to lower SCR when processing negative pictures. Thus, the association between externalizing disorders and deficits in emotional processing depended on the facet of emotional processing and the type of externalizing disorder.

Speaker: Liza Cornet
Presentation title: The predictive value of neurobiological factors in relation to treatment outcome in Dutch prisoners
Co-authors: Catharina H. de Kogel (Ministry of Security and Justice, the Netherlands), Henk L.I. Nijman (Altrecht and Radboud University, the Netherlands) and Peter H. van der Laan (VU University, the Netherlands and the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), the Netherlands)

A recent literature review revealed that specific neurobiological characteristics associated with antisocial behavior can predict the outcome of a behavioral treatment program. The most important finding of this literature review is that low levels of physiological arousal are predictive of poor treatment outcome. However, this relationship was only found in children and the included studies did not combine different neurobiological measurements. We conducted a study among Dutch adult prisoners to replicate the research question of the literature review (which neurobiological factors can predict treatment outcome in individuals with antisocial behavior?) while combining both neuropsychological and physiological measures. Furthermore, we wanted to investigate whether combining neurobiological factors with current risk assessment indicators improves the prediction of treatment outcome. 121 inmates, who enrolled in a cognitive-behavioral treatment program for 10 weeks, participated in the current study. Several neurobiological factors were measured, such as heart rate but also executive functions. Treatment success was reported by therapists, prison officers, and by asking prisoners themselves. Results are discussed with regard to scientific relevance but also, and more importantly, in the light of societal contribution to understand the issue of high variety in treatment success among prisoners.

Speaker: Adrian Raine
Presentation title: Amygdala impairment in antisocial children: the role of early social adversity
Co-authors: Liana Soyfer (University of Pennsylvania, USA), Ruben Gur (University of Pennsylvania, USA) and Rachel Gur (University of Pennsylvania, USA)
Background. The amygdala is a brain region that plays a critical role in autonomic fear conditioning and moral decision-making. Structural impairments to the amygdala have been documented in adult psychopaths and murderers, but much less is known on the structural integrity of this brain region in antisocial children presenting with callous-unemotional psychopathic traits. Even less is known about the putative mechanisms underlying this relationship, and how the neuroanatomy of antisocial behavior can be incorporated into mainstream criminology.

Methods. To assess these gaps in the literature, measures of amygdala volumes, early social adversity, and psychopathic-like behavior were assessed in 300 children aged 11–12 years.

Results. Callous-unemotional children had smaller amygdala volumes than controls. Early social adversity was in turn associated with both reduced amygdala volumes and also increased callous-unemotional traits. Social adversity significantly mediated the relationship between reduced amygdala volumes and callous-unemotional traits.

Conclusions. Findings indicate that early social adversity is a mechanism that partly explains the amygdala psychopathy relationship. It is argued that by integrating social with neurobiological risk factors, criminology can both gain a better understanding of the cause of psychopathic-like behavior in children and also develop benign interventions targeting the amygdala dysfunction giving rise to the emotional deficits that predispose to crime.

Session: MON22
Criminal pathways and turning points
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: Ragnhild Bjørnebekk
Presentation title: Criminal behavior-patterns – Risk and protection in the lives of young delinquents

The study is a part of The Pathways to Violence – On Youngsters out of Control study which consists of several interrelated substudies (Bjørnebekk 2009a,b 2012).

Aim: Tracing criminal patterns of the to-days situation. Risk, protection and crime during upbringing.

Methods: Target group 35 youngsters (22 boys, 13 females, 13–19 years) who have been involved in crime and meet conduct disorder criteria. Reference group (20 ordinary youngsters randomly matched with the T-group on age, sex, region and type of school). Instruments: Life history- and today’s-situation interview, document-analyzes, some observations.
Some results
T-Group: Serious, long-existent multi-crime patterns of robbery, violence and theft. Almost all were early-starters, starting their criminal carriers about 11 years or earlier. The pattern showed impulsive, instrumental, kick-based and hostile motivated violence, represented as personal-, commercial- and home robberies towards children, elderly, and adults, and violent attacks on teachers, police, parents, social workers and on persons from other ethnic groups. Two cases of hostage-taking and one murder during a gang-conflict were reported. Most were gang-members (racist-antiracist, retrohippy- and death-metal-gangs). Gang-members committed both individual- and gang-related robberies and violence. They reported little empathy /sympathy with their victims and legalized their attacks by looking at it as a championship, with a winner and a looser, by the other person breaking their rules, or by blaming the victim. The results were, on all factors, in strong contrast to the results of the R-group.

Risk and protections
Except for risk factors on macro- and mesolevel, the T-group had experienced an overdose of serious and welldocumented risk factors at microlevel and little protection (e.g. Farrington et al 2013). In contrast to the R-group, they seem not to be met with the Norwegian welfare society’s protection factors at macro- and meso-level.

Speaker: Jelena Corovic
Presentation title: Criminal pathways: Key findings from the Swedish IDA-Program concerning early predictors and adulthood adjustment outcomes
Co-authors: Anna-Karin Andershed (Örebro University, Sweden), Olivier F. Colins (Örebro university, Sweden) and Henrik Andershed (Örebro University, Sweden)

In the current talk, a chapter from a 2014 upcoming European Handbook of Criminal Careers and Life-course Criminology will be presented. The chapter is a summary of the key findings concerning criminality from a Swedish large scale prospective longitudinal research program: the IDA-program (Individual Development and Adaptation; previously named The Örebro Project). It is an ongoing longitudinal research program in which individuals have been followed from 1965, when they were at the age of 10, in a mid-sized Swedish municipality. Crime has been assessed from childhood to adulthood primarily by using official registers. The program has been listed as a key longitudinal criminological study and has thus far contributed with many original research studies on both the description and explanation of the development of criminal behavior. In this chapter, the focus is on the nature and prevalence of crime, stability of criminal behavior over developmental age-spans, early individual and
social school age risk factors predicting registered criminality in general (through age 35), and criminal pathways more specifically, and the type of adulthood maladjustments associated with the different criminal pathways, among both males and females. Results will be presented in relation to the theoretical assumptions of Moffitt’s life-course theory and Thornberry and Krohn’s Interactional theory. Several studies from the IDA-program are unique and have often been cited because of the holistic-interactionistic theoretical perspective on crime and the novel person-oriented methodological approaches to study crime, and not the least because both males and females are studied.

Speaker: Steffen Zdun
Presentation title: The impact of girlfriends on desistance processes among socially deprived young adults

The question of what contributes to desistance from delinquency is one important topic of criminological sociology. While the impact of marriage has received much attention in recent years, the meaning of girlfriends in young adulthood has been largely neglected. This paper addresses changes in the perception and treatment of girlfriends in this period of transition, as well as their own contributions to the desister’s development. The role of agency is examined, as is the interplay of certain micro- and macro-level aspects. Nineteen qualitative, retrospective interviews with young adults and twenty-seven with field experts were analysed, as outtakes from a larger German study. The data illustrates different patterns of desisting from delinquency that are supported by and related to girlfriends in different ways. The findings appear to add to the current state of the art in desistance research.

Session: MON23
Studies on youth justice systems
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Speaker: Alana Diamond
Presentation title: Youth justice interventions in England and Wales: are young people’s offending related risks and needs being addressed?

Co-author: Edith Wilson (Ministry of Justice, UK)
The main aim of the Youth Justice System (YJS) in England and Wales is to prevent young people (aged 10–17) from offending. Within the YJS, Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) co-ordinate services to work with young people,
who have been given a criminal justice disposal or come into contact with the police, to support them to not re-offend.

This study aimed to find out what YOTs do with the young people they manage in the community. It was conducted to fill an evidence gap by assessing the range of interventions delivered by YOTs and how these related to young offenders offending-related risks, needs and future re-offending. It is the first study of its scale in England and Wales.

Administrative data were collected from 30 YOTs, which yielded a representative sample of 13,975 young people. These records were matched to the Police National Computer to extract criminal histories and proven one-year re-offending. A total of 102 qualitative interviews were also conducted with YOT practitioners to provide context to the quantitative findings.

Two logistic regression models were run. Results showed that the frequency of “contacts” (i.e. face-to-face offender rehabilitation meetings, group work) between the practitioner and young offender, decreased one-year proven re-offending (not distinguishing by contact type). Also, when a range of contacts, which aimed to address “cognition and lifestyle” issues, were grouped together, results suggested a reduction in one-year proven re-offending.

Overall, results indicated that YOT resources were found to be aimed at those young people who were most likely to re-offend and YOTs appeared to have some impact on reducing one-year proven re-offending. YOTs were, however, better at targeting some offending-related risks and needs than others, and there is perhaps room for improvement. The findings are of interest and relevance to youth offender management and practice in England and Wales.

Speaker: Philip W. Harris
Presentation title: An analysis of juvenile justice reform in Vietnam
Co-authors: Nguyen Khac Hai (Vietnam National University, Vietnam) and Trinh Tien Viet (Vietnam National University, Vietnam)

Vietnam has no juvenile court. Its penal code, however, makes clear that the handling of juvenile offenders aims mainly to educate and help them redress their wrongs, develop healthily values and become citizens useful to society. All offenders 16 and older must receive a criminal penalty of some sort, but those 14 to 16 are charged with crimes only if the offense is serious. Sentences of serious and older juvenile offenders must be shorter than those given to adult and are typically between two-thirds and three-fourths of adult sentences. Offenders under age 14 and minor offenders under age 16 cannot be charged with a crime but their cases may be pro-
cessed as administrative law violations by a local administrative committee (the People’s Committee) that can place youths in reform schools for periods up to two years. Recently, the Ministry of Justice has expressed a desire to divert young offenders from places of confinement, but community-based resources do not exist that could receive these youths. In addition, the Supreme Court has proposed creation of a Family Court, a proposal now in its third iteration. This paper describes the challenges facing Vietnam’s government as it shifts its sanctioning responses from punishment of the offender to supporting families as instruments of informal social control. A major component of this structural change is a shifting of discretion over juvenile cases from local administrative bodies to judicial bodies. The analysis of these proposed reforms is informed by two historical attributes of American’s juvenile justice: its shift from being child-centered to offense-centered, and the change that has occurred since the 19th century from viewing poor families as primarily criminogenic to seeing families as resources and developing strategies to increase family engagement.

Speaker: Maria João Leote de Carvalho
Presentation title: Youth offending and (alternatives to) deprivation of liberty in Portugal: the challenges for practice in the youth justice system

Young offenders’ rehabilitation presents a set of challenges to contemporary societies, especially in time of global financial crisis. The aim of this paper is to examine current national policies on youth justice, and to discuss some of the challenges and constraints the juvenile jurisdiction currently faces in Portugal. The Portuguese youth justice system differs from most other EU countries, giving less importance to the offence than to the need for the offender to be educated on the fundamental community values that have been violated by the illicit act. It can be regarded as a third perspective falling in between a welfare model and a punitive or penal one. The system explicitly follows the ideal of education, and simultaneously emphasizing the prevention of re-offending. The set of educational measures applied by the courts to youth aims at socializing and educating offenders on the values protected by the penal law, in a process called “education in the law”. When analysing the available official data, it is identified a global trend towards an increase diversification of educational measures as alternative to depriving liberty measures; although, restorative justice is referred to as a legal instrument that has not been adequately and effectively implemented. The first decade of the Educational Guardianship Law (LTE) enforcement has been evaluated by the system operator’s as mainly positive: it is not possible to infer the need for a structural reform process; what is most needed is to determine the conditions required for the full and effective implementation of the new youth justice law. To illustrate some of the questions the State and communities face aiming to
ensure more effective youth justice interventions, we give voice to young offenders by presenting some of their insights into custody that the author has collected in previous research.

Speaker: Susanna Vezzadini
Presentation title: The (uncomfortable) role of victims of crime in the Italian juvenile justice system

Observing criminal procedural dynamics in the Juvenile Criminal Court of the Emilia Romagna Region in Bologna (Italy), where the Author has served as Special Judge for six years (2008–2013), permits to catch several normative and social incongruities and ambiguities when victims are of the same age of young offenders: in other words they are peers. The Italian system provides correctly many legal guarantees for young offenders, but do not give the same opportunities to victims of crime unless they suffered from sexual abuse or exploitation (from adults or young people likewise).

For other kind of victims who confront themselves in the criminal proceedings as “direct witnesses” of the crime (i.e.: bullying at school or on the Internet, robbery, serious personal assault, extortion, serious physical menace and threat, etc.) no particular types of defense, covering or legal protection are required and provided despite the many recommendations of the EU Agencies (i.e. see R(85)11; 2001/220/GAI; R(2006)8; 2012/29/UE) and the many suggestions of UN Resolutions on victims of crime, juvenile delinquency, prevention and restorative justice. Well-aware of the matter, the Juvenile Criminal Court of Emilia Romagna Region started in more recent years to implement some restorative justice tools to permit victims of crime to gain a sort of protection, although this happens outside of the criminal process to claim and express feelings concerning the events. But the very gap between international prescriptions and concrete attention given to victims (especially those involved in criminal proceedings against young offenders) is particularly clear as demonstrated by a qualitative study on the use of probation (“messa alla prova”) and restorative justice during the years 2008-2012. The researcher wonders about the possibilities to implement tools to help victims participation in the process and to protect them from psychological and emotional injuries they can presently received.

Session: Poster session
Poster session

Speaker: Gustav Brorsson
Presentation title: The heritage of Stockholm boys – (a part of The Stockholms Life-Course Project)
I’ve analyzed some populations in the Stockholm Life-Course Project at Stockholms University during my master essay. With this paper I’m trying to encapsulate some of my main findings and results.

The main populations are:

The Clientele Boys (b. 1943–1951): The population consists of four groups:
1) 192 delinquent boys with registered delinquent background prior to age 15
2) 95 matched controls (corresponding to every second delinquent boy), without registered delinquency prior to age 15
3) 96 “shadows” to the matched delinquent boys, and
4) 96 “shadows” to the matched controls.

The SiS Youth (b. 1969-1974): The SiS Youth consists of 420 individuals (298 boys, 122 girls). During their teens, 267 of these individuals were admitted to special youth care homes in Stockholm, due to delinquency, drug use and/or other social problems. The remaining 153 individuals, also with a history of offending, drug-use, etc., were used as a control group. All 420 individuals were followed-up with the help of official data in the middle of the 1990s, roughly at the age of 25. 80 individuals in the treatment group and 53 in the control group were interviewed during this follow-up.

The Skå Boys (b. 1941–1954): This population consists of 322 boys – 100 of them were admitted to treatment due to “antisocial problems” at the Skå institution. The remaining 222 boys make up a representative sample of boys born in Stockholm, around the same time as the Skå boys, (in my populations named as Normal).

In my analyses I have choose some of the different populations under the main groups.

My primary focus was to examine if, and in which proportions the children to the different populations have been convicted or sentenced to prison. I also compared some of my results to see if the difference between them are significant or not.

In addition I have examined the mortality before year 2010 in the different populations.

I present my results in various tables and charts where I try to make it clear.

Finally I have a cross-generation comparison to exam the social heredity that manifests in convictions and imprisonment in two specific populations. These are Skå and Normal.
My results indicates a big difference between some of the groups and populations. It’s also clear that there is a relationship between high levels of imprisonment and earlier mortality.

Even if some groups have a high level of imprisonment very few are sentenced to prison when I sum all my populations. And in the groups with highest imprisonment, the populations SiS and SiS-control a lot of the individuals (45–55 percent) never been jailed.

Speaker: **William Bülow**
Presentation title: The harms beyond imprisonment

Criminological research indicates that children and families to children suffer from several collateral harms, including decreased psychological wellbeing, financial costs, loss of economic opportunities, and intrusion and control over their private lives (Comfort 2007; Arditti et al 2003).

Still, these potential harms are rarely discussed in the philosophy of punishment. Rather, most theories of punishment – such as deterrence theory or retributivism – tends to treat the offender as a lone standing individual. This presentation draws from a recent article (Bülow 2013) where I discuss whether these collateral harm of imprisonment to the close family members and children of prison inmates may give rise to special moral obligations towards them. Two competing perspectives in moral philosophy are applied in order to assess whether the harms are permissible. The first is utilitarian and the second is deontological. I argue that both of them fails and therefore it is hard to defend the position that allowing for these harms would be morally permissible, even for the sake of the overall aims of incarceration. Instead, it is argued that these harms imply that imprisonment should only be used as a last resort. Where it is necessary, it should give rise to special moral obligations. Using the notion of residual obligation – another established concept in moral philosophy, in moral these obligations are defended, categorized and clarified. In short, my paper presents an overall philosophical argument against many current practices of imprisonment.

Speaker: **Meghan Dawe**
Presentation title: “Committing sociology”: Exploring the rise of conservative politics in Canada and the closure of its prison farm program

Co-author: **Phil Goodman** (University of Toronto, Canada)
Examining archival and interview data on the Correctional Service of Canada’s (CSC) 2009 decision to discontinue its federal prison farm program, this article explores the increasing influence of “law and order” politics in Canada. During his tenure as Prime Minister and in the wake of the 2008 financial crisis, Stephen Harper and his cabinet have actively
endeavoured to re-orient Canada away from its liberal roots toward more fiscally, socially, and politically conservative policies and practices. While the current administration has been greatly successful in realizing this goal it has also been widely criticized, with the media, opposition parties and citizens alike accusing Harper’s government of employing non-transparent and anti-democratic practices; ignoring and suppressing scientific findings that might challenge its agenda; and, in particular, pursuing increasingly punitive penal policies and practices while simultaneously expanding and privatizing the federal prison system to more closely resemble the American prison industrial complex. Situating the CSC’s decision to close the prison farms within its broader socio-political context, this article highlights the potential for a handful of political penal actors to influence and shape the penal field. The findings suggest that within particular political contexts, political and penal actors might play a key role in shaping the law and punishment.

Speaker: Mohamed Elamin Elbushra Elnasri
Presentation title: Islamic criminal justice and criminology

Islamic law does not set forth any detailed system of criminal procedure, and there is no mandate in any source of Islamic Law emphasizing the existence of an investigation and prosecution stages in the Islamic criminal justice system. The historical precedents do not indicate clearly that the stage of criminal investigation was acknowledged in solving criminal cases. However, criminology as a scientific study of the causation, correction, prevention of crime and criminal justice reformation exists in the sources of Islamic law and teachings. The arrangements, mechanisms and administration of criminal justice system are purely political issues left to the discretion of the authorities. It is acceptable to divide legal jurisdiction into several offices or aggregate them in one.

On the other hand, understanding Islamic criminology requires comprehensive researches with the original Islamic sources to highlight causes of crime and appropriate methods of crime prevention and treatment of offenders.

This research is an attempt to examine Islamic criminal justice system and existence of Islamic criminology to support criminal justice policies. The research elaborates issues and elements of the Islamic criminal justice and sources of Islamic criminology, in the light of the contemporary criminal justice and the rules and guidelines adopted by the United Nations.

Many Islamic countries have developed competent criminal justice systems consistent with many inevitable changes which have taken place in the field of crime prevention and criminal policies. Globalization of crime problem, concepts of the new world order, commitments to an internation-
al crime prevention, criminal justice programs and growing cyber crimes were of great impact on contemporary Islamic criminal justice system. However Muslim Jurists were reluctant to go deep into Islamic theories of criminology, giving way to the contemporary theories of criminology to prevail in Islamic communities as given principles, though it might be contradicting with Islamic teachings. Islamic criminal law as well as the whole Islamic legal system is not codified or enacted by normal legislative bodies in the form of written articles. Islamic criminology, as well, is not yet considered and elaborated in terms of written theories, following various Islamic Schools. What are the basic principles and sources of Islamic criminal justice and Islamic criminology? Are we in need to identify and adopt Islamic theories for criminal justice and Islamic criminology. Do we have researches to prove Islamic theories of justice and criminology? Hopefully, this paper may discuss and find pathway for better understanding of Islamic criminal justice and criminology. such issues legal rules are delineated and clarified in this paper by the following sources:

Firstly: Original sources of Islam

Secondly: Complementary sources of Islam

The new emergence of Islamic legal system in many parts of the world and the escalation of transnational crime problems necessitate integration and reconciliation among various criminal justice systems prevailing in the world. This research is intended to bridge the gap between basic principles of Islamic criminal justice operations, procedures and rules of evidence on one hand and basic rules and methods of the modern criminal justice system operations and procedure known in western countries on the other hand. Observing Islamic rules of criminal justice system and maintaining its fundamental identity in the context of globalization may enhance realization of justice administration and rule of law.

With due respect to the various views of Muslim jurists this paper, relying on the opinion of the majority (Rai al-jamhour), aims to identify.

1. Islamic criminal justice and Islamic criminology in the context of the contemporary criminal justice system.
2. Restorative justice in Islam
3. Theories of Islamic criminology
5. Admissibility of scientific evidence before Islamic criminal law courts.
6. Terrorism in Islamic criminology.

The paper concluded to recommendations that might enhance international cooperation and integration of criminal justice systems and criminal policies in facing transnational crimes.
Speaker: Elmokhtar Omar Eljadei
Presentation title: The sociocultural contexts of suicide in Libyan society
The aim of this study is to explore how the suicide act is constructed and evaluated in Libyan society. The methodology includes an analysis of 172 prosecutors files covering the period from 2000 to 2009 which exist in the sub-public prosecution departments. These concern cases of those who succeeded in committing suicide and of those who tried to commit suicide but were unsuccessful.

Findings indicate there are distinct ways in which suicide in Libya is socially constructed and suicide action has different meanings among those who have taken their life or attempted to take it, suicide may be evaluated in terms of the following themes escape, emotional blackmail, revenge, self-blaming and frustration.

An important theme of this paper is to demonstrate that people construct the meaning of suicide according to the cultural contexts they are placed in. The examination of such constructions has the potential to reflect broader social anxieties in a particular society such as the role of religious knowledge in a secular state.

Speaker: Ida Eriksson
Presentation title: Temperamental and personality dimensions associated with stability and change of conduct problems and CU traits during early childhood
Co-authors: Kostas A. Fanti (University of Cyprus, Cyprus), Louise Frogner (Örebro University, Sweden), Anna-Karin Andershed (Örebro University, Sweden), Olivier F. Collins (Leiden University, the Netherlands and Örebro University, Sweden) and Henrik Andershed (Örebro University, Sweden)

Children with early onset conduct problems are at risk for long lasting psychosocial problems, which is especially true for children who also display Callous-Unemotional (CU) traits. Very few studies have investigated the co-development of conduct problems and CU traits across time and none have done so in preschool years. In this study, we examined joint trajectories/groups of conduct problems and CU traits and examine whether temperamental and personality dimensions are associated with stability and change of co-occurring conduct problems and CU traits during early childhood. A longitudinal data base (the SOFIA study) was used in which children (n = 2121) were followed longitudinally at ages 3–5 years, 4–6 years, and 5–7 years. The Child Problematic Traits Inventory (CPTI) was
used as the measure of psychopathic traits. Results suggested that children exhibiting high conduct problems and CU traits over time were characterized by deviations in temperament (fearlessness and low levels of easy temperament) and psychopathic personality dimensions. Children with decreasing or increasing conduct problems and CU traits were characterized by marked decreases and increases respectively on temperamental and personality dimensions. In contrast, children with high conduct problems but low CU traits over time were characterized by less deviation on temperamental and personality dimensions compared to all other groups of children except the children with low conduct problems and low CU traits. In conclusion, specific temperamental and personality dimensions seem to be closely associated with stability and change of conduct problems and CU traits during the preschool years. Temperamental and personality dimensions associated with the development of conduct problems and CU traits are changeable over time and may constitute key dimensions in preventive efforts.

Speaker: Louise Frogner
Presentation title: The importance of CU traits and other psychopathic personality traits in predicting early childhood conduct problems
Co-authors: Olivier F. Colins (Leiden University, the Netherlands and Örebro University, Sweden), Anna-Karin Andershed (Örebro University, Sweden) and Henrik Andershed (Örebro University, Sweden)

Research has shown that people who develop behavior problems early in life are at greater risk of severe life-persistent conduct problems, such as antisocial behavior and criminality. Psychopathic traits, such as callousness and impulsivity are known to be related to conduct problems in adolescents and in adults. However, research on psychopathic traits and the role they play for development of conduct problems is scarce. In this study we aimed to test the importance of psychopathic traits for the development of conduct problems over time in early childhood. We also tested the significance of early conduct problems in competition and interaction with psychopathic traits, as well as exploring gender differences. The study uses data from the SOFIA-study (SOcial and PHysical development, Interventions and Adaptation), a prospective longitudinal study. To date, three data collection waves have been conducted: 2010, 2011 and 2012. The target population was all children born between 2005 and 2007 attending preschools during spring 2010 in a Swedish municipality. Caregivers of 2,121 (85.7 % of the target population) of the children gave written consent to their child’s participation (46.6 % girls). The Child Problematic Traits Inventory (CPTI) was used as the measure of psychopathic traits. For the present study all participants with sufficient teacher ratings on key
variables were included (n = 2 031). Results show that the interaction of the three different dimensions of psychopathic traits, i.e. Grandiosity-Deceitfulness, Callousness-Unemotionality and Impulsivity, Need for Stimulation, is a better predictor of future conduct problems than any of the single psychopathic traits dimensions separately. Various interactions between base line conduct problems and psychopathic traits are also tested to see whether the interaction between Callousness-Unemotionality and conduct problems really is the better predictor, in line with the addition of Limited Prosocial Emotions (LPE) to the new DSM-5 Conduct Disorder diagnosis.

Speaker: Burkhard Hasenpusch
Presentation title: Supporting evidence-based crime prevention at the local level: The crime prevention council of Lower Saxony

The Poster will show:
• the organization of crime prevention in Germany,
• the organizational structure and objectives of the Crime Prevention Council of Lower Saxony (CPC),
• a map showing the location of the 200 local crime prevention councils in Lower Saxony
• an overview of the activities of the CPC, i.e. e.g. coaching for communities, training for practitioners, and organizing conferences
• contact data and other stuff “about us”.

Speaker: Sissel Johansen
Presentation title: Public trust in the police – a systematic review
Co-authors: Ingrid Borren (Norwegian Knowledge Center for the Health Services, Norway), Karianne Thune Hammerstrom (Norwegian Knowledge Center for the Health Services, Norway) and Wendy Nilsen (Norwegian Knowledge Center for the Health Services, Norway)

Background: Public trust in the police is imperative for the legitimacy of a police force. Trust in the police may facilitate cooperation between the public and the police, and such cooperation is considered to be the most important resource for successful problem solving in the police. High levels of public trust in the police are thus important.

Aim: The aim of the present systematic review was to synthesize both 1) controlled studies of the effect of police interventions aimed at increasing public trust in the police, and 2) qualitative studies of people’s experiences and perceptions of the police in relation to such interventions.
Method: Systematic review.

Results: We included 43 studies: 35 quantitative and eight qualitative studies. A main finding is that procedural justice may have a positive effect on public trust in the police. Among victims, on the other hand, it may have marginal or no effect on trust in the police.

We included 10 studies that investigated effect of community policing on public trust in the police. Seven studies showed positive effect. However, as the quality of the evidence was assessed to be low and very low, there are uncertainties related to these findings. New research on community policing may alter the knowledge of effect on public trust in the police. In qualitative studies about citizens’ experiences with community policing, citizens’ trust in the police was related to accessibility of the police, and whether officers were perceived as building relationships with the community.

Many types of police interventions were included in this systematic review. However, most of the interventions lack substantial evidence to draw firm conclusions about effect on public trust in the police. Future studies with controlled designs are needed within the field.

Speaker: Douglas Jordan
Presentation title: Deterrence of rational actor terrorists

This paper operates under the assumption that terrorist groups are rational actors, and merely use extreme measures to achieve their goals. As a rational actor, there are considerations on action based upon possible and probable outcomes. I look at the potential outcomes as a result of stricter and more certain deterrence policy and law. Also considered are the unintended consequences, such as displacement, negative externalities and transaction costs, and possible or probable inducement of more aggressive action. The paper concludes with a recommendation on policy and law.

Speaker: Katarzyna Jurzak-Maczka
Presentation title: Legal and social perspectives of safe and secure universities in Poland. Kraków case study

The aim of the paper is to present legal and social perspectives of creating and maintaining safe and secure university in Poland. The legal context comprises analysis of the regulations of the V Part of Polish Law on Higher Education which constitute the rector responsible for the issue. Consequently the general rule is to enter the premises of the university by services responsible for maintaining public order and internal security when called upon by the rector. Other situations can be defined in the agreements (university police/ other services). The social context includes efforts to measure feelings of safety among students at university premises (including students dormitories), campus crime and its nature as well as
problems related to equality and diversity (qualitative and quantitative research).

In the paper will be presented a case study related to the activity of “spokesman for security” at the Jagiellonian University in Kraków. In 2011 authorities of the University, after having received results of European research “Gender-based Violence, Stalking and Fear of Crime” and some recommendations, brought into existence a function of the Rector’s Proxy for Student Safety and Security with main tasks:

• to promote, inform, educate students about issues related to their personal safety,
• to control situation in a field of students safety and feeling of safety as well as reacting to threats to their security,
• to prepare recommendations for university authorities to resolve problems with security, safety and feeling of safety.

The paper includes discussion of everyday praxis problems as well as the comparative analysis of Jagiellonian University and other Kraków universities which implement local “Integrate Safety Policy” (coordinated by The Malopolska Police Headquarters).

Speaker: Sakineh Khanalipour Vajargah
Presentation title: Efficiency and effectiveness of law and the public sense of justice

The aim of the criminal justice system is to achieve justice. Mechanisms that are embedded in this system seek to reach this aim. This system is composed of such components as courts, police and, most importantly, legislation. Statute will achieve its aim if it has the efficiency and effectiveness. Law efficiency and effectiveness efficiency studies can set a desired future legislation or amend existing legislation.

It is assumed that increasing the effectiveness and efficiency causes to enhance the public satisfaction and this feeling amounts to the sense of justice. This study clarifies the relationship between the efficiency and effectiveness of statute and the public sense of justice. The method of this research is meta-analysis.

For establishing justice, the community should base the law on the average expectations of its specific subjects and take into consideration their needs, values and desires in Act. To assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the statute, two matters should be considered; first of all, needs of people for whom the law is enacted and secondly, closeness of the results of the law enforcement and public expectations.
Our research shows that if criminal legislation considers the needs of the society and the results of law enforcement are close to public expectations, efficiency and effectiveness of statute will increase. Subsequently, it is led to the sense of justice.

Speaker: Jakub Maczka
Presentation title: Use of personal data mining in crime prevention
In my presentation, I am focusing on the relationship between contemporary technology and crime prevention. The subject of this study is the phenomenon of people and groups being monitored (data mined) with the use of modern technology, tools and application.

In particular, my work relate to the network of interrelationships of personal and detailed information derived from such technological sources as (for example): autonomous video surveillance systems, tracking and location determination systems, systems for collecting data on preferences, behaviours and spending habits, medical information databases, internet fingerprint (internet shadow) control systems. By the use of such tools, those who are able to monitor (for instance: supranational unions, governments and their agencies, business corporations), can create detailed and highly accurate profile of monitored individuals and groups.

Seeing that, at least a few research problems emerges. First, is to analyse the usefulness and effectiveness of the above techniques to obtain information about specific entities for the purpose of crime prevention and criminal law repression. We must know what works, what doesn’t and what is promising. Second issue is the verification of the legality of such personal data mining on the basis of polish and EU law. There are laws being created in defence of privacy, in the meantime, however, governmental agencies are given more rights to monitor people. Third research problem concerns admissibility in the modern democratic state. Is such data gathering ethical, or moral? The last one, yet perhaps the most important issue, is to determine the social influence of such actions. How will, if at all, society change because of that?

Speaker: Anna Meehan
Presentation title: Are there subtypes of psychopathy and can they be found among both men and women?
Co-authors: Olivier Colins (Leiden University, the Netherlands and Örebro University, Sweden), Kostas A. Fanti (University of Cyprus, Cyprus) and Henrik Andershed (Örebro University, Sweden)

Both theory and research suggest the existence of at least two subtypes or variants of psychopathy that can be differentiated from each other
based on the level of anxiety. Psychopaths with low levels of anxiety are commonly referred to as primary psychopaths, while psychopaths with high levels of anxiety are referred to as secondary psychopaths. Being able to identify primary and secondary subtypes of psychopathy could generate great gains for the individual and for society as a whole, since there is some evidence that the subtype defined as secondary psychopaths has shown responsiveness to treatment. Up to date, the understanding of the validity of the distinction between these two subtypes has been based predominantly on relatively small samples of males in forensic settings. The present study is the first to use a relatively large and randomly selected sample of the general population which includes both men and women (n = 2500; 52.6% females), aiming to identify subtypes of psychopathic personalities. Using a general-community sample which embraces variability and individual differences in psychopathic variants is expected to yield greater differentiation between the hypothesized subtypes, compared to a forensic sample where the individuals show more phenotypic similarity having high interpersonal and affective traits as well as showing similarities in their manifestation of deviant behavior. The YPI-S was used as the measure of psychopathic traits. Subtypes of individuals with psychopathic personality will be identified through clustering of psychopathic traits and anxiety. This will be done separately for males and females and the resulting subtypes will then be compared on variables on which they are expected to differ, according to theory and previous research, including various types of crime, aggression, etc.

Speaker: Zuzana Podaná
Presentation title: Violent victimization of youth and its overlap with delinquency

Juvenile victimization and delinquency are usually researched as separate issues although a large number of studies show that they non-negligibly overlap. The present paper analyzes this phenomenon making use of data from the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD), specifically an international dataset from ISRD-2 (2006) and a dataset from ISRD-3 from the Czech Republic (2013). First, the co-occurrence of violent crime victimization and the involvement in delinquency is examined across European countries which participated in ISRD-2 research and a typology of victims is outlined. Second, risk factors of violent crime victimization of juveniles and especially of delinquent juveniles are examined. Hypotheses tested in the study are derived from two theoretical perspectives: routine activities theory and the general theory of crime. Therefore, the main focus is on the association of violent victimization with life-style of juveniles, involvement in unstructured socializing, delinquent peers, and low self-control.
According to the Swedish Legal Aliens Act an alien may be deported if it can be assumed that he or she, during their stay in Sweden or in another Nordic country, will provide him or herself in a dishonest way. One of these dishonest ways of providing is by prostitution. This paper will illuminate how alien women in prostitution by being engaged in prostitution are labelled as dishonest providers, threatened by deportation and by that penalised without being engaged in a criminal act. The legal alien act definition of prostitution is a clear contradiction to the Swedish model of prostitution, in which prostitution is defined as violence against women, and resets the problem of prostitution with the women. This is an unexplored area within the academic field and this essay strive to explore how these two discourses can coexist and aims to create a base for further research. The paper explores the history of the term dishonest providing in the legal aliens act and the shifting views of the female “prostitute” throughout the last decades. It also explores legal decisions of deportation by the Immigration Court and the Ombudsman of Law and the view of the women created in these decisions. Furthermore, it suggest that the distinction between Swedish and alien women in prostitution is constructed by a view of otherness and that this affects the trust in alien women and their equality before the law. By illuminating the rhetoric used in the two legislations the paper propose that the rhetoric used may have resulted in a loophole which makes this reversed blame with the women possible.

I, Waldemar Ryggmark, crime prevention counselor & Anders Berntsson, author to “Gängmedlem”, has a big desire to participate in this year’s SCS, and do a presentation about our work in the field of Swedish gang culture. Unfortunately, there was a misunderstanding and the person who was responsible for submitting our abstract on Friday 28/2 missed this.

The Swedish society has changed a lot the last 15 years. In line with these changes, there has emerged a new type of crime and offenders, with other motivations and goals, than the society are accustomed to meet. The Swedish gang culture has got a firm grip on the Swedish society and the people behind this new criminality operate by a different set of rules and traditions.
The demands has increased on traditional treatment systems, social workers, therapists, healthcare and other professionals. As an authority figure it is often crucial for the long term solution, to being able to assess, motivate, respond to and provide adequate assistance to people who are involved in gang culture, in the process of leaving the gang culture or who needs immediate help and support.

Our presentation is about something we call “Personal Lifestyle Assessment (PLA)”. Based on several hundred interviews done by us, with people involved in the gang culture, the PLA is specially designed to assist professionals working with people affected by gang culture in any way. The PLA is formed as a screening to create personal intervention plans, in cooperation with the person. For example; for most a drop out from a gang is a process rather than an event. The PLA can be a help in assessing were the person is in his dropout process from the gang, and help the professional to provide adequate assistance for that particular phase in the process.

Speaker: Anette Storgaard
Presentation title: Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology
The Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology was established 1962 by the Ministries of Justice in the Nordic Countries. The purpose of the Council is to further criminological research within the member countries and to advice decision makers in issues related to criminology.

The council awards research and travel grants, arranges seminars etc. for criminological researchers in the member countries.

The council publishes a peer reviewed journal in English and a monthly newsletter in Scandinavian languages.

A great number of reports on criminological subjects can be downloaded from www.nsfk.org

Speaker: Sara Thunberg
Presentation title: Crime victims in limbo – when collaboration between the municipal social services and victim support fails
Co-author: Lia Abonen (University of Pittsburgh, USA) and Jürgen Degner (Örebro University, Sweden)

Becoming a crime victim is a traumatic experience, and victims often need psychosocial support in the aftermath of the incident. In Sweden, the municipal social services (MSS) have a responsibility to ensure that victims receive post victimization support; however in reality, nongovernmental organizations such as Victim Support often execute the support services.

The aim of the study was to investigate how the MSS fulfill their responsibility for psychosocial support to crime victims. Further, the aim was to
explore to what extent and in what way they collaborate with Victim Support. In total, nine interviews were conducted with social workers from the MSS, crime victim coordinators from Victim Support, and crime victims; from three medium-sized municipalities. Results show that the MSS are not successful in fulfilling their responsibility; the main reason being that social workers do not see this service as their primary responsibility. As a result, victims are referred directly to Victim Support, as they are more experienced supporting crime victims. However, this distinct diversion is not as apparent in municipalities who, instead of just referring to, collaborate with Victim Support. Here, there is a clear, shared responsibility for the support, through collaboration and coordination of interventions, to ensure that the victims receive the best support. The results also show that social workers within the MSS lack knowledge about crime victims reactions and needs, which calls for extended collaboration with mental health experts, to ensure that victims receive adequate support. One of the difficulties with collaboration is the confidentiality issue. The victim themselves need to give active consent for collaboration if it takes place on an individual level. This issue is analyzed from a structural viewpoint, and solutions and obstacles are discussed. This is of great importance to policy makers in their decisions regarding support to crime victim organizations.

Speaker: **Mariette van Denderen**

Presentation title: Homicide: the effect of punishment of the perpetrator on the people left behind

Co-authors: **Jos de Keijser** (University of Groningen, the Netherlands), **Paul Boelen** (University of Utrecht, the Netherlands), **Coby Gerlsma** (University of Groningen, the Netherlands) and **Mark Huisman** (University of Groningen, the Netherlands)

People whose loved one died by homicide are confronted with media attention, investigation by the police, court hearings and (disappointing) convictions for the perpetrator. Many bereaved individuals who have lost of loved one through homicide think they can only move forward when the perpetrator has been found, and punished. Not only the bereaved individuals themselves, but also the government calls for longer punishments. One goal of punishment is satisfaction for the victim or people left behind. But what is the effect of punishment for bereaved individuals? To what extent does it enhance their well-being? In the Netherlands, a cross-sectional study was performed among 331 spouses and family members of homicide victims. We examined the association between psychopathology (post-traumatic stress disorder and complicated grief) and punishment: the kind of punishment and the length of imprisonment. We investigated whether this association differed for males and females and for the different relations between the bereaved individual and the perpetrator (for example an
intra-familiar or extra-familiar perpetrator). Furthermore, the association between punishment and the motivation to take revenge was assessed, to answer the question whether juridical punishment satisfies the need for revenge.
Forty years ago, risk assessment arose in the criminal justice system when correctional institutions faced overcrowding lawsuits that called for better classification systems to support appropriate differential responses for different inmates. Courts put pressure on correctional systems to create transparent and testable systems that would allocate resources in a way that was fair, consistent and effective for the goals of rehabilitation/prison management. Later, this pressure from the courts to create more effective classification systems would expand to parole and probation systems facing lawsuits for releasing individuals who subsequently harmed people within the community. It is now standard practice to use objective risk assessment tools throughout the criminal justice system.

This same pattern is now playing out in the employment context as Title VII lawsuits force employers to justify the rules behind their decisions about criminal background checks. Unstructured clinical assessment is being replaced by empirically guided risk assessments supported by research from the criminal justice setting. At the same time, the standards are largely driven by concerns from legal cases that focus less on criminal history and more on the nature of past crimes. The standards are also focused on individualized assessments which essentially function as appeals for people who have “risky” criminal histories. These individualized appeals do not have an easy analog in the criminal justice context.

This paper will use data from over 140,000 employment background checks conducted over two years by the NY Department of Health to highlight differences and similarities between risk assessment in the employment context, and risk assessment in the criminal justice context. The concept of an individualized assessment will also be evaluated within the risk assessment framework. It is at least possible that signaling might be a more useful framework than risk assessment for the individualized assessments used in the employment context.
Risk and need assessment tools are well-regarded as a critical component of a community corrections organization that is implementing evidence-based practices, given the impact of using such tools on offender-level and system outcomes. The current study examines how probation officers (POs) use a validated risk/need assessment tool (EBP) in two adult probation settings. Using interview and observational data, this study explores how POs use an assessment tool during all facets of their work from pre-planning, routine administrative tasks, and face-to-face case management interactions with probation clients. Findings suggest POs overwhelmingly administer the risk and need assessment tool, but rarely link the risk and need assessment scores to key case management or supervision decisions. These findings highlight some of the challenges and complexities associated with the application of risk/need assessment tools in everyday practice. Study implications emphasize the need to modify current probation practices to create a synergy between the risk/need assessment and related supervision practices. Findings from this study contribute to a better appreciation for how the new penology integrates risk management with client-centered case models to improve outcomes.

With the rapid expansion of risk and need assessment instruments in probation and parole agencies, and even corrections, questions occur as to the meaning of risk. The inclusion of static risk factors, crime-producing needs, and non-criminogenic factors in risk tools raises a number of questions—are the factors predictive of risk, which factors are more important in determining public safety, how do needs affect criminal justice history? This paper will explore the concept of risk in each model with attention to whether risk has dimensional qualities or it is categorical. If risk is dimensional, then the inclusion of non-predictive factors may inflate the risk assessment. If risk is categorical, then a taxonomy is needed to identify patterns of behaviors. In a study of over 17,000 community-supervised offenders in one state correctional system, we use these offender characteristics to consider both the nature of the behavior problems and the treatment needs of the offender population. Using latent class analysis, the current study identifies four patterns of static and dynamic need behaviors, and then uses these patterns to outline treatment
programming efforts that are better suited to reduce recidivism of the population. The paper examines how problem behaviors (a combination of criminogenic and non-criminogenic) affect recidivism. The paper will discuss how risk and need assessment can be used to support decision-making regarding levels of punishment or control, case management and treatment placement, and informing the justice-involved individual of their risk and need factors. The paper then discusses the implications of the current use of risk-need assessment practices on criminal justice practices.

Session: TUE02
Police and crime prevention
Theme: Contemporary criminology
Speaker: Cynthia Lum
Presentation title: Examining the effectiveness of police investigations: An application of trajectory analysis
Co-author: Heather Vovak (George Mason University, USA)
Research examining the effectiveness of police practices on crime prevention, reduction and deterrence has focused a great deal on patrol and uniformed operations, not investigations (Braga et al., 2011). Indeed, Eck concluded some time ago that it is unlikely that improvements in the way investigations are conducted or managed have a dramatic effect on crime or criminal justice (1992, p. 33). While there has been improvement in forensic methods such as DNA processing or information sharing technology, we also know that in general, clearance rates have remained stubbornly stable for the last four decades in the U.S. At the same time, police expend a great deal of resources and time on criminal investigations and place a high priority on closing cases, increasing detection rates, and making arrests. This presentation presents preliminary research on the use of trajectory analysis to parse out categories of clearance rate trajectories from 1981–2011 to determine variation in clearance rate trends in the U.S. and propose the use of trajectories to further understand the effectiveness of criminal investigations.

Speaker: Christopher Koper
Presentation title: Optimizing the residual deterrent effects from police patrol at hot spots
Deterrence theory is central to many police operations, particularly the use of preventive patrol to reduce crime. In recent years, the deterrent value of patrol has arguably been enhanced by a more precise focus on places and times that present the greatest risks of crime. However, questions still remain about the most optimal dosages, schedules, and styles of patrol
for maximizing deterrence while making the most efficient use possible of police resources. Can deterrence theory inform further refinement and calibration of patrol? One recent patrol innovation, grounded in deterrence theory, is the use of 15-minute patrol stops at micro hot spots. This strategy is based on empirical research (Koper, 1995) suggesting that the residual deterrent effects of police presence on crime and disorder at hot spots is optimized by patrol stops of approximately 10–15 minutes (a finding popularly referred to as the Koper curve). This presentation will discuss the research that produced this finding, its foundation in deterrence theory, and its theoretical and practical implications. The presentation will also review the results and implications of more recent field experiments testing this strategy.

Speaker: Daniel Nagin
Presentation title: Deterrence, police and criminal opportunities
Co-authors: Robert Solow (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA) and Cynthia Lum (George Mason University, USA)

How can police reduce crime but not increase imprisonment? In this presentation we join three distinct literatures on crime control the deterrence literature, the policing literature as it relates to crime control, and the environmental criminology and opportunity/situational crime prevention literature. Based on empirical findings and theory from these literatures we pose a mathematical model of the distribution of criminal opportunities and of offender decision making on which of those opportunities to victimize. Criminal opportunities are characterized in terms of the risk of apprehension that attends their victimization. Our primary focus is on how police may affect the distribution of criminal opportunities that are attractive to would-be offenders. We demonstrate that the model has important implications for the efficiency and effectiveness of police deployment strategies such as hot spots policing, random patrol, and problem oriented policing. The theoretical structure also makes clear why the clearance rate is a fundamentally flawed metric of police performance.

Session: TUE03
Victims of crime and human rights: A matter of information and access to justice
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: Ulf Hjerpe
Presentation title: How to inform child victims of their rights “the project – I want to know”
Providing information to crime victims is essential to enhance the situation for victims. Most information is directed at informing native speaking adults and, for the most part, child-friendly information is missing. As children are in a particularly vulnerable position, often dependent of an adult to provide information, and sometimes lack the capacity to search and understand information themselves, their need for tailored information is comprehensive.

Being subject of a crime, directly or indirectly, can be a frightening and bewildering experience for children and often they are unable to grasp the meaning and consequences of the judicial procedure. They do not know what is expected of them and how to act when falling victim of a crime.

For these reasons, the Swedish Government has commissioned the Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority to provide child-friendly information to children concerning their rights.

The target group has been divided into three age groups, 4–7 years old, 8–12 years old and 13–17 years old. For the youngest, a children’s book will be developed. The middle group will receive information through written materials as well as through the website “I want to know”. For the oldest age group the focus is on the website. The project is carried out in close cooperation with the Swedish Ombudsman for Children. It is designed in order to be attractive for children and adolescents and tailored to every victim’s needs.

The objective of the project is to present the Swedish system for victim’s rights in a clear and helpful way and to promote confidence among young crime victims. Well-informed children are more confident and with accurate information, the chance for them to act in order to protect their rights increases. In this way the project will help to promote safety and legal security.

Speaker: Anna Wergens
Presentation title: The human rights of victims

In recent years, statements about victims and human rights have infused international and national policy-making. It raises a number of questions, in particular about how the human rights may bolster the protection of victims and whether they can impact on how victims are treated by the criminal justice system.

This presentation is devoted to the repercussions of the tendency to discuss victims in terms of human rights. To some victims, notably those subjected to abuse of power, the connection with human rights is obvious but it is more uncertain how and in which way victims of non-state crime may benefit from the human rights. The presentation proceeds from the assumption that time has come to clarify the possible benefits of human rights.
The starting-point is a perception of victims’ rights and human rights as two separate areas. It brings about a two-fold approach to protection of victims but the thesis of the presentation is that the two fields have become increasingly integrated. In this vein some reflections are made about what the victimological perspective has added to human rights law.

It is argued that human rights law has the ability to strengthen the protection of victims and that there is a potential that this impact will increase in the future. These effects are based on the construction of the rights-concept, the dynamic nature of human rights law and the growing interaction between victimology and international law. Based on this conclusion, it is held that the future development of victim support is decisive of and should be facilitated by means of a rights-based approach.

Session: TUE04

The public and political sense of justice
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Speaker: Karen Gelb
Presentation title: The drivers of punitive penal policy in Victoria, Australia
Co-author: Arie Freiberg (Monash University, Australia)

The first decade and a half of the new century has seen a raft of reforms to the criminal justice system in Victoria, Australia, with particular emphasis on sentencing reform. As might be expected, these reforms have had a significant impact on the prison population in the state, which has increased dramatically. While the exploding prison population might be attributed to increasing crime, changing demographics or broader social and economic pressures, none of these seems to have played a primary role in the state. In this brief overview of the main drivers of penal policy in Victoria, I argue that it is instead the local political environment that has led to a more punitive approach to crime and justice in recent years, driven by a highly divisive law-and-order election campaign that has left Victoria with a rapidly and unsustainably increasing prison population. This has all taken place at a time when much of the rest of the western world “in particular the United States” has turned away from the use of imprisonment and is seeking more effective alternatives to responding to crime.

This presentation will examine the data on Victoria’s exploding prison population over the last few years and will identify the drivers of this change. In particular, its focus will be the rhetoric of the 2010 law-and-order state election and its politicization of crime, its privileging of “public opinion” over expert evidence and its reliance on the effectiveness of pris-
on as a crime control mechanism, in spite of both research evidence and practical experience from around the world. Finally, the current political and policy environment in Victoria will be compared with and contrasted to the recent significant moves in the United States in precisely the opposite direction.

Speaker: Kristina Jerre
Presentation title: The public’s view(s) on appropriate sentencing

As is mentioned in the description of the theme of this year’s Symposium, there are many factors that need to be taken into consideration when sanctions are designed and implemented. In Sweden, as in many other western countries, more and more consideration has been taken to what is assumed to be the public’s view on what constitutes appropriate sentencing. The view that is often put forward by those who refers to the public’s view as a legitimizing ground for penal legislation, is that the public demands harsher punishments. “Harsher punishments” is often interpreted as meaning longer prison sentences. It is seldom, however, made clear how the public’s view on this matter has been assessed. In 2009 a Nordic research project was set up with the intention to try to assess what views are held by the public in the Nordic countries when it comes to sentencing. The methods used were a phone survey with short questions about current punishment levels, a postal questionnaire survey where the respondents were asked to assign sanctions to crimes described in short vignettes and focus group discussions where the participants were shown a filmed trial and then discussed advantages and disadvantages associated with different types of sanction. In this presentation results from this research will be presented. Focus will be on the results from Sweden but comparisons will be made between results from the other Nordic countries as well. The question is: how well does referrals to the public as demanding harsher punishments, i.e. longer prison sentences, correspond with the views found when assessed with these methods?

Speaker: Magdalini Pipini
Presentation title: How do media and politics affect public attitudes towards crime and punishment in Greece?

Public opinion regarding crime-related issues is a challenging matter for researchers and politicians alike. An ill-informed public with regard to crime, punishment and other aspects of the criminal justice system leads to demands for harsher policies to strengthen public safety. Politicians harness public opinion to secure votes, and this can result in policies that are founded on erroneous beliefs. The objective of this paper is to look more deeply into people’s attitudes towards crime and punishment, and to consider why Greek people hold the views that they do and how such
views are constructed. This paper suggests media’s strong impact on public confidence and the influence of political affiliation of media in distorting opinion. A lack of faith in politicians and the political system is evident, leading Greek people to be discontented and in turn to lose faith in the CJS. I will conclude by showing that my research indicates that these influences were found to affect levels of crime and in turn have an impact on public confidence in the Greek CJS, leading to more punitive attitudes.

Session: TUE05

Born 1953. Crime, drugs and life chances in a Stockholm Birth Cohort
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: Susanne Alm
Presentation title: Recovery from drug use: Do childhood living conditions matter?

The importance of living conditions during childhood for the risk of developing severe drug abuse is undisputed. Poverty and social problems in the family of origin, such as alcoholism, criminality and mental illness of the parents, are strongly linked to severe drug abuse in adult life. This is not to say that all individuals with severe drug abuse problems have suffered from difficult childhood conditions, but rather that such conditions are common but by no means necessary to develop severe abuse. However, the purpose of this study is to investigate whether the living conditions during childhood can also be of importance for the possibilities of recovering from severe drug abuse. This has been given substantially less attention, and previous studies which have focused on it have only included a small number of cases. This study uses the Stockholm Birth Cohort Study, where 14,294 individuals (women and men) are followed from birth and up to age 56. Theoretically the study departs from a resource perspective, in combination with elements of socialization theory. Concerning substance abuse the data base offers three indicators, all of which are likely to capture severe abuse, rather than experimental use. Information on childhood conditions include poverty as well as alcoholism, criminality and mental illness of parents, all based on register information.

Speaker: Felipe Estrada
Presentation title: The Role of drug abuse in processes of continuity in crime and social exclusion among offenders

Co-authors: Olof Bäckman (Stockholm University, Sweden) and Anders Nilsson (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Although adult criminality is very often preceded by deviant behaviour in childhood, the majority of those who are registered for crime as juveniles do
not appear in the criminal records as adults. There is an apparent heterogeneity in criminal behaviour over time as well as in adult outcomes with respect to work, family and health, even among “persistent” juvenile delinquents and also adult offenders. In this study we follow a Stockholm birth cohort born in 1953 until the age of 56 (2009). The study has its background in earlier work where we have studied the social situation in adulthood for different categories of offenders. Having previously focused on what happened to the boys and girls who during their teens or as young adults were registered for crime; we now focus on processes of inclusion and exclusion, and are particularly attentive to issues of substance abuse, both for the criminal career and for health and social situation in adulthood.

Speaker: Fredrik Sivertsson
Presentation title: The timing of recidivism – an approach to address a developmental process in the criminal career

While being recorded for a crime is not a usual event in the general population, being reconvicted for a crime is not that unusual. For some time now one area of criminological research has considered the timing aspects of recidivism. Timing is an important aspect of recidivism since, with reference to life-course criminology, the time until relapse might be considered a proxy of a process of desistance. Previous research has shown that the risk of relapse increases to a certain point soon after the previous conviction and decreases thereafter. With reference to the theme of this year’s symposium the actual sanction might be of relevance in understanding this time-varying process. While there is some knowledge regarding the process of recidivism and which factors that accounts for the time until relapse, it is much less known when considering the timing of higher-order relapse periods. That is, not only taking into account a single period of time until reconviction but several times within a chain of reconvictions. The idea in the present study is that investigating the relation between the times of higher-order reconvictions might be an approach to address a developmental process in the criminal career. Leaning on life-course theory and with the use of event history methodology I will take advantage of the longitudinal aspect of Project Metropolitan, a birth cohort that in total consists of 15 117 men and women born 1953 and living in the greater area of Stockholm in 1963 that has been followed up with crime register data until age 31.

Speaker: Sten-Åke Stenberg
Presentation title: Born 1953 – An introduction to the Stockholm Birth Cohort Project

The Stockholm Birth Cohort Study (SBC) emanates from the 50 years old sociological project the Metropolitan study. It was originally introduced
in the Nordic capitals of Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden. The initiative came from Professor Kaare Svalastoga at Copenhagen’s university. His main interest was in social stratification and mobility and he early realized that social change is best studied longitudinally. Four main areas were outlined at the beginning: a. Social mobility, especially intergenerational mobility; b. Membership in groups and formal associations; c. conformity and deviance (with a special focus on criminality) ; d. Mate selection, marital adjustment, divorces etc. Unfortunately his proposal did not get any response in Finland and the project was in Norway immediately terminated after an intense debate about personal integrity. The Danish project was in the beginning of the 1970s, by left wing students at Copenhagen University, accused for being reactionary. After a period of isolation at the attic of the University it was forced to move to a provisionally research institute outside the university. The Swedish project was in 1986 after a decision of the Swedish Data Inspection Board de-identified. This was at least partly an effect of a mass media triggered debate about personal integrity and social research. After an initiative from the professors Sten-Ake Stenberg and Denny Vägerö at Stockholm University the project was in 2004/2005 updated with new data. This was made possible with a probability matching of anonymous data from the Metropolitan study and the Swedish Work and Mortality Database 1980-2002. Today the new database SBC provides rich and unique life-course data from birth to age 56 for 14,294 individuals: 7,305 men and 6,989 women, making it possible to study, among other things, the long term consequences of offending and drug abuse. For more information see www.stockholmbirthcohort.su.se.

Session: TUE06
Facilitating re-entry into society. Findings from program research
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Speaker: Charlotte Gill
Presentation title: Improving the success of reentry programs: Identifying the impact of service-need fit on recidivism
Co-author: David B. Wilson (George Mason University, USA)

Reentry is inevitable for almost all offenders. The growing population of returning prisoners, most of whom have extensive criminal risk factors and needs, has driven academic and policy interest in the challenges of reentry and highlights a critical need for rigorous research to understand “what works for whom and why.” However, research to date suggests that the effectiveness of re-entry programs at reducing recidivism are minimal, perhaps reflecting a lack of specificity in matching services to offenders’ unique risk and need profiles. There is little research on which offenders
receive (or do not receive) well-matched services, and how the correspond-
ence between services and risk-need profiles impacts recidivism. This study
uses data from the national multisite evaluation of the Serious and Violent
Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI) to address these gaps in knowledge
about the impact of service matching and responsivity to offenders’ needs
on program effectiveness. We quantitatively assess how re-entry services
are allocated, the extent to which they are matched with offender risk-need
profiles, and whether the degree of matching or “fit” moderates the effect
of these services on recidivism. We discuss the implications of our find-
ings for both the theory of effective correctional programming and service
delivery in practice.

Speaker: Claudia Heinzelmann
Presentation title: European cities and the prevention of re-offending
As a network of about 250 european cities the European Forum for Urban
Security (EFUS) is working on all major issues relating to urban safety
and security. EFUS builds up links between European local authorities
by exchanging practices and information as well as through support and
training.

From 2009 until 2012 EFUS coordinated two successive projects on the
topic of the Prevention of Re-Offending. These projects under the headings
“Innovative Strategies for the Prevention of Re-Offending” and “Training
Local Stakeholders on Preventing Re-Offending” were promoted within
the context of the EU programme for life-long learning, field of action
“GRUNDTVIG”. The partner cities have been Le Havre (France), Turin
(Italy), Brasov (Romania), Opava (Czech Republic), Valencia (Spain), Bel-
fast (Ireland) and Göttingen (Germany).

Within the frame of this projects, a training toolkit was developed as well
as a multimedia platform for the training of local stakeholders in the pre-
vention of reoffending through local partnerships dedicated to the reinsertion
of recently released prisoners. Both training facilities are available in
six languages: English, French, German, Spanish, Italian and Romanian.

These training materials as well as the experiences of local elected officials,
experts and practitioners and examples of the activities of five partner
cities will be presented.

Speaker: Itumeleng Lephale
Presentation title: The extent and scope of punishment
One of the reasons for imprisonment is to provide offenders an opportunity
to reform. The aim is thus to offer offenders a second chance. This
practically means that upon release from custody offenders should be free
to pursue any possible means to lead a constructive life. Thus the scope of
punishment should not go beyond the bounds of prison walls. To take the scope of punishment beyond imprisonment would defeat the very purpose of rehabilitation. For those who have been imprisoned, the rebuilding of their lives will include an opportunity of employment. Many employers are, however, hesitant to employ ex-convicts. This hesitance to employ ex-convicts basically turns into the marginalisation and exclusion of ex-convicts into the labour mainstream. This sort of exclusion is seen by many as a second punishment, which falls foul to the idea of reincorporation of ex-convict into the community. This paper will impugn the view that ex-convicts cannot be trusted with employment and thus should be sidelined in the labour mainstream.

Speaker: Thabiso Matshaba
Presentation title: Ex-inmates transition process from correctional centres back into communities in South Africa

Crime is a priority concern in South Africa. Compared to other countries in the world, there is a high rate in serious and violent crimes such as rape, murder and car hijacking in South Africa. Currently, South Africa is ranked ninth in the whole world; in terms of incarceration rate and first in Africa with approximately 160 000 people detained in correctional centres. High incarceration rate and correctional centre overcrowding put pressure on the Department of Correctional Service to provide effective rehabilitation and treatment programmes that will correct inmates’ criminal behaviours after their release. The above mentioned aspects also distract the policy makers to develop comprehensive strategies focusing on reincorporation of inmates into the community. Failure to address this issue has also backfired with a large number of ex-inmates who relapse back into crime after their release from correctional centres. The recidivism rate in South Africa is very high as approximately eighty five to ninety five percent of released inmates relapse back into criminal activities. Therefore, the main purpose of this study was to evaluate the transitional processes of inmate on preparatory and re-entry programmes offered in correctional centres. In addition, external factors faced by released inmates were also scrutinised with the intention of understanding the challenges that ex-inmates are faced with after their release. Qualitative research method was used to understand the nature of this problem and semi-structured interviews was used as data collection technique to gather information on re-entry programmes offered during incarceration and social challenges that inmates are experiencing within the communities. The results obtained showed that inmates did not receive effective pre-release programmes in correctional centres to prepare them to readjust into the society. In addition, the findings also demonstrate that inmates also faced the challenge of readjusting into the society, establishing family support,
non-institutional life, financial problems, lack of employment, stigma and spiritual guidance.

Speaker: Camila Salazar
Presentation title: Re-entry of youth offenders
Co-author: Heidi Nousiainen Ander (CIDES/Resurscenter för avhoppavverksamhet, Sweden)

Fryshuset wish to start working with youth that are detained in prison or jail as early as possible. This way we can create an early intervention by creating sustainable relations with the interns. We are hoping to create hope, by offering a wide range of activities awakening their passion in life. These activities even if limited within prison can be a part of their life once they come out of prison. When they are released they can continue with their interest and also get a coach at Fryshuset. This way we are hoping to break a pathological pattern of re-offending by offering new contacts, context, milieu, coaching and positive activities with positive re-affirmance.

Session: TUE07
Thinking on penal patterns and deterrence
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Speaker: Vanessa Barker
Presentation title: States, borders and penal order

State institutions are critical to the shape, character, and trajectory of penal order as a growing body of comparative penology as shown (Garland 2012; Lacey 2008; Barker 2013). Likewise, punishment is a highly effective component of state building and state governance (Simon 2009; Bosworth 2008). These insights are key to develop as European welfare states rely increasingly on penal order in response to various effects of globalization, including economic restructuring, mass migration, and debates over national identity and belonging. If we want to understand and explain why foreign nationals are overrepresented in European prisons or why migrants are subjected to penalization vis-à-vis detention centers and deportation we need to better understand the structures and dynamics of the state. Penal mechanisms are used not only to reassert state sovereignty but used to maintain state monopolies over membership, above and beyond neo-liberal imperatives or neo-colonial legacies as often asserted in the literature. This presentation will discuss these dynamics and how they may be revising a taken for granted relationship between punishment and welfare.
Speaker: Pedro Basto Sousa
Presentation title: The efficacy of crime deterrence instruments in a strategic framework

Most of the models that investigate how crime can be reduced rely on applicable sanctions to change individual behaviour. Despite the advantages that such instrument may have, it is plausible to consider, as an alternative, the payment of a reward to an individual who is identified as not having committed a crime.

In this paper we work within a model in which an authority officer can monitor potential offender’s behaviour, being able to identify whether there is crime or not. In such situation, conflict is bound to arise between both individuals and a strategic interaction will take place between them. In this context, using a game theoretic framework, we analyze if both instruments – punishments and rewards – may be taken as effective crime deterrence instruments and whether they are substitutes for each other, allowing us to answer to the following questions: First, is it possible to substitute the promise of a punishment by the promise of a reward? Second, which one is more effective?

Finding how often that monitoring officer should inspect potential offender behaviour and how often this one is expected to deviate, we contribute to deterrence area of Criminology, answering to abovementioned questions and showing that, in certain circumstances, a positive reward is not an effective and efficient deterrence instrument, contrarily to conventional conclusions in traditional deterrence theory models.

Speaker: David Garland
Presentation title: The penal state and the welfare state

Recent work (Barker 2009; Garland 2013) in comparative penology and the sociology of punishment has pointed to the nature of state institutions in general – and of penal state institutions in particular – as decisive in explaining the variation in penal patterns exhibited by different nations and different sub-national jurisdictions within nations. A related current of scholarship (Garland 1985; Beckett and Western 2001; Wacquant 2009) has pointed to the interrelated nature of penal policies and welfare policies and to the inverse correlation between penal expenditures and welfare expenditures within state budgets. Other accounts (Whitman 2005; Smith 2008) have stressed, instead, the centrality of cultural processes as a basis for comparative explanation. This presentation will discuss how we ought to conceptualize the relations between “penal states” and “welfare states” and between institutions and culture – and why these questions matter in comparative penology.
Session: TUE08  
The frontier of policing research II  
Theme: Contemporary criminology

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<td>Operation Turning Point: testing offender desistance policing – the lessons from implementing a randomised controlled trial comparing prosecution of offenders against deferred prosecution with conditions</td>
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Operation Turning Point is a randomised controlled trial which is testing the effectiveness of a deferred prosecution with conditions (a “Turning Point Contract”) against a prosecution for low harm offenders. The experiment has been developed through four distinct phases and data collection designed to achieve a target sample of 400 offenders by April 2014. The paper will focus on the lessons from the experiment as to how the police can make consistent decisions, set conditions and manage offenders pre-court and the ways that deterrence and desistance can be used in combined interventions.

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In the past 25 years, research in criminology has become increasingly translatable into specific actions that can prevent crime. A wide range of examples are possible. This presentation focuses on how two lines of research in policing have helped to reduce crime: concentrations of criminal events in hot spots, and concentrations of criminal harm among a small number of offenders.

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<td>Dianne Williams</td>
<td>The Impact of perceptions of self, occupational role and performance, on police-community relations in Trinidad and Tobago: Towards a reengineering of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service(TTPS)</td>
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Most Law Enforcement agencies define their role primarily in terms of crime control. The very term Law Enforcement speaks to that trend. Historically, the TTPS was no different. There has, however, been a shift in focus from one of force to one of service, with successive administrations agreeing that policing involves much more than simply enforcing the law. Most international studies would argue that only 10–12% of the average officer’s workload is allocated to actual crime control, with the other 80-90% being consumed with a myriad of other social- services based issues.
As such, effective policing demands that those who have been charged with the responsibility of serving and protecting, must accept the fact that their policing role has evolved to a focus on solving the every day, sometimes mundane, problems that affect the quality of life of the members of the communities they serve. This study will evaluate the manner in which officers of the TTPS perceive themselves, their role as providers of service as opposed to enforcers of the law, and how this approach impacts their interaction with the communities they serve and ultimately, how their job performance is impacted.

Session: TUE09

Recent developments of juvenile justice in Europe – from education/rehabilitation to punishment and back

Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Juvenile justice systems have experienced pressure from public opinion, politicians and legislators and their “getting tough-approaches” in the 1990s and early 2000s. Nevertheless, with its Recommendations of 2003 (“New ways of dealing with juvenile delinquency ...”) and 2008 (European Rules for Juveniles Subject to Sanctions or Measures) the Council of Europe has kept its orientation towards diversion, minimum intervention, education, restorative justice and other constructive sanctions/reactions even for more serious juvenile offenders. Although neo-liberal tendencies cannot be denied almost everywhere, there is a strong consensus to keeping the idea of the classic justice or welfare approaches in Europe. After a period of strengthening the punitive approach in some European countries such as England/Wales or France and in the US a revitalization of the traditional perspectives of education and rehabilitation of offenders can be observed. There is also a tendency to extend juvenile justice to the age group of (18–21 year old) young adults and even beyond as the new Dutch Juvenile Justice Act of 2014 demonstrates. Furthermore the rights of the child’s movement has increasingly led to a full integration of legal guarantees in juvenile justice proceedings in order to prevent disadvantages for minor offenders.

This workshop will summarize recent developments of juvenile justice in Europe, partly based on comprehensive comparative research of the Department of Criminology at Greifswald (see Dünkels/Grzywa/Horsfield/Pruin, Juvenile Justice systems in Europe – Current Situation and Reform Developments, 2011).

Speakers: Frieder Dünkels and Joanna Grzywa-Holten

Presentation title: Recent developments in European juvenile justice
First a summarizing presentation of Frieder Dünkel and Joanna Grzy-wa-Holten based on the above mentioned research project with 36 different national jurisdictions (focusing on reform movements and sentencing strategies in general with a special focus on Middle and Eastern European countries) will introduce into the subject. Special focus is also given to the discussion on the punitive turn and what is discussed under the recent evidence “beyond punitiveness”. In this context research results on another comparative European project will be addressed: the implementation of restorative justice issues in the European (juvenile) justice legislation and practice.

Speaker: **Ineke Pruin**  
Presentation title: Young adults in European legislation and practice – empirical evidence on developmental questions concerning young adults.

The second presentation of Ineke Pruin will take into account the role and treatment of young adult offenders in Europe. The question how to treat young adult offenders since approximately 15 years is an upcoming issue in international criminological research and criminal policy. This development is mainly based on new research results, inter alia from neuroscience or the measurement of individual differences across the life course, which leads to different angle views on young adult offenders. The new results call into question whether and how it can be justified to exclude the application of special regulations and approaches which are provided for juvenile offenders if the offence has (randomly) be committed after the 18th birthday. Near past has shown that these considerations are strong enough to change the criminal policy towards young adults, extensively like in the Netherlands or with little steps like in England, where the “Transition to Adulthood Alliance” promotes such developments. Ineke Pruin’s paper aims at summarizing recent research results on young adult offenders, focusing on criminological analyses in general and data from Germany in particular, a country where young adult offenders have been included into juvenile justice since 1953. A second focus of the paper lies on the presentation of different legal practices towards young adult offenders (see Dünkel et al. 2011) and updated with the help of recent expert interviews.

Speaker: **Jolande uit Beijerse**  
Presentation title: The Dutch young offenders law of 2014

The third paper of Jolande uit Beijerse will deal with the recent Dutch reform law creating a Young Offenders Act creating a Young Offenders Act to extend juvenile justice to young adults of 18 till 23 years old. The new law reform will be placed in the broader perspective of the developments in the juvenile justice system in the Netherlands, from the creation of the
Children’s Acts in 1905 in close connection with measures of child protection till the punitive turn in 1995 in which the juvenile sanctions lost their specific character and were largely adjusted to adult sanctions. The main focus is on the current situation in which the climate towards juvenile delinquency is still punitive, but the urge to increase the effectiveness of penalties led to a completely new approach of juvenile offenders. Because research shows that behavioural interventions directed to education and treatment with involvement of the parents are the most effective for juveniles, in 2008 the law was changed to broaden the possibility for the judge to impose these interventions as juvenile sanctions. The most recent law reform concerns the possibility to impose juvenile sanctions on young adults from 18 till 23 years old. This is the result of the latest acknowledgement that the development of juveniles doesn’t stop at the age of 18. Some young adults show ‘juvenile’ behaviour and for them juvenile sanctions can be more effective than adult sanctions. Uit Beijerse concludes that in the Netherlands it was not in the first place the concern for the child and his best interests, but the concern for public safety and the effectiveness of juvenile sanctions that caused a return to the principles of the Dutch Children’s Acts of 1905 and of the UN-Convention of the Rights of the Child.

The second part of the workshop will constitute of two presentations on the Scandinavian model.

Speakers: Tapio Lappi-Seppälä and Anette Storgaard

Presentation title: Youth justice without a juvenile court – experiences from the Nordic model

Tapio Lappi-Seppälä and Anette Storgaard will discuss the development of the Nordic Youth-justice model and the differences between the Nordic countries in the light of historical and empirical data and example from Denmark and Finland over the last years. Focus will be on legal changes and the correspondence between changes in the law on one side and basic principles as “the child’s best interest”, proportionality between crime and punishment and equality on the other side. Attention will be paid to the different ideologies in penalty and welfare and the role of diversion in the light of these different ideologies.

Session: TUE10

Drivers and penal policy outcomes
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Speaker: Sven Granath

Presentation title: Longer prison sentences for serious violent crime in Sweden. An evaluation of the 2010 sentencing reform
A legislative reform introduced in Sweden in 2010 had the objective of producing a general increase in the severity of the sentences imposed for serious violent offences such as aggravated assault and homicide. The reform was also intended to broaden the range of the sentences imposed for serious violent crime, and to increase the severity of sentences in connection with recidivism. The reform has in part been the subject of severe criticism, on the basis of both the legal techniques employed to produce the reform and the political and theoretical assumptions on which the reform was grounded. The National Council for Crime Prevention's evaluation, which is based on analyses of over 8,000 convictions and a sample of approximately 500 court judgements, and which has also included interviews with judges and prosecutors, shows that since the reform, the length of the prison sentences awarded for aggravated assault has increased by an average of at least two months (or 12 percent, by comparison with the length of prison sentences prior to the reform). For more specific types of aggravated assault, such as violence involving knives or blunt force instruments, the increase in the sentences imposed was even greater, at 20–30 percent, which clearly corresponds with the stated objectives of the reform. Furthermore, certain offences that were previously judged to have constituted common assault have, since the reform, instead come to be judged to constitute aggravated assault. Following the reform, the sentences imposed for murder, extortion and negligent homicide have also increased. On the other hand, there was no increased impact on sentencing of the offender’s recidivism. A number of those interviewed during the study expressed a relatively wide-ranging criticism of certain aspects of the reform’s contents.

Speaker: Lucie Hakova
Presentation title: Media and crime in the Czech Republic: the media image of the new penal code in the Czech print media

The new Penal Code came into effect in January 2010 in the Czech Republic. This paper deals with the media image of the new Penal Code in the press. We examined articles published in the Czech print media in the period from January till March 2010. Newspaper articles were analyzed as a specific source of information about crime for the public, we used combination of quantitative and qualitative content analysis. The study describes how legislative changes are presented in the print media, how the press informs about putting these changes into practice, what kind of events and information are attractive for the reporting of crime news and we identified different styles of media presentation among explored periodical titles.

Speaker: Kamil Jonski
Presentation title: What drives criminal sanctions? Comparative study of penal policy reform determinants
Fostering effective criminal policy constitutes the focal point of various criminological research. However, the actual political process which leads to the shift in criminal sanctions attracted surprisingly little attention in the academia. Although political scientists developed various models of democratic process in the universe of rational voters, common sense suggests practical inapplicability of this approach to the criminal law reform. In order to fill this void, this paper employs cross-country probit model explaining probability of penal policy shift (harshening or lowering penalties for serious crimes).

Applied explanatory variables encompasses wide range of potential theoretical explanations:

1. Fully rational policy making process (based on rational paradigm) implies robust positive correlation between observed crime rates (Eurostat crime trends dataset) and stiffening penalties;
2. Policy making process bounded by voters perception errors (based on rational paradigm) in line with well-established finding that people tend to perceive countrywide crime trends inversely (they reporting rocketing crime rates when they actually decline), the model contains Eurostat survey data on personal safety;
3. Ad hoc penal policy in order to control for periods when criminal law attract exceptional attention of the general public, we construct special metric based on Google Trends;
4. General “punitiveness” of the system proxied by imprisonment rates;
5. “Penal populism” having in mind that criminal policy remains hot political issue, we included data on election cycle and government parties orientation, from the Database of Political Institutions.

In line with previous comparative analysis, our statistical study suggests that political process leading to the criminal policy reform is far less “rational” than political scientists would like to assume. Electoral cycle accompanied with tough-on-crime right wingers turned out important predictors of criminal code amending. These findings, backed by existing case study evidences, offer promising insight for further studies on “irrational exuberances” of criminal policies.
First quarter of the 2014 in Poland has brought a wave of shocking crimes extensively covered by media, which in turn result in renewal of political debate about the fear of crime, penal politics, and preventing society from unacceptable behaviours. Picture sketched both by politicians as well as media tends to emphasise focus on the expectations of immediate need for legislative proceedings in order to perform penal law reforms harshening the structure of penalties.

The aim of the research is to explore following topics:
1. whether polish society perceive criminal system as ineffective in crime reduction,
2. attitude toward supporting harshening the sentencing as a way to improve it.

This paper discusses findings from a comparable analysis of linked and merged data set of selected types of recorded crimes (e.g. homicide, robbery, driving while intoxicated, corruption) – most often reported by polish media.

The next step of analyses merge the average juridical verdicts in that types of crimes proceedings (including type of penalty imposed, and it’s duration) in context of public perception proxied in surveys responses and political dispute recorded by media.

Conclusions of the analysis indicate that:

a. Penalties ordered by polish criminal courts are relatively constant and seems to be independents and not affected by public opinion and politicians demands,

b. Jurisprudence exhibits high persistence of attitudes, despite general social and economic development and previous reforms,

c. Also common perception of polish society’s punitiveness seems to be exaggerated – respondents tend to declares effectiveness of prevention as a priority of criminal system,

d. Citizen awareness of actual jurisprudence is quite limited, and results in underestimation of its severity.

Results of this study will also be compared with analogical studies in other European countries.

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Session: TUE11

New findings from The Stockholm Life Course Project (SLCP)
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speakers: Johan Axelsson and Klara Hradilova-Selin
Presentation title: Disease by delinquency or desistence by disease
The aim of the present paper is to examine the chronology of offending and incidence of severe health problems, controlling for possible confounders. Our hypothesis is that criminal career is, as shown by former research, likely to have an adverse impact on health, but a disease or an injury might also hinder a person to commit new crimes – temporarily or for the rest of his/her life, all depending on kind of disease, kind of crime and individual characteristics. Doing that, we choose to focus on physical, rather than mental, aspects of both health and offending, asking ourselves whether bad physical condition can prevent involvement in crime requiring certain physical effort, i.e. primarily violent crime. The data comes from the project “before and after the youth home”, a new data collection with close ties to the SLCP, consisting of individuals that were admitted to one of the special youth homes in and around Stockholm, Sweden. This study hopes to be able to shed light on the complex relationship between health and offending over the life course, as well as contribute to the understanding of desistance by introducing a new type of desistance process, the one regarding health.

Speakers: Sytske Besemer and Johan Axelsson
Presentation title: Intergenerational transmission of offending in the Stockholm life course project

Crime runs in families: a convicted parent is a risk factor for children’s criminality. Most studies simply link any life-time offending of the parent to any life-time offending of the child. In order to investigate what explains intergenerational transmission, however, it is important to examine more sensitive measures of offending taking account of its prevalence and frequency at different ages. This study specifically studies offending trajectories of parents and children and investigates whether intergenerational transmission is different for people with different offending trajectories. We explore intergenerational transmission of serious offending among the different samples that comprise the Stockholm Life Course Project. By merging the samples into one large male and female group when running the trajectory models, we get a more robust model than if we had run the samples separately. By linking different offending trajectories to the decade of birth we are able to study whether the model is robust over time or is affected by decade of birth.

Speaker: Christoffer Carlsson
Presentation title: The ambivalence of desistance

This study attempts to understand the desistance process by introducing the concept of ambivalence. Rather than replacing explanations of criminal careers, the aim is to try and capture a certain dynamic in the desistance process which so far is understudied. The ambivalence of desistance
can be tentatively defined as those contradictory or incompatible expectations and processes, whether social, psychological or both, that (ex-) offenders experience as they consider, attempt and maintain desistance. Ambivalence, it is argued, may constitute a key part of the desistance process’ different stages, from the offender’s initial consideration of and attempts at ceasing criminal offending, to the maintaining of desistance over time. The analysis is based on qualitative life history interviews conducted within The Stockholm Life Course Project (SLCP), a longitudinal research project on criminal careers, persistence, and desistance. In doing so this study contributes to our understanding of desistance processes, and how the meanings of criminal (and non-criminal) behavior change with age as the offender moves along the life course.

Speaker: Lotta Pettersson
Presentation title: People living in the shadow of crime. Some reflections of a future path in longitudinal research

Stockholm Life Course Project has now established thorough knowledge on the crimes, drug use and living conditions over the life-courses of the men and women in the study. It is by now well known that relationships with significant others are one of the most important factors of desistance. However, there is a great need of more knowledge on this matter. The aim of the presentation is to point toward a direction where the meanings of these relationships are explored. What do we know about the families and significant others who are living in the shadow of crimes and drug use? How do they cope with the situation and what resources do they have?

Speaker: Jerzy Sarnecki
Presentation title: Women in SLCP

As in almost all older criminological studies we are, in older population of SLCP, lacking the data on women. However, we have been able, to some extent, compensate for this deficiency examining the data on sisters and daughters to SLCP men. One of the questions we are truing to investigate is how affected the woman is by the fact that she has a brother or a father who is persistent criminal. Evidently are these women not recorded for very many serious crimes, but what about the other indicators of social problems?

In the younger part of SLCP we have both data on women and men, inter alia, we are looking at how crime trajectories looks likes in Swedish and immigrant women and men.
Session: TUE12
Treatment in prison. Approaches to combating recidivism
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Speaker: Odd Lindberg
Presentation title: Prisoners experiences of the life in treatment wings. The voices of Swedish prisoners
Co-author: Claes Holm (Örebro University, Sweden)

The aim of the presentation is to analyze prisoners’ experiences of being involved in treatment programs in prison. Are there differences in the climate in a regular wing and a treatment wing? How do the prisoners describe their interactions with other prisoners in the wing and prison officers and therapists’ How do the prisoners’ experience the conflict between control and rehabilitation in a treatment wing? The data consists of 20 face to face interviews with male and female prisoners in three Swedish prison security category 1 and 2. The prisoners age ranged from 23 to 45 years and their sentence ranged from 2 years to life in prison (minimum 18 years). The results show that the cultures in the treatment wings were different deepening on security category and how the treatment was organized. In two prisons the drug treatment program was run by a 12-step therapist (AA/NA) and the prison officers working in the wing were involved in the treatment. In one prison the prison officers in the wing were not involved in the treatment. The drug treatment program was based on cognitive behavioral theory and run by specially trained prison officers. The prisoners’ interactions with the prison officers were also different in the prisons depending of what kind of rituals the prisoners and staff were involved in. We can also see that the prisoners’ roles and interactions with staff are much more hostile in regular wings than in treatment wings. This can also be explained by the rituals that prisoners and staff are involved in the two types of wings. Concerning the control acts like visitations and urine samples in the treatment wings the prisoners get somewhat frustrated but at the same time they see these acts as positive to prevent drugs coming into the wing.

Speaker: Per Åke Nylander
Presentation title: Prison anti-drug treatment in a women’s prison: ascribed and negotiated identities among prison officers and prisoners

Besides increased security measures and control, anti-drug treatment programs have expanded in Swedish prisons the last decade. Today around 750 of the 5000 places in Swedish prisons are intended for anti-drug treatment. This paper addresses the institutional effects of this transition
in the case of a women’s prison with a treatment wing (Prison TC). Data have been collected during 2012–2013 by documents, observation field notes and interviews with staff and prisoners, as part of a Nordic research project on prison-based treatment. This prison has for many years run a (AA)12-steps anti-drug treatment program in one wing, with external full-time therapists and daily group sessions in the wing. Prison officers are actively participating in the groups and the borders to other wings are upheld physically and symbolically. Findings indicate that the prison officer identity, as well as the prisoner identities, is challenged and changing in the treatment setting. Within the treatment wing, prison officers are moving from the traditional prison officer role, to the role of “co-therapist”, and this seems a little more awkward for the minority of male staff. The female prisoner identity is moving from the “Traditional prisoner”, to the “Conscious addict” and the “Good friend/group member”. However, this is much depending on the actual situation. In case of frustration and threat in the wing, the traditional identities might temporarily be “re-activated”. A conclusion is that this is an opportunity for prisoners to make personal changes, but it might also be a source to confusion and inner conflict, for prisoners as well as for prison officers.

Speaker: Sylvie Frigon
Presentation title: When prison blossoms into art: Weaving dance and creative writing as powerful tools of emancipation

How does prison permeate culture and how does culture penetrate prison? How can artistic propositions be transformed into criminological propositions? How does art intersect with prison? Can art transform prisoners? experiences of incarceration? How can art (and dance and creative writing, more specifically) impact on teaching and researching in criminology? How can one envisage a “performative criminology”? How can art generate change in prisoners, students and the wider public?

Through our work on dance in prison (Frigon, 2009, 2012a, 2012b), fictional writings about incarceration (Frigon 2006, 2010), theatre in prison through our teaching and conducting writing workshops in and outside prison (Matteau, 2012a, 2012b), we begin to trace some of the contours of critical creative criminology and provide some actual artistic performative pieces in the more general project of what some term, cultural criminology.

In this bilingual presentation, we will tease out some of the themes emerging from two of these creative criminology performative pieces. First, we will decipher the meanings of dance in prison by attempting to explore how choreographic propositions translate into criminological propositions with our work with a Paris-based choreographer, Claire Jenny (Frigon and Jenny, 2009). Second, in light of our prison writing project with the AAOF (Association des auteurs et auteures de l’Ontario français) we will discuss
how creative writing in prison can provide a space of creative freedom. Finally, we also aim at presenting « prison » in the wider public debate by addressing culture in prison and prison in culture.

Session: TUE13
**Strategic Training Initiative in Community Supervision (STICS): A structured attempt to improve relapse prevention within the Swedish probation service**

Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Speakers: *Martin Lardén, Charlotte Jacobsson and Malin Beijergård Månsson*

Presentation title: Strategic Training Initiative in Community Supervision (STICS): A structured attempt to improve relapse prevention within the Swedish probation service

The Swedish Correctional Services (SCS) uses a framework for client assessment and treatment based on the principles of risk, need and responsiveness (RNR). The implementation of this framework involves training, a case management interface, evidence-based assessment tools, motivational interviewing, and treatment. To develop further evidence-based client work within the probation services, the SCS is currently conducting a controlled trial using the STICS model (Strategic Training in Community Supervision).

Martin Lardén is psychologist and head of Central coordination of treatment at the SCS. He will talk about the RNR principles for effective correctional work and the theories behind STICS.

Charlotte Jacobsson, research assistant at the SCS, will talk about the ongoing controlled trial of STICS in Sweden. While we are still awaiting data on criminal recidivism outcomes there are already some interesting results on how well probation inspectors trained in STICS adhere to the program’s focus on criminogenic factors.

Malin Beijergård Månsson, probation officer trained in STICS, will talk about practical experiences of STICS-based face-to-face work with Swedish probation clients.

Session: TUE14
**The prize winners lecture**

Speakers: *Daniel Nagin and Joan Petersilia*
Session: TUE15
Punishment and crime in light of historical criminal justice statistics
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Speaker: Tapio Lappi-Seppälä
Presentation title: Punishment and crime in light of historical criminal justice statistics

Tapio Lappi-Seppälä examines the relations between imprisonment and crime in the light of long-term historical and comparative data. The paper offers various examples how overall crime trends and trends in major offense categories have fluctuated since the 1800s, reflected against concomitant changes in sentencing practices and the use of imprisonment.

Speaker: Hanns von Hofer
Presentation title: Sweden and the death penalty

Hanns von Hofer discusses the impact of the death penalty on deadly violence in Sweden, Finland, (Denmark, Norway, the US), and Eastern Europe during various time periods. It is concluded that the application as well as the abolition of the death penalty in these countries exerted no impact on the level or development of deadly violence during the periods studied. Instead, alcohol consumption and political instability appear strong determinants of deadly violence.

Session: TUE16
Policing in partnership to reduce violence
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: Charlotte Gill
Presentation title: Community-oriented policing to reduce crime and improve police-community relations

Co-authors: David Weisburd (George Mason University, USA), Cody Telep (Arizona State University, USA), Zoe Vitter (George Mason University, USA) and Trevor Bennett (University of South Wales, UK)

Community-oriented policing (COP) emphasizes community involvement in crime prevention efforts, in contrast to the focus of traditional policing on law enforcement and order maintenance. Previous non-systematic reviews have found limited effects of COP on reducing crime, but suggest that it may have benefits for other outcomes, including citizen satisfaction and trust in the police. There are a number of challenges in assessing the effectiveness of COP, including substantial heterogeneity in the types of
strategies that fall within COP’s very broadly defined boundaries and the lack of a clear logic model or accepted structure for interventions. We therefore conducted a systematic review to attempt to identify and synthesize the various approaches that have been classified as COP. Our results are more encouraging than earlier work, suggesting that COP has a small but significant impact on violent crime and stronger benefits for citizen satisfaction, perceived disorder, and trust in the police. Effects on property crime and citizens’ fear of crime are weaker. Identifying the specific strategies that are implemented in collaboration with the community, such as problem-oriented policing, may be key to refining COP as an intervention and assessing its effectiveness.

Speaker: Daniel Ortega
Presentation title: A homicide hotspots experiment in Caracas

The municipality of Sucre is the second largest (with a population of one million) in the city of Caracas, Venezuela, and includes one of the largest and most violent urban slums in Latin America: Petare. In this municipality, 80% of its 500 annual homicides occur in less than 6% of the street segments, a diagnosis that sparked a collaborative effort with the local police to identify the area’s hotspots and design a randomized controlled trial to evaluate the effectiveness of a hotspots policing strategy for reducing the incidence of homicide. A total of 46 pairs of hotspots were selected for the experiment, and one in each pair randomly allocated to receive increased police presence of up to 4 daily visits of 15 minutes “in line with the Koper (1995) principle” each for a period of three months. The lessons from the first phase of the experiment are still being analyzed but, thanks to a careful monitoring system using geographic information technology, the program has been able to identify the precise degree of police compliance with the program in each hotspot and make the necessary adjustments for its next phase.

Speaker: Jonathan Shepherd
Presentation title: An economic evaluation of anonymised information sharing in a partnership between health services, police and local government for preventing violence-related injury

Co-authors: Curtis Florence (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USA), Iain Brennan, (University of Hull, UK) and Thomas R Simon (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USA)

Objective: To assess the costs and benefits of a partnership between health services, police and local government shown to reduce violence-related injury.
Methods: Benefit-cost analysis.

Results: Anonymised information sharing and use led to a reduction in wounding recorded by the police that reduced the economic and social costs of violence by £6.9 million in 2007 compared with the costs the intervention city, Cardiff UK, would have experienced in the absence of the programme. This includes a gross cost reduction of £1.25 million to the health service and £1.62 million to the criminal justice system in 2007. By contrast, the costs associated with the programme were modest: setup costs of software modifications and prevention strategies were £107 769, while the annual operating costs of the system were estimated as £210 433 (2003 UK pound). The cumulative social benefit-cost ratio of the programme from 2003 to 2007 was £82 in benefits for each pound spent on the programme, including a benefit-cost ratio of 14.80 for the health service and 19.1 for the criminal justice system. Each of these benefit-cost ratios is above 1 across a wide range of sensitivity analyses.

Conclusions: An effective information-sharing partnership between health services, police and local government in Cardiff, UK, led to substantial cost savings for the health service and the criminal justice system compared with 14 other cities in England and Wales designated as similar by the UK government where this intervention was not implemented.

Session: TUE17
The rough interface between research findings and the governance of corrections
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Speaker: Lia Ahonen
Presentation title: Bridging the gap between research and juvenile justice settings in Sweden: Communication and collaboration
Co-authors: Jürgen Degner (Örebro University, Sweden) and Rolf Loeber (University of Pittsburgh, USA)

Juvenile institutions host individuals, referred by courts or social services, which have complex behavioral and mental problems and skill deficits. Remediation of these problems is often thought to be the responsibility of the institutions, but in practice this is often wanting, and institutions vary in the degree to which they adopt research findings and guidelines for best practices. Further, institutions are dependent on central regulations, which in turn are dependent on policy makers and in the end; policy makers are dependent on research findings to make informed decisions. We question to what extent research findings are put into practice in juvenile institutions. Many important and replicated research findings are never used in
institutions, sometimes because the results are negative for the organization, sometimes because resources are not available to implement them (laws, human or financial resources). In addition, transmission of research findings into practice is hampered because researchers and policy maker’s inability to communicate crucial empirical information effectively.

The first aim of this paper is to present results from a research project investigating the organization of closed institutional care for juveniles in Swedish institutions. The second aim discusses how these research results are communicated and used in practice.

We investigated 8 treatment wards for juveniles (39 interviews, 102 questionnaires, and 120 hours of field observations).

We focused on several key areas of institutional settings, including lack of staff group unanimity, lack of control of negative peer cultures, and poor integration of therapeutic values around the clock. More specifically, results show that most staff members lack sufficient education for the work that they do, and that relevant and replicated research findings are rarely implemented by front line staff. The results highlight options to improve the functioning of closed institutional care for juveniles by means of replicated research findings, and outline a research agenda for issues for which research is lacking.

Speaker: Terje Ogden
Presentation title: Punishment or treatment – youth who break the law

The juvenile justice system, as practiced in the Scandinavian counties (Norway, Denmark, and Sweden) and Scotland, includes a unique mix of justice- and welfare-based principles. These countries are also highly receptive to empirical research, and have taken the lead in integrating evidence-based practices into their child welfare and juvenile justice polices and procedures.

Norway has maintained a commitment to the welfare philosophy when intervening with youth who break the law. Although justice-based interventions have become more common in this country in recent years, they are typically reserved for older and more serious offenders. Juvenile offenders under age 15 years are typically dealt with by the child welfare system, and those aged 15 to 17 years are the responsibility of the adult criminal justice system. But there are very few 15 to 17-year-olds in Norwegian prisons today. This is due to the fact that the police, the child welfare service, and the court consistently lean toward other less-restrictive interventions for juvenile offenders.
During the past decade, some treatment approaches have emerged as effective in reducing law-breaking behaviours among juvenile offenders. In 1998 a governmental initiative was launched in Norway with the goal of increasing the treatment capacity of the child and adolescent service system to address the challenges of violent and criminal behavior. Moreover, the government wanted to decrease the use of incarcerations and placements out of home due to serious behavior problems. Part of the initiative was devoted to early intervention and prevention by adopting and implementing Empirically Supported Treatments (EST) like the Oregon model of Parent Management Training and Multisystemic Therapy. Norway was probably the first European country to adopt, implement and evaluate ESTs on a large scale and the implementation of the adopted ESTs in Norway has now been going on for more than a decade.

Speaker: Peter van der Laan
Presentation title: Young adult offenders and criminal law in the Netherlands. A new target group.

In 2013, Dutch Parliament accepted new legislation regarding young adult offenders. It is expected that the new legislation will come into force in Spring 2014. It will be easier to deal with young adult offenders according to juvenile penal law and to refer them to juvenile court. As a result young adults may benefit from more the treatment oriented facilities of the juvenile justice system, both in regard with probation supervision and secure treatment and detention. This new legislation was motivated by crime trends showing that young adults cause more crime problems and harm than minors which calls for more and more specific action towards these offenders. But it was also motivated by new neurobiological insights and the acknowledgement of young adulthood as emerging adulthood resulting in different developmental trajectories and similar issues of guilt. From a legal perspective, turning 18 means becoming an adult but from a developmental perspective this is not always the case yet. In this presentation, Dutch crime figures with regard to minors and young adults will be presented but also current issues and dilemmas with regard to the new legislation. Is the Dutch government as much concerned with developmental issues of young adult offenders as with security issues? Can we expect a widespread use of juvenile penal law while dealing with young adults? Can we expect increased transferring from minors to adult court for the same (developmental) reasons? In the end, the question remains whether new scientific insights (neurobiology) have led Dutch government to address young adults differently and not so much issues of societal safety.
Speaker: Nicola Abrams
Presentation title: Justice data lab: Uncovering what works in the rehabilitation of offenders

The Justice Data Lab is a service run by the Ministry of Justice that enables organisations to assess the effectiveness of their work with offenders. This service has simplified access to government held offending data and provides organisations who may have limited expertise in evaluation and data analysis with a high quality evaluation of their impact. The service is predominantly aimed at charities, who have historically found it more challenging to access centrally held Government data, although uptake from the public and private sector for the service has also been very encouraging.

The Justice Data Lab was successfully launched in April 2013, and findings from the project have been available online since October 2013. Participating organisations supply the Justice Data Lab with details of the offenders they have worked with and information about the services they have provided. The Justice Data Lab team matches these individuals to the re-offending datasets held within the Ministry of Justice and uses statistical modelling techniques to generate an assessment of the impact of the organisations work.

Through the Justice Data Lab, we have made a real contribution to the evidence base on what works in the rehabilitation of offenders. We have uncovered further evidence on the effectiveness of:

- Interventions aimed at getting individuals into employment
- Programmes which aim to improve learning in prison
- Provision of accommodation to offenders on community sentences, or after release from custody.

By providing re-offending information in this way, providers of offender services will be able to reflect on their success, and understand how they can improve and develop their services ultimately leading to a reduction in crime in the future. A key theme of our success is a strong commitment to user engagement where we build on feedback from users and continually improve our service.

Speaker: Pablo Carvacho
Presentation title: Imprisoned population for drugs crimes in Chile: who and why.
The evolution of drug legislation has become increasingly repressive over the last decades. The turning point in drug policy evolution was the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs. The Convention makes explicit the prohibitionist paradigm, which seeks the total removal of all types of consumption, production and sale of illegal drugs. In Chile, as in Latin American countries, the reception of the new international legislation implied the adaptation of national drug laws.

Yet, while the decline of drug consumption (demand) has not occurred, the emphasis on crime control policies on drugs (supply) has created significant consequences, notably, in the field of administration of justice. Thus, in Chile, prisons overcrowding, reaches 55% and at least 14.6% of the prison population is conformed by drug offenders. This legislative evolution has promoted prisons gangs and breached guarantees of modern criminal law. At the same time, has neglected the social causes behind drugs consumption and as it is commonly argued has filled up prisons with people whom shouldn’t be there.

But the extent of this last negative consequence on the prison system is an empirical question that has not been answered yet in Chile. As it is possible to see, the question on who is being imprisoned for drugs is in some extent an inquiry about the decision-making process and in part about the consequences on prisons; it is about the people that the model of drugs control is selecting to put in prison. Therefore, given this scenario, the research aims to answer the question about who are the people imprisoned for drug related crimes and what are the factors influencing this imprisonment. For the first part a descriptive analysis is conducted. For the second part an explanatory approach is carried out in order to explain the factors influencing imprisonment.

Speaker: Zbigniew Lasocik  
Presentation title: High security units in Polish prisons  
“isolation of bad boys”

“Bad Boy” high security cell” is the title of new movie by Polish film maker J. Mrozowski, who portraits young man serving 10 years for serious crimes in special unit for so called “dangerous prisoners”, but in fact he demonstrates dark side of such a unit. In my presentation I try to look at it from three perspectives: as a place where some people are being treated for long time, as part of the penitentiary system and finally I try to place it in wider cultural context.

In research like this one there are two sources of information: objective knowledge on facts such as legislation, reports, statistical data, and the subjective experience of the individual, especially somebody who served sentence in such institution.
For that reason, a large part of the analysis is based on individual experience of prisoners, who spent in strict isolation 7 years and more (!). I analyzed their prison documentation (personal files) and conducted in-depth interviews with them.

On the other hand, a special unit ("N-Unit" as it is called in Poland) is also part of the prison system. I look at the history of this unit and the real role it played in building prison culture in Poland. To understand the nature of such units, one must be aware that they are separated from the rest of the prison not only physically but also in a very symbolic way.

Finally, I will look at the unit from a cultural perspective. One of the aspects I am interested in is whether we can say that a person (human being) is dangerous. Can we say that she/he is "dangerous" like a huge knife which is sharp and long enough to cause lethal injuries in the human body? Is it ethical? Is it logical?

Speaker: Peter Lindström
Presentation title: Older prisoners: A crime policy dilemma
Over the last decades, the number of older prisoners has increased substantially in many Western countries, including Sweden. An aging population in general, longer prison sentences, medical advancement and the crime policy pursued have been factors suggested as explaining the increase. The purpose of this paper is to analyze why Sweden is having a similar developmental pattern as, for instance, the United States or the United Kingdom despite a different penal policy.

Session: TUE19
Criminal careers
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: Shawn D. Bushway
Presentation title: Cumulative prevalence of conviction in the United States, by race and sex
Co-authors: Chris Cutler (University at Albany, USA), Ray Paternoster (University of Maryland, USA) and Robert Brame (University of South Carolina, USA)

Criminal convictions create significant opportunity obstacles for offenders above and beyond sentence-based sanctions. Yet little is known about the prevalence of a criminal conviction and the patterns of growth in cumulative prevalence over the life span. In this study, we use data from the 1997 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth to measure growth in cumulative prevalence of juvenile adjudication and adult conviction experiences as
young people make the transition from adolescence into early adulthood. We also document race and sex patterns in the growth of cumulative conviction prevalence and how these patterns connect to earlier cumulative arrest prevalence findings in the NLSY dataset.

Speaker: Amelia Haviland
Presentation title: Linking specialization and seriousness in criminal careers
Co-authors: John MacDonald (University of Pennsylvania, USA), Alex R. Piquero (University of Texas at Dallas, USA), Rajeev Ramchand (RAND) and Andrew Morral (RAND)

Some research suggests that recidivistic criminal offending patterns typically progress in a stepping-stone manner from less to more serious forms of offending from childhood to adolescence to adulthood. Whether the progression into more serious types of offending reflects patterns of crime specialization is a matter of debate. Using data from 449 adolescent offenders who were interviewed at six time points between adolescence and adulthood, we present a new method for measuring crime specialization and apply it to an assessment of the link between specialization and offense seriousness. We measure specialization by constructing an empirical measure of how similar crimes are from each other based on the rate at which crimes co-occur within individual crime pathways over a given offender population. We then use these empirically-based population-specific offense similarities to assign a specialization score to each subject at each time period based on the set of crimes they self-report at that time. Finally, we examine how changes over time in specialization, within individuals, is correlated with changes in the seriousness of the offenses they report committing. Results suggest that the progression of crime into increasingly serious forms of offending does not reflect a general pattern of offense specialization. Implications for life course research are noted.

Speakers: Alex R. Piquero and Robert Brame
Presentation title: Predicting offending careers over the long-term: New results from the Cambridge study in delinquent development

During the 1980’s, research conducted by Barnett, Blumstein, and Farrington (1987, 1989) discovered that relatively simple stochastic models based on adolescent and young adult official conviction records (ages 10 to 25) in a sample of London males could be used to make testable predictions about conviction histories between ages 25 and 30. The model assumes that there are two groups of offenders (labeled “frequents” and “occasional”) who experience convictions at different but stable Poisson rates
while active. The model also imposes the constraint that offenders have a time-stable probability of instantaneous desistance after each conviction. The 1987 paper established that the model’s in-sample predictions fit the data to age 25. The 1989 paper extended this work to prospectively test the model’s predictions between ages 25 and 30; that analysis revealed good prospective fit. In this paper, we calibrate and test this same model based on the current version of the same dataset which follows the London men to age 56.

Session: TUE20

Probation and supervision. Learning from recent research

Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Speaker: Alexander Baur

Presentation title: Supervision of conduct for dangerous criminals in Germany – Main results of an empirical study

Sanctions in German Penal Law can be classified in two sections: there is penalty (Strafe) in proportion to one’s guilt but also a second track of so called measures of rehabilitation and incapacitation (Maßregeln der Besserung und Sicherung) that can be ordered in reaction to dangerousness. Part of the latter is supervision of conduct (Führungsaufsicht), a measure ordered in cases of dangerous criminals being released from prisons or psychiatric hospitals. It is a measure where the offender is not being detained and has gained importance since several ECHR rulings on German preventive detention (Sicherungsverwahrung).

Nevertheless, empirical research in the field of supervision of conduct is scarce. Hence the Federal Ministry of Justice of Germany has funded an extensive research project designed to gain a comprehensive overview over the character and effectiveness of the (reformed) measure of supervision of conduct. The goal of this research conducted by the Tuebingen Institute of Criminology is to evaluate the statutory rules and their implication in practice and come to the conclusion whether and how the law needs to be modified. Methodical starting point is an exhaustive theoretical analysis of the regulations. The pivotal empirical part of the research consists of analyzing 600 files from all states of Germany (including 100 files from offenders with high risk of recidivism) and surveys of 900 protagonists of supervision of conduct (probation officers, supervision officers, judges and psychiatrists); in addition to that up to the fall of 2012 a total of 23 interviews have been conducted.
The presentation will introduce the main results and insights of the recently completed research project.

Speaker: Joanna Shapland
Presentation title: Reaching for quality in probation supervision to promote desistance
Co-authors: Anthony Bottoms (University of Sheffield, UK), Stephen Farrall (University of Sheffield, UK), Fergus McNeill (University of Glasgow, Scotland), Camilla Priede (University of Sheffield, UK), Gwen Robinson (University of Sheffield, UK) and Angela Sorsby, (University of Sheffield, UK)

The paper brings together research on desistance and on supervision by probation staff for those on community sentences and on licence from prison, to examine how probation supervision could promote desistance in adult offenders. Starting from a literature review on what has been seen as ‘quality’ in probation supervision in Europe, the paper looks at the results of research into what probation staff themselves and service users see as ‘quality’. Recent research on probation staff views of quality, using appreciative inquiry methods, will be presented. It then provides some preliminary results from the evaluation of the SEED training programme on quality in 1:1 supervision to promote desistance in England. These are related to our developing understanding of how desistance takes place from longitudinal studies, such as the Sheffield Desistance Study.

Speaker: Maria Walsh
Presentation title: Intensive probation and parole supervision – A new approach to criminal sanctions in Germany

Intensive probation and parole supervision is a new approach within the German justice system. Accordingly, this sanction is as of yet not widely utilized. The presentation provides an overview of intensive probation and parole supervision programs implemented within the German justice system to date. Furthermore, it will focus on a specific program implemented by the probation services of the Munich District Court in 2010. This project is intended to prevent recidivism and establish a social network for juvenile and adolescent intensive and multiple offenders who displayed particular violence or committed a very large number of crimes. The Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law has been evaluating this project on behalf of the Bavarian State Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection since October 2011. The presentation will also outline the topics, objectives and methodology of the evaluation as well as its preliminary results.
Session: TUE21
ADHD and correctional clients, treatment and continua-of-care
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Speakers: Lena Lundholm, Niklas Långström and Daniel Uppström
Presentation title: ADHD and correctional clients, treatment and continua-of-care

Swedish Correctional Services (SCS) screen and assess clients for possible ADHD, a risk factor for the development and persistence of criminality present among 20–40% of all prison and probation clients. Pharmacological treatment may be commenced followed by referral upon release to general psychiatry or dependency disorder services. Attempts to improve cooperative continuum-of-care models for assessment and treatment have been initiated and SCS Research and Development has funded and completed several research studies in the field. In this mini-symposium, participants will summarize current research and discuss challenges and opportunities regarding comorbid ADHD among lawbreakers.

Lena Lundholm, PhD and clinical psychologist will present highlights from her new summary report for SCS Research and Development on the current knowledge regarding ADHD among correctional clients.

The SCS recently acquired Swedish rights to translate and administer the R&R2ADHD; a group-based, psycho-educative 15-session intervention specifically designed for lawbreakers with ADHD. Niklas Långström, professor at Karolinska Institute and head of Research and development, Stockholm group. Professor Långström will talk about the R&R2ADHD, its scientific basis and initial empirical support.

The ITOK-NPF is a collaboration between the SCS and the Stockholm Centre for Dependency Disorders (CDD; within the publicly financed Stockholm County Council). ITOK is an integrated cross-professional team for correctional clients with suspected neurodevelopmental disorders, predominantly ADHD, and concurrent substance use disorders. ITOK-NPF is staffed by both the SCS and CDD and aims for improved continua-of-care, reduced substance misuse and criminal recidivism. The ITOK-NPF team is tasked to clinically assess SCS clients, initiate pharmacological and psychological treatment and coordinate the efforts of the SCS, the CDD and the social services. Team leader Daniel Uppström at ITOK will address client characteristics, clinical routines, and outcomes.
Wednesday, June 11

Session: WED01

Deterrence, policy and the importance of individual characteristic
Theme: Punishment and crime. The design, implementation and effects of criminal sanctions

Speaker:  

Laura Dugan

Presentation title:  

Alternative strategies to control terrorism in the Middle East

Co-author:  

Erica Chenoweth (University of Denver, USA)

The most common strategy to deter terrorism in the Middle East is to heighten the threat of punishment to those at risk of radicalizing, such as Islamists in Egypt and Algeria, Kurds in Turkey, and Palestinians in Israel. Recent findings from Israel show that repression is more associated with more terrorism not less; and that when Israel rewards nonterrorism through conciliatory behavior, there are fewer attacks. The current study examines the relationship between repressive and conciliatory government actions on terrorism in Turkey, Egypt, and Algeria to see whether there is any value to adopting conciliatory strategies in nondemocratic countries.

Speaker:  

John M. MacDonald

Presentation title:  

The effect of privately provided police services on crime

Co-authors:  

Jonathan Klick (University of Pennsylvania Law School, USA) and Ben Grunwald, (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

The University of Pennsylvania funds a private police force to patrol a broad geographic area around the university. We use a geographic regression discontinuity design that tests the effect of these extra police by comparing crime rates among street blocks on either side of the patrol boundary. We find that the additional private police forces generate substantial reductions in crime on the order of 45 to 60 percent.

Results show that private institutions, such as universities, can achieve substantial crime reductions by supplementing public police activities with a privately funded police force. The results further demonstrate that large reductions in crime observed in prior studies of short-term police deployment generalize to long-term deployment programs that are sustained over several years.

Speaker:  

Sarah Tahamont
Presentation title: The effect of facility security classification on serious rules violation reports in California prisons: A regression discontinuity design

The different levels of prison facility are designed to recognize heterogeneity in the inmate population and to appropriately house inmates during their incarceration to minimize risk of misconduct and escape. Prison facility security levels vary in physical characteristics, average levels of violence and other misconduct and staff perceptions of safety. An increase in facility security level could result in a suppression effect on misconduct and/or a peer effect which could positively or negatively effect misconduct. In this paper, I estimate the relationship between facility security level and prison misconduct using an administrative data set from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). I employ a regression discontinuity (RD) design that exploits cutoffs in the security classification score to characterize the relationship between security classification and prison misconduct.

In contrast to prior work that finds suppression effects of maximum security placement on inmate misconduct, I do not find evidence of an effect of facility security classification on the incidence of serious RVRs at the Level III/IV cutoff. The results of the paper do suggest that inmates placed in a Level III facility are 8 percentage points less likely to incur a rules violation report (RVR) than inmates placed in Level II, and that this result is driven almost entirely by a lower likelihood of write ups for Division E or F violations, which are the lowest level of violations eligible for write up as RVRs. I hypothesize that this result may stem from differences in the priorities of custody staff as opposed to lower numbers of these types of violations at Level III prisons.

Session: WED02
From the archives of criminology
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: Veysel Dinler
Presentation title: The past present and future of criminology in Turkey (is there?)
Co-author: A. Erkan Koca (Police Academy, Turkey)

Early criminological studies were started in Turkey after republic regime. Criminology courses were lectured first at Police Institute in 1937. First published articles on criminology were focused on prison researches and were comprehended as the assessments of statistical datum. Criminolog-
ical researches were activated again with after liberalization period after 1950s. First criminology institute was established in 1944 at Istanbul University. Istanbul University Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology achieved many academic organizations and activity which is still active in Istanbul. Nevertheless all these achievements could not been converted in to academic success. Only two issues of journal (The Journal of Criminal law and Criminology) were published in 1978 and 1979.

Today, criminology in Turkey seems to be in progress; however it is not adequate to be assumed in academic success. First graduate program was opened in 2003 and doctorate program was started in 2005. The Turkish Journal of Criminology was started to be published in 2009 and the last (6th) issue was published in 2011. Police Academy is only the university which the criminology course is compulsory. At most law schools criminology course is elective lesson and at some law schools criminology is not a separate course.

We think that there are two main problems of criminology in Turkey. First of all, there is not enough academic concern on criminology. Criminal lawyers hesitate to study on criminology. Istanbul University Law School is the unique which has a criminology research centre. Sociologists do not have enough opportunity to acquire criminological statistics. On the other hand there are not enough competent scholars to make criminological researches in law enforcement. The second problem is the crime statistics and their accessibility. Crime statistics is not gathered and published properly and it is supposed that dark figure of crime and unreported crime is in a large number. This fact obstructs reliable surveys.

Speaker: Cyril Fijnaut
Presentation title: A plea for a historical understanding of contemporary criminology

A profound understanding of contemporary criminology presupposes a substantial insight into the history of western criminology, particularly in relation to the evolution of the criminal justice system. Most criminological introductions and histories of criminology, however, do not offer such a broad and long-term insight. Usually they only relate to particular countries, eras, theories and institutions. This means that they give a skewed, incomplete view of criminology and neglect important issues, such as the development of criminology in Germany and the Low Countries before and after the First World War and the reception of European criminology in the united States. The book I published in Dutch in early 2014 – Criminologie en strafrechtsbedeling; een historische en transatlantische inleiding (Criminology and criminal justice; a historical and transatlantic introduction), of which a shortened English translation is expected in 2015 – is intended to present a comprehensive and detailed analysis of the
interrelated histories of criminology and criminal justice in the West since the sixteenth century. In my lecture I will first of all focus on the academic and institutional impact of the Lombrosian revolution in criminology in Italy, Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Then I will examine the role of criminology in the Weimar Republic, the Third Reich and the Soviet Union. Third I will discuss the reception and reinterpretation of European criminology in the United States before World War II. Lastly I will examine the transatlantic integration of criminology after this war, starting from the pluralistic renewal of criminology in the United States in the 1960’s up to the contemporary developments in Western Europe.

Speaker:  
**Jordan Hyatt**

Presentation title:  
Examining of the intra-generational effects of offending in Sweden using newly discovered historical records

Co-authors:  
*John MacDonald* (University of Pennsylvania, USA) and *Jerzy Sarnecki* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Over 150 detailed folios were recently located among the previously unknown papers of Dr. Thorsten Sellin (1896-1994). Each document focuses on an individual sentenced to custody in Longbro Mental Hospital, a Swedish psychiatric prison, in the mid-1920’s. Olof Kinberg (1873–1960) was Superintendent of the facility and primary author of the histories, though each file includes Sellin’s extensive handwritten notations. With a focus on familial and criminal history, each document represents an undiscovered source of longitudinal data on psychiatric treatment and penology in Sweden. These records, in conjunction with Swedish birth, death, crime and health records, will serve as the starting point for an analysis of historical trends in the treatment of offenders within the mental health system and a consideration of the intra-generational transmission of crime and deviance. This paper, representing the culmination of the preliminary phases of the research, discusses the historical context for the project, including the evolution of treatments of the criminally insane in Sweden. Findings, including descriptive and representative narrative data, will be presented along with the life course implications of longitudinal analyses conducted when linking historical to modern criminal justice records.

Session: WED03

**Analyzing and combating physical and sexual violence**

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker:  
**Vania Ceccato**
Presentation title: Understanding rapes in public places: The case of Stockholm, Sweden

This study characterises the situational conditions of rapes that happen in public places. Using Stockholm as study area, the study combines crime police records, police protocols, medical reports as well as data from fieldwork of a sample of rape places. Multiple method approach is used to characterise the conditions where these sexual assaults happen. One of the novelties of this research is to incorporate accurate knowledge of places where a third of all rapes take place. Results show indications that the role of environment varies over time and space – a fact with implications for research and safety interventions.

Speaker: Anna Costanza Baldry

Presentation title: The effects of the police barring orders in cases of stalking on reoffending

Co-authors: Cinzia Cinquegrana (Second University of Naples, Italy) and Amalia Rodontini (Second University of Naples, Italy)

Protective orders for cases of stalking in Italy are in place since 2009. Their efficacy on reoffending is investigated by looking at possible risk factors affecting recidivism. A special administrative preventive measure called “ammonimento” it is a special type of protective order intended as a barring order imposed by the police to the stalker upon request of the victim and in presence of a behavior that is considered stalking (repletion of harassing and threatening behavior causing to the victim anxiety, fear and making the victims change his or usual habits. A judicial and criminological relevant question is how much such measure is effective meaning both how in how many cases it resulted as being useful (no or lower recidivism rate) or instead it produced non-significant effect or even made things worst. A sample of 200 victims who had requested a protective order in the years 2009–2011 were phone-interviewed about the measure they asked, whether it had been effective and their subjective experience with regard to handling of the cases by the police. This is a retrospective study looking for significant correlating factors for recidivism. A typology model of victims revictimised and perpetrators reoffending will be presented by focusing on most relevant vulnerability and risk factors.

Speaker: Murray A. Straus

Presentation title: Dyadic patterns of perpetration of physical assault and injury of dating partners by male and female university students in 32 nations

Co-author: Yahayra Michel-Smith (University Of New Hampshire, USA)
Physical violence in marital and dating relationships is inherently a dyadic phenomenon, yet most work on partner violence ignores this fundamental fact. This study took that into account in the dating relationships of 14,242 university students in 32 nations by identifying three Dyadic Types (DTs): Male-Only, Female-Only, Both assaulted, and the reference category of Neither.

Dyadic Types. Among the 31% of couples who experienced any assault, the percent in each DT was Male-Only 8%, Female-Only 21%, and Both assaulted 70%. Among the 11% when there was a severe assault, the percent in each DT was Male-Only 14%, Female-Only 30%, and Both assaulted 57%. Among the 7% who inflicted injury, Male-Only was 17%, Female-Only 14%, and Both 69%.

Initiation And Chronicity. In the Both assault DT for any assault, the woman was first to hit in 62% of the cases according to men and 69% according to women. Men and women self-reported a mean of 3.5 assaults in the Male-Only DT and a mean of 5.1 assaults in the Female-Only DT. When both partners assaulted, men reported they did it an average of 12.3 times and women reported they did it an average of 16 times. For severe assault, men in the Both Severe DT reported a mean number 3.2 times and women 3.5 times. For injury, men who were sole perpetrators injured their partner a mean of 0.51 times. Women who were sole perpetrators injured their partners 0.06 times.

Although prevalence of partner violence varied greatly by nation, when there was violence, the percentages in each DT were similar across nations and regions. The results suggest that identifying the DTs of couples who experience violence should be a default starting point for almost all research and interventions on partner violence.

Session: WED04

Screening and mapping crime risks
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speakers: Katy Hancock and Monte Hancock

Presentation title: Youth in out-of-home care: Using analytics to predict delinquency among a special population

Predicting delinquent behavior is essential in determining how to allocate prevention resources, in establishing appropriate sentences for offenders, and in selecting appropriate treatment services. Accurate prediction is more important among youth involved in the child welfare system, who are at greater risk of offending and thus “crossing over” from the child welfare system into the juvenile justice system. Further complicating the
issue, research indicates that “crossover” youth may not have the same offending patterns as other delinquent youth.

A number of risk assessment tools have been used to predict delinquency and inform criminal justice decision making. Risk assessment technology has undergone an evolution resulting in increasingly accurate prediction techniques. The most recent types of risk assessment tools, dubbed 5th generation, attempt to predict delinquency based upon information from a similar population with known delinquency outcomes. To date, relatively little research exists on 5th generation risk assessment tools and their predictive validity within juvenile justice populations.

The current study uses data from a large, Northwestern county on childhood victimization, out-of-home care, and delinquency. Outcomes are represented as discrete numeric codes, and the data are used to evaluate two non-parametric classification techniques (a class-weighted matched filter, and a reinforcement-learning heuristic ensemble) for predicting delinquency among youth in out-of-home care. Blind model performance metrics (class precision, class recall, f-measure, and classification accuracy) are estimated using N-fold Cross-Validation. Results and recommendations for risk assessment and future research are discussed.

Speaker: Natte Hillerberg
Presentation title: Preliminary validation of the SSO-tool in a Swedish setting: associations between neighborhood structural observations and crime incidents
Co-authors: Shilan Caman (Karolinska Institutet, Sweden), Katarina Howner (Karolinska Institutet, Sweden), Marianne Kristiansson (Karolinska Institutet, Sweden), Karolina Sörman (Karolinska Institutet, Sweden), Joakim Sturup (Karolinska Institutet, Sweden), Hui-Xin Wang (Karolinska Institutet and Stockholm University, Sweden) and Andreas Ohlsson (Stockholm University, Sweden)

The context in which individuals reside has gained increased research attention during the last decades. To date however, well-validated instruments to investigate structural-and dynamic neighborhood factors are lacking. International studies have demonstrated positive associations between Systematic Social Observation (SSO)-ratings and various outcomes (e.g. mortality, birth rate, suicide). Using the SSO, we aimed to investigate (I) performance of the SSO-tool in a Swedish setting, and (II) associations between SSO-ratings and crime incidents reported between 2008 and 2012 (N = 5818 cases, geocoded to the streets rated), in four suburbs in Stockholm with different socioeconomic status (SES).
METHOD
SSO-ratings were completed manually during summer 2012, as the rater took a walk down each street. The SSO-items were grouped into five broad categories reflecting the presence of “negative” and “positive features”: Disorder (e.g. garbage or litter on the street, graffiti, abandoned cars), Decay (e.g. deteriorated facilities, intoxicated people), Neighborhood dangerousness (rater perceptions that the suburb is an unsafe place to live/walk at night), Street safety (e.g. street light, traffic calming measures) and Amenities (e.g. trash cans, benches).

RESULTS
The Swedish translation of the SSO-tool showed promising reliability and validity (ICC:s ranging from .79 to .92). Features of SSO-Disorder, Decay and Neighborhood dangerousness were more prevalent in the low SES suburbs. SSO-Disorder and Decay were positively associated with census-based variables reflecting neighborhood deprivation (e.g. high proportion of foreign born inhabitants, inhabitants with <10 years of education, and inhabitants receiving social assistance). SSO-Disorder was significantly associated with Violent crimes (r = .51), Violation of a woman’s integrity (r = .47), Robbery (r = .49) and Damage against property (r = .50). SSO-Neighborhood Dangerousness was significantly associated with Violation of a woman’s integrity (r = .55), Sex crimes (r = .56), and Violent Crimes (r = .53).

CONCLUSION
The SSO-tool could be used as one strategy for urban planning and structural crime-related interventions.

Speaker: Åsa Källström Cater
Presentation title: Youth victimization in Sweden: Prevalence, characteristics and relation to mental health and behavioral problems in young adulthood
Co-authors: Anna-Karin Andershed (Örebro University, Sweden) and Henrik Andershed (Örebro University, Sweden)

The present study examines multiple types of victimization simultaneously, their prevalence and characteristics in childhood and adolescence, and the associations between victimization and poly-victimization on the one hand, and single as well as multiple mental health and behavioral problems on the other. The sample consisted of 2,500 Swedish young adults (20–24 years) who provided detailed report of multiple types of life-time victimization and current health and behaviors via an interview and a questionnaire. Results showed that it was more common to be victimized in adolescence as compared to childhood and more common to be victimized repeatedly rather than a single time, among both males and females. Males and females were victimized in noticeably different ways and
partially at different places and by different perpetrators. With regard to mental health and behavioral problems, anxiety, post-traumatic stress, self-harm, and criminality were clearly over-represented among both males and females who had experienced any type of victimization. Poly-victimization was related to single and multiple mental health and behavioral problems among both males and females. We conclude that professionals need to conduct thorough evaluations of victimization when completing mental health assessments among troubled youths, and that youth might benefit from the development of interventions for poly-victimized youth.

Speaker: Inge B. Wissink
Presentation title: Vatos locos (‘crazy dudes’): Screening for mild intellectual disability as a predictor of youth crime
Co-authors: Geert-Jan Stams (University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands), Xavier Moonen (National expertise centre mild intellectual disability, the Netherlands), Annemarie Zand Scholten (University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands) and Anner Bindels (University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands)

In 2011 it was discovered that 40 % of the 600 most criminal adolescents in Amsterdam (the so-called “Top 600”) had a mild intellectual disability (ID). Moonen, De Wit and Hoogeveen (2011) maintain that the majority of delinquent youth are intellectually disabled. Among other characteristics, youth with a (mild) ID are less able to control their behavior and more susceptible to the influence of delinquent friends. Youth with ID constitute an especially vulnerable subgroup with specific problems that demand a particular approach, different from delinquents without ID (Noom, Van der Veldt, Van Houdt, & Slot, 2009). Moreover, recidivism is higher for adolescents with (mild) ID, which further underlines their distinct status (Moonen et al., 2011). Therefore, and aiming at a better prevention of youth crime, the municipality of Amsterdam subsidized a research project with two goals: 1) to get more insight in the degree of psychosocial problems and mild (ID) among Amsterdam youth and 2) to develop an instrument to screen for mild ID in primary schools. Additionally, special attention was paid to ethnic background, as there are indications that there is less recognition for psychosocial problems and mild (ID) within non-Western immigrant families, and because of the higher prevalence of these problems in lower SES groups.

In collaboration with experts, a 20-item teacher-report instrument was developed to screen for mild ID in primary school youth (8–12 year olds). Data will be presented concerning the validity and reliability of this instrument and the associations with ethnic background, school performance and psychosocial problems (SDQ) (N = 1250).
summer, the instrument will be used in schools in the Netherlands to be able to offer children with a risk for ID betimes the help they need and, hereby, to contribute to a better prevention of youth crime.

Session: WED05  
**Images of crime and criminal justice**  
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Mehmet Arican*  
Presentation title: The impact of the sledgehammer trial on the Turkish penal law and politics

Operation Sledgehammer (Turkish Balyoz Harekât) is the name of an alleged Turkish secularist military coup plan which reportedly dates back to 2003, and was supposedly in response to the Justice and Development Party gaining office.

Reports of the alleged plot was first emerged in Taraf newspaper, which was passed documents detailing plans to bomb two Istanbul mosques and accuse Greece of shooting down a Turkish plane over the Aegean Sea. The plan supposedly was to stir up chaos and justify a military coup.

In 2012 some 300 of the 365 suspects were sentenced to prison terms, while 34 suspects were acquitted. The Turkish Appeals Court upheld most of the rulings.

The trial has emphasized the deepening divide among Turkey’s pious, who say that the military dominated the politics for decades, and the republic’s secularists, who say the government has a different agenda. The defendants still argue that the probe was politically motivated and the trials were unjust.

This paper aims to explore the entire investigation and trial process of the Sledgehammer Case, while reviewing the possible effects of the case on the Turkish Penal Law and the political life.

Speaker: *Jamal Mohammad Abdel Hai*  
Presentation title: The impact of images in crime news on youth crime prevention

The paper highlights the impacts of images in crime news on youth crime prevention. Today, Images portrayed amongst news channels, newspapers and internet can commonly become an essential element in efforts to combat crime. It has proven to be an effective and multifunctional means of communication, affecting various concepts and elements of cultural representation. Also, understood by the largest amount of individuals from different sectors or categories.
The effect can be amongst youths and their knowledge, attitude or behaviour. Hence, stimulating the sense of emotion and intervenes in the formation of mental, intellectual and cultural trends. Moreover, media can be enhanced to form a distinctive dialect, compromising of the ability to deliver influential and persuasive messages throughout crime news. Its power stems from its semiotics of cultural, social and ideological meanings – to infiltrate into the readership memory. The paper suggests that images in crime news is a combination of concepts of technology, communication, psychology, sociology, religion, culture, security, semiotic and ideology. It should be a form of communication that exerts cognitive, attitudinal and behavioural, influences on individual, public opinion and society. Thus, a tool of change and as a result, contribute to the development of social and cultural awareness among individuals and society against crime through an inclusive, interactive and psychological positive use of images amid crime news.

The paper will adopt a qualitative descriptive approach, exploring the multiple effects of exploiting image in crime news on youth crime prevention. It aims to answer principal questions, such as: What are the effects of image used in crime news on crime prevention? Can those images provide cognitive knowledge, or affect attitudes or behaviour and how? The paper will serve as a qualitative study, reflecting on the type of issues discussed. Additionally, emphasising areas where further development is fundamental and necessary – whilst addressing the impact of images crime news on crime prevention.

Speaker: Frank Reichert
Presentation title: Reporting risk factors of juvenile crime
Co-author: (Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories, Germany)

In my presentation I examine the kinds of criminological knowledge and information that were considered in the German press during the Hesse election campaign in 2007/2008, in which youth crime played a major role. I investigate the integration of information about the possible causes of youth crime into press articles, and examine to which extent information about these risk factors and motives for engaging in youth crime were considered by the press to be significant in the explanation of youth crime. A second aim of is to uncover which types of criminal policy and pedagogy had been reported about, and which of those measures had been regarded as meaningful. To this end, results of a content analysis of articles from two German daily newspapers, the Bild and the Süddeutsche Zeitung, are presented and compared. The differences between the two newspapers and their method of news construction are highlighted. The results of my content analysis indicate that only rarely was knowledge about the risk factors
of juvenile crime published in the press; information about the individual itself was found to an even lesser extent. This was particularly true about the Bild. Claims for tougher methods of punishment dominated, whereas measures that aimed at crime prevention were seldom considered reasonable, and if so, were mainly included in the Süddeutsche Zeitung. Moreover, an examination of the sources quoted in the newspapers including politicians underlines that criminological knowledge about risk factors was less important in crime reporting. These results in part reflect the importance of several news factors notably consonance, personification, risk, and negativism but also to a large extent reflect the political accentuation of the respective newspapers and their specific views of juvenile offenders. The cross-cultural relevance of the findings will be discussed while taking into consideration differences between tabloid and broadsheet newspapers.

Speaker: **Jacob Waiswa**
Presentation title: **Terrorism as a universal evil rather than a product of religion**

Religions around the world have one common goal: to pursue goodness and truthfulness. Ideological extremes in religions are biggest challenges to peace and development. This paper unveils the link between terrorism and religion and whether or not it is a universal evil individuals or groups are vulnerable to regardless of race or ethnic background. Researcher reviewed online articles and survey. Expressions that showed terrorism as a universal evil: 90 % (yes) due to evil; 1 % (no), and 9 % (due to other factors). Expressions that showed innocence of religion: 54 % (no), 31 %, and 15 % (due to other factors). And expressions that showed mutual respect across religions: 60 % showed respect to other religions 14 % showed no respect to other religions, and 26 % (undefined or other reasons). There was a positive correlation between universal evil as a cause of terrorism and religion showed by $P = 0.024$ (2-tailed) $< 0.05$. While it is impressive that 90% expressions showed universal evil as an explanation of terrorism, the concept of evil is used subjectively rather than universally. There is need to appreciate terrorism as a universal evil to elicit a universal constructive response towards peace and development, be it at national, regional or global levels.

Speaker: **Sandra Walklate**
Presentation title: **Making sense of the “9/11 effect”: Re-orienting criminology**

Co-author: **Gabe Mythen** (University of Liverpool, UK)

Hall and Winlow (2012: 2) point out that criminology has historically been slow to respond to crises in a fast changing world. This is nowhere more the case than in the criminological engagement with risk, security
and terrorism. In drawing attention to the nature of this engagement we want to reflect on, who and what has been defined as risky, criminal and dangerous since 9/11 and the criminological capacity to make sense of these processes. What exactly has the “9/11 effect” (Roach, 2011) resulted in and for whom? This task entails reflecting on what has been assumed by the discipline, whose voice counts in those assumptions and what is muted or silenced as a consequence (see Connell, 2007; Aas, 2012). In seizing this as a space ripe for critical criminological engagement we offer a rounded comparative analysis of how the “suspected” have been constructed, targeted, and understood. Drawing on empirical data from the UK we also indicate how the suspected have responded to these processes resulting in a remarkable symmetry between those marked out to be “risky” and those against whom we must be resilient. In reviewing this material we suggest that criminology to date has engaged only marginally with the questions that such a review raises. We go on to argue that the criminological imagination (Young 2007) requires a more nuanced understanding of culture, politics and the economy before it may be better equipped to fully appreciate the “9/11 effect”.

Session: WED06
Findings and calculations in crime victim surveys
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: Dan Hedlin
Presentation title: Does overlapping confidence intervals imply a non-significant difference?

This is the situation: we have a table of proportions of people who have in a sample survey reported being victims of crime; the table is broken down by region and we want to know whether any of these regional estimates differ from the national proportion. A common way to perform a hypothesis test of the difference between two means or two proportions is to calculate the confidence intervals of the estimates and see whether the intervals overlap. If they do, the null hypothesis of no difference cannot be rejected at least this is the way the “overlap method” runs. However, this test is conservative and may even be considered incorrect.

A further complexity is that of multiple testing; when comparing a set of regional estimates to the national average you are in fact conducting several hypothesis tests simultaneously. Multiple testing is particularly difficult in official statistics where large tables of statistical estimates are handed over to the user of statistics because you do not know which regional estimates she or he will be focusing on. She or he may only be interested in comparing one particular region to the national average and hence there is
no multiple testing issue for this user. I will discuss the overlap method and the multiple testing issue in the context of official statistics and try to give some practical advice.

Speaker: Cyril Rizk
Presentation title: What recent property crime trends in western Europe tells us about the Crime drop?
Co-author: Inès Bettaïeb (ONDRP, France)

The number of vehicle theft and domestic burglaries recorded by the police declined sharply in Belgium, France and Germany during most of the 2000 decade. After 2008, however, the trend reversed for domestic burglaries. Since then, recorded domestic burglary rates in those three Western Europe countries have gone up whereas recorded vehicle theft rates have followed their previous downward trend. The French national crime victimisation survey (Enquête “Cadre de vie et sécurité” INSEE-ONDRP) annual results have shown the same kind of trends: both vehicle theft and domestic burglary victimisation rates decreased in France, from 2006 to 2008 and, after that year, as victimisation rates continue to go down for vehicle theft, they went up for domestic burglaries. The rise of domestic burglary victimisation rates has been very significative from 2008 to 2012 according to the “Cadre de vie et sécurité” results. Prior to what we consider as an upturn trends in domestic burglaries in Belgium, France and Germany, criminologists had turned their attention on searching explanations of a crime decline in Northern America, Europe and even in Australia, leading them to call this phenomenon “Crime Drop”. Jan van Dijk’s “responsive securitization” explanation can be considered as one of the main hypothesis of the crime falls because it is backed up by empirical data from the International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS) about property crime and level of security measure trends. If vehicle theft and domestic burglary rates went down for the same reason in Belgium, France and Germany until 2008, how can we explain their diverging trends since then?

Speaker: Sofia Wikman
Presentation title: Workplace violence in victim surveys.
Same questions but different answers

An analysis based on a comparison of three Swedish victim surveys examines violence at work on the basis of the questions on exposure to threats and violence. The questions that are included are very similar in all three of surveys: Statistics Sweden’s surveys of The Swedish population’s living conditions (ULF), Swedish Work Environment Authority’s survey The Work environment and Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention’s survey The Swedish Crime Survey (NTU). However the prevalence’s are very different. How can this be explained?
Session: WED07

Urban disorder, fear of crime and collective efficacy – neighborhood based studies in the city of Malmö

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: Alberto Chrysoulakis

Presentation title: Deconstructing collective efficacy – does social cohesion and shared expectations for control originate from the same characteristics?

A respectable amount of studies focusing on neighborhood effects on crime and disorder has consistently found and consolidated collective efficacy as a central mediator explaining variations across neighborhoods. It is a theoretical notion based upon two mechanisms (social cohesion and shared expectations for control) where it is hypothesized that the residents’ willingness to intervene for the common good of the neighborhood, relies on the level of shared values amongst neighbors. Informal social control is thus theorized to be endorsed in neighborhoods characterized by social cohesion. Together these two theoretical building blocks form collective efficacy which is furthermore argued to be impeded or hindered in neighborhoods characterized by for instance concentrated disadvantage, higher immigrant concentration, and residential instability. At the individual level instead, level of collective efficacy is correlated with levels of SES, homeownership, age, and mobility. However, findings suggest that these characteristics vary across cultural contexts. This study sets out to test the two mechanisms social cohesion and informal social control separately with the aim of investigating if they originate or are derived from the same social and structural characteristics. Using data from the fear of crime survey conducted in Malmö (Sweden) in 2012 (n = 4195), 104 urban neighborhoods form the basis for separate models each controlling for neighborhood as well as individual characteristics. The results will be discussed against the theoretical backdrop of collective efficacy and if the effects it has on fear of crime and victimization necessarily stems from an integrative notion of the two mechanisms/concepts. Practical policy implications will furthermore be discussed as will matters for further research.

Speaker: Manne Gerell

Presentation title: Neighborhood boundaries and arson – Examining the modifiable areal unit problem in the city of Malmö

The concept of neighborhood remains important in criminology, in particular in relation to the social disorganization school of thought and its subsequent development into collective efficacy theory. Most neighborhood based studies make use of administrative geographical units such as
census tracts although it is widely recognized as problematic due to the potential mismatch between the boundaries of administrative geographical units and boundaries of real importance to people or mechanisms of interest. This is called the Modifiable Areal Unit Problem (MAUP), which consist both of problems of scale (size of neighborhoods) and of zonation (boundary placement). In the present study data over arson from the Swedish rescue services 2007–2012 have been employed to analyze MAUP in the city of Malmö. It is argued that arson is a form of physical disorder that is strongly related to social disorganization. The analysis is based on a comparison of administrative geographical units of analysis compared to randomly generated geographical units of similar size. In the analysis both SAMS-areas (n = 391) and part-areas (n = 136) are considered alongside a total of 40 sets of randomly generated geographical units of similar size. The city has been divided into 50·50 meter micro-places (n = 64 544) which have been assigned a value for arson based on incidence, kernel density and distance to nearest arson. Empty two-level hierarchical linear regression models with the micro-places as level 1 unit have been employed to calculate Intra-Class Correlations (ICC) separately for each of the 42 different geographical units of analysis as level 2 units. Results show that administrative geographical units of analysis in many cases just are marginally better than geographical units with random borders if the basic urban structure is taken into account. Implications for further research is discussed.

Speaker: Anna-Karin Ivert
Presentation title: Stability and change of urban neighbourhoods
Co-authors: Caroline Mellgren (Malmö University, Sweden) and Marie Torstensson Levander (Malmö University, Sweden)

The importance of the city and its neighbourhoods has gained an increasing amount of attention in criminological research over the past decades. A number of studies have shown that neighbourhood characteristics are important for our understanding of the distribution of crime and fear of crime. In addition, characteristics of the residential neighbourhood have been identified as important for our understanding of the collective socialization of children and adolescents. Less is known about how these characteristics evolve over time. It has been argued that neighbourhoods develop and change constantly, nonetheless their relative position in the socioeconomic hierarchy of the city is often stable over time. In the present study the development of 104 Malmö neighbourhoods will be investigated over a period of approximately 15 years in order to extend the knowledge on stability and change of urban neighbourhoods. Data are drawn from the Malmö fear of crime study conducted in 1998 and 2012, comprising a total of approximately 8000 respondents living in the city of Malmö.
(Sweden). Changes in structural characteristics like neighbourhood socio-economic status as well as in social processes like collective efficacy will be analyzed in order to enhance our understanding of stability or change in victimization and fear of crime at the neighbourhood level. The findings will be discussed in relation to interventions aiming at the development of safe neighbourhoods, as well as in relation to future research.

Speaker: Karl Kronkvist
Presentation title: Virtual observations of urban neighborhood physical disorder using Google street view

Neighborhood level of disorder has recurrently been identified as a strong predictor of neighborhood level of crime rates and residential fear of crime. However, as scholars have emphasized, it begs to question whether neighborhood disorder have been measured in a reliable way and with adequate tools. The main aim of this study is to evaluate to what extent virtual systematic social observations (SSO) through Google Street View (GSV) may reliably audit neighborhood physical disorder in comparison to self-reported levels of neighborhood disorder. Further, the study also intends to chart whether virtual SSO through GSV is a valid instrument by testing a fundamental notion of the Broken Windows theory. The study consists of two sets of data, i.e. virtual SSO through GSV of 21 census neighborhoods in the city of Malmö (Sweden) and self-reported data of respondents living in the particular neighborhoods of interest. The correlations between the methodological diverse constructs of neighborhood disorder are subsequently examined, as well as the correlation between virtually observed physical disorder and victimization of property crimes. The results suggests that virtually observed neighborhood physical disorder through GSV is significantly correlated to self-reported neighborhood level of disorder as well as to victimization of property crimes. Virtual SSO through GSV thus appears to be a reliable and somewhat valid alternative towards auditing neighborhood level of disorder, comparable to data gathered through a community survey. Virtual observations through GSV do however struggle with several limitations.

Session: WED08
The Jerry Lee lecture

Speaker: Grant Duwe
Presentation title: Why randomized controlled trials will be more important than ever in corrections

In the nearly 40 years since the “nothing works” pronouncement, a growing body of research has shown there are correctional programs, policies and practices that are effective in reducing recidivism. Traditionally, the
litmus test for whether an intervention works has been confined mainly to its impact on recidivism. It has become increasingly clear, however, that determining the effectiveness of a correctional program involves looking not only at its effects on recidivism, but also at whether it reduces costs. Recently, both the federal and state governments in the U.S. have begun exploring alternative funding strategies for correctional programming in which service providers are compensated on the basis of the results they deliver.

As public funding of corrections shifts more towards a performance-based model, there will be a greater need for both cost-benefit analyses (CBA) and evaluations that use a randomized controlled trial (RCT). This discussion focuses on the growing importance of RCT’s for the “what works” movement in corrections by highlighting recent research from Minnesota. In particular, this presentation discusses findings from several RCT evaluations of prisoner reentry programs in Minnesota that also included CBA’s. In addition to exploring the implications of these findings for correctional policy and practice, the presentation will discuss some of the challenges inherent to implementing a RCT within a corrections system.

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Session: WED09
Harassment, fraud and policing on the internet
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: Giulio Calcara

The Finnish Internet Police (Nettipoliisi) was ideated in 2008 by Sergeant Marko Forss. In the beginning the activities of Nettipoliisi consisted of maintaining direct contact with the Finnish population on social media, such as IRC Gallery and Facebook, through friendly conversations. The idea was to act as a virtual community policing unit.

After few years of existence a functional evolution of the unit has become notable. Nettipoliisi has started to actuate both reactive and proactive strategies. This is due to the large quantity of relevant data acquired daily during the community policing activities that has pushed the unit to expand its range of action. Statistics show that in 2011 20% of all the Finnish cases involving child abuse on the Internet were reported through the Nettipoliisi.

The modus operandi of Nettipoliisi has some typical traits worth being analysed.
High effectiveness is obtained through a limited use of resources. Informal conversations and direct contact with users on the social media have created a fertile ground for interaction and cooperation between the civil society and police world. The unit has proven to be an efficient tool for patrolling the web and obtaining relevant information regarding several investigations, while maintaining a friendly relationship with the Finnish civil society. This is typical in the community policing approach.

The evolution of the Finnish Internet Police poses some questions on how far is it possible to push the boundaries of policing on the web. In particular, if it could be possible for officers to have official police profiles on social media and operate with the same power and functions of a regular uniformed officer. Moreover, some reflections can be made on how it could be possible to utilize strategies developed by virtual community policing activities on the international level.

Speaker: David Manlow
Presentation title: Digital deviance doesn’t count; online behaviours of young people and their attitudes to cyber harassment

The gap between the worlds of the Digital Natives and the Digital Colonisers has never been greater. It is now possible to buy a baby’s potty which comes complete with an iPad holder and parents are setting up Facebook pages in the names of their unborn children.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that young people’s attitudes to online behaviours are shaped from a very early age.

The adult world often believes that it understands the principal risks to children online. Sexual exploitation, grooming and cyberbullying are all well-documented and there are organisations and resources dedicated to dealing with these acknowledged threats. Yet what of the deeper, more subtle issues that are associated with online behaviours.

Children and young people will always take risks. They will understand why it’s dangerous to drink and drive, the health problems associated with smoking. They know that sending self-generated indecent images is illegal, yet even when not being coerced they willingly share pictures of each other. They would not get into a physical fight, but will think nothing of engaging in cyberbullying. Their parents warn against stranger danger and wouldn’t take them to an X rated movie, but buy their seven year old the latest adult online multi-player game and allow them to play, unsupervised, with strangers from all over the world.

Why, then, do we disregard the moral and legal implications of our online actions? Why is digital deviance perceived as unimportant?
This paper will describe some of the online behaviours encountered in English schools and the preparation of research which aims to understand the perceptions of online as opposed to “real world” behaviours. It will describe the work being done to educate children and young people, and explore the ways in which their attitudes and experiences are affecting their futures and their well being.

Speaker: Zarina Vakhitova  
Presentation title: Guardianship in cyberspace  
Co-author: Danielle Reynald (Griffith University, Australia)

This study presents the first empirical analysis of guardianship against abuse in cyberspace. Using a representative sample of the Australian users of the Internet and social media sites (n = 650), the study provides the first estimate of the frequency of cyber abuse victimisation in Australia. Building upon the existing body of knowledge about active guardianship processes in the real world, this study extends our understanding of how these processes operate in the unique setting of cyber space. To collect information about cyber guardians and cyber abuse events witnessed by the guardians, an online survey of adult Australian residents was conducted using the Survey Monkey platform. Results showed that contextual awareness in the form of computer competency, awareness of anti cyber abuse policies and prior cyber abuse victimisation were predictive of witnessing and intervening in the events of cyber abuse. The study suggests “space” managers and supercontrollers have a pivotal role to place in helping to control these incidents by increasing guardians’ awareness of cyberspace and cyber abuse. Based on the empirical results, the study makes several practical recommendations on how crime prevention efforts could be boosted in cyberspace.

Speaker: Iván Besteiro Yusty  
Presentation title: Fraud and scams on the internet  
Co-author: Carmen Jorda Sanz (Universidad Autónoma Madrid and Universidad de Castilla la Mancha, Spain)

Currently, economic crime is perpetrated mostly by internet. It is having an evolution of the traditional commission from physical reality to virtual one. Therefore frauds and scams are increasing in recent years due to the ease and impunity in which the commission relates.

It is necessary to study scientifically this criminological phenomenon with new online tools. The aim of this study is to establish the characteristics and categories that distinguish fraudulent advertisement from genuine ones. This is a pilot study in search of the variables that discriminate this phenomenon in order to carry out a quantitative study.
A sample of 30000 advertisement in the buying and selling websites (cars, housing, pets and electronic devises) in a mexican website directed to the public in the last trimester of 2013 was used in the procedure of this study. It carries out a qualitative analysis looking into relevant descriptive variables in the detection of fraudulent advertisement.

The tool used to achieve this is a control panel that moderates and analyzes every advertisement you want posted to the website.

RESULTS
The features used to detect fraud are: pictures, prices, names, emails, descriptions, telephones, IP and password.

Of the 30 000 advertisement analyzed, about 10 % of them showed three or more of the characteristics that identify them as fraudulent (which had 3 or more of the listed indications) and finally proved to be so.

CONCLUSIONS
From descriptive characteristics of selling and buying online ads a rising probability of fraud is detected.

Thanks to this qualitative analysis, quantitative variables were detected that allow a future statistical analysis of this phenomenon to be performed.

It shows therefore that the ratio of adverts that are identified as fraudulent is very high comparing it with the total of them. Thus is demonstrated the urgency of the study of this phenomenon due to the proliferation of these scams on the net.
obstructing the process. The strategic analysis department was asked to develop a barrier model for environmental crime. However, environmental crime consists of many different forms of illegal behaviour in a multitude of contexts. Some forms of environmental crime are more comparable to traditional organised crimes (such as trafficking in endangered species), whereas others are forms of organisational crime, such as illegal waste trafficking. The barrier model appears more suitable for traditional organised crime. Drawing from situational theory, the crime script approach is now being developed as a more flexible way to analyse environmental crime, for instance by describing sub-scripts for specific illegal practices within legal processes. Using these crime scripts, we can improve the design of interventions by cooperating administrative and law enforcement agencies. Examples from more traditional (trafficking rhino horn) and organisational environmental crime (illegal waste trade) will be discussed.

Speaker: Toine Spapens
Presentation title: “Dirty oil” a persistent enforcement problem
The port of Rotterdam in the Netherlands is one of the largest bunker ports for seagoing vessels in the world. In 2007, ships loaded 13.4 million metric tons of bunker fuel. Most of the fuel is locally manufactured. The basis for bunker fuel is residual oil from refineries. This is a heavy oil product, which requires blending with light oil products in order to be useable in ships engines. Diesel fuel is suitable as well as so-called “cutter stocks” from refineries. However, waste oil and certain types of chemical waste may also render the required results and are much cheaper. The problem is that the use of untreated waste in bunker fuel adds substantially to the levels of particulate matter in the atmosphere, and may lead to engine failures and health hazards for the crews.

The Dutch authorities are aware of the problem of blending of “dirty” products with bunker fuel since the 1980s but it proves very difficult to curb it. This paper will present an overview of the enforcement problems and efforts that have been made to solve them in terms of traditional criminal investigation, multi-agency approaches, awareness raising and calls for additional legislation at the national and the EU levels, and “naming and shaming” of mala fide waste collectors and treatment companies as well as fuel producers.

Speaker: Karin van Wingerde
Presentation title: Sanctions as moral messages. General deterrence and environmental compliance in the waste industry in the Netherlands
On 5 July 2006 the Probo Koala, an oil, bulk, and ore carrier ship, left the port of Amsterdam while carrying approximately 554 tonnes of hazard-
ous waste on board. About a month later the waste was found dumped throughout Abidjan, the capital of Ivory Coast, causing health problems amongst local residents and worldwide consternation. Disasters such as the Probo Koala case tend to call forth a strong public demand for increasing supervision and harsher, more deterrent sanctions. This shift towards more punitive sanctions is usually based on the assumption that the more severe the penalty, the more effectively it will deter others from criminal behavior in the future. Deterrence assumes that firms are rational, amoral calculators that base the decision to comply or violate on the weighing of the perceived costs and benefits of their actions. In other words, firms will only take costly compliance measures when they believe that non-compliance is likely to be detected and harshly penalized.

This paper problematizes these assumptions using data from a qualitative empirical study among 40 companies in the waste industry in the Netherlands. This paper shows that deterrence often fails if sanctions only communicate a threat message. Instead, sanctions that communicate a moral message may contribute to compliance with environmental regulations by emphasizing that the penalized behavior is condemned and by creating consensus about the blameworthiness of the penalized offense. This is even more important in a branch of industry where most regulations consist of open norms that are subject to different interpretations. As a consequence, even imperfect sanctions from a deterrence/rational choice perspective may lead to meaningful compliance by creating discussion amongst the regulated community about the offense, by reminding firms that are already in compliance to check whether they still operate in accordance to their previous commitment to comply with the law; and by reaffirming their commitment to invest in costly compliance measures.

Session: WED11
Studies on sexual crime
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: Henrik Elonheimo
Presentation title: Risk factors of sexual offending in males: results from the FinnCrime study
Co-author: André Sourander (University of Turku, Finland)

The FinnCrime study is a longitudinal follow-up study on almost 3,000 males and 3,000 females born in Finland in 1981. The sample is population-based and represents the whole country. Data on psychosocial factors were gathered in 1989 when the children were eight years old. They filled out Children’s Depression Inventory, while their parents and teachers filled out Rutter questionnaires. Parent and teacher reports were pooled in anal-
yses. Data on psychiatric disorders at ages 18–23 were obtained from the Finnish National Military Register. Possible diagnoses included antisocial personality, substance use, psychotic, anxiety, depressive, and adjustment disorders. Data on criminal behavior were received from the Finnish National Police Register yielding information on all police contacts the study subjects had from age 15 to 30.

Sexual crime was committed by 36 males of the sample and only one female; thus, this study was limited to males. The prevalence of sex crime among the males was 1.3%. Due to the low number of sexual offenses, they were analyzed as one group and not divided into subcategories according to age of victims, recidivism, or age when committing the crime. From the childhood factors, sex crime was predicted by mother’s low educational level, living with other than two biological parents, conduct problems, self-reported depressiveness, and being both frequent bully and victim of bullying. From the psychiatric disorders, sex crime was associated only with antisocial personality disorder. Independent risk factors for sexual offending were conduct problems, self-reported depressiveness, and antisocial personality disorder. Thus, all information sources were valuable in estimating the risk for sexual offending, even children’s self-reports independently of parent and teacher reports. Implications for criminal policy and the varieties of sexual offenders will be discussed.

Speaker: Roslinya Latip
Presentation title: Young people with sexual behaviour problems: some lessons learned

Incidents of sexual abuse involving young children as the instigators challenge the notion of ‘children’s innocence’. It is viewed as a complex problem which invites various responses from the public. The concern and service provision for young people with sexual behaviour problems (SBPs) in the UK is fairly recent, yet it shows rapid development since the publication of ‘The Report of the Committee of enquiry into Children and Young People who Sexually Abuse Other Children’ by the National Children’s Home (NCH) in 1992. This presentation intends to provide some of the key findings from an original research entitled ‘Young Children and Adolescents with Sexual Behaviour Problems: Findings from Practitioners and Agencies’. The presentation will highlight the focus of the study wherein to understand the issue of sexual behaviour problems (SBPs) involving young children and adolescents through the analysis of protocols to work with young people reported with a range of SBPs and through talking to the practitioners from various agencies. As this study includes the younger group of young people (those of ages below the age of criminal responsibility), this presentation will also tabulates some of the key features for research that combines two sensitive areas, and that is; research of the
vulnerable population, and research of SBPs involving young children and adolescents as the ‘instigators’. The presentation will also summarises the approach of the study which was designed to bring about a holistic view of the different ways the understanding of SBPs among young people are manifested in the different service providers and practices. This inter-disciplinary topic will includes some lessons learned for better practice but most importantly it can also be an eye opener for many people about the challenges in the practice with young people with SBPs, which makes this presentation relevant to a wider population.

Speaker: Katrin Mueller-Johnson
Presentation title: Parenting and the disclosure of sexual victimisation of children and youth

Rates of reporting sexual victimisation (SV) of children and youth to the police are generally low. The first step towards a police report is usually the child’s disclosure to somebody, most commonly a trusted adult. Studies investigating factors influencing such disclosure have so far focused on offence and offender characteristics; however it is plausible that individual and family/parenting related factors also play a role.

Using data from a national school-based survey of adolescents (age 15, n = 6 749) in Switzerland this presentation first describes rates of disclosure and of reporting to the police for different types of sexual victimisation of children and youth (e.g. contact SV, including penetration or touching/kissing, non-contact SV, such as exhibitionism, verbal harassment, exposure to sexual acts, or cyber SV). For instance, for contact SV 63 % of all victims disclosed at least one incident to someone but only 7 % reported it to the police. As such disclosure was less common among boys (42 %) than among girls (72 %), the role of parenting factors in the disclosure of contact SV was then explored separately for boys and girls. For boys disclosure of contact SV was related only to paternal parenting: positive paternal parenting increased disclosure, while harsh paternal parenting reduced the likelihood of disclosure. For girls harsh paternal parenting also reduced the likelihood of disclosure, but disclosure increased where there was positive parenting from both fathers and mothers.

Speaker: Sebastien Prat
Presentation title: How to predict the child-pornography re-offense?
Co-author: Gary Chaimowitz (McMaster University and St Joseph’s Healthcare, Canada)

Today, child-pornography is an offense mainly mediated by the Internet. Child pornography’s uses are plural and depend on the goal of the consumers downloading the material. There are various descriptions of child-pornography consumers, regarding many psychopathological as-
pects. These typologies are well known now, and the main question is of re-offense. Actually, we know some characteristics that can lead to a re-offense, such as participating to a pedophile virtual community, or collecting the pictures. These characteristics seem to be of greater predictive value in child pornography consumers who also engage in pedophilia than those who do not. Developing further criteria is necessary, particularly psychological criteria, to be able to predict the risk of re-offense and the type of re-offense. Notably, this area raises the question of escalation versus protection against a physical sexual offense. The aim of this presentation is to describe the current aspects of this virtual offense, allowing us to predict a new sexual offense.

Speaker: *Cathy Spatz Widom*

Presentation title: Does childhood sexual abuse lead to subsequent sexual offending? A prospective Investigation

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

There is a widespread belief that a history of childhood sexual abuse leads to sexual offending (Beling et al., 2001). Numerous reports have described the extent of sexual abuse in the backgrounds of incarcerated sex offenders (e.g., Aylwin et al., 2003; Dudeck et al., 2007; Glasser, et al., 2001; Lee et al., 2002). A report from the US Government Accountability Office (1996) concluded that research findings about the relationship between childhood sexual abuse and later sexual offending were inconsistent and inconclusive, with most studies reliant on cross-sectional designs and retrospective reports of childhood sexual abuse. One exception was a prospective cohorts design study that followed up court-substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect and a matched control group and searched official arrest records through age 32 (Widom & Ames, 1994). Childhood sexual abuse increased risk for crime and delinquency, including sexual offending. Victims of childhood sexual abuse were at most risk for prostitution, not for incest, child molesting, public indecency, or contributing to the delinquency of a minor. Salter et al. (2003) followed former male victims of childhood sexual abuse (mean age = 11) for 7–19 years and found that 11.6 % had subsequently committed sexual offenses, concluding that the “risk of child victims of sexual abuse becoming abusers themselves is lower than previously thought”.

This presentation describes new results based on a follow-up of these two groups (abused/neglected and matched controls, N = 1,575) through mean age 51.3. In 2013, the US Federal Bureau of Investigation’s National Crime Information Service and state law enforcement agency records were searched to compile updated criminal arrest histories. We will present findings about the likelihood that individuals with documented histories of childhood sexual abuse are more likely to be arrested for a sex crime.
and more likely to have an earlier age of first arrest for a sex crime than matched controls and victims of other types of abuse/neglect. We will also discuss implications of the findings.

Session: WED12

How to change policing and make it work

Theme: Contemporary criminology

As the world changes policing have to change to meet new challenges. Reading international research one soon get the impression that the western police forces face similar problems when it comes to implementing changes, effectiveness, and management.

In order of appearance the panel session will discuss changes in policing and what does work and what does not.

Former union president and now police commissioner at the Office of National Police Commissioner, Jan Karlsen; have followed changes made during his years as president of the Police Union. His knowledge and thoughts of how policing and leadership culture when dealing with changes open one’s eyes.

Researcher, Dr. Ann-Christine Andersson Arntén, have made two qualitative and one quantitative study of police management. Through a quantitative study and interviews of police employees on all levels in both Coppell, Texas USA, and Swedish polis districts she have established factors that enhance a learning work climate and the effects of leadership styles.

The biggest “asset” in the police force are its employees. But do we use this “asset” in the best possible way? A survey made by former police inspector and now at the human resource office, Johan Nilvé, found factors that helps motivate sworn police officers to stay in force and that improves motivation and commitment.

As stated above the employees are the force biggest assets. Chief of Police Mac Tristan, Coppell Texas USA, have been practicing a new participative leadership style and reorganized two police departments and thereby making the department more effective and a better place to work.

Together these four will form a path for how to make changes possible, what to watch up for and how to form an effective police force and get motivated employees and thereby reach the effects expected when implementing new models of policing.

Speaker: Jan Karlsen
Presentation title: The long experience of Swedish Police and factors that need to be taken care of if the intention is change!

From a long experience of the police organization both as a police officer, union leader, and now a police commissioner in the top management of the Swedish Police force, serving under seven national police commissioners Jan Karlsen have seen organizational changes coming and going. Taking the challenge to try to understand why these attempts to change almost never succeed. What are the obstacles and what can we do?

Culture and leadership effects implementing new work models. Due to culture organizations manage to stay as before despite imposed changes from top-management. Jan Karlsen says:

“Whatever changes in work methods or technical support we make it seems as if there always is a way to “fly under the radar” and continue to work as if nothing happened.”

Jan Karlsen mean that when leaders to a great extent can continue to ignore and disregard management decisions you always have to look at that same management to find the sources of problem. He says:

“I you, no matter where in the organizational hierarchy you may be, can ignore and disregard decisions there is always a leader that have not done his/hers job.”

The contradictory in this is that at the same time as members of the organization can go on disregarding management decisions without any consequences there is a structure of micromanagement that try to control down to the smallest action of the organization. Jan Karlsen says:

“If we ever shall end this problem. We have to deal with leadership problems. We have to follow up decisions, take actions when not followed, and leaders have to know that whenever they don’t follow decisions there will be consequences. But for this we need a different type of leadership and a new type of management where decisions are rooted in all corners of the organization.”

Speaker: Ann-Christine Andersson Arntén

Presentation title: Studies on what need to be changed and what happens when there is change.

Background

The international literature on policing indicates an overall discussion about effectiveness, changes, and leadership. These factors seem to be causing problems to police organizations all over the western world. What is described as “police orthodoxy” has been pointed out as a background factor leading to these problems.
To find ways of dealing with problems one needs to pinpoint specific factors leading to the problems, their effects and try to find solutions.

On the opposite side of the hierarchical orthodoxy police management stands a more participative and learning management where upcoming problems is solved by the people closest to the problem. This demands a shift of power.

Nevertheless, what happens when these changes are made? Will there be happiness and joy? Probably not, people are in general afraid of and resist changes, more some than others. So, a few will accept the changes, some will wait out and see and others will resist either openly or covertly fight the changes.

**Aims**

Three studies 1) study leadership factors, participation, and changes in the Swedish Police identifying factors coursing lack of effectiveness, flexibility and participation, 2) identifies factors of the learning climate effecting motivation, commitment, work engagement and emotions and differences between job positions in the Swedish Police, and 3) examine the effects of changes in leadership style, organizational structures in Coppell Police department, Texas USA.

**Results**

The results show hierarchical structure factors that affects motivation and effectiveness. Moreover, there are learning climate factors that affect motivation, commitment, work engagement, and emotions and the result differs between job positions. The results also show different ways to meet changes and what looks like noncompliance on the surface, subsurface can be something complete different. The result clearly divided employees in those: i) working with the changes, ii) awaiting changes, and iii) opposing changes.

**Speaker:** Johan Nilvé

**Presentation title:** How to attract and develop police officers: A survey of the Swedish Police

**Background**

The Swedish Police may not have a big turn over when it comes to people leaving the force for other non-police related employers. But the Swedish Police have a big internal turn over resulting in a core of police officers out in the fields with few years of experience. As the quality of police work is relaying o good deal on police officers being experienced and confident not only in the day-to-day work but in emergency situations there is a need to have motivated and committed employees staying in the force.

**Aim**
The aim of the survey was to substantial action proposals and give ideas for an action plan. The mission was phrased:

“How shall the police department attract, recruit, and keep police officers working out on the fields in a way that is needed for to make the functioning over time?”

**Method**
The survey was conducted at the Halland County Police District.

Police officers have within their unit and during regular work time been discussing leadership and management, culture, and motivation based on statements and questions regarding their work situation.

**Results**
The results shows that the orthodoxy way of managing the police through hierarchical structures and leadership, economical and result driven micromanagement, results in a gap of trust and comprehension between leaders and other employees especially sworn police officers. These factors also risk endangering the motivation and especially the inner motivation of those sworn police officers.

**Conclusions**
In order to reduce internal turnover the organization needs to focus on learning, evolvement, and change processes being worked out in cooperation and participation with the employees. On the whole, steps needs to be taken for police officers possibility to develop and given more responsibilities for problem rising on their day-to-day work.

Speaker: *Mac Tristan*

Presentation title: Organization and leadership in coppell police department. Adding proactivity to reactive policing

**Background**
Carrolton and Coppell police departments, Texas, USA, were like most other police departments, top-down managed and reactive. That has been changed by entering a new leadership, putting leadership on the agenda, make employees participative, and thereby make the department more proactive.

By changing management towards more participation and responsibility of the police officers Chief Tristan managed to change the department from being orthodoxy reactive to more proactive. Chief Tristan will talk about his and his department’s journey through these changes.

As stated before employees are the biggest assets. And Chief Tristan found that in general this asset was not used as effective as possible.
“We work hard to hire the most intelligent, creative and smart guys. And then we use them as robots”

So to get more effective Chief Tristan enhanced more participation and responsibility upon police officers.

“My employees are competent and creative human beings and I am not always the smartest guy in the room so why should I always have the best answers?”

But, participation from lower ranks also meant letting go of power in the management lines. An adjustment for both leaders and police officers. Leaders had to let go of power and start coaching and police officers to start taking responsibilities and start self-managing.

“Letting go of power is not the same as having a soft and unstructured leadership. No, on the opposite, you have to be firm, determined, and clear to succeed.”

**Result**

Despite increased incoming calls to 911 all types of crime as theft, burglary, car theft, and assault decreased by 20% and alcohol related violence decreased with up to 62% since 2011.

**Conclusions**

The results show that changes in leadership style and engaging all employees is a possible way to get a more effective policing.

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**Session: WED13**

**Police and ethnic minority relations in three european countries – The COREPOL project**

**Theme:** Contemporary criminology

**Speaker:** Catharina Decker

**Presentation title:** Relationship-building between police and ethnic minorities: The impact of police presence and respect

**Background**

Police-minority relationships are often fraught with problems. Beyond complaints regarding hypersensitivity and stereotyping, a lack of respect is criticized by both sides. However, research on respect with focus on police is scarce, particularly within the context of policing ethnic minorities. Thus, respect, and specifically its meaning and appearance, needs to be considered when investigating relationship building and establishment between the police and ethnic minorities. According to respect theory (Darwall 1977) and contact hypothesis (Allport 1954), presence of actors depicts an important precondition of mutual respect.
Objective
The present research focuses on (1) when and how respect explicitly plays a role in police-minority relationships, (2) which relationship conditions are considered to be respectful or disrespectful, and (3) how and when police presence contributes to a respectful cooperation with ethnic minorities.

Method
Following an explorative approach, 26 interviews of German police officers and 26 interviews of Germans with a Turkish migration background were analysed. Results are complemented by a case study of a German city’s police.

Results
It is shown that access gaining efforts and regular contact initiated by the police independent of crime-related encounters are important forms of police presence that communicate respect and lead to meaningful relationships between the police and ethnic minority representatives.

Conclusion
Police are able to improve respectful relationships with ethnic minorities by fostering crime-unrelated encounters. Possible applications of the findings to police-minority relationships in general and the stake of the ethnic minorities’ regarding a relationship improvement will be discussed.

Speaker: Gábor Héra
Presentation title: Summary of the process and findings of COREPOL project

The presentation focuses on the problems of police and minorities in the three countries e.g. on conflicts and security, sense of justice and its consequences, image of and connection with the police. The police’s attitude is discriminatory towards the minorities, and they take measures against them solely because of their ethnicity. The interviewed police believe that the attitude, behaviour, habits and temperament of the minorities also play a role in the easily generated conflict between them. Almost all of the positive accounts shared with us related to the police highlighted mostly fair play. In positive descriptions, the interviewees stressed factors as „being normal”, „speaking kindly” and „fair and humane procedure” and they highly valued it when the policeman was not threatening or yelling, avoided hurting, degrading and condescending treatment or vulgar language. According to the judgement joint programmes and/or events with local police staff members provide an opportunity to formulate a positive image of the police. Many of the interviewees stressed that relationship between these two groups could improve a lot if there were more minority policemen in staff.
A partnership between minority and police can have the capacity to prevent conflicts between these two parties. The participation in conflict management trainings, further trainings develop their skills in conflict management and communication. Nearly all interviewed are aware of the concept of mediation and the mediator, but none of them could recall a case when mediators have been involved in the handling of a conflict between the police and the minorities. The procedure of law, which takes effect, can not be replaced by alternative methods. “Trust comes on foot, leaves on horseback”.

Speaker: Andrea Kozár
Presentation title: Policing and ethnic minorities: Discrimination against the Roma minority in Hungary

The COREPOL (Conflict Resolution Police and Ethnic Minorities) project aims to provide a comparative European perspective on restorative justice in the context of conflicts between police and minority populations. The research was conducted in three different countries on three major ethnic and national minority groups. In Hungary Romas, in Germany Turks, in Austria Sub-Saharan Africans were examined as well as the members of the police forces, and stakeholders (local churches, NGOs etc.).

In all countries 2–3 different types of communities (rural, town, capital city) were scrutinized through semi-structured interviews. The interviews concentrated on the police-minority relations with special emphasis on the two-sided prejudices, police contact and misconduct. During the interviews we could witness how hate crime against Roma is tolerated, and how the law that was originally introduced to protect minorities is in real life used against them.

The Roma in the enlarged Europe are facing with extraordinary complexity of challenges. They are extremely diverse with multiple subgroups based on language, history, culture and religion. Hungary is suffering of a large number of Roma ethnic-based conflicts. Their estimated number by far exceeds that of other minority groups. Estimates go from 4–6 % to up to 7–10 % of the total population of 10 million. Unfortunately, Roma are often deprived of the formal education which could be a meaningful tool for their integration into Hungarian society. The segregation of Roma children at the Hungarian school system makes sure that the Roma people live with us “without a chance”.

Racism, prejudice, and hostility against Roma are often openly tolerated in Hungary. The number of Roma ethnic-based conflicts has been drastically increasing in Hungary. (Racially motivated crimes, eight similar attacks against Roma people, six people died, 55 seriously injured.)

Speakers: Hemma Mayrhofer and Elisabeth Frankus
Presentation title: Alternative approaches of conflict resolution between police and the African minority in Austria: Current possibilities and limitations & recommendations for further development

Based on the data gathered in the Austrian COREPOL (www.corepol.eu) field study which aimed at investigating the cooperation and communication between the Austrian police and people of Sub-Saharan African origin living in Vienna and Graz, the following five main areas of conflict have been identified: language problems and communication difficulties, disrespectful experiences and racist utterances (on both sides), identity checks as well as stops and searches, preferred treatment of Austrian during official acts where police intervention between Austrians and persons with Sub-Saharan migration background is required, and the usage of physical violence (by both parties).

The presentation at The Stockholm Criminology Symposium 2014 focuses not only on the problems described by the target groups, but in particular on different approaches of conflict resolution between the police and the African minority. According to the obtained data the authors refer to strengths, weaknesses and limitations of existing formal and informal opportunities. In this sense e.g. the complaint possibility according to §89 Security Police Act (SPG) is reflected. It covers complaints due to violation of the “Guideline Ordinance” on the basis of §31 Security Police Act. This Section includes the possibility of a dialogue between the complainant and the respondent officer and is geared to facilitate the conflict settlement or even the dropping of the complaint. It can be described as capable of improvement regarding its practical implementation. Further on the lecturers highlight missing or insufficient existing conflict solution procedures and complaints facilities such as an independent complaint office where people (with migration background) can report inadequate behaviours of the police while remaining anonymous. The presentation aims not only at demonstrating the current situation but gives also recommendations for further developments.

Session: WED14
Victimology and hate crime
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: Neil Chakraborti
Presentation title: Ignored, invisible and irrelevant? The perceptions and experiences of hate crime victims

This talk draws from research conducted as part of The Leicester Hate Crime Project, a two-year study funded by the Economic and Social and Research Council and based in the English city of Leicester. This research, which is due to be completed in September 2014, has examined experiences of hate crime victimisation amongst a diverse range of people targeted because of their identity characteristics or their perceived difference. Over 1,000 victims have shared their experiences with the research team through surveys and interviews, and this has offered important insights into a range of areas, including the nature and impact of hate offences, problems with criminal justice policy, and the needs and expectations of victims.

Within this talk, Dr Chakraborti, the project’s Principal Investigator, explains the rationale behind the research and outlines some of the key findings to have emerged so far. In doing so, he highlights a series of important challenges for scholars, practitioners, policy-makers and activists working in this field. He argues that acknowledging and addressing these challenges whether that involves recognising the range of forms that hate offences can take, accessing diverse and invisible victim groups, or understanding the emotional and physical damage caused by these offences should be a central feature of contemporary criminological agendas.

Speaker: Stevie-Jade Hardy

Presentation title: Hard to reach or easy to ignore? The use of “soft” approaches in accessing diverse communities

Within this paper Stevie-Jade Hardy, Lead Researcher on The Leicester Hate Crime Project, reflects upon some of the key challenges that the research team have encountered when trying to engage with “hidden” and “hard to reach” victims. Although the themes that she raises have emerged from hate crime research, the methodological implications for engaging with diverse communities are highly relevant to nearly all fields of criminological enquiry. This paper calls for greater use of “softer”, more creative grass-roots approaches to engaging with hard to reach communities, and identifies ways of overcoming the shortfalls associated with conventional approaches to research in this field.

Speaker: Anita Heber

Presentation title: Respect, violence and masculinities. Probationers’ self-narratives about crime and victimization

This study explores how former Swedish probationers talk about violence, both as offenders and as crime victims. In depth-interviews have been conducted with 17 men who have been convicted of violent crimes but have
also been victimized. The analysis focuses on concepts such as respect, violence, vulnerability and masculinities. How do these men handle their own victimization when “being a man” includes violence and dangerousness, according to the interviewees? How do they handle the masculinity challenge of victimization? These are questions that will be discussed in the presented paper. The study is part of a larger project that explores the victim-offender overlap.

Speaker: Simeon Sungi
Presentation title: Collective victimization: A province of victimology research?

Victimologists have developed theories that examine the convergence of time, offenders, lifestyle, and victims as the cause of victimization. However, they have fallen short in developing theories that address victims of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. This article examines existing theories developed through traditional and contemporary victim concepts and analyzes their applicability in addressing collective victimization resulting from the perpetration of international crimes in violation of the norms of international human rights and humanitarian law. As it has been with criminology, victimology has overlooked research on collective victimization that result from wars and other areas of civil unrest around the world. This investigation has been privatized to other disciplines, such as, international law and human rights, political science, and history, just to mention a few. Perhaps this investigation is within victimology’s province. Mendelsohn for example, believed that victimology should not only study victims of street crimes, but also victims of crime and abuse of power, accidents and natural disasters. This article examines Mendelsohn’s theory and evaluates the place of victimology in explaining the etiology of victims of mass atrocity crimes while drawing examples from the 2007–2008 victims of the post-election violence in Kenya.

Session: WED15
Experiences in crime prevention
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: Jessica Asscher
Presentation title: Personality as moderator of the effectiveness of multisystemic therapy
Co-authors: Maja Dekovic (Utrecht University, the Netherlands), Willeke Manders (Utrecht University, the Netherlands), Pier Prins (University Amsterdam, the Netherlands)
Background: To date, most moderators examined in studies into the effects of penal sanctions for juvenile delinquents are limited to moderators that are assessed anyway and therefore available, such as demographic characteristics, rather than based on theoretical assumptions re their associations with delinquent behavior.

Objectives: The present study focused on the moderating effect of personality on the effects of Multisystemic Therapy (MST) on delinquency and recidivism.

Methods: A sample of 256 juveniles with severe and persistent antisocial behavior were randomly assigned to MST (147) and Treatment As Usual (TAU) (109) condition.

Methods: Pre-test assessment (in which among other things personality was assessed) took place before the start of MST/control group treatment. Post-test assessment took place at 6 months after termination of the program. Delinquency (parent and adolescent reported) was assessed 6 months after termination of the treatment. Official judicial data were collected to assess recidivism, with a mean length of follow up of 3.06 years. Ancovas and survival analyses will be used to test the moderating effects of personality.

Speaker: Karolina Henriksson
Presentation title: Civic activity, democracy and crime prevention
Co-author: Regina Järg-Tärno (Ministry of Justice, Finland)

With financial support from the Nordic Council of Ministers the Ministry of Justice set out a Nordic co-operation project “Civic activity, democracy and crime prevention” in January 2014. The project’s focus is on the citizens’ possibilities to affect their everyday life and neighboring area locally.

Co-operation on the national level between local residents supported by authorities can be found in some Nordic countries, e.g. Nabohjälp in Denmark, Grannsamverkan in Sweden and Naabrivalve in Estonia.

Those activities have their roots in neighbourhood watch-ideas. In addition to these more traditional forms of crime prevention there are also alternatives that are more positive by nature. The purpose of these activities or projects is not explicitly crime prevention, but the effect of those may, however, be more or less crime preventive. The aim of the project is to highlight these alternative methods of crime prevention.

The project seeks to answer amongst others the following questions: What kind of more or less organized and coordinated neighborhood help,
neighborhood watch etc. is there in each country? What kind of civic- and voluntary activities related to the citizens-possibilities to affect the security and amenity in residential areas, is there in the Nordic countries? How can the citizens be activated to this kind of activities and what obstacles or challenges are related to this kind of civic activities (e.g. legislation, practice)? How can civic activities be supported by the authorities (democracy, local democracy)? What can we say about crime preventive effects of civic- and voluntary activities and how can these be measured?

Information will be gathered for the project through a working seminar with participants from all the Nordic countries and Estonia as well as through small-scale research and a mapping process. The project will end in July and the results of it will be presented in the session.

Speakers: Katarzyna Jurzak-Maczka and Jakub Maczka

Presentation title: Coordination of local action for security with a particular emphasis on the prevention of crime

The aim of the paper is to present results from the interdisciplinary research “Coordination of Local Action for Security with a Particular Emphasis on the Prevention of Crime” which took place at the Jagiellonian University in Kraków (Faculty of Law and Administration) from 2010 to 2014. Using complementary methods and interdisciplinary approach (legal, sociological) we have analysed advisability of the appointment of county committees for safety and order as well as the role of law and legal institutions and the roles of different actors in the creation of effective coordination of local safety action.

We will put emphasis on the analysis of county crime prevention, public safety and order programmes (method: contents analysis using an on-line questionnaire covering 52 open, closed, single or multiple choice questions) and main problems during the research process. In the paper will be presented main results according to the below mentioned questions:

a) What is the subject of the county programmes? What are their aims?

b) How does the coordination of local action for order and safety look like in light of county programmes?

c) According to the contents of the county programmes, what is the role of county safety and order commissions?

d) Was drafting of the programme preceded by any diagnosis or evaluation of the level of order and safety in the county?

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