



The
Stockholm Criminology
Symposium

Program & Abstracts

2019

The Stockholm
Criminology Symposium 2019
Program & Abstracts

The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå)

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Greetings from Sweden's Minister for Justice and Migration

It is my great pleasure once again to welcome you all to Stockholm and this year's Criminology Symposium.

This symposium is an important arena for the exchange of knowledge and expertise in the field of criminology. I hope that this year's symposium, like those of previous years, will provide every participant with inspiration and in-depth knowledge that can be used in daily crime prevention work. It is by setting perceptions and opinions against each other that we can pave the way forward.



The 2019 Stockholm Prize in Criminology has been won by Ruth Dreifuss and Peter Reuter, and I would like to congratulate them wholeheartedly on this achievement. I am sure that this year's theme – research-guided drug policies – will promote many interesting discussions over the next few days.

A very warm welcome to the 2019 Stockholm Criminology Symposium.

Morgan Johansson

Minister for Justice and Migration

Welcome to the Stockholm Criminology Symposium

It is my honor and privilege to welcome you to the 14th 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 get the opportunity to learn from the latest research, exchange experience between researchers and practitioners, and expand our networks.



When public policy is developed, research can contribute important insights and crucial knowledge to the process. As the work of this year's prize winners demonstrates, this also applies to the research field of drugs and addiction. By including findings and conclusions from multiple research projects in public policy making, we can make good use of the substantial knowledge produced by scholars and practitioners.

This year's theme, Research-Guided Drug Policies, provides a forum for research results and practitioners' experiences regarding multiple aspects of the field, including interventions, policing and crime prevention strategies, as well as gender perspective on drug use. The theme encompasses projects from all over the world, and their implementation.

As in previous years, a large number of panels under the theme Contemporary Criminology will provide an updated overview of the current state of the knowledge. This is a recurring and important element of the Stockholm Criminology Symposium, and we are delighted to once again offer such a wide range of sessions.

The Symposium is organized in conjunction with the award ceremony of the Stockholm Prize in Criminology. This year's prize winners, Ruth Dreifuss, chair of the Global Commission on Drug Policy and of the Advisory Commission on Addiction for the Canton of Geneva, and Peter Reuter, Professor of Public Policy and Criminology at the University of Maryland, will deliver a prize winners' lecture during the symposium. The prize Ceremony and gala dinner will be held at Stockholm City Hall.

A networking lunch will be held on Tuesday. We are very pleased that the lunch will be hosted jointly by the Global Commission on Drug Policy, and the School of Public Policy and the Department of Criminology at the University of Maryland. We hope that you all will find that the lunch is a good way to network with your colleagues.

This year's Jerry Lee Lecture will be given by Professor Keith Humphreys. He is the Section Director for Mental Health Policy in the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University. His research interests relate to prevention and treatment of addictive disorders, as well as formation of public policy within the field. The lecture will focus on how adequate alcohol policy can help reduce crime, violence, and incarceration by involving a range of measures including pricing, taxation and the expansion of alcohol treatment and programs.

The Stockholm Criminology Symposium is an excellent forum for exchanging knowledge, as well as a good opportunity to highlight different areas of criminological research. We believe that the symposium and the prize contribute to new knowledge and insights, which will benefit society and those working in the fields of fighting and preventing crime. My wish is that you return home from the Symposium with rewarding impressions, and fond memories of your stay in Stockholm.

Björn Borschos

Acting Director General,
the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

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

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

- **Research and Development.** The task of the division is to conduct applied research and development work in the field of crime policy. The division produces knowledge as a basis for decision-making in the area of crime policy and for use in the criminal justice system.
- **Research into Economic and Organised Crime.** The division serves as a national body of expertise in the area of economic crime in a broad sense, to disseminate findings and to conduct various research projects.
- **Evaluation and Policing.** The task of the division is to conduct large-scale evaluations of changes within the judicial system. These evaluations are often commissioned by the Swedish Government. The task of the division is also to evaluate social service efforts to prevent young people to commit crime and offend once again.
- **Development of Crime Prevention.** The task of the division is to create interest and encourage involvement in crime prevention work at the local level. Amongst other things the division provides support and supplies funding for the development of municipal crime prevention projects. The division is also responsible for evaluating this work.
- **Crime Statistics.** The division is responsible for the production of Sweden's official statistics on crime and criminal offenders. In addition to its continuous statistical production, the division works to further improve Sweden's official crime statistics.
- **Statistical Surveys.** The division is responsible for the periodic surveys carried out with specific data collection, including survey methods. They are in charge of producing the Swedish Crime Survey and the hate crime statistics.

- The Swedish Centre for Preventing Violent Extremism (CVE). The centre was established under the auspices of Brå in January 2018. CVE shall, based primarily on crime policy grounds, strengthen and develop preventive work against violent extremism. The primary aim of the centre is to prevent ideologically motivated criminality and terrorism in Sweden.

Brå often works in collaboration with other organisations and public sector agencies. The target groups comprise decision makers and employees within the judicial system, actors in the field of crime prevention and those members of the general public with an interest in the knowledge we possess.

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

(See also www.bra.se)

The Stockholm Prize in Criminology



Professor Lawrence W. Sherman
Co-chairman of the jury



Professor Jerzy Sarnecki
Co-chairman of the jury

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

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

- improved knowledge on causes of crime on individual and structural levels
- more effective and humane 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 at least one recipient annually, with the possibility of the prize being shared among co-recipients.

The 2019 prize winners

The international jury for the Stockholm Prize in Criminology has selected an unprecedented combination of winners for the 2019 Prize. Recognizing both an elected official and a policy scholar, the jury lauds them for shaping more realistic choices about drug abuse. The Prize is awarded for their work as champions of creating better evidence, including field tests, of the effects of drug policy innovations on crime and harm.

Ruth Dreifuss is Distinguished Senior Fellow of the Graduate Institute, Geneva. Educated in economics (BA) and econometrics (MA) at the University of Geneva, she was a member of the Swiss Federal Council from 1993 to 2002. She is currently the chair of the Global Commission on Drug Policy and of the Advisory Commission on Addiction for the Canton of Geneva.



As Federal Minister of Home Affairs in 1993-2002, and President of the Swiss Confederation in 1999, Ruth Dreifuss was the principal political defender of a seminal set of experiments to test whether an innovation in the treatment of heroin users could help mitigate the crime and health problems of prohibition. In these experiments, individuals who had failed in methadone treatment programs were offered Heroin-Assisted Therapy (HAT), heroin being prescribed, delivered and used in day clinics. The question was whether HAT could be done safely and how it would influence the behaviour of the clients. The trials of Heroin Assisted Therapy, directed by the distinguished Swiss psychiatrist; Prof. Dr. Ambros Uchtenhagen of the University of Zurich, showed that HAT greatly reduced the criminality of the patients, while improving their health. The result was the adoption of HAT as a routinely available treatment in Switzerland.

The evolution from trial to the overhaul of the narcotics law was an evidence-based process which allowed a well-informed debate among the citizens, convincing the majority of the necessity to enlarge the spectrum of treatment available for people dependent on drugs, including substitution therapies and HAT. Ms. Dreifuss played a key role taking the political responsibility for this groundbreaking shift from repressive to public health policy. HAT had been proposed in other countries, such as Australia, but overruled by their national governments. The trials that Switzerland developed provided the basis for further experimentation in Germany, the Netherlands, Great Britain and most recently Canada. All these experiments had results consistent with those in Switzerland.

Peter Reuter is Professor of Public Policy and Criminology at the University of Maryland. Raised in Sydney, Australia, he graduated in economics from the University of New South Wales and later earned a PhD in economics at the Yale University Graduate School. From 1981 to 1993 he worked at the RAND Corporation, where he founded the RAND Drug Policy Center. His 1983 book *Disorganized Crime* won the Leslie Wilkins Award as outstanding book of the year in criminology and criminal justice, and in 2008 he was elected a Fellow of the American Society of Criminology.



Professor Reuter has helped create the field of drug policy research. Well before the Swiss experiments were launched, the Australian-born Reuter had spent decades examining the relationship between drug policy and crime. His work on this subject has supported the same general insight as that of the Swiss field tests. His multi-national studies on the effects of enforcement on drug prices and availability found that many of the benefits of prohibition can be achieved with light enforcement, while tough enforcement alone can increase crime without reducing drug consumption. By studying the causal pathways through which prohibition and its enforcement influence crime and health, Reuter identified ways of improving outcomes in the context of prohibition. By explaining the dynamics of treatment innovations, including the Swiss model tested under the leadership of Ms. Dreifuss, he provided clearer policy choices to governments and police in Brazil, Peru, Malaysia, New Zealand, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Vietnam, Uruguay and the United States, among others.

Just as importantly, his research has pointed to the limitations of many prominent existing programs. For example, his 1988 rigorous assessment of the interdiction of cocaine smuggling from Latin America showed that even with much higher seizure rates, it would only slightly reduce United States cocaine problems. This study was important in reducing the share of drug control resources going to interdiction programs. He has persistently and effectively shown the inherent limitations of source country control programs, such as crop eradication and alternative development.

The networking lunch

We are very pleased that the Global Commission on Drug Policy, together with the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice and the School of Public Policy at the University of Maryland, will host this year's networking and lunch and we hope that you all will find that the lunch is a good way to network with your colleagues.

Global Commission
on Drug Policy



The Global Commission on Drug Policy was established in 2011 by political leaders, cultural figures, and globally influential personalities from the financial and business sectors. The Commission currently comprises 26 members, including 14 former Heads of States or Government and four Nobel Prize laureates. Its mission is to promote evidence-based drug policy reforms at international, national and regional levels. These reforms must also address issues of public health, social integration and security, with strict regard for human rights. The Commission carries out this role in particular through the publication of reports providing detailed, evidence-based policy recommendations and including the Commission's opinions, as well as other targeted reports, opinion pieces, and interactions and advocacy with government officials and intergovernmental organizations, in collaboration with civil society leaders.

University of Maryland,
Department of Criminology
and Criminal Justice



The Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Maryland has a strong research orientation, with an internationally renowned doctoral program ranked #1 in the United States. Within ten miles of the U.S. Capitol, the interdisciplinary department is one of ten programs within the College of Behavioral and Social Sciences. CCJS Faculty include six current and former American Society of Criminology presidents as well as a past recipient of the Stockholm Prize (John Laub). The Department is a leader in the development of criminological and criminal justice research and theory; the training of graduate students to understand and conduct basic and applied research; and the provision of undergraduate education of the highest quality including internships and international experiences. The award-winning faculty regularly consult with the highest level of government and nongovernment agencies on policy-based research at the national, state and local level.

University of Maryland,
School of Public Policy

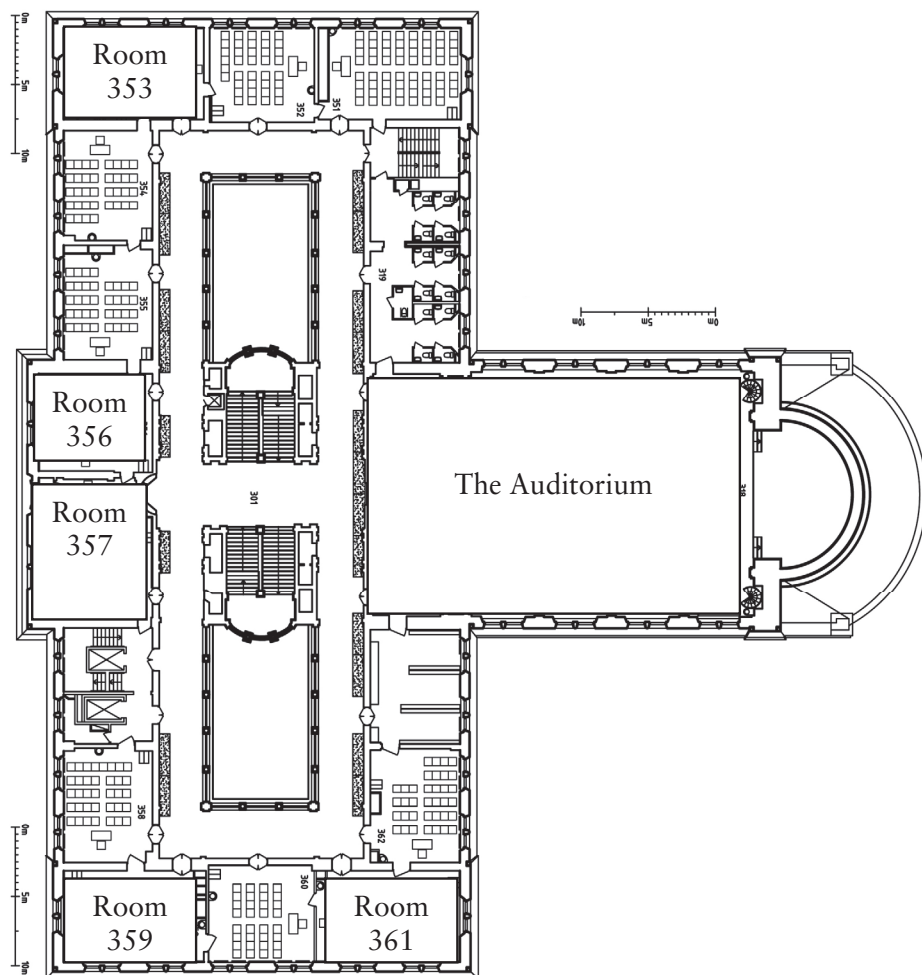


University of Maryland School of Public Policy (SPP) draws on some of the world's most experienced policy faculty, an outstanding staff and thousands of public interest agencies, nonprofits, embassies, think tanks and media organizations in its teaching and research activities. The School approaches the great societal challenges of our time with a multi-stakeholder focus, working across the private, public and nonprofit sectors, and at all levels of governance, to analyze and deliver solutions. As part of a top-tier public research institution, the School also draws upon expertise from across the campus. SPP utilizes its geographic location to engage government at all levels as well as host public and private entities, networks and communities in constructive dialogues. These linkages reflect the School's commitment to sharing its research, educational and technological strengths with the community, the State and beyond.

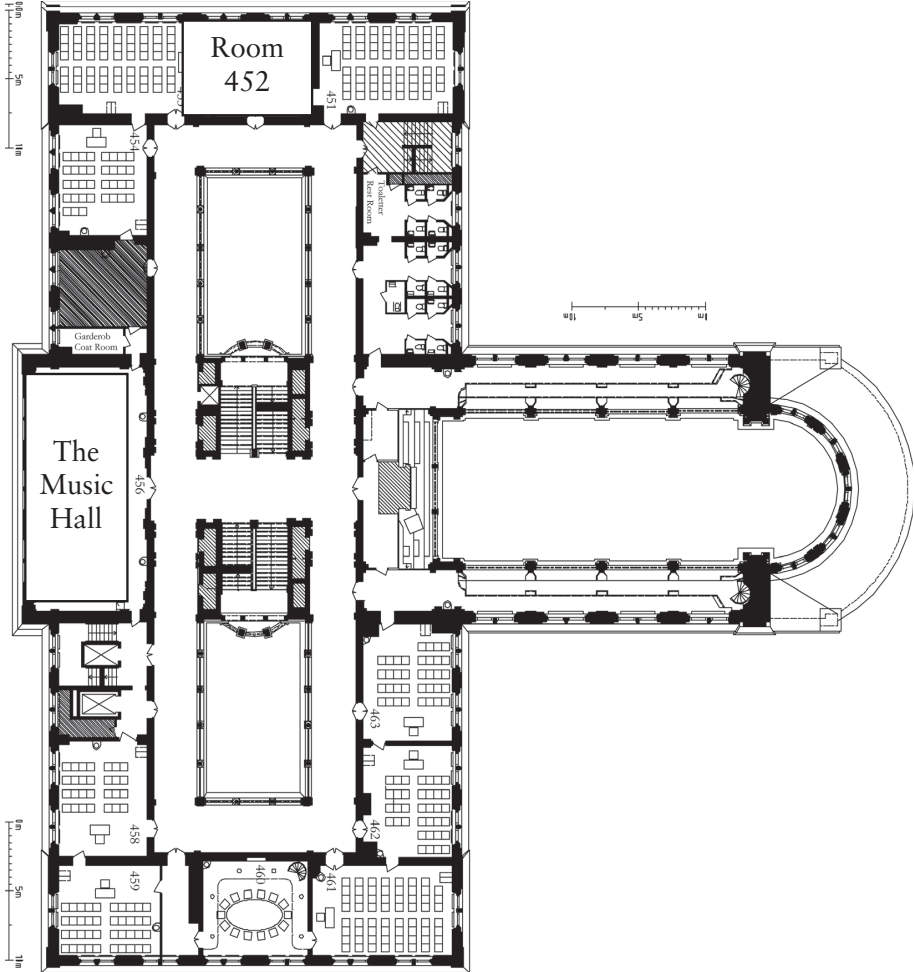
City Conference Centre (Norra Latin)

Map of City Conference Centre (Norra Latin)

Third Floor



Fourth Floor





Symposium overview

Monday, June 10

	The Auditorium	The Music Hall	Room 353
08.00	Registration opens		
09.15	MON01 Opening ceremony		
09.30	MON02 Research-Guided Drug Policies. Researchers' advice to policy.		
10.30	Break 10.30–11.00		
11.00	MON03 Heroin assisted therapy after 25 years	MON04 Pictures of contemporary Scandinavian incarceration – In honor of the late professor Ulla V Bondeson	MON05 Crime prevention measures in Japan
12.30	Lunch break 12.30–13.30		
13.30	MON10 Consequences of criminalizing people who use or produce drugs and alternatives to purely repressive policies	MON11 Measuring justice system impact across multiple outcomes	MON12 Criminal justice for human dignity and values
15.00	Break 15.00–15.30		
15.30	MON17 Between restrictive drug policing and acceptance-oriented drug care – Examples from Germany, UK and the Netherlands	MON18 Governance, finance and facilitating conditions: New approaches to organized crime research	MON19 Fostering successful transitions to (early) adulthood: A focus on risks, potentials, social responses and (judicial) interventions from a Dutch perspective
17.00	Poster session and welcome reception 17.00–19.00, the Atrium		

Themes: Research-Guided Drug Policies
Contemporary criminology

Room 356 Room 357 Room 359 Room 361

Registration opens

Break 10.30–11.00

<p>MON06 Outlaw motorcycle gangs in Europe</p>	<p>MON07 Police, policing and access to justice in rural areas</p>	<p>MON08 Lessons on drug treatment</p>	<p>MON09 Patterns of youths victimization on the internet</p>
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Lunch break 12.30–13.30

<p>MON13 Student panel – Meritorious studies in criminology</p>	<p>MON14 Prosecution and decisionmaking in the United States</p>	<p>MON15 Drug use in socially vulnerable groups</p>	<p>MON16 Analyzes in aggressive behavior online</p>
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Break 15.00–15.30

<p>MON20 Studies on homicide</p>	<p>MON21 Models for successful policing</p>	<p>MON22 Understanding drug addicts in a gender perspective</p>	<p>MON23 Determinants of hate crime</p>
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Poster session and welcome reception 17.00–19.00, the Atrium

Tuesday, June 11

	The Auditorium	The Music Hall	Room 353
08.00	Registration opens		
09.00	<p>TUE01 Policy implications of recent developments in illegal drug markets</p>	<p>TUE02 Campbell Collaboration systematic reviews on radicalisation to violence</p>	<p>TUE03 Drug markets – structure, prices and drug availability</p>
10.30	Break 10.30–11.00		
11.00	<p>TUE08 Substance use and distal outcomes</p>	<p>TUE09 Violent extremism and organized crime in Sweden</p>	<p>TUE10 Experiences of fatal self-medication and professional medication</p>
12.30	Networking lunch 12.30–13.30, the Atrium		
13.30	<p>TUE15 The prize winners' lecture</p>		
14.30	Break 14.30–15.00		
15.00–16.30	<p>TUE16 Drug use and drug addiction, public health, human rights and societal responsibilities</p>	<p>TUE17 Studies on radicalization and de-radicalization</p>	<p>TUE18 Punitive versus alternative drug policies</p>
18.30	Prize award ceremony and dinner (Stockholm City Hall)		

Themes:

Research-Guided Drug Policies

Contemporary criminology

Room 356

Room 357

Room 359

Room 361

Registration opens

<p>TUE04 Assessing inmates' risks and needs in correctional services</p>	<p>TUE05 Selected studies in criminology I</p>	<p>TUE06 Challenges in measuring sex crime and trafficking</p>	<p>TUE07 Conditions for fair policing</p>
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Break 10.30–11.00

<p>TUE11 Problems and programs in correctional settings</p>	<p>TUE12 Exploring the victimization-offender relationship</p>	<p>TUE13 Gender and family violence: Accounting for gender; Making gender count</p>	<p>TUE14 Children's rights perspectives in criminal law</p>
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Networking lunch 12.30–13.30, the Atrium

Break 14.30–15.00

<p>TUE19 Selected studies in criminology II</p>	<p>TUE20 Reducing opportunities for organized and corporate crime</p>	<p>TUE21 Structured risk management prevents intimate partner violence</p>	<p>TUE22 Improving criminal investigations to achieve higher clearance rates</p>
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Prize award ceremony and dinner (Stockholm City Hall)

Wednesday, June 12

	The Auditorium	The Music Hall	Room 353
08.00		Registration opens	
09.00	<p>WED01 Unequal treatment within the EU: the case of disproportionate sentencing for cross-border crimes</p>	<p>WED02 Perspective on terrorism, and on youths before the international criminal court</p>	<p>WED03 Selected studies on drugs and crime</p>
10.30		Break 10.30–11.00	
11.00	<p>WED08 The Jerry Lee lecture</p>		
12.00			

Themes: **Research-Guided Drug Policies**
Contemporary criminology

Room 356	Room 357	Room 359	Room 361
Registration opens			
WED04 Widening the use of restorative justice	WED05 Longitudinal-based knowledge on offender trajectories	WED06 Studies on youths, violence, firearms and shootings	WED07 Dealing with crime in gendered contexts

Break 10.30–11.00

Detailed program



Monday, June 10

Session: MON01

Opening Ceremony

Day: Monday Time: 09:15-09:30 Room: the Auditorium

Björn Borschos, acting Director General (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

Session: MON02

Opening discussion. Research-Guided Drug Policies.

Researchers' advice to policy

Day: Monday Time: 09:30-10.30 Room: the Auditorium

Ruth Dreifuss (Former President of the Swiss Confederation and chair of the Global Commission on Drug Policy, Switzerland)

Peter Reuter (University of Maryland, USA)

Letizia Paoli (KU Leuven, Belgium)

Chair: *Angela Me* (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Austria)

Session: MON03

Heroin assisted therapy after 25 years

Day: Monday Time: 11:00-12:30 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

Can heroin-assisted treatment help reduce fentanyl deaths in the US?

Bryce Pardo (RAND Drug Policy Research Center, USA)

The role and effects of HAT at the system level – the Swiss experience

Ambros Uchtenhagen (University of Zurich, Switzerland)

Understanding the sources of resistance to heroin-assisted treatment in the US public health community

Robert MacCoun (Stanford Law School, USA)

Discussant: *Harold Pollack* (University of Chicago, USA)

Chair: *Peter Reuter* (University of Maryland, USA)

Session: MON04

Pictures of contemporary Scandinavian incarceration - In honor of the late professor Ulla V Bondeson

Day: Monday Time: 11:00-12:30 Room: the Music Hall

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Access to justice for prisoners – focus on contact to the outside world
Anette Storgaard (Aarhus University, Denmark)

Incarcerated children and youths and the significance of openness during custody
Tove Pettersson (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Risk assessment of dangerous offenders before release
Marte Habberstad Mo (University of Bergen, Norway)

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

Session: MON05

Crime prevention measures in Japan

Day: Monday Time: 11:00-12:30 Room: 353

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Crime prevention measures in Japan
Shinji Nakamura (National Police Agency, Japan)

Survival analyses of sexual recidivism among Japanese ex-inmates: Implications for problem-oriented policing
Tomonori Saito (National Research Institute of Police Science, Japan)

Ensuring safety and security by Police box in cooperation with community residents
Daishi Yamashita (National Police Academy, Japan)

Chair: *Shinji Nakamura* (National Police Agency, Japan)

Session: MON06

Outlaw motorcycle gangs in Europe

Day: Monday Time: 11:00-12:30 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

How outlaws win friends and influence people
Tereza Kuldova (University of Oslo, Norway)

Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMCGs) – International criminals?!
Bettina Zietlow (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

Outlaw motorcycle gangs and related crime in Germany – Which challenges face law enforcement?

Ina Klopp (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

The perception of OMCGs: findings from our expert interviews

Philipp Müller (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

Chair: Ina Klopp (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

Session: MON07

Police, policing and access to justice in rural areas

Day: Monday Time: 11:00-12:30 Room: 357

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Local governance and networking – strategies for policing in sparsely populated areas

Susanne Stenbacka (Uppsala University, Sweden)

What crime problems do police in rural areas highlight?

Peter Lindström (Swedish Police Authority, Sweden)

Police accessibility in Sweden: An analysis of the spatial arrangement of police services

Vania Ceccato (KTH Royal institute of Technology, Sweden) and
Richard Stassen (KTH Royal institute of Technology, Sweden)

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

Session: MON08

Lessons on drug treatment

Day: Monday Time: 11:00-12:30 Room: 359

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

The long road to treatment: Does the proximity to the provider impact recidivism rates of Kansas' SB 123 mandatory drug treatment program participants?

George Ebo Browne (Kansas State University & The Kansas Sentencing Commission, USA)

“It's getting better all the time”: Long-term recovery and its relation to housing problems, crime, occupation situation, and substance use

Thomas Martinelli (IVO, the Netherlands)

Understanding recovery pathways: how different systems of treatment and support relate to social recovery

Thomas Martinelli (IVO, the Netherlands)

Chair: *George Ebo Browne* (Kansas State University & The Kansas Sentencing Commission, USA)

Session: MON09

Patterns of youths victimization on the internet

Day: Monday Time: 11:00-12:30 Room: 361

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Social Media: A crime scene for children and adolescents?

Yvonne Prinzellner (Austrian Road Safety Board, Austria)

Factors behind cybercrime victimization of adolescents and young adults:
Expanding routine activity theory

Marko Mikkola (Tampere University, Finland)

Chair: *Yvonne Prinzellner* (Austrian Road Safety Board, Austria)

Session: MON10

Consequences of criminalizing people who use or produce drugs and alternatives to purely repressive policies

Day: Monday Time: 13:30-15:00 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

Ruth Dreifuss (Former Federal Councilor and President, Switzerland
Chair, Global Commission on Drug Policy, Switzerland)

Dave Bewley Taylor (Swansea University, UK)

Letizia Paoli (KU Leuven, Belgium)

Pavel Bém (Former Mayor of Prague and Global Commission on Drug
Policy, Czech Republic)

Chair: *Ruth Dreifuss* (Former Federal Councilor and President,
Switzerland Chair, Global Commission on Drug Policy, Switzerland)

Session: MON11

Measuring justice system impact across multiple outcomes

Day: Monday Time: 13:30-15:00 Room: the Music Hall

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Ineligible anyway: Evidence on the barriers to pell eligibility for prisoners in the second chance pell pilot program in Pennsylvania Prisons
Sarah Tahamont (University of Maryland, USA)

Doing time? A life course approach to the prison experience
Holly Nguyen (Pennsylvania State University, USA)

Evaluating expansionary juvenile jurisdictional policies
Charles Loeffler (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

Legal mandates in criminal background checks: An evaluation of disparate impact in New York State
Shawn Bushway (University at Albany, SUNY, USA)

Chair: *Thomas Loughran* (Pennsylvania State University, USA)

Session: MON12

Criminal justice for human dignity and values

Day: Monday Time: 13:30-15:00 Room: 353

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Reorienting criminal policy towards “Human Dignity and Values”
In Sup Han (Korean Institute of Criminology, Republic of Korea)

Types and countermeasures of hate speech in Korea
Mi Suk Park (Korean Institute of Criminology, Republic of Korea)

Community notification of sex offenders against children in South Korea: Current laws and policies
Han Kyun Kim (Korean Institute of Criminology, Republic of Korea)

Reducing juvenile crimes and recidivism in Korea
Jea Hyen Soung (Korean Institute of Criminology, Republic of Korea)

Chair: *Erik Grevholm* (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

Session: MON13

Student panel – Meritorious studies in criminology

Day: Monday Time: 13:30-15:00 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Pirates in Binary Waters: On covert crimes and educated offenders
Alexander Knutsson (Gothenburg University, Sweden)

Prevalence and attitudes of non-consensual pornography at a Swedish University

Petra Wicktor (Malmö University, Sweden)

Solitary confinement in remand prisons – Necessary intervention or violation of integrity?

Frida Bood (Örebro University, Sweden) and *Josephine Kevesäter* (Örebro University, Sweden)

To curb the urban frontier

Siri Haavimb (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Chair: *Petra Wicktor* (Malmö University, Sweden)

Session: MON14

Prosecution and decisionmaking in the United States

Day: Monday Time: 13:30-15:00 Room: 357

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Collecting and using data for prosecutorial decisionmaking: Findings from the 2018 National Survey of State Prosecutors' Offices

Chloe Warnberg (Urban Institute, USA)

Prosecutorial discretion and charging practices in sexual assault cases

Emily Tiry (Urban Institute, USA)

Factors influencing case processing time at multiple decision points

Ashlin Oglesby-Neal (Urban Institute, USA)

Chair: *Ashlin Oglesby-Neal* (Urban Institute, USA)

Session: MON15

Drug use in socially vulnerable groups

Day: Monday Time: 13:30-15:00 Room: 359

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

Coexisting issues and social vulnerability: Experiences of New Brunswick women in francophone minority context

Madeline Lamboley (University of Moncton, Canada)

Patterns of drug use among unaccompanied refugee minors

Mia-Maria Magnusson (Malmö University, Sweden) and

Anna-Karin Ivert (Malmö University, Sweden)

Substance abuse as a risk factor for runaway delinquency of minors

Isabelle Brantl (Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences, Germany)

Chair: *Madeline Lamboley* (University of Moncton, Canada)

Session: MON16

Analyzes in aggressive behavior online

Day: Monday Time: 13:30-15:00 Room: 361

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Gaming and toxicity in overwatch

Joakim Thelander (Kristianstad University, Sweden)

Cyberaggression, impulsivity and online cliques: a mediating role of compulsive Internet use

Markus Kaakinen (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Chair: *Joakim Thelander* (Kristianstad University, Sweden)

Session: MON17

Between restrictive drug policing and acceptance-oriented drug care – Examples from Germany, UK and the Netherlands

Day: Monday Time: 15:30-17:00 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

County lines drug distribution – a rationalised business model

Colin Rogers (Charles Sturt University, Australia)

The Dutch social drug policy – care instead of prohibitionism

Jan Heinen (Police Academy of the Netherlands, the Netherlands)

Public order partnerships for drug consumption rooms

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

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

Session: MON18

Governance, finance and facilitating conditions: New approaches to organized crime research

Day: Monday Time: 15:30-17:00 Room: the Music Hall

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Why can organized crime activities be found in most jurisdictions and organized crime groups only in a few?

Letizia Paoli (KU Leuven, Belgium) and *Peter Reuter* (University of Maryland, USA)

The long war against money laundering: status quo vadis?

Mike Levi (Cardiff University, UK)

Organised crime and Illegal governance in local communities across the United Kingdom

Paolo Campana (University of Cambridge, UK)

Chair: *Paolo Campana* (University of Cambridge, UK)

Session: MON19

Fostering successful transitions to (early) adulthood: A focus on risks, potentials, social responses and (judicial) interventions from a Dutch perspective

Day: Monday Time: 15:30-17:00 Room: 353

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

At home in the Netherlands? The development of the life course of former unaccompanied minor asylum seekers

Monika Smit (Groningen University and WODC, the Netherlands)

Partners in crime? The role of partner relationships in continuation of problem behavior over the life-course and across generations

Veroni Eichelsheim (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, the Netherlands)

Comparing girls and boys in compulsory residential treatment facilities in the Netherlands: A focus on risks, needs, and responsivity

Jessica Asscher (University of Amsterdam and Utrecht University, the Netherlands)

Dutch responses to crime committed by adolescents and young adults

Peter van der Laan (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement and Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, the Netherlands)

Chair: *Veroni Eichelsheim* (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, the Netherlands)

Session: MON20

Studies on homicide

Day: Monday Time: 15:30-17:00 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Drug and alcohol problems among Australian homicide offenders

Li Eriksson (Griffith University, Australia)

Homicide and violence in Scotland: Changing subtypes over time

Sara Skott (Mid Sweden University, Sweden)

The role of bystanders in completed and attempted homicides

Soenita Ganpat (University of Derby, UK)

Homicide rates and rurality: Evidence from Russia
Vladimir Kudryavtsev (The European University at Saint-Petersburg, Russia)

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

Session: MON21

Models for successful policing

Day: Monday Time: 15:30-17:00 Room: 357

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Two methods of policing: Will the resources of the police officers and the local communities be spiraling upwards or downwards?

Ann-Christine Andersson Arntén (Swedish Police Authority, Sweden)

Johan Nilve (Swedish Police Authority, Sweden)

Macario Tristan (Police Department City of Coppell, Texas, USA)

Chair: *Ann-Christine Andersson Arntén* (Swedish Police Authority, Sweden)

Session: MON22

Understanding drug addicts in a gender perspective

Day: Monday Time: 15:30-17:00 Room: 359

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

Community policy and intervention to prevent violence against women in the Stockholm drug scene

Anke Stallwitz (Protestant University of Applied Sciences, Germany)

Prevalence and correlates of pre-incarceration drug use among young offenders in short-term detention

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

Self-control, social bonds, and differential association on substance use among Chinese drug users: A gender-specific analysis

Yunran Zhang (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, China Hong Kong S.A.R)

Chair: *Anke Stallwitz* (Protestant University of Applied Sciences, Germany)

Session: MON23

Determinants of hate crime

Day: Monday Time: 15:30-17:00 Room: 361

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Burn in hell – Cyberhate offending among religiously active young people
Atte Oksanen (Tampere University, Finland)

Individual and community-level determinants of hate crime among Finnish adolescents

Noora Ellonen (University of Helsinki, Finland)

What causes anti-Semitic attitudes among juveniles – results from Germany

Dominic Kudlacek (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany) and *Sören Kliem* (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

Chair: *Dominic Kudlacek* (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

Session: Poster Session

Day: Monday Time: 17:00-19:00 Room: the Atrium

The public, media and crime in the Czech Republic: Focus group research on individual perceptions and interpretation of crime news

Lucie Hakova (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, The Czech republic)

The changes in the Czech prison system

Tereza Raszkova (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, The Czech republic)

The preparation for release in the Czech prisons

Petra Zhrivalova (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, The Czech republic)

The European crime prevention network in practice

Jorne Vanhee (European Crime Prevention Network, Belgium)

Primary and secondary subgroups of males and females with psychopathic personality differences in externalizing problems

Rebecca Siponen (Örebro University, Sweden),
Anna-Karin Ångström (Örebro University, Sweden),
Catherine Tuvblad (Örebro University, Sweden)

Understanding public opinion on immigrant criminality – results from a Croatian study

Dalibor Dolezal (University of Zagreb, Croatia)

The police's work with police-citizen partnerships. Field studies from four areas in Sweden.

Anna Hansson (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

Tuesday, June 11

Session: TUE01

Policy implications of recent developments in illegal drug markets

Day: Tuesday Time: 09:00-10:30 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

On a wing and a prayer: The failure of offender management and substance use policies to control contemporary UK prison drug markets
Robert Ralphs (Manchester Metropolitan University, UK)

Innovation elsewhere: Online drug cryptomarkets in Russia, Ukraine and the Commonwealth of Independent States
Patrick Shortis (University of Manchester, UK)

The problem of disproportionate sentences handed down by UK Judges in darknet drug selling cases
Judith Aldridge (University of Manchester, UK)

Chair: *Judith Aldridge* (University of Manchester, UK)

Session: TUE02

Campbell Collaboration systematic reviews on radicalization to violence

Day: Tuesday Time: 09:00-10:30 Room: the Music Hall

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Prevention and countering radicalization to violence through the Campbell Collaboration crime and justice group systematic reviews funded by Public Safety Canada and Department of Homeland Security
Izabela Zych (University of Córdoba, Spain)

Effectiveness of digital literacy and critical thinking interventions as protective factors for radicalization to violence: A systematic review
Izabela Zych (University of Córdoba, Spain)

Police programs that seek to increase community connectedness for reducing violent extremism behaviour, attitudes, and beliefs: A systematic review
Angela Higginson (Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

Effectiveness of multiagency interventions with police as a partner for preventing radicalisation to violence: A systematic review
Lorraine Mazerolle (Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

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

Session: TUE03

Drug markets – structure, prices and drug availability

Day: Tuesday Time: 09:00-10:30 Room: 353

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

Risks, prices, and structural consequences of product illegality:

What cannabis legalization tells us about black markets

Jonathan Caulkins (Carnegie Mellon University, USA)

Drug supply on the Russian internet: An analysis of “Hydra” darknet cryptomarket

Alexey Knorre (European University at Saint Petersburg, Russia)

Nordic study on drug dealing on social media: Results from Iceland

Helgi Gunnlaugsson (University of Iceland, Iceland)

Chair: *Jonathan Caulkins* (Carnegie Mellon University, USA)

Session: TUE04

Assessing inmates’ risks and needs in correctional services

Day: Tuesday Time: 09:00-10:30 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Evaluation of the predictive validity of Swedish risk, needs and responsivity assessment (RNR-A) for clients in the Swedish Prison and Probation Service

Peter Johansson Bäckström (Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden) and *Maria Danielsson* (Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

Using tree-based models to predict severe misconduct on short leave amongst patients of German forensic mental health institutions

Merten Neumann (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

Chair: *Maria Danielsson* (Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

Session: TUE05

Selected studies in criminology I

Day: Tuesday Time: 09:00-10:30 Room: 357

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Does European cooperation bring security?

Line Haidar (University of Oxford, UK)

Where are they now? The longitudinal criminal trajectories of heroin users following the ‘Great Australian Heroin Shortage’

Jason Payne (Australian National University, Australia)

Strengthening Community Corrections: Evaluation of a Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) Staff Training Model in the Swedish Probation and Parole Service

Louise Starfelt Sutton (The Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

Chair: *Line Haidar* (University of Oxford, UK)

Session: TUE06

Challenges in measuring sex crime and trafficking

Day: Tuesday Time: 09:00-10:30 Room: 359

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

The value and pitfalls of figures on sexual violence: simplistic measurement of complex phenomena

May-Len Skilbrei (University of Oslo and NOVA – Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway)

Human trafficking in France: how to measure a criminal phenomenon without official data?

Amandine Sourd (French national institute for advanced studies in security and justice, France)

Chair: *May-Len Skilbrei* (University of Oslo and NOVA – Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway)

Session: TUE07

Conditions for fair policing

Day: Tuesday Time: 09:00-10:30 Room: 361

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

How can we prevent violence between police officers and people who experience behavioral crises?

Harold Pollack (University of Chicago Urban Labs, USA)

The wandering officer

Ben Grunwald (Duke Law School, USA)

Chair: *Harold Pollack* (University of Chicago Urban Labs, USA)

Session: TUE08

Substance use and distal outcomes

Day: Tuesday Time: 11:00-12:30 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

Social networks and opioid misuse: A mixed methods study of initiation, escalation, treatment, and recovery

Ashton Verdery (Pennsylvania State University, USA)

Has marijuana use among youth increased after changes in its legal status?

Greg Midgett (University of Maryland, USA)

Chronic marijuana use and employment stability

Thomas Loughran (Pennsylvania State University, USA)

Reducing crime through environmental design: Evidence from a randomized experiment of street lighting in New York City

Aaron Chalfin (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

Chair: *Sarah Tahamont* (University of Maryland, USA)

Session: TUE09

Violent extremism and organized crime in Sweden

Day: Tuesday Time: 11:00-12:30 Room: the Music Hall

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Introduction to the project

Christofer Edling (Lund University and Swedish Institute for Futures Studies, Sweden)

Victimization and suspicion of crime in firearm violence

Joakim Sturup (Karolinska Institute and Swedish Institute for Futures Studies, Sweden)

Who are the extremists? A register study of Swedish extremists

Jerzy Sarnecki (Stockholm University and Swedish Institute for Futures Studies, Sweden)

Life course narratives on ways to extremism

Christoffer Carlsson (Stockholm University and Swedish Institute for Futures Studies, Sweden)

Chair: *Jerzy Sarnecki* (Stockholm University and Swedish Institute for Futures Studies, Sweden)

Session: TUE10

Experiences of fatal self-medication and professional medication

Day: Tuesday Time: 11:00-12:30 Room: 353

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

Criminal justice consequences of opioid use in the United States:

Implications for drug policy

Glenn Sterner (The Pennsylvania State University, USA)

Patient's perspective on medication-assisted treatment for opioid addiction

Bo Fredrik Andersson (Mid Sweden University, Sweden)

Calling time on gabapentinoid misuse: Medicine diversion in a UK prison

Kirsty Teague (Nottingham Trent University, UK)

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

Session: TUE11

Problems and programs in correctional settings

Day: Tuesday Time: 11:00-12:30 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Sex offender treatment program in the Swedish Prison and Probation Service

Johanna Lätth (The Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

Female prisoners with eating disorders in Japan

Ayako Sasaki (The Ministry of Justice, Japan)

Individual support by experiential peers in the forensic field

Margriet Lenkens (Erasmus Medical Center / IVO Research Institute, the Netherlands)

Chair: *Johanna Lätth* (The Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

Session: TUE12

Exploring the victimization-offender relationship

Day: Tuesday Time: 11:00-12:30 Room: 357

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

From the frying pan into the fire

Beulah Shekhar (Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, India)

How do victimisation and offending relate to desistance for persistent offenders? Findings from the Sheffield desistance study

Joanna Shapland (University of Sheffield, UK)

Chair: *Beulah Shekhar* (Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, India)

Session: TUE13

Gender and family violence: Accounting for gender; Making gender count

Day: Tuesday Time: 11:00-12:30 Room: 359

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

From national security to everyday security: listening to victims' voices through a gendered lens

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

Adolescent violence as a 'non-gendered' form of family violence?

How gender patterns are made invisible

JaneMaree Maher (Monash University, Australia)

Understanding gender, violence and disability

Jude McCulloch (Monash University, Australia)

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

Session: TUE14

Children's rights perspectives in criminal law

Day: Tuesday Time: 11:00-12:30 Room: 361

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Sentencing the parents: punishing the children? Qualitative research regarding the role of children's best interests in Belgian sentencing decisions

Heleen Lauwereys (Ghent University, Belgium)

Children as victims of parental abduction: in search of coordinated legal framework

Elise Blondeel (Ghent University, Belgium)

Juvenile Delinquency: Children's rights concerns regarding the 2019 Flemish Decree

Wendy De Bondt (Ghent University, Belgium)

Chair: *Wendy De Bondt* (Ghent University, Belgium)

Session: TUE15

The prize winners' lecture

Day: Tuesday Time: 13:30-14:30 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

Ruth Dreifuss (Former President of the Swiss Confederation and chair of the Global Commission on Drug Policy, Switzerland)

Peter Reuter (University of Maryland, USA)

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

Session: TUE16

Drug use and drug addiction, public health, human rights and societal responsibilities

Day: Tuesday Time: 15:00-16:30 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

What do we know about the prevalence of risky drinking and alcohol brief interventions in the criminal justice system in the UK?

Dorothy Newbury-Birch (Teesside University, UK)

A mixed methods study examining the feasibility of screening and brief alcohol interventions for women in prison

Jennifer Ferguson (Teesside University, UK)

A systematic review of published worldwide evidence relating to the complex needs of adults 18+ within the medium and low secure hospital setting

Lynn Dougan (Teesside University, UK)

How do we engage with practitioners and young people in carrying out alcohol and drug research in the criminal justice system?

Natalie Connor (Teesside University, UK)

Chair: *Dorothy Newbury-Birch* (Teesside University, UK)

Session: TUE17

Studies on radicalization and de-radicalization

Day: Tuesday Time: 15:00-16:30 Room: the Music Hall

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Predictors of youth radicalization: A meta-analysis

Sara Jahnke (Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena, Germany)

Preventing radicalization and violent extremism: A systematic review of evaluation research in childhood, adolescence, and young adulthood
Andreas Beelmann (University of Jena, Germany)

Desistance, disengagement, and deradicalization. How the research on quitting crime can inform the study of leaving violent extremism behind
Sigrid Raets (Ghent University, Belgium)

Chair: *Sara Jahnke* (Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena, Germany)

Session: TUE18

Punitive versus alternative drug policies

Day: Tuesday Time: 15:00-16:30 Room: 353

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

On the deconstruction of Swedish drug policy
Henrik Tham (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Do normative issues outperform deterrence in compliance with drug laws?
Jorge Quintas (University of Porto, Portugal)

European network on the administrative approach in practice
Vincent Lauwers (European Network on the Administrative Approach, Belgium)

Chair: *Henrik Tham* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Session: TUE19

Selected studies in criminology II

Day: Tuesday Time: 15:00-16:30 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

How do policies travel? Findings from a study on penal policy transfer
Tom Daems (Leuven Institute of Criminology, KU Leuven, Belgium)

Intervening in cybercrime markets: a case study of DDoS-for-hire services
Ben Collier (University of Cambridge, UK)

Saying or doing human rights? A study of victim support Sweden
Carina Gallo (San Francisco State University, USA)

Chair: *Carina Gallo* (San Francisco State University, USA)

Session: TUE20

Reducing opportunities for organized and corporate crime

Day: Tuesday Time: 15:00-16:30 Room: 357

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Laws as a causing factor for crime? The criminogenic potential of legislation and regulation

Michael Kilchling (Max Planck Institute, Germany)

Reducing opportunities for organized crime: from crime proofing (supply) to recruitment processes (demand)

Ernesto Savona (TRANSCRIME, Italy)

Regulating organized crime

Lars Korsell (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

Chair: *Michael Kilchling* (Max Planck Institute, Germany)

Session: TUE21

Structured risk management prevents intimate partner violence

Day: Tuesday Time: 15:00-16:30 Room: 359

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

The structured risk management model, the RISKSAM

Susanne Strand (Örebro University, Sweden)

The importance of immigrant background when identifying risk factors for intimate partner violence

Johan Stjernqvist (Örebro University, Sweden)

Arrest as a protective intervention among intimate partner violent men

Joakim Petersson (Örebro University, Sweden)

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

Session: TUE22

Improving criminal investigations to achieve higher clearance rates

Day: Tuesday Time: 15:00-16:30 Room: 361

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Violent crime – how to improve criminal investigations?

Nina Axnäs (Swedish Police Authority and Malmö University, Sweden)

Does CCTV help police solve crime?

Anthony Morgan (Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia)

Chair: *Nina Axnäs* (Swedish Police Authority and Malmö University, Sweden)

Wednesday, June 12

Session: WED01

Unequal treatment within the EU: the case of disproportionate sentencing for cross-border crimes

Day: Wednesday Time: 09:00-10:30 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Judicial cooperation in criminal matters: the EU's responsibility for ensuring proportionate sentencing principles within its Member States
Wendy De Bondt (Ghent University, Belgium)

Sentencing an offender for several (cross-border) crimes in Belgium: what about equality and proportionality?
Nele Audenaert (Ghent University, Belgium)

Sentencing an offender for several (cross-border) crimes in Sweden: what about equality and proportionality?
Annika Suominen (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Chair: *Wendy De Bondt* (Ghent University, Belgium)

Session: WED02

Perspective on terrorism, and on youths before the international criminal court

Day: Wednesday Time: 09:00-10:30 Room: the Music Hall

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

ISIS and targeted killing: A decline of the Caliphate?
Jennifer Varriale Carson (University of Central Missouri, USA)

The participation of youth before the international criminal court as victims and witnesses
Olga Dalbinoö (University Autonoma, Spain)

Examining punitive attitudes towards counter-terrorism measures
Harley Williamson (Griffith University, Australia)

Chair: *Jennifer Varriale Carson* (University of Central Missouri, USA)

Session: WED03

Selected studies on drugs and crime

Day: Wednesday Time: 09:00-10:30 Room: 353

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

Beliefs about cannabis effects and knowledge about driving under the influence of cannabis

Christophe Huynh (University Institute on Addictions, Canada)

Pablo Escobar's ecological rebellion, the magical world of cocaine

Catalina Jaramillo (University of Edinburgh, UK)

Established drug scenes or displacement? Conditions and contradictions of local drug policies in German train station districts

Rita Haverkamp (University of Tübingen, Germany) and *Tim Lukas* (Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Germany)

Chair: *Christophe Huynh* (University Institute on Addictions, Canada)

Session: WED04

Widening the use of restorative justice

Day: Wednesday Time: 09:00-10:30 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Victims of terrorism and restorative justice approaches

Teresa Lancry Robalo (University of Macau, China)

Combatting corporate crime – A restorative justice model

Razwana Begum Abdul Rahim (Singapore University of Social Sciences, Singapore)

Restorative justice in British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Bangladesh:

Exploring the genesis and praxis

M. "Asad" Asadullah (Simon Fraser University, Canada)

Police mediation of spousal abuse in Nepal: Perceptions of victims and perpetrators

Aastha Dahal (University of Cambridge, UK)

Chair: *Teresa Lancry Robalo* (University of Macau, China)

Session: WED05

Longitudinal-based knowledge on offender trajectories

Day: Wednesday Time: 09:00-10:30 Room: 357

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Using predictive modelling to identify opportunities to reduce youth contact with justice: An interim analysis from Victoria, Australia
Kay Lancefield (Federation University Australia, Australia)

The relation of young men's offender trajectories to criminal violence at Age 37/38

Margit Wiesner (University of Houston, USA)

Arrest trajectories across a 17-year span for young men: Relations to mid-adult employment

Margit Wiesner (University of Houston, USA)

The criminal careers of Australian organised crime offenders

Anthony Morgan (Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia)

Chair: *Margit Wiesner* (University of Houston, USA)

Session: WED06

Studies on youths, violence, firearms and shootings

Day: Wednesday Time: 09:00-10:30 Room: 359

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Youth gang involvement and violent crimes: An exploratory study in California's Central Valley

Huan Gao (California State University, Stanislaus, USA)

Time trends in adolescent physical fighting from 2015 to 2018 and concurrent changes in leisure activities

Lars Roar Frøyland (Norwegian Social Research, OsloMet – Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway)

Temporal trends of Firearms in Bangkok, Thailand during 2008-2017

Thanaphat Lertphapaphat (Thai Royal Police, Thailand)

Shootings in criminal milieu

Erik Nilsson (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

Chair: *Huan Gao* (California State University, Stanislaus, USA)

Session: WED07

Dealing with crime in gendered contexts

Day: Wednesday Time: 09:00-10:30 Room: 361

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Interpersonal violence on American college campuses

Penny Shtull (Norwich University, USA)

Forced marriage of immigrant women in Quebec (Canada): more than an absence of consent

Madeline Lamboley (University of Moncton, Canada)

Free will only – A campaign about the new sexual offence legislation

Karin Wikman (Swedish Crime Victim and Support Authority, Sweden)

and *Fredrik Selin* (Swedish Crime Victim and Support Authority, Sweden)

Chair: *Penny Shtull* (Norwich University, USA)

Session: WED08

The Jerry Lee lecture

Day: Wednesday Time: 11:00 – 12:00 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

A radical drug policy change to reduce crime, arrests, and incarceration

Keith Humphreys (Stanford University, USA)

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

Abstracts

This section contains abstracts of most of the sessions which will be held during the Stockholm Criminology Symposium 2019. 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 10

Session: MON03

Heroin assisted therapy after 25 years

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

Speaker: *Bryce Pardo*

Presentation title: Can heroin-assisted treatment help reduce fentanyl deaths in the US?

Co-author: *Beau Kilmer* (RAND Drug Policy Research Center, USA)

Background: The dramatic rise in overdose mortality related to synthetic opioids in the United States, has increased attention to the role of innovative strategies. Though Heroin Assisted Therapy has been adopted in at least five other countries it is currently not allowed in the US. and has received little discussion. Methodology. To assess evidence for the effectiveness of HAT with respect to individual and community outcomes, we searched five electronic databases for peer-reviewed articles and “grey literature” reports published between January 1990 and January 17, 2018. For patient level outcomes, we provide an overview of the current evidence base from existing systematic reviews and recent randomized controlled trial (RCT) results as well as a narrative discussion of individual RCTs. For community-level outcomes, we also considered non-RCT study designs. To explore the scale issues associated with implementing HAT in the US, we combine RAND’s forthcoming estimates of heroin users in the United States (Midgette et al., forthcoming) with European information about HAT uptake (MacCoun & Reuter, 2011; Nordt et al., 2019) and discuss various scenarios. Findings. Evidence from randomized controlled trials of HAT in Canada and Europe indicates that supervised injectable HAT — with optional oral methadone — can offer benefits over oral methadone alone for treating OUD among individuals who have tried traditional treatment modalities multiple times but are still injecting heroin. Discussion: Although heroin cannot be prescribed in the United States because it is a Schedule I drug, it would be legal to conduct a human research trial on HAT. As currently implemented, HAT serves a small share of people who use heroin. It is important to have a sense of potential scale limitations and costs when considering how this treatment can help reduce fentanyl deaths in the US.

Speaker: *Ambros Uchtenhagen*

Presentation title: The role and effects of HAT at the system level - the Swiss experience

Background: In response to a severe heroin crisis with intolerable open drug scenes in major cities, Swiss Government included heroin-assisted treatment as a research project in the framework of an innovative drug

policy, including harm reduction measures besides new approaches in prevention, treatment and law enforcement. Aim: The intention was to reach out to the most chronic and desintegrated heroin addicts, thereby not only improving their health and social situation, but having positive effects as well on all aspects of the heroin crisis. Results: It was documented that HAT has increased the proportion of heroin addicts in any form of treatment. It also contributed to a considerable reduction of the attractiveness for young people to start heroin use, of heroin availability on the illegal market, of the typical drug-related delinquency in cities. The open drug scenes disappeared, injecting and drug trafficking changed into the privacy of apartments relieving the public from an enormous nuisance. Economic research documented the financial benefits of HAT to be by far higher than the costs. Critical arguments against the new policy and against HAT could not be substantiated, media and public opinion were in favour as documented in the outcomes of local and national referenda. Conclusion: A referendum on the revision of narcotic law finally received a comfortable majority in favour of harm reduction and HAT as part of the treatment system.

Speaker: *Robert MacCoun*

Presentation title: Understanding the sources of resistance to heroin-assisted treatment in the US public health community

In 2002, Peter Reuter and I reviewed arguments for and against heroin-assisted treatment (HAT, or what was then called heroin maintenance), concluding that “Society’s tools for alleviating the problems of heroin addiction are weak. Heroin maintenance offers some prospect of helping. It is worth serious consideration, certainly more than the hasty dismissal that it routinely receives from so many participants, researchers included.” In this talk I will revisit our arguments in light of a far higher drug mortality rate and a far more sizeable evidence base, focusing on resistance to HAT among many US treatment professionals. Building on an earlier theoretical framework (MacCoun, 1998, 2013), I distinguish different sorts of objections (instrumental, moral, rhetorical, and affective) to harm reduction, but I also consider a different set of arguments involving professional role definitions and ethics.

References MacCoun, R. (1998). Toward a psychology of harm reduction. *American Psychologist*, 53, 1199-1208. MacCoun, R. J. (2013). Moral outrage and opposition to harm reduction. *Criminal Law & Philosophy*, 7, 83-98. Reuter, P., & MacCoun, R. (2002). Heroin maintenance: Is a U.S. experiment needed? In D. Musto (ed.), *One hundred years of heroin* (pp. 159-180). Westport CT: Greenwood.

Session: MON04

Pictures of contemporary Scandinavian incarceration – In honor of the late professor Ulla V Bondeson

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Anette Storgaard*

Presentation title: Access to justice for prisoners – focus on contact to the outside world

Even if a prison sentence strict literally does not imply deprivation of other rights than the right to choose one's whereabouts, prisoners often experience limited access to justice. Sometimes such limitations stem from legally regulated constraints reasoned with the imprisonment, and in other cases constraints appear from neglected or overlooked lacks in the legal guarantees for prisoners. The problematic will be illustrated through two examples that have to do with prisoners' contact with the outside world. Firstly the prison leave, which is legally regulated but not as a general possibility for all prisoners and secondly the matter of private communication with a legal counsellor which seems to be a general right but in reality the assumption of generality is doubtful. Finally the meaning and contents of the two terms access and justice is questioned.

Speaker: *Tove Pettersson*

Presentation title: Incarcerated children and youths and the significance of openness during custody

The presentation focus on how children and youths experience being incarcerated, the significance of custodial openness for their everyday institutional lives, and their thoughts about life following the completion of their sentences and their re-offending. Drawing upon quantitative and qualitative data the levels of reoffending over time among youths sentenced to custody and the impact of open sentences is examined. The results provides support for that the experience of more open custodial forms during the youth custody sentence is of significance both for providing incarcerated youths with a more humane environment and for the likelihood of a positive outcome following their release.

Speaker: *Marte Habberstad Mo*

Presentation title: Risk assessment of dangerous offenders before release

The topic of this presentation is preventive detention and the rules for conditional release. The presentation will include a discussion of the principal problems related to this penal sanction. The main focus will be the risk assessment of dangerous offenders who are being held in preventive detention.

The presentation will depart from the legal framework for preventive detention and describe the legal premises for risk assessment in the context

of preventive detention. Initially the legal framework of the sanction and the rules for conditional release, will be presented. Then a description of the legal criteria concerning assessment of risk of the offender committing a new serious crime, will follow. Thereafter the presentation will contain a brief overview of how the risk assessment is made in Norway in connection with preventive detention. Finally, some of the challenges that the system faces concerning risk assessment and the administration of preventive detention will be discussed.

Session: MON05

Crime prevention measures in Japan

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Shinji Nakamura*

Presentation title: Crime prevention measures in Japan

At present, Japan's crime situation has been successfully improving compared to the rest of the world. In the Japanese policing system, the National Police Agency, a government body, is responsible for planning the system and coordinating activities by prefectural police, while each prefectural police is responsible for crime investigations and preventions. One of the significant characteristics of the Japanese police is the high level of trust they receive from citizens, as well as a wide range of policies that are not mere executions of law, but promotion of initiatives that engage with local residents, with local police stations, police boxes and residential police boxes at the core.

In Japan, the number of penal code offenses known to the police has continued to rise since the 1970s. In 2002 it reached 2.85 million, the highest since World War II. Concerned about the rapid decline of safety, the police have taken initiatives to establish a crime prevention cabinet meeting in 2003, with the Prime Minister at the top, to drive crime prevention measures that engaged the whole government. The initiatives were led by various bodies and comprehensive, including regulating rules, urging municipalities to implement crime prevention measures such as installing security cameras, recruiting more crime prevention volunteers, and promoting crime prevention activities of private businesses (CSR: Corporative Social Responsibility). The police have also driven environmental anticrime measures, such as supporting crime-resistant products and releasing information quickly and appropriately to support efforts by crime prevention volunteers and other groups.

With this integrated approach, Japan's safety quickly recovered from 2002 onward, recording the lowest crime rate last year since World War II. As

well as the crime rate recognized by the police, dark figure of crime survey results also suggest an upward curve of safety.

Initiatives based on realistic circumstances of local communities are essential to pursue effective crime prevention measures. Japan's current crime scenes and crime prevention measures will be introduced so that, though social structures are different, some of the efforts may be used as a reference to promote crime prevention initiatives in the world including European countries.

Speaker: *Tomonori Saito*

Presentation title: Survival analyses of sexual recidivism among Japanese ex-inmates: Implications for problem-oriented policing

In days of old, the empirical works of the Gluecks were translated into Japanese in the 1950s. More recently, colleagues of mine and I myself have translated a small number of textbooks on risk-focused crime prevention including the 2004 book *Crime Prevention: Approaches, Practices and Evaluations* (by Lab, S.) and the 2008 book *Environmental Criminology and Crime Analysis* (edited by Wortley, R., & Mazerolle, L.). In an oral presentation, I will begin with a brief discussion of the positive tradition of sociological criminology in Japan. And then, I will focus on sex offenders' recidivism. Empirical studies on sex offenders' recidivism have been conducted in Western countries using not only age at release, but also age at first offense. After reviewing latest research developments in sex offenders' recidivism, the present study further clarified risk factors affecting sexual recidivism of Japanese ex-inmates using survival analyses. Consistent with studies in Western countries, the number of violent and sexual arrest histories increased risk of sexual recidivism. Furthermore, after taking age at first offense and the number of violent and sexual arrest histories into account, ex-inmates who were released in their 20s and 30s were at a higher risk of sexual recidivism. On the other hand, subgroup analyses based on the age at release indicated that ex-inmates with the onset of violent and sexual offenses in the second decade were at a higher risk of sexual recidivism in cases where they were released in their 20s and 30s. Implications for risk-focused crime prevention approaches are discussed in terms of the problem triangle with a focus on the role of handlers.

Speaker: *Daishi Yamashita*

Presentation title: Ensuring safety and security by Police box in cooperation with community residents

The police box (*koban*) and residential police box (*chuzaisho*) act as the center of security and also provide consultation services in a friendly manner to the local residents. The *koban* is located mainly in urban areas, and operated by a number of police officers working in shifts.

On the other hand, *chuzai* is located outside urban areas, with one police officer assigned in principle, mostly living with family in the same facility. Due to the peculiar feature of living and working at the same location, the *chuzai* has a close linkage to the local community, and has gained high trust among the residents.

The *koban* or *chuzai* has its own responsible area. In principal, assigned police officers go on patrol duty on foot, by bicycle or by mini motorcycle etc., and make regular visits to every household for giving instructions or information, and receiving views and requests. They also gather information concerning local security from community representatives (liaison council) and make briefings on police policies, and thus efforts are being made for the prevention of crimes and accidents in consideration of local characteristics.

Information on recent crimes and accidents occurring in the area as well as necessary preventative measures to be taken is being made by issuing police newsletters etc. Patrol and investigation activities are enhanced based on local information from residents, and assistance, etc. are made for community-planned volunteer patrolling programs and other events.

One of the underlying principles of the Japanese police is to maintain a good relationship with local residents for crime prevention. The police efforts are pursued in coordination and cooperation with local residents based on a trustful relationship with them. Thus, the *koban* and *chuzai* are very important for conducting community-based security maintenances.

Session: MON06

Outlaw motorcycle gangs in Europe

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Tereza Kuldova*

Presentation title: How outlaws win friends and influence people

Outlaw motorcycle clubs have grown, spread and matured. Popular culture glamorizes them; law enforcement agencies fight them and the media vilify them. Meanwhile, the outlaw bikers exploit the current cultural and economic climate to attract new members. This paper will briefly present my new monograph, *How Outlaws Win Friends and Influence People*, that argues that the growth of these anti-establishment groups under neo-liberalism is not coincidental, but inevitable. The book asks a critical question for our times: why do people today, in increasing numbers, support, admire and aspire to be outlaws? What needs and desires do the clubs satisfy? How do they win support and influence? Answering this is crucial if we are to successfully fight the social harms caused by these groups, as well as the harms that underlie their proliferation. Unless we understand

the cultural dynamic at play here, our fight against these organizations will always take the form of a battle against the mythological Hydra: when one head is cut off, two more grow. The talk will offer some of these answers presented in the book.

Speaker: *Bettina Zietlow*

Presentation title: Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMCGs) – International criminals?!

Motorcycle clubs such as the Hells Angels Motorcycle Club (MC) and the Bandidos MC are an international phenomena. Having their origin in the United States, the scene spread to Europe and Germany in the 1980s. Since the very beginning, the clubs are not only known for their easy rider mentality but also for their involvement in criminal activities and violence. From the start on it has been very difficult to determine, whether OMCGs are criminal organizations or if they simply (also) attract members with a high affinity to crime and violence. National and international authorities established punitive and preventive measures in order to fight crime and activities related to outlaw motorcycle gangs. Comprehensive, reliable data examining the phenomenon is still missing. In this regard, the *Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN)* started a research project in January 2017, funded by the *Internal Security Fund of the European Union*, investigating OMCGs and the broad topic of “rocker crime”. The focus is on motorcycle clubs, the victims of criminality and the difficulties in the prosecution.

The contributed presentation will focus on research findings of the interviews with experts and members of motorcycle clubs and an analysis of 200 criminal court files and will grant insight on the German and the European Biker Scene. The following questions will be answered: OMCGs – Organized crime or harmless motorcycle friends? What are the difficulties in international prosecution – in Germany and other European countries? Which international connections exist? Are there any European collaborations or strategies in combating this type of crime?

Speaker: *Ina Klopp*

Presentation title: Outlaw motorcycle gangs and- related crime in Germany – Which challenges face law enforcement?

Since years, law enforcement authorities in Germany have focused on criminal activities of outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMCGs) such as the Hells Angels MC and the Bandidos MC. Various strategies have been established to tackle criminal activities of OMCGs, for example, the “Zero Tolerance Strategy”. The Federal Criminal Police Office in Germany defines OMCG-related crime as organized crime. Therefore, the police and prosecution have special departments such as “OMCG” or “organized crime”.

These departments consist of specialized officers who have a high knowledge of OMCGs, its members and their legal and illegal activities.

One part of a research project at the Criminological Institute of Lower Saxony investigating outlaw motorcycle gangs is to identify difficulties within law enforcement and successful strategies to fight criminal activities of OMCGs. The presentation examines practical experiences of police and prosecution authorities dealing with outlaw motorcycle gangs. The results of interviews with experts and an analysis of criminal court files are presented, which illustrates how police and prosecution authorities investigate OMCGs and the difficulties and challenges involved. In particular, difficulties are highlighted in finding witnesses and suspects who are willing to testify, in the lack of personal and financial resources, and the appearance of new groups. Results show that effective collaborations between the police and prosecution are needed as well as a classification of organized crime for the purposes of crime prevention.

Speaker: *Philipp Müller*

Presentation title: The perception of OMCGs: findings from our expert interviews

As portrayed by the media and police, OMCGs are understood as highly organized criminal gangs and their members are often linked with the involvement in organized crime. However, the general perception of OMCGs can be very ambivalent. The perception differs between motorcycle loving clubs who celebrate their freedom and highly criminal organizations whose members incidentally ride motorcycles. In Germany, the politically determined criminalization strategy regarding OMCGs is based on the assumption that all OMCGs are criminal. This includes the prohibition of biker jackets and clubs as approaches to prevention. The latest strategy of the German government is a revision of the existing Association Act which prohibits the symbols of those OMCGs (§9 Vereinsgesetz, Kennzeichenverbot).

The Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN) started a research project in January 2017, funded by the Internal Security Fund of the European Union, investigating OMCGs clubs and the broad topic of “rocker crime”. During this research project, we conducted several interviews with experts of this topic, including representatives from national and international law enforcement agencies. This presentation gives further insight to the findings from these expert interviews regarding their general valuation of the situation regarding OMCG related crime in Germany. Based on our interviews, it will highlight how the criminality differs between the particular federal states and where potential crime hotspots are located. Assuming that OMCG related crime is primarily a political issue, the main question is whether the thesis that all OMCGs are criminal can be confirmed by the findings of our interviews. Furthermore, it will fo-

cus on the experts' perception of OMCGs and their image of the collective identity and group solidarity within motorcycle clubs.

Session: MON07

Police, policing and access to justice in rural areas

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Susanne Stenbacka*

Presentation title: Local governance and networking – strategies for policing in sparsely populated areas

Policing in rural and remote areas need to be understood in relation to both physical and social environmental factors. The physical environment might involve large distances, a low number of polices and police stations. An additional factor is climate variations and an infrastructure (roads, internet and phone connections) with shifting qualities. Social factors are often referred to as either furthering police work because of close-knit networks, transparency and local moral density or aggravating it because of the close-nit networks and the various roles a police officer must take on. In this study these factors are investigated in relation to governance; how do the social and physical context affect governance? Governance is here understood as 'new forms of governing and cooperation among sectors that include private and public actors as well as civil society'. This governing and cooperation is situated within a framework of legal norms, laws and regulations, as well as policies and traditions. The results point towards the development of networking as a strategy; networking characterised by closeness, transparency and a mutual understanding of each other's roles and abilities. However, network links are dependent upon human resources and show vulnerability in times of organisational changes. The empirical basis for this study is in-depth interviews with key actors in a rural and remote municipality in Northern Sweden. The key actors are from a wide range of society institutions, such as the police authority, schools, social services, rescue services and Neighbourhood Watch. The study identifies several expressions of local networking as a strategy to overcome the challenges that are involved in achieving efficiency and trust in local police work. In addition, it illuminates experiences of deficiency and imperfection in several societal contexts, related to police withdrawal.

Speaker: *Peter Lindström*

Presentation title: What crime problems do police in rural areas highlight?

According to the official rhetoric there is a strong urge for developing an evidence- or a knowledge-based policing in Sweden. However, what exactly is meant by the buzz word 'evidence' or 'knowledge' is not established

in the documents except that the police more often than now should use crime prevention measures that are being based on research and evaluations. Since 2016 a university part-time course over one semester (7,5 credits) in crime prevention and collaboration has been offered to community police officers from all over the country. Over the years more than 200 police officers have participated in the course writing an exam paper about a local crime problem from the perspective of problem-oriented policing. In this paper the local crime problems highlighted by officers from rural areas in their exam papers are analysed with a special focus on their suggestions for how to prevent the problem in question. In addition, interviews with course participants from rural and urban areas on their views about the meaning of knowledge-based policing are presented. Turning a craft into a more modern profession, i.e. an occupation whose internship consists of interventions based on and legitimized by scientific knowledge, will of course take time. The overall conclusion is that the Swedish police have at least started that journey.

Speakers: *Vania Ceccato and Richard Stassen*

Presentation title: Police accessibility in Sweden: An analysis of the spatial arrangement of police services

The Swedish police organization has recently undergone a significant restructuring, combining previously independent regional bodies into a single national authority. To date it is unclear if and how this process has affected the accessibility of police services. Using Central Place Theory (CPT) and notions of public reassurance as theoretical references, this study examines the current distribution of police stations and how their spatial arrangement affects the population's access to police services by type (crime registration, passports & IDs, weapon licensing and provisional passports). This is done by conducting a network analysis intended to find the areas in Sweden that are farthest from police services when travelling by car, using open data and geographic information systems (GIS). Results show that despite regional differences in population density, a large majority of the population has less than a 20-minute drive to the nearest police station. However, in the most remote regions this can take more than 90 minutes. The article discusses policy implications of these findings in the Swedish context and suggests that they may be relevant for understanding the supply of police services in other sparsely populated countries.

Session: MON08

Lessons on drug treatment

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

Speaker: *George Ebo Browne*

Presentation title: The long road to treatment: Does the proximity to the provider impact recidivism rates of Kansas' SB 123 mandatory drug treatment program participants?

In 2000, the state of Kansas (USA) reported a historically high prison population and a ten-year forecast predicted incarceration rates would continue to rise. State officials identified drug offenders as the primary driver of this increase. In an effort to curb the anticipated rise, Senate Bill 123 (SB 123) was passed following the 2003 legislative session. Provisions in this bill created a mandatory intensive supervision sentence involving drug abuse treatment and community corrections in lieu of state prison. Offenders in this program are afforded state funded drug treatment, in which they are only responsible for a small fraction of the cost. Although the SB 123 mandatory drug treatment program has had great success in reducing recidivism, there have been some limitations to its accessibility throughout the state. Geographically, Kansas is heavily populated in the eastern portion of the state, with far fewer people residing to the west. With methamphetamine being the most prevalent drug of choice, drug use in rural western communities is disproportionately high. There are fewer SB 123 providers in these western counties, thus offenders often must travel hours for treatment. Utilizing data from the Kansas Department of Corrections and the Kansas Sentencing Commission, this study will examine whether the location of the offender, in conjunction with the proximity of treatment, impacts the effectiveness of the SB 123 mandatory drug treatment program. Major findings and policy implications will be discussed.

Speaker: *Thomas Martinelli*

Presentation title: "It's getting better all the time": Long-term recovery and its relation to housing problems, crime, occupation situation, and substance use

Co-authors: *Gera Nagelhout* (IVO, Maastricht University (CAPHRI), the Netherlands), *Lore Bellaert* (University of Ghent, Belgium), *David Best* (Sheffield Hallam University, UK), *Wouter Vanderplasschen* (University of Ghent, Belgium) and *Dike van de Mheen* (Tilburg University, the Netherlands)

Objective: To examine the relationship between time in recovery from substance addiction and housing problems, crime or criminal justice involvement, occupation situation, and substance use. Design and participants: Data are from 722 individuals in the United Kingdom, Netherlands,

and Belgium (Flanders) who consider themselves to be in recovery from illicit drug addiction for three months or more and who participated in the 2018 Life in Recovery survey. Measurement: The current study examines recovery experiences among adults in recovery from illicit drug addiction. We focus on established barriers and facilitators for recovery: housing problems, crime, occupation situation, and substance use, in the last 30 days. Their relation with time in recovery was examined in three stages: early (<1 year), sustained (1-5 years), and stable (>5 years). Findings: Participants in later recovery stages were found to have lower odds of having housing problems (OR=0.36; 95% CI: 0.17-0.77 in sustained and OR=0.14; 95% CI: 0.05-0.40 in stable), being involved in crime (OR=0.43; 95% CI: 0.24-0.76 in sustained and OR=0.26; 95% CI: 0.12-0.55 in stable), and using illicit hard drugs (OR=0.51; 95% CI: 0.27-0.99 in sustained and OR=0.40; 95% CI: 0.17-0.90 in stable) and higher odds of having work or education (OR=3.50; 95% CI: 2.15-5.70 in sustained and OR=4.59; 95% CI: 2.57-8.22 in stable) in the last 30 days, when compared to participants in early recovery. Conclusions: This study provides further empirical support for defining recovery from substance addiction as a long-term process with a relationship to various life domains. The findings suggest that policy, treatment, and research should reorient towards longer-term outcome goals that cover multiple life domains in order to support stable recovery from substance addiction.

Speaker: *Thomas Martinelli*

Presentation title: Understanding recovery pathways: how different systems of treatment and support relate to social recovery

Co-authors: *Gera Nagelhout* (IVO, Maastricht University (CAPHRI), the Netherlands), *Dike van de Mheen* (Tilburg University, the Netherlands) and *David Best* (Sheffield Hallam University, UK)

Treatment and support for drug addictions can consist of varying forms and combinations of peer support and professional interventions. The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between diverse forms of treatment and support and factors that relate to participation in society for individuals in recovery from substance addiction. Data are from 368 individuals in recovery from drug addiction, living in the UK, Netherlands and Belgium. 69% of participants had been member of peer support groups, 71% patient of outpatient treatment programs, 76% had attended residential treatment, while 41% had used all of the above. Membership of peer support groups (ever) was associated with higher odds of being in paid employment, belonging to and joining new social groups, and higher satisfaction with employment status and friendships compared to non-membership (never). No association was found for attending residen-

tial treatment (ever vs never) and outpatient treatment (ever vs never) with paid employment, social groups and satisfaction. Peer support is linked to social recovery more than residential and outpatient treatment. This suggests that the dialogue on effectiveness of interventions should move to a broader question of what systems of support and interventions contribute to building which aspects of recovery capital.

Session: MON09

Patterns of youths victimization on the internet

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Yvonne Prinzellner*

Presentation title: Social Media: A crime scene for children and adolescents?

Almost all Austrian households have access to the internet. Children use devices like laptops and smartphones and even Televisions to surf on the internet daily. When online, children and adolescents especially enjoy the use of Social Media like Instagram, Facebook, YouTube and Snapchat. Their behaviour online, especially in Social Media frequently raises concerns for parents. Public discussions mostly concern the problematic media use of children and adolescents, but they also affect the realm of youth delinquency. In Social Media harmful and unlawful behaviour like copyright infringements or mobbing happen on a regular basis and can be considered as especially problematic for the vulnerable group of young children and adolescents.

Therefore this work in progress focused on the following research questions:

RQ1: What kinds of problematic situations do children and adolescents encounter on a regular day in their Social Media use?

RQ2: Which situations do children and adolescents describe as especially harmful for themselves when on Social Media?

RQ3: What are recommendations for parents to prevent children from experiencing problematic situations or acting unlawfully on Social Media?

To answer RQ1 a qualitative media diary over the time-span of two weeks was conducted with 21 children and adolescents between 12 and 16 years of age. Five qualitative interviews with children and adolescent social media heavy users between the ages of 12 and 16 years were performed to answer RQ2. To answer RQ3 five experts in the field of law, pedagogy, policing were interviewed.

The results suggest that children and adolescents reflect on their Social Media use, while having a different understanding of privacy as compared

to previous generations. They especially encounter harmful situations like grooming and mobbing in their daily social media use. The experts consider the diverse legal regulations in different countries as one major problem in preventing harmful situation for children and adolescents in Social Media.

Speaker: *Marko Mikkola*
Presentation title: Factors behind cybercrime victimization of adolescents and young adults: Expanding routine activity theory
Co-authors: *Atte Oksanen* (Tampere University, Finland), *Markus Kaakinen* (University of Helsinki, Finland), *Bryan Lee Miller* (Clemson University, USA), *Ina Savolainen* (Tampere University, Finland), *Anu Sirola* (Tampere University, Finland), *Hye-Jin Paek* (Hanyang University, South Korea)

Cybercrime involves offending act directed at individuals using computers and computer networks as mediating tools. Offending acts may range from cyberstalking and cyber harassment to hate crimes, identity theft, fraud, sexual and violent threats. Previous work on cybercrime victimization has been done predominantly from the perspective of Routine Activity Theory (RAT). However, authors using RAT have also noted theory's limitations and a need to expand its theoretical framework. There is also a need to understand the phenomenon from cross-national and cultural perspective.

In this cross-national study routine activity theory (RAT) combined with the general theory of crime used to assess effects of situational and individual risk factors for cyber-crime victimization among young people (aged 15 to 25) years from Finland (N = 1200), U.S. (N = 1212), Spain (N = 1212), and South-Korea (N = 1192). Outcome variable was cybercrime victimization. Independent variables included measures for exposure to offenders, target suitability, absence of guardianships, cyber aggression, and self-control.

Results showed that that cybercrime victimization varied from 4,3% to 7,9%. We found support that factors related to exposure to offenders, target suitability and absence of guardianship were associated with cybercrime victimization in all countries. The support for RAT was mixed, however, as the results varied between the country samples. In the final logistic regression model, low self-control was associated with cybercrime victimization in the US, Spain and Finland, but not in South Korea.

Our study was able to demonstrate the need to expand and develop new theories that could help us to understand cybercrime victimization more comprehensively. Although factors associated with RAT were significant their relevance was weaker when considering self-control from the per-

spective of general theory of crime. In conclusion we state that despite the usefulness of RAT other aspects such as self-control should be taken into consideration as well.

Session: MON10

Consequences of criminalizing people who use or produce drugs and alternatives to purely repressive policies

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

Speakers: *Ruth Dreifuss, Dave Bewley Taylor, Letizia Paoli and Pavel Bém*

Introduction: Drug use is, and always has been, a reality in every society. Every year, hundreds of millions of people around the world use illegal substances¹ – for many it is about enjoyment, for some it is to relieve pain, while for others it is for traditional, cultural or religious reasons. A minority of these consumers suffer under dependency, and seek managing it. Despite the widespread and non-violent nature of drug use, the predominant government response to this issue is to enact punitive policies that criminalize those who use and/or possess drugs. On a daily basis, significant human rights abuses are carried out in the name of drug control, from the use of the death penalty² and extrajudicial killings,³ to torture, police brutality, prison overcrowding, lack of access to treatment, separation of parents and children, destruction of livelihood, and many more. On the supply side, the wide spectrum of activities and products make it difficult to evaluate the number of participants, their own contribution to the illegal economy and the income they generate through it. Many of them, low-level non violent actors in the drug trade, are driven by necessity. Nevertheless, disproportionate punishment, destruction of livelihood, displaced population and discrimination are predominant. Such policies, which implement on national level the provisions of the three UN drug control conventions, are built on the unreachable hope that supply of and demand for illegal drugs can be eradicated. This panel, with high level specialists, will allow an evidence-based and fact-checking discussion on the consequences of the criminalization of personal use and possession of illegal drugs, and on the disproportionate repression of people and communities working on the supply chain out of necessity. It will share experiences of de jure and de facto decriminalization and alternative development models and advocate for evaluation and “research guided drug policies”.

Discussion: In 2003, an estimated 185 million people globally aged 15–64 (4.7 percent of the world’s population) had consumed an illicit drug in the previous 12 months;⁴ by 2016, this number had risen 33 percent to 247 million (5.2 percent of the world’s population).⁵ The number of people who were dependent on drugs “increased disproportionately” from 27

million in 2013 to 29 million in 2014.⁶ Many factors account for increases and decreases in the demand and offer of drugs and of the type of substances. What can be observed, though, is that punitive approaches have unequivocally failed in their goal to extinguish the market.

This panel will discuss new approaches that uphold the principles of human dignity, the right to privacy and the rule of law. It will also discuss the coherence of public health measures (prevention, treatment and harm reduction) and decriminalization of drug consumption and the need of alternatives to punishment for low-level non violent actors in the drug production and trade. It is timely to present the pros and cons of discussed and implemented reforms, going from the opportunity of not prosecuting, the administrative fine to the abolition of all penalties, both civil and criminal, for the possession of drugs for personal use. The latter has been recommended by the Global Commission on Drug Policy, WHO and eleven other UN agencies.⁷

- ¹ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (2016), World Drug Report 2016, United Nations: Vienna, p. x.
- ² Gallahue, P. & Lines, R. (2015), The Death Penalty for Drug Offences: Global Overview 2015, International Harm Reduction Association: London.
- ³ Human Rights Watch (2004), Not Enough Graves: The War on Drugs, HIV/AIDS, and Violations of Human Rights, HRW: New York, vol. 16, no. 8 (c), <https://www.hrw.org/reports/2004/thailand0704/thailand0704.pdf> (accessed August 01, 2016).
- ⁴ UNODC (2004), World Drug Report 2004, United Nations: Vienna, p. 8.
- ⁵ UNODC, World Drug Report 2016, p. 1.
- ⁶ UNODC (2016), "Number of drug dependent adults up for first time in six years, now at 29 million: UNODC World Drug Report 2016," https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2016/June/number-of-drug-dependent-adults-up-for-first-time-in-six-years-now-at-29-million_-unodc-world-drug-report-2016.html (accessed August 04, 2016).
- ⁷ Global Commission on Drug Policy (2016), Advancing Drug Policy Reform: a new approach to decriminalization, <http://www.globalcommissionondrugs.org/reports/>

Session: MON11

Measuring justice system impact across multiple outcomes

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Sarah Tabamont*

Presentation title: Ineligible anyway: Evidence on the barriers to pell eligibility for prisoners in the second chance pell pilot program in Pennsylvania Prisons

Co-authors: *Jordan Hyatt* (Drexel University, USA), *Benjamin Pheasant* (University of Maryland, USA), *Jennifer Lafferty* (University of Maryland, USA), *Nicolette*

Bell (Pennsylvania Department of Corrections, USA)
and *Michele Hiester* (Pennsylvania Department of
Corrections, USA)

Since the mid-1990s scholars, practitioners and policy-makers consistently identify the ban on Pell eligibility for prison inmates as the primary culprit for the decline of post-secondary education programs in prisons nationwide. Unsurprisingly then, federal efforts to reinvigorate college programs in prisons naturally focused on the policy that banned prisoners from accessing Pell grants. After a prohibition of more than two decades, the Second Chance Pell (SCP) pilot program authorized 69 colleges and universities in 28 states to reinstate Pell eligibility for prisoners in 2015 with the goal of providing post-secondary educational opportunities to approximately 12,000 students in prison. However, despite the removal of the ban on inmate eligibility for Pell grants and substantial demand for higher educational opportunities in prison, the SCP program has seen relatively low uptake, with fewer than half of the available Pell grants used in the first three years of the program. As it turns out, many interested inmates find themselves ineligible for Pell grants because of factors not directly related to their inmate status (e.g. failure to register for selective service, having low basic education test scores, or having existing student loans in default). In this paper, we analyze data from a sample of general population inmates in Pennsylvania prisons. Results suggest that the majority of inmates will likely face at least one barrier to Pell eligibility not related to their inmate status and that many of these barriers to eligibility are not easily resolved. These results are particularly informative in light of recent calls to permanently reinstate Pell eligibility for prison inmates as a means to increase access to higher education programming in prisons, because they demonstrate some of the ways in which policy design limits participation in the program and creates mechanical sampling restrictions for future outcome evaluations.

Speaker: *Holly Nguyen*

Presentation title: Doing time? A life course approach to the prison experience

Scholars and policy makers have long been interested in the effects of incarceration and correctional programming on post release outcomes such as recidivism, employment, and health. While there has been increasing effort in employing sophisticated causal methods to identify an incarceration or custodial program effect, key indicators of incarceration or programming have largely remained relatively static measures (e.g., length of stay, custody level, prison program completion). The purpose of this project is to examine the incarceration experience through a life course approach, which can be defined as "a sequence of socially defined events and roles that the individual enacts over time" (Elder 1998). Using admin-

istrative data from the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections (PADOC), dynamic, longitudinal patterns of in-prison experiences across a number of domains (e.g., moves between and within facilities, work, education, and connections with families) will be documented and examined in terms of how these patterns are both linked together and associated with post-release outcomes (e.g., recidivism, employment). Results will be discussed in terms of theoretical and policy implications.

Speaker: *Charles Loeffler*

Presentation title: Evaluating expansionary juvenile jurisdictional policies

A number of local U.S. jurisdictions have broadly expanded their juvenile justice systems as part of the Raise the Age (RTA) movement. These expansions have resulted in the shifting of adolescents and young adults from the adult criminal justice system into the juvenile justice system. Based in part upon findings from the juvenile transfer literature, policymakers have predicted reductions in juvenile crime post-expansion. Existing evaluations have reported only mixed evidence for crime reductions. The present paper contextualizes these findings and reports additional empirical results which help explain this counterintuitive policy result. Implications for additional expansionary and hybrid jurisdictional policies are also discussed.

Speaker: *Shawn Bushway*

Presentation title: Legal mandates in criminal background checks: An evaluation of disparate impact in New York State

Co-authors: *Garima Siwach* (AIR, USA) and *Megan Kurlychek* (University at Albany, SUNY, USA)

Almost eight percent of the adult population in the US have at least one felony conviction in their past. This criminal record has increasingly become relevant for employment now that the majority of formal employers are conducting some kind of criminal history check as a standard part of their hiring process. Some of these checks are instigated by a growing list of state and local statutes that require employers to exclude individuals who have been convicted of specific crimes like felonies from certain jobs. In 2012, the US Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) issued guidance that states that employers who follow these statutes might still violate Title VII if the rules create a disparate impact and can be replaced with a reasonable alternative which performs at least as well in meeting employer's concerns without creating the same disparate impact. This paper develops a stylized model of "disparate impact" linked to mandatory exclusions and proposes a statistical test for whether a given law may create a disparate impact. We apply this test to criminal background check for employment implemented by the New York State Department of Health. The DOH process follows a statute that determines certain crimes as automatically disqualifying from clearance to work, and they use their

discretion to identify certain others that never lead to a bar from employment. We show that adding these legal mandates to a simple regression model, which considers all factors of a conviction record, does not add any predictive power to decision making and inadvertently leads to a disparate impact on minorities.

Session: MON12

Criminal justice for human dignity and values

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *In Sup Han*

Presentation title: Reorienting criminal policy towards "Human Dignity and Values"

Mass media often paint heinous criminals as monsters and even something worse than the brutes. While human faces of those criminals are defaced, hostility make people blind to the very personality and life circumstance of the criminals. Popular discontent with soft on crime will be abused by politicians, who instigate penal populism for their own political gains. How to develop proper alternatives to over-criminalisation and harsher punishment? The author proposes reorienting criminal policy towards human dignity and value, by understanding sympathetically the socio-economical environment of crimes and the personal life of criminals. Contemporary policy faces conflicts between de-humanisation or re-humanisation. With some current practices of South Korean criminal justice, the author suggests some answers for re-humanising criminal policy.

Speaker: *Mi Suk Park*

Presentation title: Types and countermeasures of hate speech in Korea

The study aims to present social integration and criminal policy measures by diagnosing and analyzing the problems of the so-called abomination phenomenon, starting with a basic understanding of why this phenomenon is occurring and how to perceive this issue, which has been rampant in Korean society. The murder incident at Gangnam in 2016 sparked controversy over the need to clearly define concepts of hateful expressions or hate crimes and respond to discrimination phenomena in Korean society, including misogyny and hatred towards migrants, sexual minorities, and the disabled. In order to clarify responses to hate expressions and how to intervene with them, the status of hate expressions, their impact, and effectiveness must be analyzed. To this end, we will analyze major events and cases according to the type of hate expression. Responses to hate expressions can be classified as criminal and non-criminal responses. Criminal and legal responses are difficult as there are various levels of hateful expression. Although self-regulation is possible on-line and off-line

for non-criminal responses, there are certain limitations in effectiveness, so comprehensive and customized measures are needed. Finally, through educating public officials, and politicians to support appropriate understanding of human rights, we can fundamentally block significant social sectors where hate expressions are ignited. Education of citizens and ways of solidarity are also important. The research will start with reviewing and analyzing former literature on hate expressions, and will then combine in-depth interviews with previous knowledge to find out how hate expressions are conveyed, and the prospect of criminal punishment against hate expressions. In this study, we present the types of and guidelines for hate expressions that are subject to regulation. Consequently, we will be able to identify the value of respect and consideration among members of society - in this case, diversified by the rapid influx of foreigners, the expansion of the labor market, sexual diversification, various expressions (including expressions of human respect), and the guarantee of freedom of religion. The study also intends to present various social policies that will expand the legal system and administrative foundation for establishing policies that respond to hate expressions.

Speaker: *Han Kyun Kim*

Presentation title: Community notification of sex offenders against children in South Korea: Current laws and policies

Since 2000, South Korea has implemented “Sex offender Information Registration” (based on the Act on Special Cases concerning the Punishment of Sexual Crimes, by the Ministry of Justice), “Registered Information Public Disclosure” (based on the Act on the Protection of Children & Youth against Sexual Abuse and Court order, by the Ministry of Gender Equality) and “Registered Information Community Notification” (based on the Act on the Protection of Children & Youth against Sexual Abuse and Court order, by the Ministry of Gender Equality). Evidence to support the effectiveness of community Notification of sex offender is limited and mixed. While research results do not find statistically significant shift in sexual offense trends following the implementation of sex offender registration and notification system, there are some public support on the system.

Speaker: *Jea Hyen Soung*

Presentation title: Reducing juvenile crimes and recidivism in Korea

According to the Analytical Statistics on Crime of the Korean Supreme Prosecutors’ Office (SPO), of all juvenile cases referred to the Korean prosecution service from 2006 to 2017, the proportion of adjudicated delinquents who have any number of prior court referrals were increased from 28.9 percent in 2006 to 33 percent in 2017. In addressing the root causes of juvenile crime and re-offending, it is essential to not only put in place

a strict compliance monitoring system, but also to establish a comprehensive mechanism that addresses the multifaceted risk factors affecting both at-risk youths and youths involved in the criminal system. The government needs to address (a) overlapping guidelines in treating adult and juvenile offenders that ignore the unique needs of juvenile offenders, (b) a lack of scientific methods to diagnose and address causes of delinquency, and (c) a lack of effective instructions in reducing the recidivism rate of juvenile offenders.

Session: MON13

Student panel – Meritorious studies in criminology

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Alexander Knutsson*

Presentation title: Pirates in Binary Waters: On covert crimes and educated offenders

Aims and objectives: In the modern era of digitalization new forms of crime called cybercrime emerged. This study, take a closer look at the efficiency of the routine activity theory (RAT) when applied to one of the most common cybercrimes; software piracy. The aim of the study was to advance the explanatory scope and scientific relevance of RAT in the virtual society. Previous research tends to revolve around theoretical discussions or empirical studies of other cybercrimes, thus not empirically exploring piracy per se.

Method and data: The material consisted of the nationwide survey ‘the Swedes and the Internet’ (SOI) from 2016 and it was analysed with binary logistic regression. The objective of the SOI is to map, review and present reliable statistics regarding the Swedish populations Internet habits. The reason for choosing binary logistic regression is mainly due to the dependent variable being dichotomous, highly skewed and the distinct lack of multiple layers in the data-set.

Results: The results consist of two binary logistic regressions accompanied by measurements for goodness of fit. In the first regression, each variables individual relationship to piracy was explored. In the second regression, an interaction variable was added containing three of the most impactful variables from the first regression; Internet activity, motivation and knowledge. This study suggests that while the core of RAT remains relevant in cyberspace, further empirical analysis is required. It also suggests that knowledge of the virtual scene is a large contributor to ones’ probability of piracy. Contradicting previous findings, this study highlights the importance of including a broader age span when researching piracy.

Keywords: Cybercrime, Cyberspace, Routine Activity Theory, Software Piracy, Virtual Society.

Speaker: *Petra Wicktor*

Presentation title: Prevalence and attitudes of non-consensual pornography at a Swedish University

Non-consensual pornography, often referred to as revenge porn, has become a large industry online. Although legislation is trying to catch up there is still much to desire. The mental impact in victims of revenge porn is such as PTSD, alcohol abuse, and suicidal tendencies. Often the victimisation is ongoing for a long time as the pictures can be shared over and over. It is not uncommon that the victims also suffer from threats and harassment as a result of having their personal information shared together with the pictures. However, how common the phenomenon is in Sweden is hard to estimate. This pilot study will investigate the prevalence and attitudes of non-consensual pornography performed at a Swedish University. The sample consists of 200 students on bachelor, masters and PhD level. Each have filled out a survey previously used by Branch et al. capturing victimisation and perpetration of non-consensual pornography as well as general attitudes on the phenomenon and victim precipitating attitudes. The results are analysed both descriptively and statistically.

Speakers: *Frida Bood* and *Josephine Kevesäter*

Presentation title: Solitary confinement in remand prisons – Necessary intervention or violation of integrity?

Solitary confinement in Swedish remand prisons is contentious. Law enforcement calls it necessary for conducting criminal investigations, yet, it is also accused for violating human integrity. Decisions on placement in solitary confinement are made by prosecutors, whom all started out as law students. Therefore, this cross-sectional study examined if current law students' attitudes towards solitary confinement in remand prisons were in line with a criminal investigation perspective, with a violation of integrity perspective, or both. It also examined associations between the perspectives and degree of agreeing, or disagreeing, with the criticism directed against the Swedish Criminal Justice System. Gender differences in attitudes were also examined. A questionnaire was developed from a theoretical viewpoint of having double attitudes being possible. The questionnaire included statements on solitary confinement regarding necessity and possible violation of integrity. A scale on agree or disagree with the criticism was also included. Participants were 244 law students from four Swedish universities (138 females, $M = 23,6$ years, $SD = 3,0$). Results showed a contrast between the perspectives, where those displaying attitudes of solitary confinement as necessary did not display attitudes of it being a violation of integrity, and vice versa. Further, the perspectives correlated with the criticism. Those

displaying favorable attitudes from a criminal investigation perspective tended to disagree with the criticism, whereas those displaying less favorable attitudes from a violation of integrity perspective tended to agree with the criticism. Correlations were stronger for males than females, however, this difference was non-significant. Instead, the study identified significant gender differences at group-level. Males showed more favorable attitudes from a criminal investigation perspective and tended to agree less with the criticism, whereas females showed less favorable attitudes from a violation of integrity perspective and tended to agree more with the criticism. Implications from these findings are discussed.

Speaker: *Siri Haavimb*

Presentation title: To curb the urban frontier

This master thesis explores Norra Grängesbergsgatan in Malmö and its criminality using Smith's (1996) concept of the new urban frontier, based on the understanding that the street is currently in the early stages of a gentrification process. The urban frontier is characterised by a duality where the place is perceived as both dangerous and alluring. The area's criminality is here understood to possess a similar duality, and ascribed different meanings by different actors from their position within the gentrification process. Nine people, who in different ways are part of, or affected by, the gentrification of Norra Grängesbergsgatan, are interviewed. The material is analysed through a thematic analysis and interpreted from the interviewees' positions within the gentrification process. Four images of the street appear within the material: i) as a place rife with different kinds of criminality and as a sort of 'lawless land'; ii) that the street today is free from criminality; iii) a temporal divide of the aspects of the frontier mythology, and; iv) the image of the many different activities in the street which are understood to exist within a grey area pertaining to their legality. Altogether the interviewees' different images of the criminality create the image of Norra Grängesbergsgatan as an urban frontier – a place that is perceived to be both dangerous and alluring.

Session: MON14

Prosecution and decisionmaking in the United States

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Chloe Warnberg*

Presentation title: Collecting and using data for prosecutorial decisionmaking: Findings from the 2018 National Survey of State Prosecutors' Offices

Prosecutorial data collection, data use, and data-driven decisionmaking in the United States are subjects of emerging interest among prosecutors, other

criminal justice stakeholders, advocates, and policymakers. How much data are prosecutors collecting at different case processing points, and how are they using that data to improve decisionmaking? What barriers prevent effective uses of data? In early 2018, the Urban Institute surveyed prosecutors' offices across the United States to seek answers to these questions. Elected prosecutors and staff members responded from 158 offices representing jurisdictions of all sizes, from sparsely populated rural parts of the country to urban areas with more than a million residents. Survey results reveal many prosecutors have an interest in collecting and using data and that many offices are using data to inform critical operational and case decisions, but barriers often stand in the way of widespread and systematic incorporation of data in prosecutorial decisionmaking. Additionally, data collection and use varies depending on decision point: most offices reported collecting at least one metric on screening, alternative approaches, or sentencing, but less than half collect data on pretrial release decisionmaking.

Speaker: *Emily Tiry*

Presentation title: Prosecutorial discretion and charging practices in sexual assault cases

Prosecutors have significant discretion in the United States criminal justice system when it comes to charging practices, including whether to file charges at all, what charges to file, and whether to offer a plea bargain. Much of the current literature surrounding how prosecutors apply this discretion to sexual assault cases has examined the decision of whether to file charges, but little research to date has documented in detail how the specific sexual assault charges evolve over the course of case processing. Using data from a case review of sexual assault cases reported to police between 2015 and 2017 in two jurisdictions in a U.S. state, we examine how charges evolve from the initial charges identified in the police report, through arrest and conviction. Preliminary findings suggest that many convictions are the result of a plea bargain to a lesser charge, and in some cases defendants plead to non-sexual assault charges only, particularly where non-sexual assault charges were included in the initial police report. We also examine whether legal case characteristics, such as offense severity and the existence of corroborating evidence, and/or extralegal case characteristics, such as victim demographics or behaviors, predict specific charging practices.

Speaker: *Ashlin Oglesby-Neal*

Presentation title: Factors influencing case processing time at multiple decision points

Lengthy case processing times have tremendous effects on justice systems and the individuals awaiting case resolution. Often, there is a perceived tradeoff between speed and quality in case processing. Given the significant

discretion that prosecutors have in their decisionmaking, it is worth examining how they navigate this potential tradeoff and what factors are associated with delays in case processing. Prior research demonstrates that more complex and serious cases have longer case processing times, but there is limited research on other factors that may influence how long it takes for a case to move from stage to stage. Using case-level data on intake, disposition, and sentencing from a prosecutor's office in one large United States county (Cook County, Illinois), we examine potential predictors of case processing time at multiple decision points. These predictors include offense type, caseload, seasonal effects, demographic characteristics, arresting agency type, and geography of the incident location. We assess influences on case processing time at multiple decision points – time to arraignment, disposition, and sentencing – in order to determine whether the effect of legal and extralegal factors varies as cases progress through the system.

Session: MON15

Drug use in socially vulnerable groups

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

Speaker: *Madeline Lamboley*

Presentation title: Coexisting issues and social vulnerability: Experiences of New Brunswick women in francophone minority context

Co-authors: *Marie-Pier Rivest* (University of Moncton, Canada), *Chloé Mazerolle* (University of Moncton, Canada), *Catherine Roy-Comeau* (University of Moncton, Canada) and *Mathilde Theriault* (University of Moncton, Canada)

Although there is a lot of research regarding women engaged in sex work, with mental illness or substance use, there's only a few studies that consist of analyzing these different issues coexisting. Especially in the Atlantic provinces, more specifically in New-Brunswick (Canada), where there's even less documentation on this matter. Besides being an official bilingual province, some women face additional vulnerabilities: the gap between services that are offered in English and in French. All of this context ensures that these women find themselves in a distinct social and economic vulnerability state. The aim of the study is to address these empirical gaps by presenting preliminary qualitative results of a research currently underway (2018-2019). Its purpose is to better understand the needs of Francophone women affected by the above-mentioned situation using an intersectional perspective complemented by the theory of possible selves ("possible selves"). From a sample of twenty French-speaking women from different cities in New Brunswick (Edmundston, Shippagan, Greater Moncton,

Fredericton and St. John) with several issues, particularly sex work, mental illness and addiction. More specifically, it is about reporting the personal experiences of these French-speaking women from New Brunswick who are accumulating several problems placing them in a situation of social and economic vulnerability. In this presentation, we will first identify how women perceive themselves from their personal experiences and the meaning they attach to their needs for psychosocial intervention from their past, present and future selves. Then, from these elements, we will be hovering what women consider to be their essential needs for intervention. Finally, we will think more specifically about issues related to the Francophone minority context in terms of access to services and available resources.

Speakers: *Mia-Maria Magnusson* and *Anna-Karin Ivert*

Presentation title: Patterns of drug use among unaccompanied refugee minors

Over recent years, Swedish authorities that encounter unaccompanied refugee minors, such as the social services and the police, have reported that drug use is an increasing problem, along with criminality. Likewise, governmental as well as non-governmental organisations working with children have acknowledged that unaccompanied refugee minors across Europe are exposed to environments and situations that put them at risk for becoming addicted to drugs or becoming involved in crime. However, issues of drug abuse and criminality among unaccompanied minors are rarely acknowledged in the international research literature. In the present study we aim to explore this issue from a health care and policing perspective. More precisely we aim to describe (1) the patterns of substance abuse and mental health problems among unaccompanied refugee minors that have been enrolled in outpatient clinics for adolescents with substance use problems, and (2) the patterns of substance use and the situational and spatial circumstances where the police encounter unaccompanied minors. Findings indicate that unaccompanied refugee minors being treated for substance abuse suffer significant mental health related problems. Information from the police indicate that the police encounter unaccompanied refugee minors who use drugs, e.g. cannabis and heroin, as well as minors engaged in drug dealing. Even if only a minority of unaccompanied refugee minors are involved in substance abuse and/or criminality, this is an area of research that requires more attention because of the individual suffering and societal consequences that these problems may produce.

Speaker: *Isabelle Brantl*

Presentation title: Substance abuse as a risk factor for runaway delinquency of minors

Co-author: *Barbara Klein* (Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences, Germany)

According to Missing Children Europe (MCE), 250,000 children are reported missing in the EU every year. These cases are further categorised by MCE into runaways, abductions by a third person, international parental abductions, lost, injured or otherwise missing children and missing unaccompanied migrant minors. While the underlying reasons for minors going missing are highly complex and can vary greatly both within and between the different categories, issues between the parents and the children are often linked to runaway incidents. Pre-existing strained relationships and an additional trigger event, such as a fairly minor dispute are typically at the core of minors running away or being pushed away. Although running away has been historically constructed as a delinquent behaviour of adolescents, the underlying family dysfunctions are often linked to substance abuse by either one or both parents or the child, which introduces delinquent behaviour of the adult caretakers as a reason for the running away of the minor. Thus, substance abuse within the family is one risk factor for the going missing of children – alongside other familial issues like abuse or neglect - which in turn leads to a higher risk of victimisation of the children while they are without supervision.

The EU-funded research project ChildRescue (HORIZON 2020 Grant Agreement Nr. 780938) that is currently being implemented in four EU countries (Belgium, Cyprus, Germany, Greece) aims at understanding underlying relationships and structures of missing children cases as well as improving the immediate response to those incidents through an innovative technological solution. In order to understand the current state of best practices and knowledge available on runaway cases, an in-depth analysis of existing research as well as open-ended interviews with international experts working with missing children (N=13) were conducted, which showed great potential for preventive and intervention strategies in cases of minor runaways.

Session: MON16

Analyzes in aggressive behavior online

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Joakim Thelander*

Presentation title: Gaming and toxicity in overwatch

The phenomenon of toxicity, which in this context refers to aggressive, harassing and/or insulting communication and behavior in online gaming, is a well-known problem in the gaming industry. The purpose of this study is to describe and analyze the discourse about toxicity in online forums about the first person shooter game Overwatch. How is toxicity described in the online forums? What themes can be identified in the forums? What experiences of toxicity are discussed, and what explanations are offered in

the forums? Thus, it is a qualitative study of the discourse about toxicity in Overwatch in the online forums about the game. The empirical material consist of approximately 150 pages of downloaded forum discussions, from the period 2017-2018. In the forum discussions, several analytical dimensions may be discerned. The concepts of anonymity and social deindividuation are often highlighted and regarded as important explanative factors by the participants in the forums. Due to the inherent anonymity in online gaming, it is argued that players may engage in aggressive and harassing behavior, which they normally would not do in face-to-face interaction. Another important dimension concerns what may be conceptualized as the normalization of toxic behavior. Sometimes, toxicity is described in the forums simply as a fact that players must learn to deal with: “Welcome to the internet” as one forum participant wrote. Other times, it is described as a problem that toxic practices are so widespread that they have a negative impact on the gaming experience. Finally, gender aspects of toxicity in online gaming are also discussed. Female gamers may sometimes be harassed by players using words with sexual connotations, and by calling female gamers “bitch” or similar gendered derogatory remarks.

Speaker: *Markus Kaakinen*

Presentation title: Cyberaggression, impulsivity and online cliques: a mediating role of compulsive Internet use

Co-authors: *Izabela Zych* (University of Cordoba, Spain),
Iina Savolainen (Tampere University, Finland),
Anu Sirola (Tampere University, Finland),
Hye-Jin Paek (Hanyang University, South Korea) and
Atte Oksanen (Tampere University, Finland)

Cyberaggression is an apparent problem in social media. Earlier studies have demonstrated that cyberaggression is associated with criminogenic personality traits and polarized group relations in social media. Anti-social online behavior is also related to compulsive Internet use (i.e. uncontrolled and psychosocially burdening use of the Internet). In this study, we hypothesized that impulsivity and involvement in homophilic social media cliques (i.e. online identity bubbles) are positively associated with cyberaggression among adolescents and emerging adults. Furthermore, we hypothesized these associations to be partly mediated via compulsive internet use. We tested our hypotheses with socio-demographically balanced survey data from the United States (N=1212, 50.17% female), South Korea (N=1192, 50.34% female), Spain (N=1204, 48.84 % female), and Finland (N=1200, 50.0% female). The data was analyzed with logistic regression models and corresponding decomposition analysis. As hypothesized, impulsivity and involvement in online social cliques were positively associated with cyberaggression in all our samples. The association between impulsivity and cyberaggression was mediated via compulsive internet use

in the United States, Spain, and Finland. For social clique involvement, this mediation was found only in Spanish sample. We conclude that impulsive personality and online group polarization are risk factors for cyberaggression across different cultural settings. Cyberaggression is also more prevalent among those young users who have problems in controlling their Internet use and suffer from psychological and social problems associated with it.

Session: MON17

**Between restrictive drug policing and acceptance-oriented drug care –
Examples from Germany, UK and the Netherlands**

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

Speaker: *Colin Rogers*

Presentation title: County lines drug distribution – a rationalised business model

The phenomena known as County Lines drug distribution is one that has gained momentum in England and Wales during the past few years. Whilst most drug markets have usually been a problem for local communities (Edmunds et al 1997), the model of distribution has historically been based upon national supply hubs such as London, Birmingham and Liverpool, for example (NCA 2016), with much focus upon local drug user dealers in a particular area. However, drug markets alter, and the introduction of the County Lines approach has seen a change in the practice of distribution of drugs, often involving vulnerable and marginalised sections of society. To help understand this new approach to distribution, and the new business process model involved, it is useful to apply the theory of rationalisation in the form of George Ritzers model of Macdonaldisation. This will perhaps help us to understand the process and thereby perhaps suggest ways of interrupting the illegal distribution of drugs.

Speaker: *Jan Heinen*

Presentation title: The Dutch social drug policy – care instead of prohibitionism

Modern drug use appeared in Dutch society at the end of the 1960s. In a period of the last two decades Dutch social drug policy has evolved in a partial opposition to the international dominant ideology of prohibition. This deviant policy together with the compliance to law enforcement in the international arena makes up a rather complicated and ambivalent Dutch position in drugs policy. The Dutch policy concentrates on the medical and social care of drug users and the decriminalization on soft drug, e.g. marijuana and forms the ‘deviant’ core of Dutch drug policy. Has this social drug policy lead to a rare dissenter within the international drug policy

context? How can the Dutch explain this deviation from drug policies in other countries? Can the answer be found in the difference of historical development of drug use in, for instance, the United States and Great Britain? Will the Dutch policy in time change due and move to a more restrictive approach to new insights?

- Use of drug by youngsters will cause unrecoverable damage to the brain because of the component THC. Drug use isn't the same as drinking alcohol;
- The blind spot that criminals earn a lot of money with drug crimes and leads to mixing up the upper world with the underworld (undermining);
- A user of drug maintains the trade of drugs (supply and demand), and is because of that a part of the criminal chain.

The presentation deals with the tension or discrepancy between distinguished drug policy approaches, whether the user accountability or social liability is a starting point for drug policy.

Speaker: *Bernhard Frevel*

Presentation title: Public order partnerships for drug consumption rooms

Since 2000 German law has permitted drug consumption rooms whereby registered addicts can inject or inhale illegal drugs. Such drug consumption rooms are run by a licensed welfare organisation, which is part of a Public Order Partnership with the local police, the social and the health department of the municipality. Normally a broader network with other stakeholders, e.g. neighbourhood, retailers, private security companies, etc. oversee the activity. The use of drug consumption rooms belong to the concept of 'acceptance oriented drug care' and tries to bring the addicts into a safer arrangement, to provide social and medical help and to motivate for rehabilitation, and to reduce strains for neighbourhoods. While the criminalisation of addicts is reduced, law enforcement against organised drug crime carries on. Therefore, the concept is a combination of crime fighting, social work, health policy and community policing. The idea, utilising two case examples from North Rhine-Westphalia, will be critically evaluated within this presentation.

Session: MON18

Governance, finance and facilitating conditions: New approaches to organized crime research

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speakers: *Letizia Paoli and Peter Reuter*

Presentation title: Why can organized crime activities be found in most jurisdictions and organized crime groups only in a few?

The term organized crime has two distinct meanings: a set of criminalized profit-making activities and a characteristic of organizations. The paper starts with the observation that organized crime activities (such as drug dealing and human trafficking) are found in many, if not most, jurisdictions, whereas the kinds of organizations that can be designated as organized crime are found only in a few. The paper also analyzes and categorizes the different forms of criminal organizations, distinguishing between those that have their roots in pre-modern times and those that do not (mafia-type v. modern criminal organizations). On the basis of an extensive literature review, the paper then explores the determinants of both forms of organized crime and, in particular, it assesses the role of state bodies in enabling or preventing the consolidation of large-scale, both mafia-type and modern, criminal organizations.

Speaker: *Mike Levi*

Presentation title: The long war against money laundering: status quo vadis?

My interest in laundering preceded Peter Reuter's, but this paper draws on his work to review what we know about the origins of that 'war', how dependent it was on drugs wars, and what the prospects of modification are in the light of the revised FATF evaluation methodology and its work so far. The paper examines what is meant by effectiveness and what we might 'reasonably' expect and currently get from the system to deal with social bads which anti-money laundering aims and purports to address.

Speaker: *Paolo Campana*

Presentation title: Organised crime and Illegal governance in local communities across the United Kingdom

Co-author: *Federico Varese* (University of Oxford, UK)

This paper presents the preliminary findings of the Illegal Governance (i-Gov) Project, which aims to identify and explore instances of illegal governance in local communities across the United Kingdom. Following Peter Reuter's work, a focus on illegal governance allows scholars to retain the crucial distinction between producers of goods and services on the one hand and suppliers of forms of regulation on the other. In this view, organised crime attempts to regulate and control the production and distribution of a given commodity or service unlawfully. Such an aspiration requires investments in a special set of resources, which are not necessarily available to illegal producers and traders. Illegal governance is a phenomenon traditionally associated with regions of the world with a high density of mafia presence, like Sicily, Russia, Hong Kong, or more recently — Latin America. Yet the governance dimension of organised crime is not just a feature of mafias and cartels, it is also undertaken by criminal groups in territories outside of the conventional settings. In this work, we first map

illegal governance across multiple police jurisdictions in the United Kingdom by relying on a novel survey instrument and, secondly, we explore its interplay with deprivation and other socio-economic characteristics at the neighbourhood level.

Session: MON19

Fostering successful transitions to (early) adulthood: A focus on risks, potentials, social responses and (judicial) interventions from a Dutch perspective

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Monika Smit*

Presentation title: At home in the Netherlands? The development of the life course of former unaccompanied minor asylum seekers

For ages people have left their countries of origin, fleeing war, persecution, political unrest and poverty. Most of them stay within the region of origin, but some seek refuge in Europe. Among them unaccompanied minor asylum seekers (Umas). In the last decades, the Netherlands received thousands of Umas from a.o. Vietnam, Angola, China, Guinee, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and recently mainly from Afghanistan, Syria and Eritrea. All Umas in the Netherlands are under legal guardianship until their 18th, they are reunited with their parents, or until they do not receive a residency permit and have to leave the country for accommodation which is considered to be suitable by the Immigration and Naturalization Services. Umas have mostly been accommodated in large scale reception facilities, small scale facilities and foster care families.

In the literature Uma's are described as vulnerable and resilient. Many of the UMAs who received a residence permit in the Netherlands will have stayed there as adults. From research we do know a little about how they manage before and within a couple of years into their adulthood, but very little is known about how they fare in the longer term.

Therefore we started two studies: an accelerated longitudinal study in which the development of young UMA's are followed, and a study in which former UMAs who arrived in the 90s and the first decade of the millennium, are approached and interviewed about their life course: how they are doing, the upbringing of possible children, the way in which they had been accommodated and supported in the past, and their evaluation thereof. We explore how circumstances (for example demographic characteristics, age of arrival, kind of support received, type of accommodation, possible family reunification) coincide with a more positive situation. In the presentation I will present the schemes and first results.

Speaker: *Veroni Eichelsheim*

Presentation title: Partners in crime? The role of partner relationships in continuation of problem behavior over the life-course and across generations

The ability to engage in healthy relationships with others is of importance in leading a life that is not characterized by serious problems. The quality of childhood and adolescent family relationships may be predictive of the quality of social relationships with friends and romantic partners later in life. Similarly, adolescent problem behavior may affect the chances of engaging in, and the quality of adulthood partner relationships. Research suggests that problematic youths may have trouble finding a partner, have higher chances of marrying a deviant spouse, and that the quality of their relationships may leave much to be desired. Although marriage has often been put forward as potentially promoting desistance from problem behavior, marrying a deviant spouse may mitigate the protective effect of marriage and increase the chances of intergenerational continuity of problems in generations to come. Moreover, as problems tend to concentrate in families, marrying a deviant spouse may also include increased interaction with deviant in-law family members. I will discuss two of my recent studies on this subject, and its consequences for policy and practice. First, by using a longitudinal dataset of 500 families during adolescence of one of their children (i.e. target), and its follow-up on these “targets” during early adulthood, we show that patterns of adolescent problem behavior and family conflict are related to characteristics of early adulthood romantic relationships. Family conflict seems to predict future conflictive relationships, whereas problem behavior in adolescence seems to predict continuation of problems and finding a deviant romantic partner. Second, by using a multiple generation dataset of high-risk families, we examine to what extent criminal in-law family members may, over and above the effect of having a criminal spouse, affect individuals criminal behavior before and after marriage. We find a gendered effect: criminal mothers-in law should be avoided at all times!

Speaker: *Jessica Asscher*

Presentation title: Comparing girls and boys in compulsory residential treatment facilities in the Netherlands: A focus on risks, needs, and responsivity

In this presentation, we explore potential gender differences among youths in compulsory residential juvenile treatment facilities. In our presentation we will elaborate on the Dutch system of civil court referral to compulsory treatment facilities, present the most recent statistics on its population, and subsequently we will present the results of a thorough file analysis of about 300 juveniles in 5 different treatment facilities, in which file information was linked to available ROM (monitor) information. We focus on (1) po-

tential gender differences with regard to reasons of referral, life-course risk – and protective factors and needs among youths in compulsory residential treatment; (2) potential gender differences with regard to treatment plans; (3) the match between diagnostic information, advise and treatment decision making and the eventual treatment plan; and (4) the extent to which gender specificity and working according to RNR principles was observed in treatment plans. Our results seem to suggest that although boys and girls often seem to be referred similar reasons, girls are referred more often for concerns about child prostitution involvement and/ or disturbed sexual development, and boys more often for externalizing problems and criminal behaviour. Our study shows that treatment in compulsory residential treatment facilities seems to have a gender specific focus, while the proposed treatment does not necessarily meets the risks, needs, and problem behaviour of the youth. What do these girls and boys need to make successful transitions into adulthood?

Speaker: *Peter van der Laan*

Presentation title: Dutch responses to crime committed by adolescents and young adults

For decades, juvenile delinquency is a highly frequently addressed topic in research and policy papers. Young adult offenders aged 18 to 25 have received far less attention. This is surprising since 19 to 21 year-olds in particular are much more criminally active compared to adolescents aged 16 and 17. It is also remarkable that many young adults start committing crimes for the first time after the age of 18. At a younger age they were unknown to the police and the judicial system. Their criminal career may be different from that of adolescent offenders but their physical, psychological and neurological development probably not. This requires a different criminal justice approach. An approach that focuses on behavioural change and is not as repressive compared to the adult system. In 2014, the Netherlands introduced new legislation allowing courts to deal with young adult offenders according to juvenile criminal law and to make use of criminal justice facilities for minors. Juvenile courts can now impose juvenile sanctions on a much broader (age) range of offenders, allowing more young adults to benefit from the criminal justice facilities for juveniles that are of a less repressive nature. Such facilities may have a more positive impact on individuals concerned, and are probably not or less accompanied by the negative side-effects of the harsher system for adults. In this presentation, we will present some crime trends for minors and young adults. Furthermore, discuss current practices of dealing with young adult offenders in the Netherlands. We will comment on the relatively small number of young adult offenders that are dealt with according to juvenile law and discuss possible alternatives.

Session: MON20

Studies on homicide

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Li Eriksson*

Presentation title: Drug and alcohol problems among Australian homicide offenders

Co-authors: *Paul Mazerolle* (Griffith University, Australia),
Samara McPhedran (Griffith University, Australia) and
Richard Wortley (Griffith University, Australia)

Official homicide data show that many homicide offenders are under the influence of drugs or alcohol when committing the offence. Yet comparatively little is known about offenders' self-reported drug and alcohol use in the months preceding the offence. We use data from the Australian Homicide Project, a unique data set consisting of comprehensive interviews with over 300 homicide offenders. Over half of offenders had some drug problems in the 12 months preceding the homicide, with one-third displaying substantial or severe drug problems according to the Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST-10). Similarly, almost two-thirds of the sample had alcohol problems, with over half displaying hazardous drinking levels as per the Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test (AUDIT). As expected, those with substance problems (alcohol and/or drugs) in the months preceding the homicide were more likely to be under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs while committing the offence. These individuals were also more likely to have killed someone outside of the family unit compared with individuals who did not display substance problems. However, no differences were found between those with and without substance problems in terms of weapon use and self-reported plans to commit the homicide.

Speaker: *Sara Skott*

Presentation title: Homicide and violence in Scotland: Changing subtypes over time

The lack of information about the relationship between homicide and violence was identified as a gap in knowledge almost 30 years ago. Despite this, little research has been conducted worldwide regarding this relationship on a national level since then, and the results of that research have been very contradictory. This lack of research includes Scotland, despite its unenviable reputation of being the most violent country in the Western world. In order to fill this gap in research, this paper aims to examine the changing characteristics and patterns of homicide in Scotland and to determine the extent to which changes in homicide reflect the changing characteristics and patterns in wider violence.

Due to the heterogeneity of homicide, certain subtypes of homicide and violence might have remained stable or even increased over time in the overall context of violence decline. In order to examine the relationship between homicide and violence in Scotland, subtypes of both homicide and violence were identified and compared over time, using a novel, sophisticated statistical approach (MLCA). Using variables relating to the offender, victim and the incident, the study identified four main types of homicide and four main types of violence. While there are some differences in the subtypes identified, the overall trends in these two crimes seem to follow a similar pattern over time. A key finding from this study is that the general decrease in both homicide and violence was driven by a reduction in the same type of violence, namely violence committed by young men in public places and involving the use of sharp instruments. However, this general decrease in violence masks a hidden relative increase in both lethal and non-lethal forms of domestic violence over time. This provides valuable insights for policy as well as increasing our understanding of the complexities of violent crime.

Speaker: *Soenita Ganpat*

Presentation title: The role of bystanders in completed and attempted homicides

Bystanders are generally considered important for shaping violent outcomes. Yet, little empirical attention has been given to the role of bystanders in serious conflict situations. Therefore, this quantitative study focuses on cases of lethal and nonlethal violence that occurred in the presence of bystanders to scrutinize how and why bystanders' involvement shapes the severity of violent conflicts.

To achieve this, this study uses a dynamic approach and systematically compares Dutch cases of attempted and completed homicide that occurred in the presence of bystanders. Based on an in-depth examination of Dutch case court files, findings reveal important differences between lethal and nonlethal violence in terms of bystanders' involvement, and that victims' and offenders' characteristics play a crucial role herein. The study will also consider the wider implications for homicide investigations.

Speaker: *Vladimir Kudryavtsev*

Presentation title: Homicide rates and rurality: Evidence from Russia

Co-author: *Aleksei Knorre* (The European University at Saint-Petersburg, Russia)

The impact of rurality on levels of homicidal violence is one of the long-standing yet under-researched and controversial issues in modern criminology. While some researchers claim there is a positive link between two phenomena, others do not find it. In Russia, previous research reported that the homicide rate used to be higher in rural areas, but had fallen and

became equal with the urban homicide rate by the beginning of 2000-s (Kaylen, 2012). However, this previous scholarship used heavily aggregated data which substantially limited its analytic capability. Using the universe of case-level data from Russian investigative bodies 2013-2014, we assess the difference between rural and urban homicide rates in Russia. Analyzing homicide offenses on the crime-level data, we find that while rural areas show a significantly greater propensity towards lethal violence, there is an evident heterogeneity of homicide rates among predominantly rural municipalities.

Session: MON21

Models for successful policing

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speakers: *Ann-Christine Andersson Arntén, Johan Nilve and Macario Tristan*

Presentation title: Two methods of policing: Will the resources of the police officers and the local communities be spiraling upwards or downwards?

There will never be a police officer in every corner for to prevent crimes. By experience and research, we have learned that the efficacy of policing is dependent on its relations with the public. A high quality relation between a leader and an employee is also imperative in order to develop trust as a catalyst for effective and creative work. Based on the concept of “Relation – Trust – Motivation – Participation” the speakers at this panel session will focus on the connections between the parts of the above concept and its bearing on police day to day work, leadership and on the public. In order of appearance, the panel session will discuss challenges of based on this concept and how it may be done in practice. Researcher, Dr. Ann-Christine Andersson Arntén, has made several studies on police organization and management. Through her work, she has established the effects of leadership and other factors that may support or counteract changes. Johan Nilvé, Superintendent, at the HR office will talk about how this concept can be a part of the efficacy of policing and leadership development. Retired Chief of Police Mac Tristan will talk about his practical experiences from changing two police departments based on the concept of “Relation – Trust – Motivation – Participation”. Together these three will form a path for how to make changes in policing possible. They will also discuss what to watch out for in order make change possible when choosing to part from the hierarchical warrior path of policing.

Session: MON22

Understanding drug addicts in a gender perspective

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

Speaker: *Anke Stallwitz*

Presentation title: Community policy and intervention to prevent violence against women in the Stockholm drug scene

Introduction: International research states a virtually established normality of physical and emotional violence against especially female members of subcultures where illicit drugs are traded and consumed. Research on women who use drugs in Sweden is very restricted and only few qualitative Swedish studies on this topic exist. Official figures suggest about a third of heavy drug users in Sweden to be female, while drug-related hospital admissions and recent high increase rates in women's drug deaths point to significantly higher numbers.

Methodology: To gain an understanding of the social and cultural conditions under which violence against women in the main street-based drug scene in Stockholm emerges, qualitative in-depth interviews were conducted with 18 persons using and selling drugs in Stockholm of whom seven were women. Additionally, nine experts from police, drug policy, intervention and research were interviewed qualitatively.

Results: Amongst the most striking findings, the unusually severe and frequent exposure of women in the Stockholm drug scene to physical, emotional, and sexual violence primarily from male drug scene members often occurring in intimate relationships became apparent (Stallwitz, 2018; Stallwitz & Nystedt, 2018). Women tended to state intense feelings of shame and guilt for their drug use and general situation as reasons for avoiding contact with drug help institutions.

Discussion: Violence against drug using women seemed to be associated with women's extremely low hierarchical position within the drug scene, a phenomenon that could be conceptualised as "reversed gender equality". Findings point to the need of understanding drug using women's constructions of self-concept and identity in treatment offers. The community readiness model is presented as a policy and intervention approach that bears the potential to activate a community's collective resources and expertise to prevent harm to drug using women and strengthen their general psycho-social resilience.

Speaker: *Thimna Klatt*

Presentation title: Prevalence and correlates of pre-incarceration drug use among young offenders in short-term detention

This paper investigates prevalence rates of pre-incarceration drug use among a sample of more than 400 young offenders (M age = 18.37 years,

SD = 2.05; 14.2% female) in short-term detention in Germany. Additionally, correlates of drug use are examined with a special focus on person characteristics (e.g. self-control, sensation seeking). The young offenders were asked to complete a questionnaire shortly after they arrived at the detention home. The questionnaire asked participants to report how often during the past three months they had used a number of different illegal substances (e.g. cannabis, heroin, LSD). The survey also contained a number of well-established scales (e.g. Grasmick et al.'s self-control scale) as well as single items to measure the participants' pre-incarceration characteristics, including their familial background, contact with antisocial peers, debts, and previous crimes and incarcerations. The data were examined using correlation and binary logistic regression analyses. The results show that 61.0% of the participants used drugs at least sometimes during the three months prior to their incarceration. The prevalence rate was slightly, but not significantly higher in the male compared to the female subsample. The majority of the drug users indicated using cannabis only. Usage of other types of drugs was comparably rare. A number of variables emerged as significant predictors of pre-incarceration drug use, including self-control (negative association), attitude towards the law (negative association), and having delinquent peers (positive association). Age, gender, and having a migration background were not significantly related to the outcome. Implications of these findings for future research as well as for the development of prevention measures are discussed.

Speaker: *Yunran Zhang*

Presentation title: Self-control, social bonds, and differential association on substance use among Chinese drug users: A gender-specific analysis

Co-author: *Jakob Demant* (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)

Both self-control theory and social bonding theory offer unique insights into the well-known controversy of gender disparity in crime and delinquency. Meanwhile, differential association is a powerful and gender-specific variable widely used to explain substance use in empirical studies. However, extant studies are primarily conducted in western societies. The present study aims to test whether self-control, social bonds (attachments to family members), and drug-using friends have predictive power for later illicit drug use by gender in a Chinese context.

The present study used self-report survey data collected in 2018, including 842 drug users (397 males and 445 females) from four compulsory drug rehabilitation centers in China. The respondents aged between 16 and 60 and the mean age of the sample is 33 years. The sample can to a larger extent be compared to a prison sample in a western European context, than to a treatment sample, as no treatment beside forced abstinence is administered.

Multivariate regression results show that self-control is a significant but weak predictor of drug use frequency for males only. It is further discussed how self-control may have a qualitatively very different effect in the Chinese vs. a western population due to the cultural meanings of control in the societies in general. This indicates that drug treatments emphasizing self-control improvement explain more of the variation in may be more appropriate for Chinese male drug users. Attachments to family members also have different explanatory power on drug use among males and females. Therefore, for Chinese female drug users, family-oriented treatments may be more effective. Meanwhile, drug-using friends remain a stable and powerful predictor of illicit drug use across both gender groups, which indicates that, keeping away from the drug-using friends circle could essentially protect both male and female drug users from further involvement into drug use.

Session: MON23

Determinants of hate crime

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Atte Oksanen*

Presentation title: Burn in hell – Cyberhate offending among religiously active young people

Co-authors: *James Hawdon* (Virginia Tech, USA), *Matthew Costello* (Clemson University, USA), *Pekka Räsänen* (University of Turku, Finland), *Izabela Zych* (University of Cordoba, Spain), *Vicente J Llorent* (University of Cordoba, Spain), *Catherine Blaya* (University of Education of Canton de Vaud, Switzerland) and *John Ryan* (Virginia Tech, USA)

Cyberhate (i.e., online hate or online hate speech) targets either individuals or groups with intensive and hostile statements and content. Cyberhate is a global phenomenon that typically takes the form of harassing, threatening, or insulting messages concerning, for example, sexual orientation, religion, ethnicity, appearance, or gender. Ideological confrontation is part of the cyberhate phenomenon and prevalent in religious extremism. It has not been, however, investigated whether religious people in general participate in cyberhate. This study investigates how religious involvement is associated with cyberhate offending.

Demographically balanced data sets were collected in May 2018 from internet users aged 18 to 26 from Finland (N=500), France (N=950), Poland (N=751), Spain (N=760), the United Kingdom (N=993), and the United States (N=1109). Previously validated measures of cyberhate offending and victimizations were used. Religious activity was measured by asking

respondents a) the importance of religion in their life, b) their sense of belonging to religious community, c) their participation in religious activities, and d) the religion they are most align with. Logistic regression models were adjusted for age, gender and internet activity.

Prevalence of cyberhate offending ranged from 9% to 20%. Hate offending was associated with aligning to any of the asked religion. Sense of belonging to a religious community, perceived importance of religion and religious activity were associated with cyberhate offending even after adjusting for age, gender, online activity and cyberhate victimization.

The results showed strong link with religiosity and cyberhate offending. Due to overlap of cyberhate offending and victimization, it is possible that one reason is that religious cyberhate victims defend themselves by aggression. In addition to this, strong ideological positions often entail distinctions between “us” and “them” that might also fuel aggression and hate towards others. These ideological distinctions and effects they entail, such as hate and negative emotions, would be especially likely in religious extremism.

Speaker: *Noora Ellonen*

Presentation title: Individual and community-level determinants of hate crime among Finnish Adolescents

Co-authors: *Markus Kaakinen* (University of Helsinki, Finland), *Petri Danielsson* (University of Helsinki, Finland), *Atte Oksanen* (Tampere University, Finland) and *Maiju Tanskanen* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

There is an impressive empirical array of studies addressing the associations between hate crime victimization and individual or community level risk factors using lifestyle-routine activities theory (LRAT) and social disorganization theory (SDT) framework. However, these studies have used rather limited amount of individual characteristics, neglecting some characteristics usually associated with interpersonal victimization, such as low self-control or delinquent behavior. Regarding community characteristics, recent studies conducted in Europe have yielded mixed findings compared to the more extensive literature of American studies, supporting the need for more European studies. Finally, a few studies have noted that community characteristics may not just have a direct effect on hate crime, but also affect the influence of individual-level factors. In this study, the effects of multiple individual-level factors, including self-control and delinquency, on hate crime victimization were analyzed. In addition, the effect of neighborhood economic status, residential instability, and ethnic heterogeneity on hate crime victimization were examined. The analysis utilized both survey and register-linkage data and was conducted among Finnish adolescents aged 15 to 16. The study revealed that 6% of adolescent had been victimized to hate crime during past 12 months. Certain types of public lifestyle

factors were associated with hate crime victimization, such as delinquent behavior. In addition, low self-control was associated with a higher likelihood of hate crime victimization. Of community-level predictors, low socioeconomic status and residential instability had no effect on hate crime victimization, but ethnic heterogeneity was positively associated with hate crime victimization. In addition to this direct effect, ethnic heterogeneity moderated the relationship between immigrant background and hate crime victimization. Individuals with immigrant background have a smaller risk for hate crime victimization in a more diverse neighborhood setting.

Speakers: *Dominic Kudlacek and Sören Kliem*

Presentation title: What causes anti-Semitic attitudes among juveniles – results from Germany

Official crime statistics and results from victim surveys show a significant increase in the number of criminal offences that are motivated by prejudice, based on certain characteristics of the victim (such as race, nationality, religion, gender, age or physical disabilities). Changing patterns of migration have been analysed as the consequence of social change leading to processes of societal and political polarisation and, on the margins of society, even to politically motivated violence. The current rise in anti-Semitic motivated crimes is – due to its history – an especially challenging problem for the German society. In this presentation, we report about the prevalence and the development of anti-Semitic attitudes among juveniles in Germany. The presentation is based on quantitative data, collected within two surveys among 3,052 and 2,824 students in the 7th and 9th grade of public schools in Germany. Results show an increase in anti-Semitic attitudes over the last four years with significant differences among juveniles from different types of schools. Juveniles attending higher education schools show lower rates of anti-Semitic attitudes. Using machine-learning techniques, results show in accordance to previous research, that religion and attitudes within a juvenile's close social environment have a significant influence on the genesis of anti-Semitic attitudes.

Session: Poster session

Speaker: *Lucie Hakova*

Presentation title: The public, media and crime in the Czech Republic: Focus group research on individual perceptions and interpretation of crime news

The media play an important role in shaping public attitudes to punishment and criminal policy. Most of the general public receives information on crime, its control and punishment from the mass media. This poster deals with the individual perception and interpretation of crime news and

media information on crime and punishment. It summarizes the findings from a qualitative audience research study carried out by the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention in Prague in 2018. We used the focus group method and we tried to understand where people get information about crime from and how much people rely on the media when interpreting issues of crime. We were interested in public knowledge of criminal sentences, public attitudes towards such sentences and in the public's perception of safety and fear of crime. We focused on the attractiveness of crime stories as a part of crime news and the role of media narratives in legitimizing people's attitudes and explaining their fears.

Speaker: *Tereza Raszkova*

Presentation title: The changes in the Czech prison system

Until October 2017 there were four types of prisons in the Czech Republic (with supervision, guard, security and increased security). They were distinguished by the degree of outside prison security depending on armed guards and special construction techniques to prevent escapes of prisoners. In October 2017, prisons were reduced to two types, namely security and increased security. It is up to the court to decide to which type of prison is the convict sent. Security prisons are internally divided into departments that vary in degrees of security - low, medium and high degree. The location of the convicted persons to a particular department is decided by the director of the prison in which the sentenced person is serving the sentence. The aim of reducing prison types was to allow adequate differentiation of sentenced prisoners by assessing prisoners' personality factors and criminal activities, taking into account the risks and security aspects, and in this way to enable better organization of the development and implementation of standardized programs and specialized treatment in individual prisons. This, according to the penal policy makers, should lead to more effective treatment of convicts and their more successful re-integration into society and, in the long run, to reduce the risks of reoffending. The aim of the poster is to summarize the changes in the process of placing convicted prisoners in the prison with security resulting from the reduction of prison types, especially with regard to the treatment of convicts and to the features of the contemporary prison population. Particular attention will be paid on the question whether and to what extent the work with prisoners in individual types of prisons based on standardized form of treatment programs has changed. The poster also outlines problematic areas from the point of view of dealing with convicts (prison overcrowding, personnel security, etc.).

Speaker: *Petra Zhrivalova*

Presentation title: The preparation for release in the Czech prisons

The purpose of a custodial is, among others, to affect convicts in prison to reduce the risk of reoffending and to make them being able to live

self-sufficient decent life after their release from prison. For that purpose, programs of treatment are implemented, especially programs implemented in the leaving units or other appropriate interventions. The legal principle is that those persons who were sentenced for imprisonment for more than three years are placed into the leaving unit usually six months before release. It is also possible to place here a person with shorter imprisonment who has weak social background and needs an intensive assistance to form the conditions for his return to civil life. One of the main aims of the leaving unit is to mitigate the negative consequences caused by (long-term) stay in prison, to minimize the potential risks of recidivism, to strengthen the ability to master the basic self-service and to provide convicts with practical activities for an independent way of life. Many offenders show deficient or deviant socialization, and in the period prior to their imprisonment they were not socialized or integrated into society, and did not adopt proper living habits (for example, they have never been legally employed). The process of rehabilitation, which means the first socialization of the prisoners and the resocialization of other part of them, is governed by different laws and covers variations of pedagogical, social and psychological approaches and methods with respect to risk factors and the needs of each individual convict. The objective of the poster is, by the method of descriptive analysis of recent data from prisons in the Czech Republic, to present a summary and structured analysis of the most important aspects of work with prisoners in the leaving units.

Speaker: *Jorne Vanhee*

Presentation title: The European crime prevention network in practice

The European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) was set up by the Council of the European Union in 2001 (Council Decisions 2001/427/JHA and 2009/902/JHA). For EU Member States, the EUCPN is a first point of contact regarding crime prevention. Expertise and best practices are collected by and disseminated within the Network. The ever evolving thematic focus of the EUCPN reflects the priorities of the EU Policy Cycle on the one hand, and the EUCPN presidency's priority on the other. This presidency rotates along with that of the Council of the EU. The EUCPN's output includes toolboxes aimed at local and national practitioners alongside theoretical, research, and policy papers. This presentation will explain how, during the Bulgarian Presidency, the Network gathered knowledge on the topic of 'fraud' and the prevention thereof. As fraud covers a whole range of sub-topics, we decided to narrow our focus to individual fraud. This entails frauds committed against individuals by individuals or criminal organisations. Increasingly this type of fraud has become a profitable and cross-border enterprise, necessitating a European-wide approach. While unfolding the practical workings of the Network, good practices from different Member States will be shown and we will dig deeper into

the findings of the Network in this regard. Upholding a highly crime-specific focus on telephone scams, recommendations are postulated to prevent this type of crime.

Speakers: *Rebecca Siponen, Anna-Karin Ångström, Sofi Fröberg and Catherine Tuvblad*

Presentation title: Primary and secondary subgroups of males and females with psychopathic personality differences in externalizing problems

Co-author: *Sofi Fröberg* (Örebro University, Sweden)

Research is conclusive that individuals with psychopathic personality are more likely to commit crimes, which makes it crucial to understand the different constructs of psychopathic personality in order to prevent crime. Research has also found that the group of individuals displaying psychopathic personality is not homogenous. Researchers suggests that individuals with psychopathic personality can be separated into two subgroups based on their levels of anxiety, and that the two subgroups differ in anti-social and externalizing behavior. The present study examined differences in externalizing problems (ADHD problems, substance use, and antisocial behavior) between three subgroups of individuals based on their levels of psychopathic personality traits and anxiety: those with elevated levels of psychopathic personality traits and low levels of anxiety (primary subgroup, n= 92), those with elevated levels of psychopathic personality traits and high levels of anxiety (secondary subgroup, n= 98), and those with low levels of psychopathic personality traits (low-level subgroup, n= 273). The study also examined potential gender differences. Data were drawn from the Personality and Psychophysiology – PoP – Study (N= 2,151 participants, mean age= 27.2 years, 68% females). There was a significant association between gender and subgroup membership, where most males were in the primary subgroup and most females were in the secondary subgroup. The secondary subgroup exhibited the highest levels of antisocial behavior and ADHD problems, followed by the primary subgroup, and lastly the low-level subgroup. Males exhibited higher levels of substance use than females, but males and females were equally likely to display antisocial behavior and ADHD problems. Gender moderated differences in substance use between subgroups, but not in antisocial behavior or ADHD problems. These findings highlight the heterogeneity in psychopathic personality. Future research needs to replicate these findings and examine this in other contexts to further establish the concept of primary and secondary psychopathic personality.

Key Words: externalizing problems, gender differences, psychopathic personality traits, primary subgroup, secondary subgroup.

Speaker: *Dalibor Dolezal*

Presentation title: Understanding public opinion on immigrant criminality-results from a Croatian study

Current research and the social threat theory indicate that the general public is by and large more punitive towards particular groups of offenders (i.e., ethnic minorities). Research also shows that a substantial part of the general public in Europe consistently connects expansion of immigration with an increase in crime. Negative viewpoint towards undocumented and documented immigrants, as well as an anti-immigrant sentiment have been growing as well. Therefore, we assume that the public will support stricter penalties for immigrant offenders than for citizens. Using a student sample in Croatia and factorial vignettes, this research explores this hypothesis by investigating whether factors such as the immigrant status of an offender, combined with race, religion, and nationality, affect public attitudes towards criminality of immigrants.

Speaker: *Anna Hansson*

Presentation title: The police's work with police-citizen partnerships. Field studies from four areas in Sweden.

Co-authors: *Anna Horgby* (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden), *Jon Lundgren* (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden), *Emma Patel* (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden) and *Emy Bäcklin* (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

In connection with the reorganisation of the Swedish Police to one Police Authority, the decision was made that police would begin to work with so-called police-citizen partnerships (Sw. medborgarlöften). These are a development, and an integrated part, of the cooperation process which has served as the basis for the work of the police and municipalities for a number of years. The police-citizen partnership model entails that the police, to a greater extent than was previously the case, engage and involve the perceptions, experiences, and know-how of citizens, staff, and other societal actors, and allow this to be reflected in police activities and in the work of crime prevention and safety creation. The working approach is to result in a document – the police-citizen partnership – that describes the measures which the police and its cooperating parties promise to take in order to address identified local problems.

Brå has followed the police-citizen partnership work in four selected areas and evaluated its performance. The purpose of the evaluation is to furnish the police with a picture of the police-citizen partnership work and provide guidance for future development and improvement of this work. In addition, the aim of the study is to identify whether the work in the studied areas has led to any change of direction in respect of the goals established by

the police for the police-citizen partnership: for citizens to experience more participation, to increase confidence in the police, to increase the sense of safety, and to prevent more offences.

Session: TUE01

Policy implications of recent developments in illegal drug markets

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

Speaker: *Robert Ralphs*

Presentation title: On a wing and a prayer: The failure of offender management and substance use policies to control contemporary UK prison drug markets

Since 2014, the annual reports of the Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Prisons (HMIP) for England and Wales have raised concerns regarding New Psychoactive Substance (NPS) use in custody, specifically the smoking of synthetic cannabinoids. This paper presents important research findings from two pioneering research projects into this emergent drug market conducted in an English adult male prison using multi-method techniques (in-depth interviews and focus groups with prison staff and prisoners; observations of prisoner-led focus groups, workshops and restorative justice circles involving discussion of synthetic cannabinoid use and markets; and analysis of routinely collected prison data measuring drug seizures, incidents of violence and self-harm). The initial research, conducted in 2015, focused on the development and mechanisms of this market. Follow-up research, conducted in 2018, examined the impact of a range of Ministry of Justice and Home Office attempts at tackling this drug market, including: 1. Improving methods of detection (the development of mandatory drug tests to detect NPS; the investment in drug sniffer dogs; and technology to intercept drones) 2. The 2016 Psychoactive Substances Act that included up to two years additional sentence for the possession of NPS in custody and 3. The 2017 roll out of prison smoke free policy in England and Wales. The paper highlights how these policies that aimed to reduce substance use harms, drug markets and reoffending have inadvertently led to more harms and novel forms of drug dealing and drug use. The paper concludes that the scale and nature of synthetic cannabinoid markets and use in custody are posing unparalleled challenges to the prison estate that span violence, health harms and drug detection. A revision of the prison regime, the current use of license recall and mandatory drug tests (MDTs) - both in prisons and the management of offenders in the community - is proposed.

Speaker: *Patrick Shortis*

Presentation title: Innovation elsewhere: Online drug cryptomarkets in Russia, Ukraine and the Commonwealth of Independent States

Co-author: *Judith Aldridge* (University of Manchester, UK)

Since 2011 drug cryptomarkets, aka ‘darknet’ markets, have made it possible to get illegal drugs delivered anonymously to your home in most of western world with a moderate degree of security. However, as the emergent literature on cryptomarkets has developed, researchers have paid little attention to how cryptomarkets are innovating elsewhere in the world, and what factors may account for differences. We examine the HYDRA market, a cryptomarket that caters to customers located in Russia, Ukraine and the Commonwealth of Independent States. Rather than using postal networks to outsource delivery logistics like their western counterparts, HYDRA vendors recruit staff willing to transport, store and deliver drugs in physical space. Deliveries are made using a “drop” method in which purchases are buried or hidden in public spaces, and the customer provided location details. We discuss differences between these Russian cryptomarkets and their western counterparts. We conclude that cryptomarkets across the world have tended to grow and innovate rationally in response to local and regional risk of interdiction; the quality of infrastructure for delivery; and the number of alternative legal career opportunities made available to users. A clear implication for policy is that there is no one-size fits all approach to policing cryptomarkets internationally, as markets innovate in different directions depending on the cultural, legislative and geographic reality of their user base. Policy makers and law enforcement may also want to consider how the strict drug laws and disruption of postal services in these countries has not stopped cryptomarket growth, but merely displaced it into physical space with heightened risk for both participants and the public.

Speaker: *Judith Aldridge*

Presentation title: The problem of disproportionate sentences handed down by UK Judges in darknet drug selling cases

Drug cryptomarkets, aka ‘darknet’ markets enable drug buyers and sellers to transact relatively anonymously online with shipments made through postal systems. In 2011 the first, Silk Road, began trading and saw drug selling revenues increase sharply until the FBI shut down the marketplace, arresting its creator and many of the vendors operating on the site. Many similar marketplaces have opened and closed since; some closures have resulted from increasingly sophisticated and concerted law enforcement operations. Arrests and convictions for online cryptomarket drug supply have begun to accumulate across the globe. We know little, however, about how these cases are being prosecuted and sentenced. In 2018 I acted as an expert witness for the defence of an individual who pleaded guilty to cryptomarket drug supply. My report submitted to the UK sentencing judge considered the appropriateness of existing sentencing guidelines when applied in online drug supply cases. In this paper, I argue that UK Sentencing Council (2012) guidelines developed in connection to offline

selling may result in unfairness if applied to cryptomarket selling. When constructing cases against dealers apprehended in offline drug markets, evidence (i.e. drugs seized) is likely to represent only a fraction of the actual supply activities for drug dealers over the course of their selling careers. In contrast, a cryptomarket vendor's entire selling history becomes available as evidence in building cases for prosecution. This seems likely to account for the heavier penalties handed down to cryptomarket sellers.

Session: TUE02

Campbell Collaboration systematic reviews on radicalisation to violence

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Izabela Zych*

Presentation title: Prevention and countering radicalization to violence through the Campbell Collaboration crime and justice group systematic reviews funded by Public Safety Canada and Department of Homeland Security

Co-authors: *Lorraine Mazerolle* (Queensland University of Technology, Australia) and *Peter Neyroud* (University of Cambridge, UK)

Radicalization to violence was found to be related to terrorist activities and support for terrorist groups. Thus, it is currently one of the most important public security issues that is being addressed by security departments around the world. The number of research projects on the topic is increasing, but it is difficult to draw conclusions from empirical research only because the number of participants and variables included in each project is limited. Moreover, findings are sometimes contradictory or inconclusive. Thus, comprehensive research syntheses on the topic are urgently needed. On the one hand, classical narrative reviews are helpful in advancing theories on different topics, but they only include findings chosen by particular researchers and therefore, do not provide objective evidence. On the other hand, systematic reviews and meta-analyses follow high methodological standards such as systematic and comprehensive searches, strict inclusion and exclusion criteria, coding and synthesis of the results. Thus, systematic reviews and meta-analyses provide objective evidence and are especially useful to advance knowledge, discover what is known and what needs to be researched next, and provide valuable guidance for policy and practice. For this reason, Public Safety Canada and Department of Homeland Security funded a series of systematic reviews focused on prevention and countering radicalization to violence that are being conducted through the Campbell Collaboration Crime and Justice Group, following the highest methodological standards. This presentation

will give an overview of these systematic reviews, focusing on topics and working plans.

Speaker: *Izabela Zych*

Presentation title: Effectiveness of digital literacy and critical thinking interventions as protective factors for radicalization to violence: A systematic review

Co-author: *Atte Oksanen* (Tampere University, Finland)

Radicalization to violence is a process through which people acquire a series of extreme beliefs, attitudes and ideologies, justifying the use of violence to achieve their goals and promote their ideologies. Radicalization to violence is extremely harmful to social groups and the society as a whole, and it was found to be related to terrorism. Thus, countering radicalization to violence is a crucial public safety issue worldwide. Given that radicalization to violence frequently occurs in cyberspace, digital literacy programs are being designed and implemented to decrease violent radicalization. Other intervention programs focus on promoting critical thinking, targeting misinformation, faulty logic, conspiracy theories, and immorality. These intervention programs show some promising results, but it is necessary to discover if programs are effective against radicalization to violence and understand which components work best. A research synthesis can provide a global panorama of the field that cannot be obtained through empirical research, given the limited number of participants and variables that can be included in each study. Systematic reviews use rigorous methods with the objective of including all the existing studies on the topic and therefore obtaining objective results. There are specific aims, search strategies, and inclusion and exclusion criteria. Studies are coded and, if a meta-analysis is performed, overall effect sizes are calculated to statistically describe different phenomena including information about the strength of the relationships and statistical significance. A systematic review focused on digital literacy and critical thinking interventions against radicalization to violence can provide unique information about what works best. This presentation will focus on a protocol and a working plan for a systematic review about the topic, together with some preliminary findings. This is intended to be a systematic review registered in Campbell Collaboration and therefore, it will follow rigorous standards to produce a maximum quality systematic review on the topic.

Speaker: *Angela Higginson*

Presentation title: Police programs that seek to increase community connectedness for reducing violent extremism behaviour, attitudes, and beliefs: A systematic review

Co-authors: *Lorraine Mazerolle* (Queensland University of Technology, Australia), *Adrian Cherney* (The University of Queensland, Australia), *Elizabeth Eggins* (The University of Queensland, Australia), *Lorelei Hine* (The University of Queensland, Australia) and *Emma Belton* (The University of Queensland, Australia)

Community engagement and connectedness are identified as potential mitigating factors for those at risk of engaging in violent extremism. A focus on inclusion, social connectedness and positive cultural norms is essential for prevention efforts designed to build inclusive communities and weaken the influence of extremist messages and recruiters. Growing research suggests that cohesive communities are resilient against violent extremist influences; for example, it is argued that a greater sense of belonging and acceptance can reduce extremist behaviour, attitudes, and beliefs. Police have a critical role in preventing violent extremism as their direct engagement with the public means that they have a deeper understanding of their local communities and have the opportunity to develop improved community relations. Importantly, police can act as key agents in promoting community connectedness as they can work with community members to build trust, minimise social distancing – particularly amongst culturally diverse communities – and strengthen a sense of belonging by showing that they have the interests of the community at heart. Community engagement approaches have become a key component of police counterterrorism efforts, with the aim of tackling violence extremism by enhancing relations and connectedness between police and communities. Given this context, it is necessary to ascertain if there is evidence indicating that such initiatives are effective. This systematic review, funded by the Department of Homeland Security, aims to determine the effectiveness of police programs that seek to increase community connectedness for reducing violent extremism attitudes, beliefs, and behaviours; and understand whether effectiveness varies by geographical location, target population, and the type of policing strategy used to promote connectedness.

Speaker: *Lorraine Mazerolle*

Presentation title: Effectiveness of multiagency interventions with police as a partner for preventing radicalisation to violence: A systematic review

Co-authors: *Elizabeth Eggins* (The University of Queensland, Australia), *Angela Higginson* (Queensland University of Technology, Australia) and *Adrian Cherney* (The University of Queensland, Australia)

The trend towards partnership and multiagency approaches in policing emerged from global transformations in governance and regulation during

the 1990s. These transformations generated a proliferation of regulatory agencies and laws, blurring the boundaries between traditional categories of law. For policing, these blurred boundaries and broad regulatory networks created opportunities for partnerships with external crime control ‘nodes’ or entities. As a result, in many police jurisdictions throughout the world, the presumption is now that police will use partnerships to control crime and disorder problems. Further drivers of partnerships in policing include the proliferation of crime control programs in police departments, ad-hoc or episodic initiatives developed at the grassroots of policing, and political directives for partnerships (including multi-agency approaches to terrorism and radicalisation). Evidence supporting the effectiveness of partnership approaches for addressing crime and disorder is growing. Partnership approaches can be particularly effective for addressing complex crime and disorder problems, due in part to the increased capacity for partnerships to target criminogenic risk factors in a multifaceted way while at the same time pooling and executing resources efficiently. In this systematic review, funded by Public Safety Canada, we evaluate the evidence on the effectiveness of multiagency interventions with police as a partner for preventing radicalisation to violence. The review aims to determine the effectiveness of coordinated, multi-agency or multi-sector approaches that involve police as a partner on individuals who are or have radicalised to violence. The review focuses on the evidence of the efficacy of multi-disciplinary interventions (involving police), the factors or mechanisms linked to success and failure of interventions, and the benefits and harms of these intervention models.

Session: TUE03

Drug markets – structure, prices and drug availability

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

Speaker: *Jonathan Caulkins*

Presentation title: Risks, prices, and structural consequences of product illegality: What cannabis legalization tells us about black markets

Illegal drugs can be astoundingly expensive. Heroin in the US sells for \$800 per pure gram, or almost twenty times the price of gold. Peter Reuter developed both of the primary theories accounting for high drug prices. The first, “risks and prices”, posits that high prices are fair compensation for the risks drug dealers face from law enforcement and from violence at the hands of other market participants. The second, “structural consequences of product illegality”, holds that mere illegality backed by some serious but not overwhelming enforcement threat induces producers and distributors to operate in ways that are far less efficient than they could

with legal goods. Retail drug dealers are lucky to average 20 sales per day; grocery clerks scan items at a rate of 20 items per minute (Babor et al., 2018).

Supply control policies predicated on the risks and prices model have failed spectacularly. During the 1980s cocaine and heroin prices in the U.S. plunged even as drug-related incarceration soared. That has led to pessimism about drug law enforcement generally.

However, the sharp price declines following cannabis legalization show that structural consequences were the main price driver for cannabis. Cannabis markets in the U.S. were never particularly violent, and cannabis accounts for half of all illegal drug sales by value, but less than 10% of the drug-related imprisonment, so incarceration risk can't drive cannabis prices.

This paper reviews evidence concerning these trends and asks whether they have implications for reforming drug enforcement. Propping up drug prices with violence and mass incarceration is a Pyrrhic victory, but perhaps judicious use of enforcement can push the market to operate inefficiently in ways that hold down consumption with less collateral damage.

Speaker: *Alexey Knorre*

Presentation title: Drug supply on the Russian internet: An analysis of “Hydra” darknet cryptomarket

The current study examines the structure of the major encrypted online drug distribution network in the Russian Federation, “Hydra”. It examines the availability of drug substances across Russian regions, shows the relative popularity of various drugs in terms of their supply on the “Hydra”, and explains the variation of drug prices on the market through types of drugs, the mass of separately sold item, and geography. The study employs a unique cross-sectional dataset of item level drug data. The data has been parsed from the “Hydra” network and consists of 68,185 observations accounting for every single drug available for purchase on the network as of February 24, 2019. The results show that more than 2/3 of the Russian population (~100 mln people) has drugs available for purchase from the “Hydra” in their living areas. Across all available drugs on the network, the most frequent ones are amphetamine (24%), methamphetamine (24%), hash (12%), marijuana (11%), and amphetamine (8%). The preliminary analysis also indicated that the bigger the settlement, the lower the average price for drugs. It also shows that the higher the mass of a one sold drug item, the lesser its price per gram. Overall, these results illuminate the structure of the Russian drug market on the Internet.

- Speaker: *Helgi Gunnlaugsson*
- Presentation title: Nordic study on drug dealing on social media: Results from Iceland
- Co-authors: *Jakob Demant* (University of Copenhagen, Denmark), *Atte Oksanen* (University of Tampere, Finland) and *Silje Bakken* (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)

Internet use has changed drug dealing over the past decade owing to the emergence of darknet services. Yet, little is known about drug dealing in public online services.

This paper presentation is based on findings from the project Nordic Drug Dealing on Social Media (NDDSM) sponsored by the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology and run by Associate Professor Jakob Demant at the University of Copenhagen. The first ever Nordic comparative study on social media drug dealing.

A qualitative study using online ethnography and semi-structured interviews was conducted in late 2017 into early 2018 in each of the five Nordic nations. The data shows a high degree of drug dealing activity on Facebook and Instagram, as well as on Snapchat and Facebook Messenger. Buyers and sellers also make use of encrypted platforms, such as darknet forums and the Wickr-app on their smartphones.

In this presentation our main emphasis will be on Iceland. How is the market operated in Iceland? What social media is primarily used to deal and buy drugs? How different is the market in Iceland compared to the other Nordic countries?

Session: TUE04

Assessing inmates' risks and needs in correctional services

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

- Speakers: *Peter Johansson Bäckström* and *Maria Danielsson*
- Presentation title: Evaluation of the predictive validity of Swedish risk, needs and responsivity assessment (RNR-A) for clients in the Swedish Prison and Probation Service

The Risk Need Responsivity Assessment (RNA-A) was developed in Sweden 2012 for use in the Swedish Prison and Probation System as an assessment tool for measuring risk, need and responsivity. The RNR-A is an 87-item screening tool based on a file review (part A) and an interview (part B). Based on risk and need factors, a computerized decision-aid suggests reoffending risks (low-medium-high).

This study is the first to analyze the predictive validity of the RNR-A. 2,446 clients were included in a 24 months follow-up period were we test-

ed the predictive validity by analyzing the relationship between the scales (part A + B) and (part A) and recidivism. We also analyzed sub-groups of men and women, two age groups, as well as clients with and without violent crime in current or previous conviction.

The results demonstrated an acceptable predictive validity for all groups, with ROC-AUC values between 0.67 and 0.76. The results do not indicate any difference in predictive validity that can be linked to the client's gender. Significant differences were found between age groups with higher RNR A - accuracy in predicting recidivism among those who were older. The predictive validity was better for those who lacked violence in the current conviction than for clients prosecuted for violent offenses. Moreover, survival analyzes revealed that clients who were judged to be at high risk also reoffended to a greater extent and earlier compared to the other risk levels.

Altogether, this study displays an acceptable validity and thus, RNA-A provides reliably information for the purpose to identify clients in need of more intensive crime-reducing measures in order to reduce the risk of recidivism.

Speaker: *Merten Neumann*

Presentation title: Using tree-based models to predict severe misconduct on short leave amongst patients of German forensic mental health institutions

The process of gradual release is substantial for a successful reintegration of inpatients of forensic mental health institutions. Obviously, gradual increase in freedom for the patients goes hand in hand with risks for the general public in the sense that patients face more opportunities for new offenses. To prevent these offenses every step of gradual release is preceded by a thorough risk assessment. Even though we know a lot about general risk and protective factors regarding recidivism, we lack knowledge about specific predictive factors for the abuse of freedoms gained through steps of gradual release. At the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, we looked at 669 patients of ten different forensic mental health institutions and their behaviour in the year following their first permission to leave the institution without supervision. We gathered data about the occurrence of new criminal offenses and absconding during times away from the institution. Our goal was to predict these kinds of severe misconduct by using a tree-based modelling approach (Conditional Inference Forests). The results show overall a very good predictive performance (AUC: .94) but reveal problems regarding positive predictive power (PPP: .4). Further findings on the performance of this method as well as practical implications will be discussed.

Session: TUE05

Selected studies in criminology I

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Line Haidar*

Presentation title: Does European cooperation bring security?

This paper draws upon the work of the famous sociologist Ulrich Beck to examine the foreign fighter phenomenon and assess whether a responsive security strategy calls for European cooperation. For years, Beck has argued that we live in a 'World Risk Society', where risks have become more global and more threatening to human existence, and where, as a consequence, nation-states are required to cooperate so as to reinforce their sovereignty and bolster their security capabilities. Against the backdrop of Beck's theory, I argue that European cooperation is crucial for a robust security strategy against foreign fighters. The reasons for this are twofold: first, the unprecedented scale and scope of the foreign fighter phenomenon qualify it as a European rather than a national threat; and second, the availability of counter-terrorism tools renders collective European action a more compelling strategic policy. Moreover, as also argued by Beck and by looking at the foreign fighter phenomenon, I demonstrate that overstretching national capabilities to address transnational risks is not only counterproductive but it also breeds policies that are often exclusionary. The United Kingdom is taken as a case study for its prospective withdrawal from the European Union, has rendered its stance vis-à-vis European cooperation unclear. In line with Beck's 'cosmopolitan state,' I analyse the potential repercussions of the break of cooperative networks and their implications on sovereignty and security in this country. Finally, I take on a critical lens to consider the limitations of Beck's 'contemporary risks' and 'cosmopolitan state' theses in light of their applicability to the foreign fighter phenomenon.

Speaker: *Jason Payne*

Presentation title: Where are they now? The longitudinal criminal trajectories of heroin users following the 'Great Australian Heroin Shortage'

Co-authors: *Anthony Morgan* (Australian institute of Criminology, Australia)

In 2001, the Australian heroin market experienced a significant reduction in the availability of heroin, first in Sydney, NSW, and then elsewhere throughout the country. The causes and short-term consequences of this shortage have long been of interest to drug policy and criminal justice scholars worldwide, especially its impact on heroin users and their subsequent contact with health and drug treatment services. Using a new longitudinal data component of the Australian Institute of Criminology's Drug

Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program, we explore the longitudinal experiences of a sample of Sydney-based heroin users who were active and in contact with the criminal justice system at the time of the shortage. With 18 years of data following the shortage, this study represents the single longest criminal justice follow-up of its kind. In this paper, we model the post-shortage criminal trajectories of heroin-users and examine whether specific drug market participation practices insulated some heroin users from the adverse (or, perhaps, beneficial) effects of the shortage. We follow with a discussion of the implications for policy and law enforcement.

Speaker: *Louise Starfelt Sutton*

Presentation title: Strengthening Community Corrections: Evaluation of a Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) Staff Training Model in the Swedish Probation and Parole Service

Co-authors: *Johan Wennerholm* (The Prison and Probation Service, Sweden) and *Marcus Dynevall* (The Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

A well-managed implementation of the treatment principles of Risk, Need, and Responsivity (RNR) in community corrections has the potential to reduce recidivism to a significant extent. In Sweden, efforts to strengthen RNR-adherence have been undertaken for several years and have involved piloting and implementing the staff training model *Strategic Training Initiative in Community Supervision* (KRIMSTICS) in community corrections. KRIMSTICS teaches corrections (probation and parole) officers skills and techniques based on cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) with the goal of changing offenders' procriminal attitudes and reinforcing a prosocial lifestyle. A randomised controlled study was conducted to examine the effects of corrections officers' (N=36) KRIMSTICS-training on their RNR adherence and offenders' (N=179) recidivism rates. Results showed that KRIMSTICS-trained corrections officers, in comparison with corrections officers without training, worked systematically in accordance with RNR and used cognitive behavioural techniques in supervision sessions. However, no effect on recidivism rates was found. During the wide-scale implementation of KRIMSTICS, a mixed-method observational study was conducted to evaluate adherence to RNR and the spread of the KRIMSTICS method in community corrections. Overall, the results indicate that RNR-adherence was strengthened during the implementation of KRIMSTICS. The improvements in corrections officers' skills and techniques that were observed over time were large and consistent. The implementation evaluation also identified a number of challenges, which include maintaining adherence to the needs principle over time; applying certain CBT-based techniques; matching the intensity of supervision contact with the offenders' recidivism risk; and, at an early stage of supervision, commencing the work with offenders in line with KRIMSTICS. The supervision contact frequency with medium

and high risk offenders was, overall, low and did not align with the probation and parole service's recommendations. The identified challenges underscore the need to provide continuous clinical support to corrections officers and overcome barriers to apply the principle of risk.

Session: TUE06

Challenges in measuring sex crime and trafficking

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speakers: *May-Len Skilbrei*

Presentation title: The value and pitfalls of figures on sexual violence: simplistic measurement of complex phenomena

Co-author: *Kari Stefansen* (NOVA-Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway)

In recent years, the measurement of the scope of sexual violence has attracted much attention in both public debate and scholarship. Claims about the (high) frequency of such crimes add legitimacy and momentum to debates about how to best approach sexual violence through criminal justice and welfare measures. Crime statistics, self-reporting through population-based studies and qualitative research represent three distinct inroads to our knowledge of the scope of rape, and they are often concluded upon separately. Building on recent and ongoing research, the paper both addresses the current focus on measurement in politics and scholarship and discuss how we can evaluate and further the understanding of the potential of registry data, surveys and qualitative research as inroads to the study of the scope and forms of sexual violence.

Speaker: *Amandine Sourd*

Presentation title: Human trafficking in France: how to measure a criminal phenomenon without official data?

For many years International and European institutions highlight the lack of statistics on human trafficking. In response to this need a first experimentation take place to measure human trafficking in France with non-official data. A coordination work with associations has made it possible to create a survey collecting data on victims of human trafficking support by associations. After two years, results allow to draw up a profile of victims of trafficking in human beings in France. Analysis by forms of exploitation also reveals specific profiles including gender, origin and circumstances of exploitation of victims.

Session: TUE07

Conditions for fair policing

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Harold Pollack*

Presentation title: How can we prevent violence between police officers and people who experience behavioral crises?

Co-authors: *Andrea Tentner* (University of Chicago Urban Labs, USA), *Amy Spellman* (University of Chicago Urban Labs, USA), *Nouha Boundaoui* (University of Chicago Urban Labs, USA), *Tonie Sadler* (University of Chicago Urban Labs, USA) and *Ruth Coffman* (University of Chicago Urban Labs, USA)

High-profile tragedies in many American cities highlight the challenge of violent encounters between citizens who experience mental health or substance use disorders and police. This paper reviews a diverse range of strategies that might make such violence less likely. In particular, we focus on three broad types of intervention:

- Incident-based strategies such as CIT training designed to help officers more safely and effectively manage encounters with people who are experiencing behavioral crisis.
- Place-based strategies such as coordinated responses at “hot spots” like homeless shelters and transportation hubs, as well as effective responses to incidents at “harm spots,” such as voluntary computer registries databases for family residents and group homes facing specific risks.
- Person-based strategies such as predictive-analytic models to identify individuals at highest-risk for violent encounters, who may thus be more effectively provided preventive services.

We discuss diverse approaches, ranging from improved training of 9-1-1-emergency call-takers to expanded police forces, to expanded financing for intensive community-based treatment and social services for individuals at elevated-risk of future violent encounters.

Experience in Chicago and elsewhere underscores both the necessity and the limitations of each approach. Each approach holds promise to help individuals at greatest risk, particularly to reduce the risk of violence in an immediate police encounter. Each has fundamental limitations, particularly in improving long-term outcomes and to prevent future violent confrontations with first responders. Incremental managerial changes to the mundane practices of first response provide the most important opportunities to prevent violent encounters between citizens and police.

Speaker: *Ben Grunwald*

Presentation title: The wandering officer

“Wandering officers” are law enforcement officers fired by one department, sometimes for serious misconduct, who then find work at another agency. Experts within the policing community hold wildly disparate views about the extent and character of this phenomenon. Some insist that wandering officers are everywhere—and possibly increasingly so—and that they’re dangerous. Others, however, maintain that critics cherry-pick rare and egregious anecdotes that distort broader realities. In the absence of systematic data, we simply don’t know how common wandering officers really are or how much of a threat they pose, nor can we know whether and how to address the issue through policy reform.

In this Article, we conduct the first systematic investigation of wandering officers and possibly the largest quantitative study of police misconduct of any kind. We introduce a novel dataset of all 77,000 full-time law enforcement officers employed by almost 500 different agencies in the State of Florida over a 30-year period. We report three principal findings. First, in any given year, at least 1,600 officers who were previously fired—composing 4 percent of all officers in the State—work for Florida agencies. Second, officers who were fired from their last job face difficulty finding work. When they do, it takes them a long time, and they tend to move to smaller agencies with fewer resources in areas with larger communities of color. Interestingly, though, this pattern does not hold for officers who were fired earlier in their careers. Third, wandering officers do pose serious risks. They are far more likely than both rookies and veterans who have never been fired to be fired from their next job or to be accused of a “moral character violation.” Although we cannot confidently establish why wandering officers are hired despite these risks, we consider several plausible explanations and potential policy responses to each.

Session: TUE08

Substance use and distal outcomes

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

Speaker: *Ashton Verdery*

Presentation title: Social networks and opioid misuse: A mixed methods study of initiation, escalation, treatment, and recovery

The interplay between social networks and health is complex. For persons who use drugs, specifically those addicted to opioids, social network members can be a source of social support that facilitates desistance and recovery, limits risks of overdose, and acts as a break on escalating use patterns and risks. But, social networks can also influence use patterns

negatively at initiation and other critical junctures like entry to treatment. We present results from a unique mixed-methods study of persons who use opioids in Western Pennsylvania that we collected in 2017 and 2018. This study measured retrospective, contemporaneous, and prospective ego-network data on four domains of social support and interaction (romantic, friendship, advice, and interactions) as well as detailed life and drug use history from each participant. In total, we draw on data from 30 in-depth qualitative interviews and 125 quantitative surveys (including both retrospective and contemporaneous ego-network measurement) from survey participants and additional prospective, longitudinal follow-up in-depth interviews ($n=10$) and surveys ($n=30$, including network measurement) with a subset of the first wave respondents. In addition to information about the role of social networks in respondents' lives and drug use, data collection focused on demographic and socioeconomic indicators, criminal history, interactions with the justice system, sharing and selling of drugs among peers, drug and alcohol use, perceived and experienced health, and occupation and employment. The qualitative and quantitative results point to important roles played by peers and others in the initiation, escalation, and relapsing of opioid misuse, but also highlight that the availability of social support, and respondents' perceived obligations to provide it to others, factor heavily in respondents' decisions to seek treatment and maintain recovery. Familial obligations and romantic relationships play outsized roles in these decisions, in complex ways, moderated strongly by respondent's own and respondent's partner's gender. Drawing on the richness of these data, we theorize some mechanisms by which persons who use opioids' social support networks become, or fail to become, saturated with others who use opioids, which is a critical risk factor for continued use, escalation, and relapse.

Speaker: *Greg Midgette*

Presentation title: Has marijuana use among youth increased after changes in its legal status?

Co-author: *Peter Reuter* (University of Maryland, USA)

Cannabis policy is changing rapidly worldwide while researchers attempt to forecast the consequences of reduced legal restrictions. As jurisdictions move toward various forms of adult access to cannabis, there has been great interest in the impact of such changes on cannabis use among youth, who remain prohibited from purchasing or possessing the drug under typical policy regimes under consideration. School-based surveys that are designed to be state-representative—e.g., the California Healthy Kids Survey and the Washington Healthy Youth Survey—or nationally representative—e.g., Monitoring the Future (MTF)—may be well-suited to estimate the impact of cannabis decriminalization and recreational legalization for adults on use prevalence among youth. We draw from two re-

cent prominent analyses using MTF and new analyses of two large-sample state-representative school surveys in the two states to assess the impact of decriminalization in California and legalization in Washington. The prior research based on state-level MTF analyses found increases in cannabis use after decriminalization only among twelfth graders and increases in cannabis use after recreational legalization only among eighth and tenth graders. However, the data may yield spurious findings for state-level analyses of heterogeneous populations. Results from a simulation-based approach suggest recreational legalization is associated with reductions in past-month use prevalence among eighth and tenth graders, and has no impact on prevalence among twelfth graders. We attribute the discrepancy in the findings between surveys to a small set of potential factors, particularly differences between the surveys in sample construction and the extent of within-state variation. These findings demonstrate the importance of confirmatory analyses using ostensibly complementary data and methods when considering the impact of policy.

Speaker: *Thomas Loughran*

Presentation title: Chronic marijuana use and employment stability

Does chronic marijuana use moderate employment stability and transitions? This analysis tests for state dependence in stable employment over early adulthood, and whether or not this relationship is moderated by long-term persistent marijuana use. Using data from the Rochester Youth Development Study, we identify trajectories of marijuana usage through age 31, which differ in terms of rate of use, onset and maintenance of marijuana use over adolescence and into adulthood. Persistent marijuana use is associated with lower full-time employment at ages 28-30. However, persistent marijuana use is not associated with employment stability in that full-time employment in prior period is uniformly associated with higher employment regardless of usage trajectory.

Speaker: Aaron Chalfin

Presentation title: Reducing crime through environmental design: Evidence from a randomized experiment of street lighting in New York City

This paper offers experimental evidence that crime can be successfully reduced by changing the situational environment that potential victims and offenders face. We focus on a ubiquitous but surprisingly understudied feature of the urban landscape — street lighting — and report the first experimental evidence of the effect of street lighting on crime. Through a unique public partnership in NYC, temporary street lights were randomly allocated to public housing developments from March through August 2016. We find evidence that communities that were assigned more lighting experienced sizable reductions in crime compared to the control group. After accounting for potential spatial spillovers, we find that the provision

of street lights led, at a minimum, to a 40 percent reduction in serious outdoor crimes.

Session: TUE09

Violent extremism and organized crime in Sweden

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speakers: *Christofer Edling, Joakim Sturup, Jerzy Sarnecki and Christoffer Carlsson*

The aim of the project is to study violent organizing, antisocial careers and the intersection between organized and ideologically motivated crime. The central questions are how these milieus arise and evolve over time and how they interact with each other: What attracts individuals to them? What social function do radical ideas and violence have for the formation of groups within these milieus? We want to identify mechanisms underlying the formation of such milieus, as well as factors critical to the process by which individuals are steered into them. Empirically, the project is primarily based on a database containing records from the Swedish Police, the Swedish Security Service, the National Council for Crime Prevention, Statistics Sweden, the National Board of Health and Welfare, the Swedish Companies Registration Office and the National Board of Forensic Medicine. The records have been supplemented by the results of an interview study unrelated to the database.

The study population consists of the Swedish antagonistic milieu, an umbrella term for organized-crime and violent-extremist milieus. There are roughly 15,000 individuals in the study population. We make a distinction between the following antagonistic organizational types: criminal networks, partial organizations, street gangs, outlaw motorcycle clubs, organized-crime syndicates, football firms, violent Islamic extremism, left-wing autonomous movements, white-power groups, and other extremists.

Session: TUE10

Experiences of fatal self-medication and professional medication

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

Speaker: *Glenn Sterner*

Presentation title: Criminal justice consequences of opioid use in the United States: Implications for drug policy

Co-authors: *Ashton Verdery* (The Pennsylvania State University, USA), *Shannon Monnat* (Syracuse University, USA), *Katherine McLean* (The Pennsylvania State University, USA), *Khary Rigg* (University of South Florida, USA)

Fatal opioid overdose deaths in the United States continue to climb. While this outcome is a deleterious effect of opioid use disorder within affected populations, active users within the United States face consequences of their disease including criminal justice outcomes, strained relationships, employment issues, stigma, among others. This presentation draws upon results from a mixed-methods study of persons who use opioids in Western Pennsylvania, United States that we collected in 2017 and 2018. This study measured retrospective, contemporaneous, and prospective detailed life and drug use history from each participant. In total, these data include 30 in-depth qualitative interviews and 125 quantitative surveys (including both retrospective and contemporaneous ego-network measurement) from survey participants and additional prospective, longitudinal follow-up in-depth interviews (n=10) and surveys (n=30, including network measurement) with a subset of the first wave respondents. We present results from this study that feature the individual impacts of opioid use within this population. First, we examine the critical intersection between criminal justice interactions and substance use impacts. Next, we describe impacts on users' social networks and relationships. Finally, we explore other effects on individuals that have implications for addressing substance use disorder more broadly. To address the issues presented, we offer implications for policy and program development that can help to address individual impacts associated with opioid use disorder and substance use disorder more broadly.

Speaker: *Bo Fredrik Andersson*

Presentation title: Patient's perspective on medication-assisted treatment for opioid addiction

Criminology Researchers at Mid Sweden University developed a Problem-Oriented Policing Strategy for a drug market operative in the city center of a middle-sized city in northern Sweden. The project gathered several research studies that addressed specific questions. One of the studies aimed to examine factors determinant of success of the opioid substitution treatment, a drug related treatment programme that has been questioned in Sweden since its implementation in the mid 1960s. This paper analyses the patients' own perspective about what works in the Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) in the local context. Potential participants were contacted through the clinic setting using convenience sampling. Recruitment ended when data saturation was attained. In total 19 patients were interviewed using a semi-structured interview guide. The analysis focused on how the patients themselves experience MAT from a life-course perspective as well as the importance of MAT in the desistance process of heavy drug use and its possible consequences. The participants had voluntarily applied for MAT in order to have an opportunity to restart a new life. They believe that MAT, unlike other more traditional treatments (e.g.

12-steps), is what counteracted relapse in drug use. From their perspective, the rehabilitation, including relapse prevention, is of great importance in order to achieve a functional life free from drug addiction. The prerequisite for the actual rehabilitation to succeed is to have access to the opioid substitute that reduce the craving for opiates. Overall, the results showed that although the medication is a very important ingredient to a successful treatment, it is not the single solution. Medication should be combined with a whole program of individualized treatment to get the desired results. Furthermore, because of the discussion about this kind of treatment still ongoing in Sweden, the respondents feel stigmatized and find problems to get new attachments and involvements.

Speaker: *Kirsty Teague*

Presentation title: Calling time on gabapentinoid misuse: Medicine diversion in a UK prison

Theme: Treatment and rehabilitation for women and men in correctional services

On the 1st April 2019, prescription drugs pregabalin and gabapentin (gabapentinoids), intended to treat pain, anxiety and epilepsy, will be reclassified as controlled medicines in the UK. Gabapentinoids will become Class C, Schedule 3 controlled substances under the Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971): with increasing gabapentinoid control as a direct response to the growing number of deaths associated with their diversion and misuse (Home Office 2018). Pregabalin and gabapentin are especially sought after in prison settings (ACMD 2016). This research, conducted at the largest sex offender prison in Europe, will explore the handling of these drugs in a health-justice setting.

Concerns are emerging regarding the proposed changes to the management and storage of these drugs. As a result of this change in the law, gabapentinoids will now be restricted to daily - as opposed to weekly - collection (becoming not in-possession 'NIP' medication). Prisoners must also now be directly observed during ingestion. Whilst these changes are hypothesised to reduce opportunities for medicine misuse/diversion in custodial institutions, there are also fears that such top-down policy will de-responsibilise and de-skill prisoners regarding the management and consumption of their own medication.

This research takes places in a therapeutically-oriented prison which emphasises the importance of responsibilising prisoners before re-entry into society (Blagden, Winder and Hames 2014). This paper therefore seeks to understand the impact of the upcoming policy change in this specific context and explores whether a reduction in prisoner autonomy outweighs the potential benefits of a reduction in gabapentinoid diversion/misuse. Using both survey responses and semi-structured interviews based on the 46

male prisoners with gabapentinoid-prescriptions, and prison staff (officers, healthcare, security), the findings presented here examine: (1) prison staff and prisoner perceptions of the gabapentinoid policy change; and (2) the implications for gabapentinoid diversion/misuse.

Session: TUE11

Problems and programs in correctional settings

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Johanna Lätth*

Presentation title: Sex offender treatment program in the Swedish Prison and Probation Service

Co-author: *Cecilia Fielding* (The Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

In 2018 a new sex offender treatment program, developed by the Swedish Prison and Probation Service, was approved by a scientific accreditation panel. The program follows the Risk, Need and Responsivity principles (RNR) and has a theoretical framework based on CBT methods, attachment theory and affect theory. The program can be provided individually as well as in groups and is tailored to each client's specific treatment needs and risk factors for recidivism in sex offences. An early follow up study during the development of the program, showed tendencies to positive treatment effects. Facilitator's rating of treatment needs before and after treatment, using the Therapist Rating Scale-2, showed significant treatment effects on all treatment areas ($p < .001$, Cohens D: 1,195). Client's self-reports before and after treatment showed a tendency to reduced problematic sexual fantasies and behaviours after treatment ($p = 0.6$). In the next years the new treatment program will be implemented Swedish Prisons and Probation Offices and an effectiveness evaluation regarding reduced recidivism will be carried out.

Speaker: *Ayako Sasaki*

Presentation title: Female prisoners with eating disorders in Japan

This presentation would provide an overlook of the female prisoners' eating disorders in Japan. Eating disorders have long been an issue that the Japanese female prison officers have been struggling with. Female prisoners with eating disorders exhibit eating disturbances such as food refusal, rumination, vomiting and so on. These behaviors are driven by their strong obsession to lose weight even if they are far below the normal weight. In addition, they are mostly not aware of or deny their diseases and refuse treatment, which makes it even harder for the prison officers to deal with. On the other hand, majority of female prisoners with eating disorders are convicted of repeated theft, and the previous studies indicate

that eating disorders are one of the important risk factors for the female prisoners' recidivism.

Under these circumstances, a survey was conducted by the Ministry of Justice Japan in 2018, focusing on anorexia nervosa, whose symptoms become problematic especially within the prison setting. This complete survey, filled out by prison officers, examined the prevalence of eating disorders among female prisoners, the characters of female prisoners with eating disorders, and the relationship between eating disorders and the convicted crime. Results suggest that about 5 % of the female prisoners in Japan are diagnosed with or likely to have anorexia nervosa. Moreover, those with serious eating disorder symptoms are more likely to have early onset and have been convicted of theft. I will discuss whether eating disorders within the female prison setting is an issue specific to Japan, how to deal with them within the prison setting, and what works to reduce the recidivism of the female prisoners with eating disorders.

Speaker: *Margriet Lenkens*

Presentation title: Individual support by experiential peers in the forensic field

Co-authors: *Gera Nagelhout* (Maastricht University, the Netherlands), *Frank Van Lenthe* (Erasmus MC, the Netherlands), *Loïs Schenk* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands), *Miranda Sentse* (Leiden University, the Netherlands), *Godfried Engbersen* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands) and *Sabine Severiens* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands)

Experiential peers are increasingly being involved in the delivery of interventions for individuals (including adolescents and young adults) who are engaged in delinquent behavior, for example in the provision of one-on-one support. Little is known, however, about its effects on desistance or other aspects of well-being, or the mechanisms explaining these effects. On the basis of theories, program descriptions and interviews with experts, we proposed a model with seven mechanisms that might play a role in the (potential) effects of support by experiential peers: 1) Empathy and acceptance; 2) Social learning; 3) Social bonding; 4) Social control; 5) Narrative and identity formation; 6) Hope and perspective; and 7) Translation and connection. In order to empirically test our model, we conducted a systematic realist literature review and a qualitative study in which we interviewed experiential peers and clients receiving experiential peer support. At the Criminology Symposium, we will present the preliminary results of both studies in order to provide the participants with evidence-based information of what works in experiential peer support for individuals with delinquent behavior. Some findings may be unique to experiential peers

(experiences of detainment and stigma) or may provide us with a more positive view on ‘street skills’ such as ‘hustling’. Others, however, point to aspects that care providers without these experiences might be able to adopt as well, such as a willingness to share more of themselves in order to form a trusting bond. As Kevin, 25, mentioned: “Everyone has had struggles in their life. If you meet someone at the lowest point in their lives, but if you never tell them about your low points, this person is going to think ‘so you’ve never been through anything in your life, and now you want to talk to me while I’m at rock bottom?’”

Session: TUE12

Exploring the victimization-offender relationship

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Beulah Shekhar*

Presentation title: From the frying pan into the fire

From the frying pan into the fire – From being victims to becoming offenders –The focus of this study will be on the activating sufferer concept of Hans Von Hentig. Offenders are more likely than non-offenders to be victims was affirmed by analyzing a unique survey data set covering retrospective information on previous victimization and criminal activities. (Entorf, 2012) Many juvenile sex offenders are also victims of sexual abuse said Muster and Nori (1992) Victim turned offender or the activating is one of the class of Hans Von Hentig’s classification on the victims. Sometimes this victimization acts as a predisposing factor and turns the victims into offenders. This study attempted to confirm the Hans Von Hentig theory of victim turned offender. For the study, data was collected from the prisoners in prison in Tamil Nadu through the victimization survey to find which one of the victimization made him to become an offender. for this study primary data will be collected from the prisoners housed in the central prisons in Tamil Nadu. The twin objectives of the prison department are reformation and rehabilitation of the prisoners on their release to mainstream them with the society and control recidivism. The recommendations of this study are threefold .First, is the prevention of childhood victimization, secondly, providing victim assistance in the aftermath of victimization, to help the victim reconcile with his victimization, secondly to prevent the victim turning into an offender, victim assistance is crime prevention and thirdly, to more specifically reduce recidivism among offenders by identifying this childhood victimization, addressing this childhood victimization, and incorporating this into the treatment of offenders namely in the reformation, rehabilitation and resocialization of offenders.

Speaker: *Joanna Shapland*

Presentation title: How do victimisation and offending relate to desistance for persistent offenders? Findings from the Sheffield Desistance Study

There is a considerable overlap between offending and victimisation, particularly for persistent offenders, as findings from the Sheffield Desistance Study (SDS) show in relation to both household and personal crime. In the SDS 113 young adult men from Sheffield, UK, most of whom were persistent offenders, were interviewed up to four times from their late teens to mid-20s. Both self-reported offending and official convictions measures were acquired. The question then comes as to what happens to the increased proneness to victimisation as offenders start to desist? Does victimisation reduce, or stay at its previous elevated level, compared to the general population? Using data from the SDS, the paper explores the potential theoretical drivers between the link between victimisation and desistance, and finds a complex set of answers. It explores the relation between victimisation and offending, potential processes of revenge, the impact of desistance and the reasons behind the overlap. Key elements include the dynamics of victimisation, what victims do about their victimisation, who one knows, where one lives, and lifestyles. The paper concludes that many elements contribute to the increased victimisation of offenders, with their influence potentially lasting a significant time after offending reduces.

Session: TUE13

Gender and family violence: Accounting for gender; Making gender count

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Sandra Walklate*

Presentation title: From national security to everyday security: listening to victims' voices through a gendered lens

In recent decade security as a 'big noun' has taken centre stage in policy and political discourse and criminologists concerned with security have followed this lead. Yet security as a 'small noun' also has a long presence in the discipline emanating from feminist informed work. The purpose of this paper is to centre security as a small noun and offer a gendered analysis of developments in Australia where the role of 'victim's' voices has been central in changing the agenda on and to gendered violence(s). This began with the security contradictions illustrated in December 2014 following the Lindt café siege in Sydney. This perpetrator was on bail for being an accessory to the murder of his ex-wife, and had been charged with more than 40 counts of sexual and indecent assault at the time of the siege (Davey, 2014). Yet this offender's history of gendered crimes was trumped by the fact that he was a Muslim brandishing an ISIS flag (Walklate et al.

2019). In another high profile case, the murder of Luke Batty by his father in February 2014, his mother spearheaded a very public campaign to change the story on such violence. These examples, the response to them, and the voices they generated, reveal much about the gendered nature of small noun security and its central presence in everyday life. They are stories that pose critical challenges for a discipline that continues not to heed them.

Speaker: *JaneMaree Maher*

Presentation title: Adolescent violence as a ‘non-gendered’ form of family violence? How gender patterns are made invisible

Co-author: *Kate Fitz-Gibbon* (Monash University, Australia)

There is little contestation about the gendered nature of intimate partner violence: when we look at discourses addressing other forms of familial violence, the centrality of gender is often less readily accepted or visible. In recent work on adolescent family violence (AFV) within the home (Fitzgibbon et al 2018), we found that mothers and sisters were most often subjected to violence and that adolescent males most commonly perpetrated that violence. Adolescent girls were also identified as using violence in the home in significant numbers. When presenting these findings and hearing others talk about their research in this area, we have identified a tendency for the prevalence of girls using violence to operate as a signal that this is not a ‘gendered’ crime. We argue that the structure of families and family care and responsibility are gendered, that the different types of violence used by young male and young female adolescents reflect gender norms and stereotypes and lastly that the forms of violence (such as gendered insults and abuse) are reflective of broader patterns of gender inequality and violence. We argue for the importance of applying a nuanced and layered account of gender in all forms of family violence, well beyond the sex of those using the violence.

Speaker: *Jude McCulloch*

Presentation title: Understanding gender, violence and disability

It has long been understood that women with disability’s experiences of violence are distinctive. It is recognised that ‘the experience of violence is intensified in frequency, extent and nature when gender and disability intersect’ (Dowse et al 2013:17). In addition to this the types of violence women with disability experience are distinctive as is the legal, social, and economic context in which they experience such violence (Didi 2016). The purpose of this paper is to interrogate the various complex ways in which gender and disability intersect to compound women with disability’s exposure to and experience of violence. In that complexity women with disability manage not only their disability but their associated care needs and connected vulnerability. Whilst as women, women with disability’s

experiences of violence will exist on a multi-dimensional continuum (Kelly 1988), that continuum is also (at least) three dimensional if these care needs and associated vulnerability are factored in. Based on an Australian study which included interviews with 36 women with disability who had experienced violence, most commonly at the hands of a partner or ex-partner (Maher et al 2018), the paper considers these women's struggles to escape and recover from violence, access services and support, retain or regain custody of children, achieve justice on their own terms, and simply to survive. The study found a deep-seated desire for everyday security coinciding with many practical, institutional, and economic barriers to achieving such security.

Session: TUE14

Children's rights perspectives in criminal law

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Heleen Lauwereys*

Presentation title: Sentencing the parents: punishing the children?
Qualitative research regarding the role of children's best interests in Belgian sentencing decisions

Article 3 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) states that the best interests of the child should be a primary consideration in decisions directly or indirectly affecting one or more children. According to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, this implies that the impact on the best interests of the child should be considered when sentencing parents. Belgian criminal courts are not explicitly obliged to consider the children of the accused person in the sentencing decision. However, Belgian criminal law allows for a large degree of discretion in the sentencing decision. Therefore, it is possible for judges to consider the interests of the children of the accused in the sentencing decision. At present, it is not known whether and how criminal courts consider the children of the defendant in sentencing decisions. This study started from three hypotheses: a) the lack of an explicit obligation results in insufficient consideration of the children's interests in sentencing decisions; b) the lack of an explicit obligation results in insufficient awareness and poor knowledge on the consequences for children; c) the lack of an explicit obligation results in insufficient information on the children's interests in individual cases. These hypotheses were researched through qualitative in-depth interviews with 17 Belgian criminal law judges. The analysis of these interviews shows that different views exist regarding such a consideration. Furthermore, respondents had different levels of insight on the topic, and many stressed that often insufficient information is available to them. Even though some level of awareness exists and the children of the accused are

considered to some extent, this would not be sufficiently consistent. Therefore, it is argued that explicit obligations would be necessary to realise a children's rights approach in sentencing parents, in accordance with article 3 UNCRC.

Speaker: *Elise Blondeel*

Presentation title: Children as victims of parental abduction: in search of coordinated legal framework

'International parental abduction' refers to the situation where a child is moved to or retained in a foreign country by a parent, in breach of 'a pre-existing judicial decision regarding parental authority and location arrangements'. Within the EU, annually thousands of children are confronted with parental abduction. It is consistently reported that abductions have a detrimental impact on their psychological well-being. Consequently, it is crucial that children's rights are at the heart of the legal follow up and settlement of abduction cases, since children should at all times be prevented from experiencing secondary victimization by the way in which the legal authorities deal with their involvement. Though seemingly self-evident to always strive to let the child's best interest play a central role, today's procedures are not free from critique.

At the moment, best interest of the child considerations play a crucial role in the civil procedure, which assesses the desirability of the return of the child.

For the time being, these considerations are not given any effect in the criminal procedure concerning the potential prosecution of the abducting parent. Additionally, both procedures run completely side by side, there is a complete lack of any monitoring-mechanism. In this way, both decisions can undermine each other and consequently also the best interests of the child. The research provides more insight into the complex interaction of the civil and criminal law procedures and to streamline them better. I aim to contribute to the development of a conceptually sound basis for the construction of a children's rights centred legal framework.

Speaker: *Wendy De Bondt*

Presentation title: Juvenile Delinquency: Children's rights concerns regarding the 2019 Flemish Decree

Following a sixth constitutional reform, the competence regarding juvenile delinquency was transferred from the Belgian federal state level to the regional communities level. As a result, the communities have gained the competence to develop local legislation and policy lines on how to react to juvenile delinquency. They have gained the competence to replace the federal juvenile protection law (which is built on the premise of a lack of criminal responsibility and a need for protective state intervention) with a

designated local decree that can either or not introduce criminal responsibility in one way or another and decide on the applicable measures or sanctions.

The Flemish community has used the new competence to develop a Juvenile Delinquency Decree, adopted in February 2019, scheduled to enter into force from September 2019 onwards.

During the preparatory parliamentary debate, questions arose as to the compatibility of the new Decree with the International Convention on Children's Rights; questions as to the extent the rights of the child have been fully adhered to. This contribution will go into the international and European legal framework applicable to children suspected and/or accused of having committed an offence, before elaborating on possible problems with the new legal instrument governing juvenile delinquency. It will e.g. discuss the decree as either or not qualifying as criminal law in light of the ECHR case law (Council of Europe), the implications thereof for the applicability of the Directive on the Rights of Children (European Union), the possible violations of the provisions of the Convention of the Rights of the Child (United Nations) and recommendations from different cooperation levels.

Session: TUE15

The prize winner's lecture

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

Ruth Dreifuss (Former President of the Swiss Confederation and chair of the Global Commission on Drug Policy, Switzerland)

Peter Reuter (University of Maryland, USA)

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

Session: TUE16

Drug use and drug addiction, public health, human rights and societal responsibilities

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

Speaker: *Dorothy Newbury-Birch*

Presentation title: What do we know about the prevalence of risky drinking and alcohol brief interventions in the criminal justice system in the UK?

Although the relationship is complex, evidence of an association between alcohol use and offending behaviour is obvious with an interplay between the amount drunk, the pattern of drinking and the individual and contex-

tual factors. It has been shown that in the UK alcohol is a factor in half of all violent crimes and is estimated to cost society at least £11 billion per year.

It has been shown that for every £1 spent on evidence-based interventions for people with alcohol issues there could be a £5 saving to the public sector. By providing effective treatment there can be significant savings to both individual and social welfare.

Levels of risky drinking in the UK in the general population are around 30-40% with levels of dependent drinking around 5%. Recent studies in the UK have shown that levels of risky drinking at all stages of the criminal justice system are around twice as high with levels of dependent drinking being around 10 times higher.

In England, in 2013, the commissioning of services for alcohol moved from the criminal justice system to National Health Service England for prisons, and for offenders in the community this now lies with clinical commissioning groups. It could be that the criminal justice setting could potentially capitalise upon the “teachable moment” considered to be conducive of behaviour change, wherein individuals can be encouraged to consider their alcohol use within the context of their offending behaviour.

This presentation will review the data around alcohol prevalence in different criminal justice settings and explore evidence there is for conducting brief interventions in the criminal justice system.

Speaker: *Jennifer Ferguson*

Presentation title: A mixed methods study examining the feasibility of screening and brief alcohol interventions for women in prison

Given the complex relationship between alcohol use disorders and offending (as mentioned in detail in the above presentations), this doctoral research set out to examine the feasibility of delivering screening and brief alcohol interventions to female prisoners in the North East of England. To date, the only study of this kind was carried out with male prisoners (PRISM-A, APPRAISE), and thus far, not with women. This PhD has three elements that will all be triangulated at the end to inform a future pilot study. The methodology included a systematic review, qualitative interviews with both staff and female prisoners, and secondary data analysis of the alcohol use disorder prevalence data.

This presentation will focus on the systematic review element of the research entitled: Barriers and facilitators of the use of alcohol screening and brief intervention for women: a systematic review. Brief intervention is a secondary preventive activity, aimed at individuals who are drinking at risky levels that is likely to be harmful to their health or well-being. Brief

intervention typically follows a positive screening result on a screening tool such as the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Tool (AUDIT). Brief interventions consist of very short sessions including personalised feedback on alcohol intake in relation to recommended limits, discussion of health and social risks and may comprise of a set of personal targets which can include forms of psychological and motivational interviewing. They are typically delivered opportunistically to individuals whose drinking places them at risk of harm and are delivered by practitioners other than addiction specialists. Such interventions are typically applied to opportunistic non-treatment seeking populations and aim to reduce alcohol consumption as opposed to achieving abstinence, therefore the systematic review element of this research was used to inform the next phases of data collection. The results of the review will be discussed in this presentation.

Speaker: *Lynn Dougan*

Presentation title: A systematic review of published worldwide evidence relating to the complex needs of adults 18+ within the medium and low secure hospital setting

Anecdotally there is an increasing awareness that there is correlation between trauma, substance misuse and complex histories within the forensic secure hospital setting.

From previous studies that have reviewed the connection between addiction and complex needs, evidence suggested a strong correlation between psychological trauma and it's physiological effects upon individuals. There is also a growing body of evidence that people incarcerated in forensic settings have not only lived experience of trauma, but also have a higher prevalence of drugs, problematic alcohol use, and other complexities such as Foetal Alcohol Syndrome (FASD). Some evidence collected within the current patient profile by NHS England of people currently detained within medium and low secure hospital settings confirms that 40% of patients admitted to medium and low secure hospitals under civil sections of the Mental Health Act 2003, more than 50% of those people also have a diagnosis of substance misuse.

It is likely that there is an interplay, however this presentation will review the findings of a recently conducted systematic review.

The aim of the research was to,

1. Identify, explain and interpret the prominent or recurring themes in all relevant literature published worldwide relating to the complex needs of adults 18+ within the medium or low secure hospital setting
2. Identify any gaps in the subject field in relations to adults 18+ with complex needs regarding interventions

3. Identify any recurring themes within the data that would support the relationship between complex needs including drugs, alcohol, Fetal Alcohol Syndrome {FASD} and mental health within the Medium and low secure hospital setting
4. Use the findings to inform and triangulate with both the quantitative and qualitative phases of a PhD research project.

Speaker: *Natalie Connor*

Presentation title: How do we engage with practitioners and young people in carrying out alcohol and drug research in the criminal justice system?

Given the high levels of alcohol and drug use amongst those in the criminal justice system it is imperative to find evidence based intervention that not only reduce alcohol and drug consumption but also recidivism. Interventions carried out within the criminal justice system could potentially capitalise upon the “teachable moment” considered to be conducive of behaviour change, wherein individuals can be encouraged to consider their alcohol and/or drug use within the context of their offending behaviour and its punitive consequences. It is therefore imperative that work in this field is carried out. Doing research in any setting is hard however it is often more difficult when in the criminal justice system. Especially when looking at issues of health which are often not seen as an issue for criminal justice practitioners. Furthermore, despite best efforts literature given to participants is often lengthy and not understandable due to the ethical restraints on research.

This presentation will use evidence from three major studies in the criminal justice system: the UK restorative justice trials, The UK SIPS probation trial and the UK RISKIT-CJS trial. We will explore the key ingredients to engaging with practitioners in order to actually ‘get into’ sites to carry out the research and then how to engage when on site. Finally, we will look at the key ingredients to engaging with research participants. By actively spending time engaging with practitioners and research participants we argue that research can be carried out in these settings.

Session: TUE17

Studies on radicalization and de-radicalization

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Sara Jabnke*

Presentation title: Predictors of youth radicalization: A meta-analysis

Co-author: *Andreas Beelmann* (Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena, Germany)

Preventive measures against political radicalization should be informed by empirical research on risk factors involved in radicalization. Framing political violence as indicative of radicalization, we systematically collected relevant empirical studies across different databases, disciplines, and associated ideologies (e.g., rightwing or Islamist). We restricted our analyses on surveys among participants below or mostly below the age of 30, as young people are overrepresented among perpetrators of political violence. To increase our knowledge on early stages of radicalization, all included studies had to be conducted on nonforensic populations (e.g., youths or undergraduate students) to be eligible for inclusion. Scanning more than 8.000 references, we identified 100+ studies that quantitatively examined intentions to use violence as a means to further a political goal, attitudes towards such acts, and/or past politically violent behavior. Preliminary results indicate that group identification, intergroup grievances and threat, negative attitudes towards the government or the political system, high self-esteem, and low parental support are associated with radicalization. In addition, we will present moderator analyses on the type of ideology and age group and discuss when and how radicalization prevention can be most effective among young people.

Speaker: *Andreas Beelmann*

Presentation title: Preventing radicalization and violent extremism: A systematic review of evaluation research in childhood, adolescence, and young adulthood

Radicalization and violent extremism are pressing problems around the globe. As a consequence, various intervention approaches and projects have been developed that aimed to reduce extreme attitudes and behavior. However, previous prevention research focused mainly on de-radicalization and political measures. Based on a new social-developmental model and theory of radicalization, we shall present a review of reviews on evaluation research within four different fields of psychological radicalization prevention addressing (1) identity problems, (2) prejudice, (3) political and religious ideologies, and (4) antisocial behavior. By summarizing a substantial body of research within the four prevention fields in childhood, adolescence, and young adulthood, we found medium sized effects for developmentally founded prevention measures. However, not all approaches lead to the same effectiveness. Most promising results were detected for (a) service learning interventions, (b) contact interventions, (c) promoting empathy and perspective taking, (d) training in social competence and (e) early education and family-based programs. These results will be discussed according to methodological and substantial limitations of these programs.

Speaker: *Sigrid Raets*

Presentation title: Desistance, disengagement, and deradicalization. How the research on quitting crime can inform the study of leaving violent extremism behind

Thus far, debates surrounding the subject of renouncing violent extremism have generally produced more heat than light. By contrast, desisting from crime, a process that is in many ways kindred to that of ending one's involvement in violent extremist activities, is the subject of a much more mature research tradition. However, while the theoretical distance between both phenomena is fairly minimal, there have been few attempts to connect these two research domains in a systematic way. In this context, the present paper intends to trace the outlines of both bodies of knowledge, thereby effectively juxtaposing the cumulative insights on desistance from crime with the current academic work on giving up violent extremism. Drawing comparisons between these processes, then, should inform us on what aspects desisting violent extremist offenders might differ from or, alternatively, conform with their criminal counterparts. Tracking these theoretical similarities and differences most certainly bears implications for how the process of violent extremist discontinuation is to be understood and, ultimately, for how we should deal with this offender population.

Session: TUE18

Punitive versus alternative drug policies

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

Speaker: *Henrik Tham*

Presentation title: On the deconstruction of Swedish drug policy

Sweden is among the Western countries that has the most restrictive drug policy. Its motto is "Sweden drug free society" and even the pure consumption of narcotic drugs is criminalized. Increasingly, Swedish drug policy has become criticized. Contrary to official claim the policy has not been successful in terms of limiting problematic use or curbing the sharply rising death tolls. Sweden has also come under pressure in relation to trend towards de-criminalization that takes place in several countries.

In spite of this Sweden does not seem to reconsider its punitive drug policy. The question then is: why not? A number of obstacles to a liberalization are identified: the construction of the policy based on a welfare state tradition of interventions, the stepping-stone theory inherited from the temperance movement, a general movement of criminal policy in Sweden towards law and order that doesn't give much room for de-criminalization, the zero-tolerance stand that doesn't allow for pragmatic, harm-reducing

reforms, and the understanding of the strict drug policy in terms of Swedishness and drug control as a national project.

Speaker: *Jorge Quintas*

Presentation title: Do normative issues outperform deterrence in compliance with drug laws?

This paper aims to test the importance of deterrence and normative variables in estimation of drug use and examines their interactions among detected drug users and university students. In the last century, worldwide, the use of illegal drugs is typically prosecuted by criminal justice systems. Innovative drug policies, including the decriminalisation of drug use and cannabis legalization, have only hesitantly been implemented in some European countries and in some states of the Americas. Deterrence variables (e.g. the threat of a sanction) remain mainly perceived as an effective way to prevent drug use, despite of an increasing of the aggregate evidence that the removal of criminal sanctions did not lead to significant increases in drug use. Additionally, a normative perspective of human behaviour that was incorporated in perceptual deterrence research systematically found that some extra-legal variables (e.g. social norms) are more important behaviour predictors than putative deterrence provided by punishment.

A cross-sectional survey was conducted with detected drug users and with a sample of university students in Portugal, a country in which was implemented, since 2001, the decriminalization of the use of limited quantities of all drugs. Main results show that normative variables are more strongly correlated with prospective drug use and outperform deterrence variables as predictors in multivariate analyses. Core elements of the deterrence model were unrelated to the intention to use drugs. Personal certainty of been caught has even an unexpected positive correlation with prospective drug use. Contrary to the deterrence doctrine, detected drug users and students report an upper probability of drug use when they have a higher estimation of been caught. The overall findings are, thus, consistent with a normative perspective of human behaviour and are used to discuss established aggregate data about Portuguese decriminalization of all drugs and international data about different drug policies.

Speaker: *Vincent Lauwers*

Presentation title: European network on the administrative approach in practice

The European Network on the Administrative Approach (ENAA) was established through the adoption of the 2010 Council Conclusions on the fight against crimes committed by mobile (itinerant) criminal groups (Page 7, DOC 15875/10 GENVAL 19 ENFOPOL 314). ENAA is a Network of National Contact Points which acts as a gateway to law enforcement agencies, government departments, administrative bodies and academia in

their respective countries. The focus is on actors who are regularly using administrative powers or non-traditional ways of working on a practical level, as part of a multidisciplinary approach to prevent and disrupt organised crime.

The Network is currently developing a third EU Handbook on the administrative approach in the EU. ENAA is developing two European barrier models for Europol's EMPACT Operational Action Plan on Synthetic Drugs and Organised Property Crime. This presentation will explain how the administrative approach is used and more specifically how a barrier model can be used to tackle the production and distribution of Synthetic Drugs. A barrier model is a method for determining what barriers the partner organisations can set up against criminal activities. For every component of the production and distribution of Synthetic Drugs it is reviewed which partner is in the best position to prevent criminal organisations or persons from abusing legal structures. The barrier model also identifies at what points of the drug production and distribution process government agencies, companies, etc. come into contact with synthetic drugs and can notify the authorities of their suspicion.

Session: TUE19

Selected studies in criminology II

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Tom Daems*

Presentation title: How do policies travel? Findings from a study on penal policy transfer

The idea that reformers and policymakers travel the world to learn from the successes and failures of others is not something new. Since the beginning of the 21st century such processes of 'policy transfer' have received some attention within criminology but most studies tend to focus on developments in the English-speaking world. In this paper we will discuss and reflect on the findings of a research project on 'penal policy transfer', funded by the Research Foundation Flanders (FWO), which was finalised in 2018, and which focuses on a continental European jurisdiction, that is, Belgium. For the project we used the 'policy transfer'-framework of David Dolowitz and David Marsh (1996) (and the ways in which it came to be introduced in criminology) to explore what kinds of cross-border influences may have played a role in the process of introducing electronic monitoring and restorative justice in Belgian penal practice, in the mid- and late 1990s. In the paper we will also reflect on the advantages and limitations of using such a 'policy transfer'- framework to understand the determinants of penal policy-making.

Speaker: *Ben Collier*

Presentation title: Intervening in cybercrime markets: a case study of DDoS-for-hire services

Co-authors: *Daniel Thomas* (University of Cambridge, UK) and *Richard Clayton* (University of Cambridge, UK)

This paper presents the results of an empirical study assessing the effectiveness of an intervention into the illegal online market for Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks. In late 2018, the FBI carried out an unprecedented intervention into the market for these services, shutting down several websites and arresting three key providers. We draw on a range of qualitative and quantitative data, including measurements of global DDoS attacks, interviews with officers involved in the intervention, interviews with providers of DDoS services, and scraped records of the providers' public chat channels in order to assess how effective this operation was, and why. Our quantitative analysis shows that, unlike previous interventions in other cybercrime markets, this intervention has resulted in a sustained suppression of the market for DDoS-for-hire services. We argue that this is due to structural and cultural features of this market which make it less resilient to disruption. In particular, the market is dependent on a small number of individuals with moderate technical skill whose role in this activity involves tedious, arduous maintenance work. These actors have a range of natural exit pathways due to the fact that their skillsets open them up to more gainful employment in the legitimate economy. Provision of these services is a pursuit with fairly low cultural capital in cybercrime communities, and so there is often little keeping these higher-skilled individuals involved. Additionally, unlike other cybercriminal activities, there is no central community site for DDoS providers and users, with smaller micro-communities clustering around individual providers. While this research describes a community with low resilience to law enforcement intervention, we argue that it identifies key factors present in high-resilience cybercrime communities, and hence important implications for law enforcement best practice for dealing with cybercrime.

Speaker: *Carina Gallo*

Presentation title: Saying or doing human rights? A study of Victim Support Sweden

Co-author: *Kerstin Svensson* (Lund University, Sweden)

The aim of this paper is to analyse the evolution of a human rights discourse in the work of Sweden's largest victim support and advocacy organisation – Victim Support Sweden. How has the concept of human rights been defined and applied within the context of victim support? The study is based on rich material from the organisation's national archive and interviews with key representatives. The paper shows that Victim

Support Sweden has been consistent in what they say and do in relation to human rights. They have from start worked in line with the principles in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Over the years, the organisation refined its work, specifically with vulnerable victims. Victim Support Sweden's standpoint that victims and the offender are roles human beings can have in specific situations, not something people "are", can explain why the organization has argued that both parties have needs and rights.

Session: TUE20

Reducing opportunities for organized and corporate crime

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Michael Kilchling*

Presentation title: Laws as a causing factor for crime? The criminogenic potential of legislation and regulation

Usually, criminologists and crime-politicians focus on criminal legislation first and foremost when addressing issues of crime prevention. The impact of other sectors of legislation and regulation are often neglected, even though they have the potential to generate, increase, shift, or relocate – unintended – opportunities or incentives for crime. Organized crime is most well-known for their strategy of exploiting any opportunity to generate illegal income. Very similar patterns can be observed in corporate crime as well. In recent years, incidents such as "Dieselgate" or the large scale "cum/ex" tax fraud are just two examples of unwanted damage that have their origin in legislative deficiencies. Sectoral laws and all kinds of technical regulation, legislative or administrative, at any level, national, EU, international, should therefore undergo a systematic anticipatory risk assessment. An introduction into models and experiences of crime proofing will be presented.

Speaker: *Ernesto Savona*

Presentation title: Reducing opportunities for Organized Crime: from crime proofing (supply) to recruitment processes (demand)

How opportunities drive Organized Crime? Where supply of opportunities provided by regulation, that produces unintended criminal consequences, meet the demand of criminal organizations for accountants, lawyers and last but not least violent young's and/or members of traditional OC families? Which policies could be effective to stop these processes?

Speaker: *Lars Korsell*

Presentation title: Regulating organized crime

Organized crime exploits regulated markets by offering services and goods without complying with relevant regulations. Although regulatory schemes may create opportunities for organized crime, situational crime prevention might be used to build into, or establish ancillary to, regulation?

The concept, models, and practices of crime risk anticipation in the legislative process have been addressed in different works, edited by TRANSCRIME and the Max Planck Institute, but also in some way in the regulatory literature. How we can go further in anticipating the crime risk in the legislative process?

Session: TUE21

Structured risk management prevents intimate partner violence

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Susanne Strand*

Presentation title: The structured risk management model, the RISKSAM

Co-author: *Joakim Petersson* (Örebro University, Sweden)

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a global public health issue, where every third woman has been a victim of such violence. One way to combat IPV is to perform risk assessment with a subsequent risk management. There is a knowledge gap on what types of risk management work and for whom. This is further complicated due to the need for collaboration between police, social service and other agencies. To this end police and social service perform structured risk assessments, although different ones and separately. Furthermore, the subsequent risk management is unstructured, which includes lack of routines for collaboration and documentation. These shortcomings also make it difficult to evaluate the preventive effect of the protective actions. We have developed a structured risk management model, the RISKSAM, for collaboration within and between agencies working with IPV, based on our results of longitudinal studies of the police work in Sweden. The aim of this presentation is twofold; first we present findings from our project on how risk management have been conducted by the police, and second we will introduce the RISKSAM model.

The results show that few victims were provided with risk management, mainly due to lack of resources. Moreover, since the police only have a few different risk management strategies to use, of which the security talk is the most prevalent one, the problem is more how to prioritise cases with high risk for future violence. Problems also arise when police and social services assess the risk from different perspectives, which leads to different levels of priority of the case. This highlights the need for a structured risk

management model supporting them to collaborate in deciding on adequate risk management for the victim. The RISKSAM will attempt to solve these issues and to provide a common structure that will facilitate multi-agency collaboration.

Speaker: *Johan Stjernqvist*

Presentation title: The importance of immigrant background when identifying risk factors for intimate partner violence

Co-authors: *Joakim Petersson* (Örebro University, Sweden) and *Susanne Strand* (Örebro University, Sweden)

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is an extensive issue in every society. It does not matter what kind of socioeconomic, religious or cultural group an individual belong to since this type of violence is widely-spread across the globe. Studies have shown that IPV perpetrators are not a heterogeneous group and that risk factors differ between different groups of individuals. Therefore, it is essential that the subsequent risk management take this heterogeneity into consideration. The aim of this study was to identify which risk factors can be seen as the most contributory when it comes to assessing the summary risk ratings in a sample of alleged IPV cases where both the perpetrator and the victim shares the same background. The data consisted of 926 B-SAFER risk assessments done by the Swedish Police for IPV cases divided into seven different groups: Sweden, Northern Europe, Europe, Eastern Europe and Russia, Middle East, Africa, and Asia. The results show that risk factors have different impact on the summary risk ratings across groups, where risk factors related to the nature of the IPV and victim vulnerability factors are more common in groups with immigrant background, while risk factors related to psycho-social adjustment were overall more common in the group of IPV perpetrators with Swedish background. The results are discussed in terms of the integrated ecological framework and from an IPV risk management perspective, as well as in relation to the RISKSAM model.

Speaker: *Joakim Petersson*

Presentation title: Arrest as a protective intervention among intimate partner violent men

Co-author: *Susanne Strand* (Örebro University, Sweden)

The literature on the effect of arrest on recidivism among perpetrators of intimate partner violence (IPV) is inconclusive. As such, studies have found that arrest can have a deterrent effect, a provocative effect, or no effect at all. Despite previous recommendations to examine the effect of arrest using IPV perpetrators typologies, only one such previous study has been carried out. In this paper we explore the effect of arrest on recidivism among IPV perpetrators. More specifically, we will present preliminary results pertaining to differences between arrested and non-arrested perpe-

trators on demographical and offense related variables to discern if, and how, these two groups differ. Furthermore, we will also present the results related to the possibly deterrent effect of arrest on recidivism among partner violent men in general, as well as among subtypes of such men. The sample consisted of 628 male alleged perpetrators reported to the Swedish police for a male-to-female perpetrated act of IPV and subjected to a structured violence risk assessment. The results are discussed in terms of theory and from an IPV risk management perspective, as well as in relation to the RISKSAM model.

Session: TUE22

Improving criminal investigations to achieve higher clearance rates

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Nina Axnäs*

Presentation title: Violent crime – how to improve criminal investigations?

Police investigations of crimes which are reported to prosecutors have decreased from 17 percent 2006 to 11 percent 2016. Politicians are not happy: the rate must increase. Then we need to understand what made it to decrease. What crime scene factors affect the police decisions to invest time and resources leading to prosecution? What kind of additional resources and intelligence can improve the current non-optimal investigation strategies?

In order to prosecute an assault case certain conditions are usually required; a victim who is able and willing to participate in the court, an identified offender and some evidence that strengthens the victim's statement. In cases of assault with no notable injuries, an eye witness must confirm the victim's story. The police work-up to the point where the prosecutor can take over was analyzed. Only one third met the three criteria. Among these, "the good cases", only 40 percent were reported to prosecutors.

The core task of the police is to investigate whether a crime has occurred, identifying victim and perpetrator. It should be done well ("a good investigation"). This failed in 2 cases of 3. We need to understand why and then find ways to improve this. For the "good cases", only 2 of 5 (2 of 15 total) were passed to the prosecutor. We need to understand why most of these cases are filed as closed by the police in spite of the fact that the prerequisites for prosecution were present, and find ways to improve that.

Consequently, we face two formidable research issues of great importance for the police profession and for society.

Speaker: *Anthony Morgan*
Presentation title: Does CCTV help police solve crime?
Co-authors: *Christopher Dowling* (Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia) *Alexandra Gannoni* (Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia) and *Penny Jorna* (Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia)

There remains a distinct lack of research on the impact of CCTV on criminal investigations. This presentation will outline the results of three interrelated studies on the use of CCTV by police investigating crime on the NSW rail network. The first aimed to understand spatial predictors of police requests for footage, analysing data on more than 6,000 requests made by police. The second aimed to determine the impact of CCTV footage on clearance rates for crimes that occur on the rail network in NSW using a sample of almost 20,000 crime events linked with footage request data. The third study aimed to better understand how footage is used by police, based on interviews with nearly 150 officers who had accessed CCTV footage.

The results showed that police frequently request rail network footage, but this varies by crime type and incident location. Access to footage is associated with a small but significant increase in clearance rates, with variation across crime types. Police indicated that CCTV was critical to their investigation of crime on the rail system, particularly in identifying and locating suspects and corroborating offender, victim and witness statements. The implications of these findings for the design, management and provision of CCTV footage for investigative purposes will be discussed.

Wednesday, June 12

Session: WED01

Unequal treatment within the EU: the case of disproportionate sentencing for cross-border crimes

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Wendy De Bondt*

Presentation title: Judicial cooperation in criminal matters: the EU's responsibility for ensuring proportionate sentencing principles within its Member States

In order to create a European Area of Freedom, Security and Justice, the European Union has prioritised the establishment of judicial cooperation in criminal matters. In this regard, explicit attention must go not only to enabling the cross-border fight against crime, but also to working towards avoiding a legal disadvantage for defendants who are confronted with cross-border cooperation. One of the instruments aiming to avoid the disadvantageous effect of judicial cooperation into practice, is Framework Decision 2008/675/JHA. That framework decision governs the taking account of convictions in the Member States of the European Union in the course of new criminal proceedings. It aims at ensuring that previous foreign convictions are treated equivalent to previous national convictions. It aims at ensuring that offenders who have been convicted before in another Member State can be treated equivalent to offenders who have only been convicted before in the prosecuting Member State itself. According to the Framework Decision, the neutral character of judicial cooperation in criminal matters is, thus, being respected. A deeper look into the obligations of the Framework Decision, however, proves that mutual recognition of each other's judicial decisions is only mandatory when this would lead to a more severe sentence for a defendant, for example in case of persistence. When taking into consideration the existence of a foreign conviction would imply that a national judge would have to impose a more lenient sentence on the defendant, each Member State can choose itself whether to recognize the existence of the foreign conviction(s). This lack of a binding and complementary sentencing policy, however, might lead to a fundamental unequal treatment of European offenders and, possibly, opens the door to disproportionate sentencing practices.

Speaker: *Nele Audenaert*

Presentation title: Sentencing an offender for several (cross-border) crimes in Belgium: what about equality and proportionality?

The European principle of free movement of persons has made it possible for European citizens to easily cross borders between European Member

States. As a consequence, Belgium is subjected to cross-border criminality and, thus, with offenders who have committed crimes all over the European Union. The Belgian policy for sentencing cross-border offenders who have been convicted before in another Member State of the European Union is based on the Framework Decision 2008/675/JHA on taking account of convictions in the Member States of the European Union in the course of new criminal proceedings. On the one hand, this Framework Decision obliges Belgium in some situations to unconditionally take into consideration a previous foreign conviction and to treat cross-border offenders similarly as purely national offenders. On the other hand, in some situations Belgium could choose to ignore the existence of a previous foreign conviction and to treat cross-border offenders in a manner not equivalent to the treatment of purely national offenders. The Belgian (possible lack of) implementation of the Framework Decision is especially remarkable with regard to the punishment of repeat offenders and the punishment of multiple offenders. It is, therefore, very interesting to study and discuss the current (lack of) sentencing policy concerning cross-border repeat and multiple offenders in Belgium and the reasons behind this (lack of) policy. Especially the question to what extent the Belgian legislative authority took into consideration the equality and the proportionality principle when outlining the legal framework for punishing cross-border offenders is interesting. Is equal and proportionate punishment of mere national and cross-border offenders only illusory or did the Belgian government develop a sentencing policy that not only implements Framework Decision 2008/675/JHA, but also respects the fundamental human rights of a defendant?

Speaker: *Annika Suominen*

Presentation title: Sentencing an offender for several (cross-border) crimes in Sweden: what about equality and proportionality?

The European principle of free movement of persons has made it possible for European citizens to easily cross borders between European Member States. As a consequence, Sweden is subjected to cross-border criminality and, thus, with offenders who have committed crimes all over the European Union. The Swedish policy for sentencing cross-border offenders who have been convicted before in another Member State of the European Union is based on the Framework Decision 2008/675/JHA on taking account of convictions in the Member States of the European Union in the course of new criminal proceedings. On the one hand, this Framework Decision obliges Sweden in some situations to unconditionally take into consideration a previous foreign conviction and to treat cross-border offenders similarly as purely national offenders. On the other hand, in some situations Sweden could choose to ignore the existence of a previous foreign conviction and to treat cross-border offenders in a manner not equivalent to the

treatment of purely national offenders. The Swedish (possible lack of) implementation of the Framework Decision is especially remarkable with regard to the punishment of repeat offenders and the punishment of multiple offenders. It is, therefore, very interesting to study and discuss the current (lack of) sentencing policy concerning cross-border repeat and multiple offenders in Sweden and the reasons behind this (lack of) policy. Especially the question to what extent the Swedish legislative authority took into consideration the equality and the proportionality principle when outlining the legal framework for punishing cross-border offenders is interesting. Is equal and proportionate punishment of mere national and cross-border offenders only illusory or did the Swedish government develop a sentencing policy that not only implements Framework Decision 2008/675/JHA, but also respects the fundamental human rights of a defendant?

Session: WED02

Perspective on terrorism, and on youths before the international criminal court

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Jennifer Varriale Carson*

Presentation title: ISIS and targeted killing: A decline of the Caliphate?

Recently, President Trump declared that the U.S. had, “defeated ISIS in Syria” and consequently, began efforts to withdraw troops from the region. One reason oft cited for this “defeat” is the U.S.’ active drone program, which has increased substantially under the Trump administration. This investigation examines whether: (1) ISIS has really been defeated in relation to terrorist activity, and (2) whether such strikes have had an influence on said activity. Utilizing a series of zero-inflated negative binomial, series hazard, and interrupted time-series models with data obtained from Global Terrorism Database and the Center for the Study of Targeted Killing, this research yields a more complicated picture than the U.S. has either “won” or “lost” the battle against ISIS.

Speaker: *Olga Dalbinoë*

Presentation title: The participation of youth before the international criminal court as victims and witnesses

Most of the perpetrators and victims of serious crimes committed in current armed conflicts are young people (14 to 24 years old). The present analysis addresses the possible challenges faced as a result of this phenomenon in the context of criminal procedures and in the processes of reparation envisaged. Of particular interest is clarifying the meaning and scope of their right of participation as victims and alleged perpetrators in international criminal proceedings before the International Criminal Court. It also

raises the question whether the fact that participants in the proceedings before the ICC can or should give rise to some special considerations when it comes to guaranteeing their right of participation.

To do this, through the methodology of legal and literature review, four sections have been developed through: a definition of the concept of participation of young people as victims and witnesses in section one, highlighting their specific attributes and presenting correlative notions. The second section consists in examining the legal framework explicitly related to the participation of young people before the International Criminal Court or, if appropriate, derived from children and adults, while the means of implementation and the result of this right are explored in the third section. Finally, the achievements and discrepancies resulting from both the theory and the materiality of this implementation are analysed critically in section four to provide conclusions and recommendations on the problems initially raised.

Speaker: *Harley Williamson*

Presentation title: Examining punitive attitudes towards counter-terrorism measures

The threat of terrorism has catalysed a series of preventative and reactive legislative responses, which have received widespread public and political support. Paralleling these measures are pervasive discourses that associate terrorism with Muslims and Islam. The normalisation of this rhetoric within social and political narratives can be problematic not only for the livelihoods of those who feel targeted, but also for the perpetuation of reactive responses to national security threats. This presentation spotlights how the public perceives Australian counter-terrorism measures, and whether such attitudes are shaped by perceptions of threat.

Session: WED03

Selected studies on drugs and crime

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

Speaker: *Christophe Huynh*

Presentation title: Beliefs about cannabis effects and knowledge about driving under the influence of cannabis

Co-authors: *Jean-Sébastien Fallu* (University of Montreal, Canada), *Jacques Bergeron* (University of Montreal, Canada), *Jorge Flores-Aranda* (University Institute on Addictions, Canada), *Alain Jacques* (CIUSSS Centre-Sud-de-l'Île-de-Montréal, Canada) and *Serge Brochu* (University Institute on Addictions, Canada)

Context: Cannabis for recreative purposes was legalized across Canada on October 17, 2018. The general population expressed worries concerning

an increase of driving under the influence of cannabis (DUIC). It has been suggested that a banalization about the effects of cannabis among Canadian youths, as well as a lack of knowledge concerning risks and consequences of DUIC may also lead to an increase of this behavior. A better understanding of beliefs and perceptions about cannabis and DUIC will help developing and/or improving targeted prevention programs that aim at deterring individuals from DUIC. Aims: This presentation will determine if DUIC is associated with positive perceptions concerning cannabis effects. The role of knowledge concerning potential danger, police detection, and legal consequences on DUIC will be also examined. Methods: Over 1,300 Canadian cannabis users aged between 17 and 35 years old and holding a driver's license were recruited through social media to participate in an online survey. Perceptions of cannabis effects were assessed using the Marijuana Effect Expectancy Questionnaire. Items concerning knowledge and risk perceptions were used in previous studies conducted by other research teams. Results: Compared to cannabis users who never DUIC, those who did were less likely to endorse that cannabis induces cognitive and behavioral impairment, or that it has global negative effects (e.g. losing control, feeling down). They were more likely to report that cannabis is related to relaxation and tension reduction, along with perceptual and cognitive enhancement. Individuals who DUIC believed that there were lesser probabilities of being detected by the authorities and that there is no danger to DUIC. They had less knowledge levels concerning legal consequences. Discussion: Prevention programs should increase awareness and knowledge concerning risks and consequences of DUIC. However, to target this subpopulation, they need to acknowledge some of the positive effects of cannabis.

Speaker: *Catalina Jaramillo*

Presentation title: Pablo Escobar's ecological rebellion, the magical world of cocaine

Pablo Escobar is probably one of the most notorious and enigmatic drug traffickers in history. He was public enemy number one in Colombia in the 1980s. However, Escobar was also a writer, an ecologist and a politician. He was involved with *Medellin Civico*, a newspaper that described itself as the first and only Colombian ecological newspaper. Eliseo Bernal, a journalist from the newspaper in Escobar's book *Mi Vida en El Cartel* explains how the newspaper was the principal outlet for disseminating Escobar's social, political and ecological writing. Escobar had previously published articles on the subject of ecology. In the 1980s, *Medellin Civico* expressed the view that the concept of ecology underpinned a new way of planning for the future and saving the world from desolation and disaster. Looking more closely, destructive global forces that undermined the ecology of the planet was perceived as a postcolonialist cause of desolation, disaster and

poverty in the global south. This aspect of postcolonialism has depredated and contaminated natural resources, promoted unemployment and hunger and burned and contaminated forest lands on a large scale. In 1983, as a result, Medellín Civico listed its ecological manifesto known as ‘ecological rights,’ constituting twelve different points based on views related to a combination of ecology and civil society. Ecology was a way of creating a postcolonial morality that reinterprets words such as peace and violence. These ecological rights were the basis of a peasant-culture philosophy that integrates mythology and ancient agriculture. These Ecological rights were a way of justifying the life of a multimillionaire and his illegal cocaine lab.

Speakers: *Rita Haverkamp* and *Tim Lukas*

Presentation title: Established drug scenes or displacement? Conditions and contradictions of local drug policies in German train station districts

In the 1970s, drug scenes emerged in particular at and near train stations in Germany. A typical example of an addict’s life in those days was Christiane F., whose biography has provided deep insights in the sensitivities of the then drug scene around the Berlin “Bahnhof Zoo”. Now, as then, public spaces near railway stations are used for drug consumption and dealing. Whereas in the 1970s no drug counselling services were available, the situation has changed tremendously meanwhile. Today a variety of services is situated in many station districts and seems to unfold additional pull effects causing not only complaints about crime and disorder (e.g. used syringes), but also feelings of not being safe and secure by residents and other users of station districts. Their concerns as well as broad urban transformation processes initiated on-going controversies how to deal with marginalized groups and especially drug scenes in station districts. While social services recognize cuts in their budgets, police and particularly municipal public order authorities are experiencing a remarkable growth. Their practices aim to “keep the scene moving” in order to prevent open drug scenes and to displace drug users into their own neighbourhoods often without appropriate assistance services. Some parts of the support systems adapt themselves to the modified conditions (e.g. mobile services), but they still offer their care to their clients in the train station districts. However, the displacement practices hinder their work with some of the clients who hardly dare to venture into the vicinity of the drug service facilities. Based on a broad variety of interviews with relevant experts from the police, the office of public order and staff members of drug help centres, the presentation focuses on the contextual conditions and contradictions of local drug policies in the German cities of Düsseldorf and Munich. The results presented are part of the German research project “Safety in Train Station Districts (SiBa)”.

Session: WED04

Widening the use of restorative justice

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Teresa Lancry Robalo*

Presentation title: Victims of terrorism and restorative justice approaches

Crime victims are being pointed out as some sort of forgotten parties in the criminal procedure, often acting as mere witnesses of their own victimization. International Community has stressed out the urgency to attend to their needs, by either giving them a voice in the proceedings or granting them medical, psychological, financial aid or even proper compensation. However, survivors of terrorist attacks and their families might not be satisfied with simple compensations. On one hand, the offender might be at large or killed. On the other, even if he is arrested, chances are that he won't have enough funds to compensate the victim or his family. And even if he could do so, research shows that victims (including both direct and indirect ones) do need more. They need moral satisfaction, recognition, memorials and/or restorative justice approaches. Taking into consideration the seriousness of terrorist attacks and their consequences, post-sentencing restorative justice approaches show up as being interesting tools to deal with the needs of these victims. Thus, we will focus on the consequences and needs of victims of terrorism including a potential specific need to talk to their offenders or to offenders who committed similar crimes. Restorative Justice reveals as being one of the most effective ways to help victims but also offenders who might need to go through a physical encounter, or even a written letter, to apologize for their acts. This approach might be seen as naive, since the likelihood of sincere remorse is not high in someone who decided to commit such acts. However, community itself shall seek for solutions that not only do help victims to restore their lives, might allow offenders to apologize and change their behavior but also aim to avoid hate towards certain population groups.

Speaker: *Razwana Begum Abdul Rahim*

Presentation title: Combatting corporate crime – A restorative justice model

This paper introduces a model based on the principles and values of restorative justice to prevent and address corporate crimes. The model is conceptualised from a research study that explored the potential of restorative justice in selected commercial organisations situated in Singapore. Restorative justice is a theory of justice that focuses on repairing the harm caused by a conflict, transgression or unlawful action. This theory is unique as it assesses the impact of the action on the various stakeholders and highlights the need to repair the relationship between the wrongdoer and the affected individual. Restorative justice is applied mainly within the criminal justice

system but the theory has evolved and is used increasingly in institutions and commercial organisations. Though restorative justice is frequently used to address the aftermath of a conflict or a crime, this paper highlights a model that can prevent rule-breaking behaviours in commercial organisations. Commercial organisations are managed from a governance framework and failure to conform with rules may result in hefty fines. Such measures may not necessarily be effective. It may lead to collateral damage, affecting the employees, consumers, shareholders, local economies and communities. The lack of protection accorded to the victims of corporate crimes is another area of concern and restorative justice aim to address this lacuna. This paper begins with a broad overview of restorative justice in commercial organisations before introducing a model that plan to prevent and mitigate reckless, rule-breaking behaviours. This paper not only argues the use of restorative justice in the context of commercial organisations, it also provides a novel strategy to tackle the perpetuating problems related with corporate crimes.

Speaker: *M. "Asad" Asadullah*

Presentation title: Restorative justice in British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Bangladesh: Exploring the genesis and praxis

More than a hundred countries around the world practice some form of restorative justice. But although the academic study and research of these practices have expanded exponentially, there remain significant gaps in international comparative studies, understanding of community praxis, and the ontological growth and development of the voices of visionaries and practitioners.

Using thirty five in-depth key informant interviews, along with surveys and document analysis, this doctoral research attempts to bridge these gaps. To do so, it examines the growth of restorative justice across three research sites: two in Canada (British Columbia and Nova Scotia), and Bangladesh.

A number of emergent themes are discussed in the paper, including the notion of community, debates over standards and standardization, and the role of government and non-governmental organisations. In Canada, the study finds that the local community's involvement was of paramount importance to the growth of restorative justice. Tension nevertheless still prevails surrounding the role of government—should they be enablers, funders, implementers or guarantors of quality practice? In contrast, the growth of restorative justice in Bangladesh was catalysed by the ancient presence of salish culture, along with contemporary support from international NGOs working in tandem with the national government. By charting these contrasting developments, the study not only unveils internal contestations within the praxis of restorative justice, it also adds to the growing field of international comparative studies of restorative justice.

Speaker: *Aastha Dahal*

Presentation title: Police mediation of spousal abuse in Nepal:
Perceptions of victims and perpetrators

The criminalization of spousal abuse in different jurisdictions around the world has conferred powers on police forces to use coercive methods like arrest and detention to address this crime. Yet, the use of criminal sanctions in spousal abuse is a contentious issue with empirical evidence showing that it only prevents reoffending in specific circumstances and such measures are often unpopular among both police and victims. In contrast to policing practices in many parts of the world, the Nepali Police employs mediation to deal with cases of spousal abuse. Within the Women and Children's Service Centres of the Nepal Police, the majority of reported cases of spousal abuse are settled through discussion among the victim, perpetrator and their respective friends and family. These discussions are mediated by police officers. Very little, however, is known about how victims and perpetrators receiving this policing intervention perceive it. This study, using 100 case observations of mediations and in-depth interviews with 82 victims and 73 perpetrators, explores how victims, perpetrators and an independent observer experience mediation in terms of satisfaction and compliance with agreements reached or imposed. Findings show that the theoretical framework of procedural fairness is inadequate to explain victims' satisfaction with policing and perpetrators' subsequent compliance with mediation outcomes. A conceptual framework that explains how participants view policing in Kathmandu, not as a state service but rather a substitute for traditional authorities at household and community levels will be presented as a crucial element governing participants' satisfaction with policing. The study will also demonstrate the phenomenological nature of procedural fairness through a comparative analysis of the perceptions of similar events by victims, perpetrators and an independent observer. Implications of this research, particularly for policing in the developing world, will be discussed.

Session: WED05

Longitudinal-based knowledge on offender trajectories

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Kay Lancefield*

Presentation title: Using predictive modelling to identify opportunities to reduce youth contact with justice: An interim analysis from Victoria, Australia

This paper provides an initial analysis of research drawing on police data to identify early intervention opportunities to interrupt an offending

trajectory. The adverse consequences of youth offending and finite community and government resources require that prevention efforts are targeted towards those factors that will lead to beneficial outcomes for youth, their families, their neighbourhood, and the community as a whole. Police in Victoria, Australia utilised existing data sets of both criminogenic and vulnerability factors to assist with the early identification of youth at risk of coming to the attention of the State's criminal justice system. Retrospective longitudinal analysis was utilised to generate further understanding of potential intervention points to reduce youth vulnerability and to strengthen governmental and non-governmental responses to enhance community safety. Drawing on previous international and Australian research, this paper considers the potential challenges and strengths of utilising the model to inform policy and practice decisions to enhance prevention efforts.

Speaker: *Margit Wiesner*

Presentation title: The relation of young men's offender trajectories to criminal violence at Age 37/38

The prospective association of juvenile and young adult offender trajectories to violent criminal behavior in middle adulthood is important from both a theoretical and a policy perspective (Piquero, Theobald, & Farrington, 2014). Dual taxonomies of offending (e.g., Moffitt, 2006; Wiesner, Capaldi, & Patterson, 2003) posit less problematic outcomes for lower than for higher level offending trajectories, but few studies have examined longitudinal patterns of offending and criminal violence from late childhood to middle adulthood. The overlap between offender trajectories and criminal violence is, therefore, not well understood. The purpose of this study was to examine whether: (a) male offender trajectories from ages 10-11 to 26-27 years are related to violent criminal behavior at age 37-38; and (b) this association remains after controlling for childhood antisocial propensity. Data from 206 at-risk men from the Oregon Youth Study were used to address these issues. The number of official arrests was derived from juvenile and adult court records. Semi-parametric group-based modeling (Nagin, 2005) identified three arrest trajectories: rare offenders (68.5%), low-level chronic offenders (22.3%), and high-level chronic offenders (9.2%). Violent criminal behavior at age 37-38 was assessed using official arrest records and self-reports of crime. Consistent with expectations, high-level chronic offenders showed higher levels of violent criminal behavior, especially when compared to rare offenders. The implications of these study findings for theory and policy-makers will be discussed.

Speaker: *Margit Wiesner*

Presentation title: Arrest trajectories across a 17-year span for young men: Relations to mid-adult employment

A growing body of work has examined the early adult employment outcomes of distinctive offender trajectories but very few studies have extended this line of research to middle adulthood. Moreover, some prior studies have focused on a small set of employment indicators, such as holding prestigious white-collar jobs (Piquero, Piquero, & Farrington, 2010). Thus, it is not well understood to which extent the differential employment outcomes posited by dual taxonomies of antisocial behavior can be observed for other aspects of the adult work domain. Using data from 206 at-risk men enrolled in the Oregon Youth Study, the aim of this study was to investigate whether offender trajectories of young men are associated with a broad range of employment outcomes at age 32, after controlling for childhood antisocial propensity as well as for childhood and adolescent academic achievement (as a proxy for the adult employment outcomes). The number of official arrests was derived from juvenile and adult court records. Semi-parametric group-based modeling (Nagin, 2005) identified three arrest trajectories from ages 10-11 to 26-27 years: rare offenders (68.5%), low-level chronic offenders (22.3%), and high-level chronic offenders (9.2%). The employment outcomes at age 31-32 were assessed via self-report questionnaire and in-person interview and included unemployed, fired from job, laid off from work, type of occupation, receiving unemployment or welfare assistance, average number of different jobs, educational attainment, job satisfaction, being late for work, getting into fight or argument at work, substance use while at work. Overall, the pattern of findings was mixed, with one or both chronic offender groups showing worse outcomes than rare offenders on some of the age 31-32 work domain indicators. The implications of the study findings for theory and policy-makers will be discussed.

Speaker: *Anthony Morgan*

Presentation title: The criminal careers of Australian organised crime offenders

Co-authors: *Georgina Fuller* (Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia), *Rick Brown* (Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia) and *Jason Payne* (Australian National University, Australia)

There is now a growing body of international evidence that shows organised crime offenders are unique in terms of the onset, prevalence and persistence of offending behaviour. Understanding these patterns of offending can provide important insights into ways and opportunities to reduce the harm to communities and cost to government. This study involved linking data on known law enforcement targets involved in organised criminal activity with their criminal histories from a national policing database. It represents the first time data on the criminal careers of Australian organised crime offenders have been analysed.

Australian organised crime offenders exhibit offending pathways that are distinct from general offender populations. They start offending relatively late in life, are more persistent, offend more frequently and commit more serious offences. However, even within this high offending cohort, more prolific and costly offenders exist. Trajectory analysis revealed four distinct groups of offenders, differentiated by their age of onset and frequency of offending, and by the cost of their offending to government and the community.

This paper will describe the results from this Australian-first study. Given the high level of involvement of Australian organised crime offenders in the supply of illicit drugs, this paper will also explore pathways into drug-related offending. Differences between outlaw motorcycle gang (OMCG) members, and other organised crime offenders, will also be explored, given OMCGs are an important feature of the Australian organised crime landscape.

Session: WED06

Studies on youths, violence, firearms and shootings

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Huan Gao*

Presentation title: Youth gang involvement and violent crimes: An exploratory study in California's Central Valley

In spite of increased concern about youth gang involvement in California's Central Valley in recent years, there have been no systemic studies conducted to examine this emerging issue. In an effort to improve the understanding of youth gang problems in the region, the study endeavors to explore a theoretical framework of youth gang involvement by examining correlations between youth gang membership and street violent crimes. This study was exploratory in nature, while qualitative methods were employed primarily to guide sampling, data collection, and analytical processes. Quantitative data collected from local criminal justice agencies was also used to provide background information on the samples. Youth gang members/associates (N=96) were interviewed at the three local juvenile halls in California's Central Valley from 2013 to 2017. Findings indicate that youth gang involvement significantly contributed to street violent crimes, in particular gun-related serious violent crimes regardless of specific gang affiliation. Early onset of juvenile delinquency and family ties with criminal gangs are strong indicators of future gang participation and violent crimes. Family dysfunctions and community social disorders are strongly correlated with early juvenile delinquent activities and foster further involvement in gang-related violent crimes. The study suggests that effective strategies for youth gang-related violent crimes should target

early signs of juvenile delinquency and involve both the family and the community.

Speaker: *Lars Roar Frøyland*

Presentation title: Time trends in adolescent physical fighting from 2015 to 2018 and concurrent changes in leisure activities

Co-authors: *Anders Bakken* (Norwegian Social Research, OsloMet – Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway) and *Tilmann von Soest* (University of Oslo and Norwegian Social Research, OsloMet – Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway)

Previous research has shown declining levels of violent behavior among adolescents the last two decades. However, recent trends show a—so far—unexplained rise of both crime and violent behavior among young people in several countries. The present study attempts to explain the trend change by analyzing concurrent trends in putative risk and protective factors for adolescent violence identified in previous research. Factors from three areas related to adolescent leisure time are considered; adult supervision, drug use, and media use. Based on two cross-sectional studies among high school students in Oslo, Norway (2015: N = 22,500, 51.6% girls; 2018: N = 25,155, 50.8% girls), this study finds an increase in the prevalence of physical fighting among boys from 31.4% to 38.1% in junior high school and 20.4% to 29.4% in senior high school in three years. Girls show similar increases, from 8.9% to 13.1% in junior high school and 5.8% to 8.5% in senior high school. Mediation analyses show that the trend in adolescent physical fighting is related to a concurrent increase in time spent unsupervised by adults, thereunder unstructured leisure time spent with peers for both genders and school truancy for boys. Further, the increase in physical fighting is related to a concurrent increase in cannabis use and in time spent on social media among both boys and girls, as well as an increase in gaming among boys. The observed associations between adolescent physical fighting and leisure activities are discussed in relation to prevention strategies for adolescent misbehavior.

Speaker: *Thanaphat Lertphapaphat*

Presentation title: Temporal trends of Firearms in Bangkok, Thailand during 2008–2017

Bangkok city on like many other cities in Thailand experienced an epidemic of Firearms during the late 2008s and 2017s. The objective of study was to investigate the trend of Firearms in Bangkok. Data from 9,120 guns was obtained from the Central Police Forensic Science Division. The outcome of these variables is misconduct and legal determinants comprise Firearms, Time, Brands of Firearms and Metropolitan Police Division 1 – 9. Descriptive statistic used percentage. Logistic Regression Model was used to assess

the effect of the determinants variables on the outcome. It was found that the allegation of mayhem was 83.84% and fault base about life, body and sex was 13.21%. The Firearms with the highest was Automatic Pistols above 58.03%. Time occurred at night was 59% and day time was 41%. The Police Station areas of Metropolitan Police Division 1-9 were 96.15% and other. The common brand of Firearms such as COLT, CZ, BERETTA, GLOCK and SMITH&WESSON were 60.94% and other brand. This paper focuses on correlation between determinant and outcome during modification regime steps. Keywords: Firearms; Misconduct; Leal; Allegation

Speaker: *Erik Nilsson*

Presentation title: Shootings in criminal milieu

Co-author: *Elin Jönsson* (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

Lethal gun violence in criminal milieux has increased over time in Sweden. Brå has therefore conducted a study of shootings in criminal milieux. The study is based on interviews with individuals who have been active in the environment where gun violence occurs. It follows three general lines of enquiry: How are the structures of, and relationships in, criminal settings described by the individuals who have been active in them? How are conflicts and shootings described? Based on this, how can we understand the presence and function of gun violence in criminal milieux?

The interview subjects depict an unstable criminal milieu. They typically describe relationships and cooperation in the milieu in terms of “friendship” and “loyalty” and emphasis that they are not part of established criminal organisations. At the same time, these “friendships” tend to be highly unstable. One important aspect is that they often have taken form outside of the criminal environment. The interview subjects describe how their entry into, and advancement in, the criminal milieu did not require them to seek out the criminal milieu, make new contacts, or prove themselves to be trustworthy.

Conflicts and gun violence is typically described as a kind of career investment; violence is seen as a way of building reputation and strengthening one’s position in the milieu. The interview subjects also explain that over time more, or more serious, violence has been required to advance or protect one’s own position - competition thus driving an inflation process of sorts.

Session: WED07

Dealing with crime in gendered contexts

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

Speaker: *Penny Shtull*

Presentation title: Interpersonal violence on American college campuses

Over the past decade greater attention has been given to interpersonal violence (IPV) and mental health issues at colleges and universities across the United States. In spite of its prevalence, IPV (sexual assault, intimate partner violence and stalking) is an inherent part of many students' lives and often goes unnoticed and unreported. The victims of IPV may exhibit a wide range of serious and pervasive mental health issues that can directly impact a student's safety, lifestyle, and ability to learn. This presentation examines the nature and impact of IPV on campus.

Speaker: *Madeline Lamboley*

Presentation title: Forced marriage of immigrant women in Quebec (Canada): more than an absence of consent

Co-authors: *Marie-Marthe Cousineau* (University of Montreal, Canada) and *Estibaliz Jimenez* (University of Quebec in Trois-Rivieres, Canada)

What is forced marriage? At first glance the question seems simple, yet its answer is, to say the least, complex. Although there is a conceptual distinction between the two notions, forced marriage is often confused with arranged marriage. There is a broad spectrum of consent that oscillates between freedom and coercion. A concept that seems simple at first glance when it is ambiguous and obscure (Fraisie, 2007). Thus, what seems simple in theory is much less in practice. Based on a corpus of 10 interviews with immigrant women living, who have lived or threatened with forced marriage in Quebec (Canada) and eighteen key informants from different practice settings (police, justice, health services Social and community), an intersectional analysis revealed the complexity of forced marriages due in particular to the interrelationships between systems of oppression and multiple vulnerabilities. This lack of a generally accepted definition of forced marriage raises conceptual divergences and complicates the collection of data on the subject (Gill and Sundari, 2011). This is why, based on women's stories and from the point of view of key informants we have met, this presentation aims to highlight the diversity of consent, situations and meanings regarding the concept of forced marriage in order to identify elements of definition and understanding.

Speaker: *Karin Wikman* and *Fredrik Selin*

Presentation title: Free will only – A campaign about the new sexual offence legislation

As of 1 July 2018, Sweden has a new sexual offence legislation based on the idea that sex is always voluntary. Sex must be an act of free will, otherwise it is illegal. The law clarifies that everyone has the right to decide over their body and their sexuality. The Swedish government commissioned the Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority to disseminate information about the new legislation primarily to young people. The first results were a campaign called Free will only and a website called frivilligtsex.se. The website consists of information about the new sexual offence legislation, which situations that are okay or not and contact information concerning support and help for crime victims. The campaign Free will only ran between November 5 and December 16, 2018 across a variety of digital channels that young people use. It was also marketed on trains and at shopping centers around the country, in the subway in Stockholm, nationwide on the radio and in podcasts. In addition, the Crime Victim Authority visited the SACO Student Fair in Stockholm and the digital festival Dreamhack in Jönköping. In this presentation, the Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority will present how the work with the campaign evolved and show results from an evaluation made within the target group. The commission to inform and educate about the new sexual offence legislation will last until December 31, 2020. The Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority will describe what the authority will work with during 2019 and 2020 and invite to a discussion on how to reach young people with information concerning legislation.

Session: WED08

The Jerry Lee lecture

Theme: Research-Guided Drug Policies

Speaker: *Keith Humphreys*

Presentation title: A radical drug policy change to reduce crime, arrests, and incarceration

The drug that contributes the most to crime, violence, and incarceration is not cannabis, cocaine, or heroin, but alcohol. All illegal drug-related violence combined is a fraction of the violence that is caused – not just correlated with -- by alcohol. And while many observers claim that prisons are full of cannabis users, for every person in prison for all crimes related to that drug, at least a dozen people are imprisoned for something they did under the influence of alcohol.

The current policy for alcohol in the developed world is to tax it far below the costs of the harm it produces, to allow its wide advertisement, and to tolerate political influence of the industry on policymakers. Government agencies charged with reducing problems caused by “drugs” and “addiction” often exclude alcohol from their remit. International organizations

such as the EU and UN also generally fail to reduce the harm of alcohol in developed and developing countries.

A sensible alcohol policy would involve a range of pricing and taxation measures sufficient to dramatically reduce crime and violence as well as disease. It would also create either clear blue water between the private alcohol industry and the government agencies that attempt to regulate it, or, as an alternative, more broadly adopt the Nordic approach of government monopolies. It would further require that all agencies which are designed to deal with “drugs” to be merged with those addressing alcohol. Finally, significant expansion is needed both of alcohol use disorder treatment services for voluntary patients and mandatory alcohol desistance programs for alcohol-involved individuals who repeatedly commit crimes.

Overcoming resistance to adequate regulation of the drug known as alcohol will be very challenging, but is far more likely to reduce crime, violence, arrests, and incarceration than any other drug policy change currently being proposed.

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