The Stockholm Criminology Symposium

Program & Abstracts

2018

Symposium overview

Tuesday, June 12th

	The Auditorium	The Music Hall	Room 353	Room 356
08.00	Registration opens			
09.15	TUE01 Opening ceremony			
09.30	TUE02 Models for successful policing. Researchers' advice to policy			
10.30	Break 10.30–11.00			
11.00	TUE03 Problem places	TUE04 The prison in Scandinavia in the light of modern research – In honor of the late professor Ulla V Bondeson	TUE05 Selected studies in policing	TUE06 Policing specific targets I
12.30	Lunch break 12.30–13.30			
13.30	TUE10 Hybrid problems	TUE11 Transit crime and fear: Focus on women's safety	TUE12 Tackling incivility, reducing burglary, and enhancing community engagement: An evidence-based policing approach	TUE13 Policing specific targets II
15.00	Break 15.00–15.30			
15.30	TUE17 Problem offenders	TUE18 Crime and perceived safety in public places: Safety on the move	TUE19 Policing men's violence against women	TUE20 Policing specific targets III
17.00	Poster session and welcome reception 17.00–19.00, the Atrium			

Themes:

Models for successful policing
Contemporary criminology

Room 357	Room 359	Room 361	Room 453

Registration opens

Break 10.30–11.00

TUE07 Predicting problems? Big data, algorithms and underlying issues	TUE08 Studies on youths I. Negative experiences – later trajectories	TUE09 Dimensions of rural crime

Lunch break 12.30–13.30

TUE14 Successfully policing the TOR-network: Governance and the challenges of digital evidence gathering	TUE15 Studies on youths II. Japanese experiences	TUE16 Understanding and preventing radicalization and violent extremism

Break 15.00–15.30

TUE21 Proactive policing and its challenges	TUE22 Studies on youths III. Understanding delinquency	TUE23 Brexit and the future of EU-UK international police and judicial cooperation

Poster session and welcome reception 17.00–19.00, the Atrium

Wednesday, June 13th

	The Auditorium	The Music Hall	Room 353	Room 356
08.00	Registration opens			
09.00	WED01 Problem victims	WED02 Advances in evidence based policing I	WED03 Refining police investigation practices	WED04 How to change culture at the crossroad for effective policing
10.30	Break 10.30–11.00			
11.00	WED09 Implementing problem-oriented policing	WED10 Advances in evidence based policing II	WED11 Developing national neighbourhood policing guidelines	WED12 Reforming police forces
12.30	Networking lunch 12.30–13.30, the Atrium			
13.30	WED17 The prize winner's lecture			
14.30	Break 14.30–15.00			
15.00– 16.30	WED18 Crime harm and problem-oriented policing	WED19 Advances in evidence based policing III	WED20 Community policing, victims and families: Growing the evidence base	WED21 Modernization of police strategies
18.30	Prize award ceremony and dinner (Stockholm City Hall)			

Themes:

Models for successful policing
Contemporary criminology

Room 357	Room 359	Room 361	Room 453
Registration opens			
WED05 Campbell Collaboration crime and justice group – Systematic reviews on radicalisation, deradicalisation, and organised crime	WED06 Police leadership and international police co-operation	WED07 Bullying and cyberbullying: Nature, dynamics and effective interventions	WED08 Restorative justice
Break 10.30–11.00			
WED13 Campbell Collaboration crime and justice group – Systematic reviews on bullying and bystander programs	WED14 Volunteering in law enforcement	WED15 Violence in contemporary Swedish society: Results from the violent organizing and antisocial careers project	WED16 Preparing for the future
Networking lunch 12.30–13.30, the Atrium			

Break 14.30–15.00

WED22 Campbell Collaboration crime and justice group – Innovative and effective justice	WED23 Finding the balance between force and dialogue in policing	WED24 Research on burglary	WED25 Sensitive sentencing and prison practice

Prize award ceremony and dinner (Stockholm City Hall)

Thursday, June 14th

	The Auditorium	The Music Hall	Room 353	Room 356
08.00	Registration opens			
09.00	THU01 Policing hot spots	THU02 Understanding marginalized communities. Analyzing the patterns. Results on family support.	THU03 Systematic problem-oriented crime prevention and how to make it happen in real practice	THU04 German studies on outlaw motorcycle gangs
10.30	Break 10.30–11.00			
11.00	THU08 The Jerry Lee lecture			
12.00	Lunch break 12.00–13.00			
13.00	THU09 Selected studies in criminology I	THU10 Youths and school violence	THU11 Selected studies in criminology II	THU12 Tailored crime prevention
14.30				

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Themes:

Models for successful policing	
Contemporary criminology	

Room 357	Room 359	Room 361	Room 453

Registration opens

THU05 Working with abused children	THU06 Criminology and police practice: Authors meet critics	THU07 Partner violence

Break 10.30–11.00

Lunch break 12.00–13.00

THU13 Crimes against the elderly – prevalence, characteristics and possibilities for prevention	THU14 Student panel: New studies on policing, gender and crime, and smuggling	THU15 The use and prevention of drugs

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Detailed program

Tuesday, June 12

Session: TUE01
Opening ceremony
Day: Tuesday   Time: 09:15-09:30   Room: the Auditorium

Erik Wennerström (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

Session: TUE02
**Opening discussion. Models for successful policing.
Researchers' advice to policy.**
Day: Tuesday   Time: 09:30-10:30   Room: the Auditorium

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

Herman Goldstein (University of Wisconsin Law School, USA)

Gloria Laycock (University College London, UK)

Lorraine Mazerolle (University of Queensland, Australia)

Chair: *Peter Neyroud* (University of Cambridge, UK)

Session: TUE03
Problem places
Day: Tuesday   Time: 11:00-12:30   Room: the Auditorium
Theme: Models for successful policing

Airport Motel
Ronald V. Clarke[1] (Rutgers University, USA)

Place-based investigations of violent offender territories (P.I.V.O.T.)
Tamara Madensen-Herold (University of Nevada, Las Vegas, USA)

Drug dealing in hotels
Lorraine Mazerolle (University of Queensland, Australia) and
Paul Morton (University of Queensland and the Queensland Police Service, Australia)

Chair: *Michael Scott* (Arizona State University, USA)

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[1]   Recipient of the Stockholm Prize in Criminology 2015

Session: TUE04
**The prison in Scandinavia in the light of modern research
– In honor of the late professor Ulla V Bondeson**
Day: Tuesday   Time: 11:00-12:30   Room: the Music Hall
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Imprisonment and penal theory.
An empirical analysis of Sweden 1965–2018
Henrik Tham (Stockholm University, Sweden)

The intergenerational effects of parental incarceration
Mårten Palme (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Does property marking deter domestic burglary?
Results from a Danish experiment
Britta Kyvsgaard (Ministry of Justice, Denmark)

Chair: *Jerzy Sarnecki* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Session: TUE05
Selected studies in policing
Day: Tuesday   Time: 11:00-12:30   Room: 353
Theme: Models for successful policing

Cartoons and the social construction of 'Cop Culture':
A force in an Australian force?
Chris Powell (Formerly of University of Southern Maine, USA)

An empirical examination of gender differences in
vocational interest in careers in policing
Annmarie Cordner (Kutztown University, USA)

Viewing police misconduct in the media: Effects on
perceptions of procedural justice across race and place
Eileen Avery (University of Missouri-Columbia, USA)

Chair: *Chris Powell* (Formerly of University of Southern Maine, USA)

Session: TUE06
Policing specific targets I
Day: Tuesday   Time: 11:00-12:30   Room: 356
Theme: Models for successful policing

Policing muslims in the age of terrorism: Stigmatization, procedural
justice, and muslims' willingness to work with police
Kristina Murphy (Griffith University, Australia)

Fighting against the odd: Success stories of Bangladesh police
Zia Rahman (University of Dhaka, Bangladesh)

"For things to remain the same, everything must change". One hundred years of policing 'ndrangheta mobility and mafia activities in Australia.
Anna Sergi (University of Essex, UK)

Predicting protesters' compliance with the police:
The case of the "occupy" movement in Israel
Gali Perry (University of Jerusalem, Israel)

Chair: *Kristina Murphy* (Griffith University, Australia)

Session: TUE07
Predicting problems? Big data, algorithms and underlying issues
Day: Tuesday   Time: 11:00-12:30   Room: 357
Theme: Models for successful policing

Project SKALA – Predictive policing in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany
Felix Bode (Landeskriminalamt NRW, Germany)

Mapping open drug scenes to respond to and predict
hot spots of crime and vulnerability
Mia-Maria Magnusson (Swedish Police Authority, Sweden)

Algorithm based policing and the risk of disproportionate police activity
Colin Rogers (Charles-Sturt-University, Australia)

From intelligence led policing towards predictive policing? – The risks
Bernhard Frevel (Fachhochschule für öffentliche Verwaltung NRW, Germany)

Chair: *Bernhard Frevel* (Fachhochschule für öffentliche Verwaltung NRW, Germany)

Session: TUE08
Studies on youths I. Negative experiences – later trajectories
Day: Tuesday   Time: 11:00-12:30   Room: 359
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Criminal trajectories from early adolescence to young adulthood and friendship at the age of 13: a sequence analysis based approach
Alessandra Grotta (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Direct and indirect effects of exposure to violence by parents and school peers on youth aggression
Laura Beckmann (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

Position among peers and siblings: Exploring associations with
criminal behaviour in adolescence and young adulthood
Jenny Eklund (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Children and teenagers exposed to crime – a follow-up study
Ulla Beijer (Karolinska institutet, Sweden) and
Peter Lindström (Malmö University, Sweden)

Chair: *Alessandra Grotta* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Session: TUE09
Dimensions of rural crime
Day: Tuesday   Time: 11:00-12:30   Room: 361
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Spatial dimensions of rural crime
Naomi Smith (Federation University, Australia) and
Alistair Harkness (Federation University, Australia)

Resistance to environmental regulation in rural Australia
– the tragic case of R v Ian Robert Turnbull
Tanya Howard (University of New England, Australia)

Contrasting perceptions of restorative justice in a rural community
Tara Shelley (Tarleton State University, USA) and
Michael Hogan (Colorado State University, USA)

Chair: *Alistair Harkness* (Federation University, Australia)

Session: TUE10
Hybrid problems
Day: Tuesday   Time: 13:30-15:00   Room: the Auditorium
Theme: Models for successful policing

Reducing domestic violence through focused
deterrence and problem solving
Karin Schmerler (San Diego district attorney's office, USA),
Julie Wartell (UC San Diego, USA) and
Deborah Weisel (North Carolina Central University, USA)

Illegal cabs
Johannes Knutsson (Norwegian Police University College, Norway)

Winnipeg auto theft suppression strategy
Rick Linden (University of Manitoba, Canada)

Chair: *Michael Scott* (Arizona State University, USA)

Session: TUE11

Transit crime and fear: Focus on women's safety

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

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Women's avoidance behaviours in public transport
in the Ile-de-France region
Hugo d'Arbois de Jubainville (French Observatory
of Crime and Criminal Justice, France)

The security of women and the trip home from late-night entertainment
Marcus K Felson (Texas State University, USA) and
Mary Eckert (Texas State University, USA)

Understanding proactive policing of sexual offending on London railways:
Police decision making processes
Shola Apena Rogers (Middlesex University, UK)

Women's victimization and safety in transit environments:
An international overview
Vania Ceccato (KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

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

Session: TUE12

**Tackling incivility, reducing burglary, and enhancing
community engagement: An evidence-based policing approach**

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

Theme: Models for successful policing

Who is at greatest risk of perceiving and experiencing incivility,
and what impact do these incidents have?
Becky Thompson (Nottingham Trent University, UK)

Predicting community engagement at the neighbourhood level: a bespoke
area-based classification for police forces and police officers in England
James Hunter (Nottingham Trent University, UK)

Evaluation of a research-informed burglary target hardening intervention
James Hunter (Nottingham Trent University, UK)

Chair: *James Hunter* (Nottingham Trent University, UK)

Session: TUE13
Policing specific targets II
Day: Tuesday   Time: 13:30-15:00   Room: 356
Theme: Models for successful policing

Policing football crowds in Sweden: Enabling models
of success and overcoming resistance to change
Clifford Stott (Keele University, UK)

Policing mental illness: A review of the effectiveness of
police education and training
Jacqueline Drew (Griffith University, Australia) and
Belinda Crissman (Griffith University, Australia)

A problem-oriented approach to a drug market in Sundsvall
Teresa Silva (Mid Sweden University, Sweden)

The "botellón". A Spanish version of festive outdoor drinking
Lia Seguí Casas (University of Valencia, Spain)

Chair: *Clifford Stott* (Keele University, UK)

Session: TUE14
Successfully policing the TOR-network:
Governance and the challenges of digital evidence gathering
Day: Tuesday   Time: 13:30-15:00   Room: 357
Theme: Models for successful policing

TOR as a driver of new policing philosophies
Derek Johnson (Northumbria University, UK)

Policing the dark web: Intelligence v. evidence
Chrisje Brants (Northumbria University, UK)

Policing darkweb marketplaces: Covert policing,
surveillance and investigatory powers
Adam Jackson (Northumbria University, UK)

Policing darkweb marketplaces: A comparative analysis of the legal
frameworks undercover operations on the Darkweb operate within
Gemma Davies (Northumbria University, UK)

Chair: *Tim J Wilson* (Northumbria University, UK)

Session: TUE15
Studies on youths II. Japanese experiences
Day: Tuesday   Time: 13:30-15:00   Room: 359
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Behavioral, cognitive, and neurological improvements among juvenile delinquents who have been exposed to serious child abuse
Naomi Matsuura (Mie University, Japan)

Neuro-cognitive training (Cog-Tr) for delinquents within a residential service in Japan
Koji Miyaguchi (Ritsumeikan University, Japan) and
Naomi Matsuura (Mie University, Japan)

Discontinuity of behavior and subjective consciousness in antisocial – Narrative clinical model of juvenile delinquents
Toshiya Endo (Ministry of Justice, Japan)

Analyses of risk factors and protective factors towards preventing recidivism of Japanese juvenile offenders with medical needs
Akihiro Nasu (Ministry of Justice, Japan)

Chair: *Naomi Matsuura* (Mie University, Japan)

Session: TUE16
Understanding and preventing radicalization and violent extremism
Day: Tuesday   Time: 13:30-15:00   Room: 361
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Protective factors against extremism and violent radicalization:
A systematic review of international research
Friedrich Lösel[2] (University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany and University of Cambridge, UK)

The impact of political knowledge on extreme right-wing attitudes of adolescents in Lower Saxony, Germany
Yvonne Krieg (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

Radicalisation and terrorism in Australia: An overview of motives, means and characteristics
Margarita Dimaksyan (Federation University, Australia)

Mitigating the likelihood of passively supporting terrorism:
The protective role of dual identification
Harley Williamson (Griffith University, Australia)

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[2]   Recipient of the Stockholm Prize in Criminology 2006

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

Session: TUE17
Problem offenders
Day: Tuesday   Time: 15:30-17:00   Room: the Auditorium
Theme: Models for successful policing

Finding Typhoid Mary: Ganging up on offenders who facilitate violence
Brandon Kooi (Aurora University, USA)

Focused-Deterrence initiative (the special investigations unit)
Noble Wray (Madison Police Department, USA) and
Tom Woodmansee (CNA, USA)

Chair: *Michael Scott* (Arizona State University, USA)

Session: TUE18
Crime and perceived safety in public places: Safety on the move
Day: Tuesday   Time: 15:30-17:00   Room: the Music Hall
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Light conditions and women's perception of safety in the
residential area: An exploratory study
Seyedehfatemeh Dastgheib (KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

Physical interventions for increased feelings of safety
in public transport (tbc)
Cornelis Uittenbogaard (The Safer Sweden Foundation, Sweden)

Women's routine activity and patterns of crime in public
transportation in Sao Paulo, Brazil
Gustavo Moreira (KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

Chair: *Gustavo Moreira* (KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

Session: TUE19
Policing men's violence against women
Day: Tuesday   Time: 15:30-17:00   Room: 353
Theme: Models for successful policing

Policing coercive control: Problems and possibilities
Sandra Walklate (Liverpool University, UK)

Virtual justice? Criminal justice and technologies in domestic violence
Bridget Harris (Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

One size does not fit all: How typologies of intimate partner
violent men can inform and facilitate police risk assessment
and management of such violence
Joakim Petersson (Örebro University, Sweden)

How do the police perceive violence in close relationships
– and why does it matter?
Monica Fagerlund (Police University College of Finland, Finland)

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

Session: TUE20
Policing specific targets III
Day: Tuesday   Time: 15:30-17:00   Room: 356
Theme: Models for successful policing

Stop & sears in Belgium: a COP practice?
Sofie De Kimpe (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)

Transitional policing strategies in a neo-European context:
Examining challenges and effective practices
William Bloss (East Carolina University, USA)

Problem-oriented wildlife protection
Andrew Lemieux (NSCR, Netherlands)

Chair: *Sofie De Kimpe* (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)

Session: TUE21
Proactive policing and its challenges
Day: Tuesday   Time: 15:30-17:00   Room: 357
Theme: Models for successful policing

Innovation in frontline policing: Proactivity and its challenges
Janet Ransley (Griffith Criminology Institute, Australia) and
Sandra Smith (Queensland Police Service, Australia)

When old meets new: The challenge of traditional
performance measures in proactive policing
David Bartlett (Griffith Criminology Institute, Australia)

Improving the uptake of multi-agency and third-party policing
partnerships: What are the facilitators and barriers? A case study
of the South Brisbane Vulnerable Persons Unit
Margo van Felius (Griffith Criminology Institute, Australia)

Police enforcement as a large-scale prevention delivery system for road accidents: Getting it right on alcohol but wrong with cannabis
Ross Homel (Griffith Criminology Institute, Australia)

Chair: *Janet Ransley* (Griffith Criminology Institute, Australia)

Session: TUE22
Studies on youths III. Understanding delinquency
Day: Tuesday   Time: 15:30-17:00   Room: 359
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Young people who offend: Understanding and meeting
health and wellbeing needs using experience based co-design
Melissa Girling (Newcastle University, UK)

The overlap between offending and victimization: Results from
a national sample of Korean middle and high school adolescents
Seong-Jin Yeon (Korean Institute of Criminology, Republic of Korea)

After a childhood with a parent in prison – relationships
and well-being as child and young adult
Per Åke Nylander (Örebro University, Sweden)

Chair: *Melissa Girling* (Newcastle University, UK)

Session: TUE23
**Brexit and the future of EU-UK international
police and judicial cooperation**
Day: Tuesday   Time: 15:30-17:00   Room: 361
Theme: Contemporary criminology

The possible Brexit paradox: More extensive and
sincere criminal justice cooperation?
Tim J Wilson (Northumbria University, UK)

Can the UK have her cake and eat it? Unpicking the
Brexit fallacy in the area of criminal justice cooperation
Gemma Davies (Northumbria University, UK) and
Adam Jackson (Northumbria University, UK)

Inside out and upside down maps: The TOR geography of crime as an
indicator of an expansive and inclusive justice cooperation requirement.
Derek Johnson (Northumbria University, UK)

Chair: *Chrisje Brants* (Northumbria University, UK)

Characteristics of homicide during psychosis in Israel
Anat Yaron Antar (Yezreel Valley College, Israel)

Culture-Violence link: The role of cultural moral
imperatives endorsing vigilante violence
Muhammad Asif (University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands)

The effect of adding coping power program-Sweden to
parent management training – follow up effects and
moderators in a randomized controlled trial
Maria Helander (Karolinska Institutet, Sweden)

Sharing best practices on crime prevention in the European Union
Chadia Dehbi (The European Crime Prevention Network Secretariat,
Belgium) and *Jorne Vanhee* (The European Crime Prevention Network
Secretariat, Belgium)

Examining the impact of the Freddie Gray unrest
on perceptions of the Police
Sean Wire (George Mason University, USA)

In her own words: Searching for meaning in female
involvement in drug dealing
Oriana Quaglietta (Lund University, Sweden)

The effectiveness of Dutch cell dogs: First results of a multiple case study
Jessica Asscher (Utrecht University, and University of Amsterdam,
the Netherlands)

The maltreatment-violence link: exploring the role of maltreatment
experiences and other individual and social risk factors among young
people who offend
Catia Malvaso (University of Adelaide, Australia)

Wednesday, June 13

Session: WED01
Problem victims
Day: Wednesday   Time: 09:00-10:30   Room: the Auditorium
Theme: Models for successful policing

Vulnerable callers project
Stuart Kirby (University of Central Lancashire, UK)

Safety and farm vehicle education (SAFE) Program
Gary Cordner (National Institute of Justice, USA)

Chair: *Michael Scott* (Arizona State University, USA)

Session: WED02
Advances in evidence based policing I
Day: Wednesday   Time: 09:00-10:30   Room: the Music Hall
Theme: Models for successful policing

The why, what, when and the how of evidence-based policing
Gloria Laycock (University College London, UK)

Multiple research methods for evidence generation:
Alternatives to randomized evaluations of police body-worn cameras
Yuchen Hou (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/The Graduate Center, CUNY, USA)

Chair: *Johannes Knutsson* (Norwegian Police University College, Norway)

Session: WED03
Refining police investigation practices
Day: Wednesday   Time: 09:00-10:30   Room: 353
Theme: Models for successful policing

Effective metacognitive monitoring holds key to the
credibility assessment of eyewitness memory reports
Farhan Sarwar (Örebro University, Sweden)

Solving homicides: A review of the scientific
literature on homicide investigations
Joakim Sturup (Swedish Police Authority, Sweden)

Theory and practice of investigation in Korea: Issues and challenges
Dae Keun Kim (Korean Institute of Criminology, Republic of Korea)

Origin of the national crime scene planing panel and
the technical working group on crime scene investigation
Bitam Samir (University of Algiers 1, Algeria)

Chair: *Farhan Sarwar* (Örebro University, Sweden)

Session: WED04
How to change culture at the crossroad for effective policing
Day: Wednesday Time: 09:00-10:30 Room: 356
Theme: Models for successful policing

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

Johan Nilvé (Swedish Police Authority, Sweden)

Martin Lagerström (Statistics Sweden, Sweden)

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

Session: WED05
**Campbell Collaboration crime and justice group – Systematic
reviews on radicalisation, deradicalisation, and organised crime**
Day: Wednesday Time: 09:00-10:30 Room: 357
Theme: Contemporary criminology

What are the social, economic and psychological risk factors
that lead to recruitment into organised crime groups?
Francesco Calderoni (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy)

Risk factors for radicalization and recruitment to terrorism
in western countries: A systematic review
Yael Litmanovitz (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel) and
Badi Hasisi (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)

Psychosocial processes and strategies behind
Islamic deradicalisation – a scoping review
Cátia de Carvalho (University of Porto, Portugal)

Counter-narratives for the prevention of violent
radicalization: A systematic review of targeted interventions
Sarah Carthy (National University of Ireland, Ireland)

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

Session: WED06
Police leadership and international police co-operation
Day: Wednesday   Time: 09:00-10:30   Room: 359
Theme: Models for successful policing

A Special kind of leadership: Exploring the role of volunteer special constabulary chief officers across the police forces of England and Wales
Carol Borland Jones (University of Northampton, UK)

An international comparative case study of reserve deputies in a Florida sheriff's office and special constables in an English police force
Ross Wolf (University of Central Florida, USA)

Strategic cultures and volunteering in policing:
Research findings and policy perspectives
Laura Knight (University of Northampton, UK) and
Matthew Callender (University of Northampton, UK)

Chair: *Ross Wolf* (University of Central Florida, USA)

Session: WED07
Bullying and cyberbullying: Nature, dynamics and effective interventions
Day: Wednesday   Time: 09:00-10:30   Room: 361
Theme: Contemporary criminology

School climate and students´ individual correlates
of bullying and cyberbullying in adolescents
Vicente J. Llorent (Universidad de Cordoba, Spain)

Italian adolescents victims of school bullying and
cyberbullying and post-traumatic stress symptoms
Anna C. Baldry (Università degli Studi della Campania, Italy)

E-intelligence project: risk and protective factors and
an intervention against bullying, cyberbullying and
other antisocial behaviours in Spanish adolescents
Izabela Zych (Universidad de Cordoba, Spain)

Chairs: *Anna C. Baldry* (Università degli Studi della Campania, Italy) and
Vicente J. Llorent (Universidad de Cordoba, Spain)

Session: WED08
Restorative justice
Day: Wednesday   Time: 09:00-10:30   Room: 453
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Communicating emotion in restorative youth justice conferences
Hennessey Hayes (Griffith University, Australia)

Equal protection under the law and the case for
post-conviction restorative practices
Jennifer Lanterman (University of Nevada, USA)

Chair: Jennifer Lanterman (University of Nevada, USA)

Session: WED09
Implementing problem-oriented policing
Day: Wednesday   Time: 11:00-12:30   Room: the Auditorium
Theme: Models for successful policing

Police use of civil regulatory authority in problem-oriented policing
Nancy LaVigne (The Urban Institute, USA)

Implementing problem-oriented policing in the Durham Constabulary
Michael Barton (Durham Constabulary, UK) and
Sylvia Chenery (Applied Criminology Associates, UK)

Implementing problem-oriented policing in Trinidad & Tobago
Joseph Kuhns (University of North Carolina-Charlotte, USA) and
Edward Maguire (Arizona State University, USA)

Chair: *Michael Scott* (Arizona State University, USA)

Session: WED10
Advances in evidence based policing II
Day: Wednesday   Time: 11:00-12:30   Room: the Music Hall
Theme: Models for successful policing

How to morph experience into evidence
Jason Roach (University of Huddersfield, UK)

Reviewing evidence for evidence-based policing
Lisa Tompson (UCL Dept of Security and Crime Science, UK)

Evidence-based policing as a disruptive innovation:
The global policing database as a disruption tool
Lorraine Mazzerole (University of Queensland, Australia)

Chair: *Lisa Tompson* (UCL Dept of Security and Crime Science, UK)

Session: WED11
Developing national neighbourhood policing guidelines
Day: Wednesday   Time: 11:00-12:30   Room: 353
Theme: Models for successful policing

Developing national neighbourhood policing guidelines:
Adopting a new evidence based approach
Helen Hopwood (College of Policing, UK)

Neighbourhood policing: Evidence reviews of what works
Sarah Colover (College of Policing, UK) and
Austra Jenner-Parson (College of Policing, UK)

Using in-practice examples of neighbourhood policing delivery
Douglas Ashman (College of Policing, UK)

Chair: *Sarah Colover* (College of Policing, UK)

Session: WED12
Reforming police forces
Day: Wednesday   Time: 11:00-12:30   Room: 356
Theme: Models for successful policing

Limits to reforming Police governance in Canada
Tammy Landau (Ryerson University, Canada)

Beyond police culture: A quantitative study of the
organisational culture in 64 local police forces in Belgium
Jeroen Maesschalck (University of Leuven, Belgium)

A dispositional analysis of police reformers' commitment for change
David Pichonnaz (University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western
Switzerland, Switzerland)

Chair: *Tammy Landau* (Ryerson University, Canada)

Session: WED13
**Campbell Collaboration crime and justice group
– Systematic reviews on bullying and bystander programs**
Day: Wednesday   Time: 11:00-12:30   Room: 357
Theme: Contemporary criminology

A systematic review of meta-analyses on protective
factors against different bullying and cyberbullying roles
Izabela Zych (Universidad de Córdoba, Spain)

A systematic review and meta-analysis of research
on empathy versus different cyberbullying roles
Vicente J Llorent (Universidad de Córdoba, Spain)

Effects of bystander programs on the prevention of sexual assault
among adolescents and college students: A systematic review
Heather Hensman Kettrey (Vanderbilt University, USA)

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

Session: WED14
Volunteering in law enforcement
Day: Wednesday   Time: 11:00-12:30   Room: 359
Theme: Models for successful policing

Who volunteers in policing? Reflections from USA and UK contexts
Ross Wolf (University of Central Florida, USA) and
Carol Borland-Jones (University of Northampton, UK)

Employer supported policing: Exploring the role and potential
of employers in police volunteering in the UK policing context
Carol Borland-Jones (University of Northampton, UK)

The experience of being a 'Police support volunteer':
Exploring the evidence from national surveys and local case studies
Laura Knight (University of Northampton, UK) and
Matthew Callender (University of Northampton, UK)

Chair: *Laura Knight* (University of Northampton, UK)

Session: WED15
Violence in contemporary Swedish society:
Results from the violent organizing and antisocial careers project
Day: Wednesday   Time: 11:00-12:30   Room: 361
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Engagement in violent extremism in Sweden. A life-course criminological
analysis of life history interviews with former violent extremists
Christoffer Carlsson (The Institute for Future Studies, Sweden)

Hand grenades and gun violence in metropolitan settings: A population-
based study 2011 to 2016 in Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö
Joakim Sturup (The Institute for Future Studies, Sweden)

Criminal careers of ideological extremists
Hernan Mondani (The Institute for Future Studies, Sweden) and

Jerzy Sarnecki (The Institute for Future Studies and Stockholm University, Sweden)

Chair: *Christofer Edling* (Institute for Future Studies and Lund University, Sweden)

Session: WED16
Preparing for the future
Day: Wednesday   Time: 11:00-12:30   Room: 453
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Future crime problems and solutions – how to anticipate them
Paul Ekblom (University College London, UK)

Algorithmic justice: Recent developments and regulatory approaches for computerised decision-making in criminal justice
Monique Mann (Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

From harmless incivilities to non-serious organised crime activities: The expanded realm of European crime prevention
Anna Di Ronco (University of Essex, UK) and
Anna Sergi (University of Essex, UK)

Chair: *Paul Ekblom* (University College London, UK)

Session: WED17
The prize winner's lecture
Day: Wednesday   Time: 13:30-14:30   Room: the Auditorium
Theme: Models for successful policing

Herman Goldstein (University of Wisconsin Law School, USA)

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

Session: WED18
Crime harm and problem-oriented policing
Day: Wednesday   Time: 15:00-16:30   Room: the Auditorium
Theme: Models for successful policing

Crime harm and problem-oriented policing
Peter Neyroud (University of Cambridge, UK)

The centrality of harm to crime and criminal policy
and the potential contribution of harm assessment
Letizia Paoli (University of Leuven, Belgium) and
Victoria A. Greenfield (George Mason University, USA)

Chair and discussant: *Malcolm K. Sparrow*
(Harvard Kennedy School, USA)

Session: WED19
Advances in evidence based policing III
Day: Wednesday   Time: 15:00-16:30   Room: the Music Hall
Theme: Models for successful policing

Advancing policing by using, producing and diffusing evidence
Johannes Knutsson (Norwegian Police University College, Norway)

How to make police-researcher partnerships mutually effective
Jyoti Belur (University College London, UK)

Analysis as investigations: New directions for
problem-solving and evidence-based policing
Tamara Madensen-Herold (University of Nevada-Las Vegas, USA)

Chair: *Johannes Knutsson* (Norwegian Police University College, Norway)

Session: WED20
Community policing, victims and families: Growing the evidence base
Day: Wednesday   Time: 15:00-16:30   Room: 353
Theme: Models for successful policing

The effects of community-oriented policing on the incidence of
police use of force may be moderated by area-level violent crime
Molly McCarthy (Griffith Criminology Institute, Australia)

Policing family violence: Models and evidence
Christine Bond (Griffith Criminology Institute, Australia)

Why victims don't report partner violence to the Police
Jeffrey Ackerman (Griffith Criminology Institute, Australia)

Chair: *Christine Bond* (Griffith Criminology Institute, Australia)

Session: WED21
Modernization of police strategies
Day: Wednesday   Time: 15:00-16:30   Room: 356
Theme: Models for successful policing

Reforming Police practices in Israel
Lilach Laufman-Gavri (Israel National Police, Israel) and
Badi Hasisi (The Hebrew University, Israel)

Information sharing and community policing
in Europe: The UNITY project
Liz Aston (Edinburgh Napier University, UK)

Community support officers: Cultural responses to processes of
institutional undermining in community policing in England
Megan O'Neill (University of Dundee, UK)

The spectrum of impact evaluation. Towards a methodological
guide to assess the impact of local strategic security and prevention
plans in Belgium.
Dani Brutyn (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium) and
Tom Bauwens (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)

Chair: *Liz Aston* (Edinburgh Napier University, UK)

Session: WED22
**Campbell Collaboration crime and justice group
– Innovative and effective justice**
Day: Wednesday   Time: 15:00-16:30   Room: 357
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Access to justice for the poor and disadvantaged:
An evidence and gap map
Angela Higginson (Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

Legitimacy in policing: An updated Campbell
Collaboration systematic review
Lorraine Mazerolle (University of Queensland, Australia)

Family treatment drug courts for improving parental
legal and psychosocial outcomes: A systematic review
Elizabeth Eggins (University of Queensland, Australia)

Chair: *Elizabeth Eggins* (University of Queensland, Australia)

Session: WED23
Finding the balance between force and dialogue in policing
Day: Wednesday   Time: 15:00-16:30   Room: 359
Theme: Models for successful policing

Affect and trust as predictors of public support
for arming police: Evidence from London
Ben Bradford (University College London, UK)

Police arrest teams in the Netherlands and what they mean
Jaap Timmer (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, the Netherlands)

The Ferguson effect, hesitation & reluctance:
A survey of police in a US State
Mark Jones (East Carolina University, USA)

Bounded authority: Expanding 'appropriate'
police behavior beyond procedural justice
Jonathan Jackson (London School of Economics and Political Science, UK)

Chair: *Ben Bradford* (University College London, UK)

Session: WED24
Research on burglary
Day: Wednesday   Time: 15:00-16:30   Room: 361
Theme: Contemporary criminology

The virtual burglary project: Recent findings
Jean-Louis van Gelder (University of Twente, the Netherlands) and
Claire Nee (University of Portsmouth, UK)

Necessity, easy money or profession – Motives
and backgrounds of foreign mobile burglars
Gina Rosa Wollinger (Criminological Research
Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

Residential burglary in Austria – a study
with consideration of preventive aspects
Armin Kaltenegger (KFV Austrian Road Safety Board, Austria)

Residential burglary in Victoria, Australia:
An evaluation of crime prevention behaviours and responses
Alistair Harkness (Federation University, Australia) and
Naomi Smith (Federation University, Australia)

Chair: *Jean-Louis van Gelder* (University of Twente, the Netherlands)

Session: WED25
Sensitive sentencing and prison practice
Day: Wednesday   Time: 15:00-16:30   Room: 453
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Exonerated capital cases in the U.S. and China
Hong Lu (University of Nevada, USA)

Does death row require super maximum security measures?
Jonathan Sorensen (East Carolina University, USA)

Prison and religion – example from the Czech Republic
Jan Váně (University of West Bohemia, Czech Republic) and
Lukáš Dirga (University of West Bohemia, Czech Republic)

Chair: *Hong Lu* (University of Nevada, USA)

Thursday, June 14

Session: THU01
Policing hot spots
Day: Thursday   Time: 09:00-10:30   Room: the Auditorium
Theme: Models for successful policing

Intuition-based high-crime areas
Ben Grunwald (Duke University School of Law, USA)

Flows of people and hot spots of crime
Manne Gerell (Malmö University, Sweden)

A logistic model for the noise incidents in Valencia
(Spain) in the period 2014–15
Adina Iftimi (University of Valencia, Spain)

Spatial aspects of a fear of crime study based on
the national safety risk map
Agnieszka Polonczyk (University of Cracow, Poland)

Chair: *Ben Grunwald* (Duke University School of Law, USA)

Session: THU02
**Understanding marginalized communities.
Analyzing the patterns. Results on family support.**
Day: Thursday   Time: 09:00-10:30   Room: the Music Hall
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Perceptions of the justice system in socially disadvantaged areas
Erik Nilsson (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden) and
Johanna Skinnari (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

Does family support reduce youth crime in socially
disadvantaged communities?
Ross Homel (Griffith University, Australia)

Chair: *Ross Homel* (Griffith University, Australia)

Session: THU03
**Systematic problem-oriented crime prevention
and how to make it happen in real practice**
Day: Thursday   Time: 09:00-10:30   Room: 353
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Useful analyses for local crime prevention, methodology
development and incorporation of criminology theories
as e. g. the Swedish crime harm index (SCHI)
Elina Bratt (City of Helsinborg, Sweden) and
Torbjörn Johansson (City of Helsinborg, Sweden)

The Swedish crime harm index (SCHI)
May-Britt Rinaldo (The Swedish Police Authority, Sweden)

How can we make it happen in practice? Systematic problem-
oriented crime prevention and safety promotion in collaboration
between the police, the municipality, and housing companies
with the assistance of digital tools.
Henrik Andershed (Örebro University, Sweden)

Chair: *May-Britt Rinaldo* (The Swedish Police Authority, Sweden)

Session: THU04
German studies on outlaw motorcycle gangs
Day: Thursday   Time: 09:00-10:30   Room: 356
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMCGs) – organized crime, subculture and the
police
Bettina Zietlow, (Criminological Research Institute
of Lower Saxony, Germany)

Outlaw motorcycle gang – related crime in Germany:
Prohibition of biker jackets and clubs as approaches to prevention
Ina Klopp (Criminological Research Institute of lower Saxony, Germany)

The interest in OMCG related crime from a sociological perspective
Philipp Müller (Criminological Research Institute
of Lower Saxony, Germany)

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

Session: THU05
Working with abused children
Day: Thursday   Time: 09:00-10:30   Room: 357
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Children exposed to criminal physical and sexual abuse.
Evaluation of a restoring pilot-program
Ragnhild Bjørnebekk (National Police University College, Norway)

Providing children with disabilities opportunities
to participate in the forensic interview
Ylva Edling (Barnahus Stockholm, Sweden) and
Charlotte Qvandt (Barnahus Stockholm, Sweden)

Victims of child sexual abuse disclose their victimization
– and what happens then?
Anja Stiller (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

Chair: *Ragnhild Bjørnebekk* (National Police University College, Norway)

Session: THU06
Criminology and police practice: Authors meet critics
Day: Thursday   Time: 09:00-10:30   Room: 359
Theme: Models for successful policing

Peter Lindström (Malmö University, Sweden)

Ulf Sempert (Swedish Police Authority, Sweden)

Annika Wågsäter (The County Administrative Board of Skåne, Sweden)

Chair: *Peter Lindström* (Malmö University, Sweden)

Session: THU07
Partner violence
Day: Thursday   Time: 09:00-10:30   Room: 361
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Teen intimate partner violence in police reports
on assaults against girls in Finland
Anu Isotalo (University of Turku, Finland)

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

Men's descriptions of intimate partner violence perpetration and treatment experiences: A qualitative study of convicted and self-referred perpetrators of intimate partner violence
Shilan Caman (Karolinska Institutet, Sweden)

Chair: *Shilan Caman* (Karolinska Institutet, Sweden)

Session: THU08
The Jerry Lee lecture
Day: Thursday   Time: 11:00-12:00   Room: the Auditorium
Theme: Models for successful policing

Problem-oriented policing: Matching the science to the art
Malcolm Sparrow (Harvard Kennedy School, USA)

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

Session: THU09
Selected studies in criminology I
Day: Thursday   Time: 13:00-14:30   Room: the Auditorium
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Asylum seekers and neighbourhood crime
Monika Smit (Wodc, the Netherlands)

Hate crime victimization in Germany
– A first attempt of systematic measurement in a victim-survey
Eva Groß (Landeskriminalamt Niedersachsen, Germany)

EU survey on GBV: To response requirements of policy needs
Merle Paats (Eurostat, Belgium)

Academic staff members and employees of the university administration as victims of harassment and violence
Dominic Kudlacek (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

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

Session: THU10
Youths and school violence
Day: Thursday   Time: 13:00-14:30   Room: the Music Hall
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Why have young people stopped killing?
A contemporary findings from Japan
Tom Ellis (ICJS University of Portsmouth, UK)

Using resilience engineering to manage school violence
Sofia Wikman (University of Gävle, Sweden)

Student generated violence towards teachers in Swedish schools:
Prevalence and characteristics of victimization and identification
of risk and protective factors
Karin Hellfeldt (Örebro University, Sweden)

Chair: *Sofia Wikman* (University of Gävle, Sweden)

Session: THU11
Selected studies in criminology II
Day: Thursday   Time: 13:00-14:30   Room: 353
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Crime of youth in the postmodern society: Why, and what to do?
Yakov Gilinskiy (Russian State University of Education, Russia)

Expanding digital victimization discourse in the UK:
A exploration via social capital
Shawn Smith (Radford University, USA)

Legislation stop at borders but guns do not: Right-to-carry law changes
and spillover effects in the U.S.
Antonio Laplana (Brazilian Graduate School of Economics
– FGV EPGE, Brazil)

Chair: Shawn Smith (Radford University, USA)

Session: THU12
Tailored crime prevention
Day: Thursday   Time: 13:00-14:30   Room: 356
Theme: Contemporary criminology

How can crime prevention be distributed in a just way?
Social interactions with marginalised groups in railway station quarters
Rita Haverkamp (University of Tübingen, Germany)

Countermeasures against "Boryokudan" in Japan
Yuko Utsumi (Police Policy Research Center at the
National Police Academy of Japan, Japan)

Shared body-state as a treatment modality:
Results from a pilot study in residential youth treatment
Kellie Rhodes (Limbic Legacy, USA)

Chair: *Rita Haverkamp* (University of Tübingen, Germany)

Session: THU13
**Crimes against the elderly – prevalence,
characteristics and possibilities for prevention**
Day: Thursday   Time: 13:00-14:30   Room: 357
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Crimes against the elderly – victimisation
and fear of crime in the elderly population of Sweden
Monika Karlsson (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden) and
Klara Hradilova-Selin (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

Preventing and tackling elder abuse and mistreatment in Europe
Liesbeth De Donder (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)

A Swedish Police special taskforce (CIRCA) on crimes against elderly
Håkan Carlsson (Swedish Police Authority, Sweden)

Chair: *Monika Karlsson* (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

Session: THU14
Student panel: New studies on policing, gender and crime, and smuggling
Day: Thursday   Time: 13:00-14:30   Room: 359
Theme: Models for successful policing

An unsettled potential: Experiences, expectations
and expenditures in school-police liaison
Emma-Lisa Gångare (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

Resident involvement in community policing increases public safety.
Examining a citizen's promise in a socially disadvantaged area in Sweden
Lovisa Brodin (Örebro Univeristy, Sweden) and
Victor Eklund (Örebro Univeristy, Sweden)

Gender differences in crime and punishment in Sweden, ca. 1830–2015
Robin Camenius (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Behind the smoke
Cecilia Zarins (Malmö University, Sweden) and
Erika R.Nykjaer (Malmö University, Sweden)

Chair: *Emma-Lisa Gångare* (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

Session: THU15
The use and prevention of drugs
Day: Thursday   Time: 13:00-14:30   Room: 361
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Self-Control and the initiation of peers to heroin use
Barbara Costello (University of Rhode Island, USA) and
Bradley Anderson (Butler Hospital, USA)

Networks of opioid users: An exploration for
innovative interdiction methods
Glenn Sterner (The Pennsylvania State University, USA)

Community intervention to reduce violence in
the Vancouver and the Stockholm drug scenes
Anke Stallwitz (Evangelische Hochschule Freiburg, Germany)

Chair: *Barbara Costello* (University of Rhode Island, USA)

Abstracts

This section contains abstracts of most of the sessions which will be held during the Stockholm Criminology Symposium 2018. All abstracts, with a few exceptions, are presented unedited, and each individual author is responsible for the content of his or her abstract. The texts are reproduced as they were received.

Tuesday, June 12

Session: TUE03
Problem places
Theme: Models for successful policing

Speaker: *Ronald V. Clarke*

Presentation title: Airport motel

Recurring nuisance and criminal activity at the Oakland Airport Motel in California led to action by the Oakland Police Department's Beat Health Unit, which undertook detailed, persistent action that led to receipt of the Goldstein Award in 2003. The Unit police documented inordinate calls for police service, prostitution, illegal drug activity, abandoned cars, an illegal auto repair business in the motel parking lot, and the renting of rooms to minors. Data checks, site visits, interviews, undercover surveillance, and comparisons of management practices to nearby motels led police to conclude that it was the poor management practices at the motel were allowing the crime and nuisances to flourish. After meetings with the motel's management failed to resolve the problems, the police formed a partnership with the city attorneys to file a drug nuisance abatement lawsuit against the motel's international parent corporation. After intense negotiations, the parent corporation agreed to improve the motel's management practices, to post a $250,000 performance bond and to pay $35,000 to cover the costs of the police investigation. Improvements were made to the motel's physical environment and management practices. Two years after the agreement was signed, there were few calls for police service at the motel. However, a recent longer-term follow-up showed that many some of the problems had returned. The description of this case study highlights its exemplary features.

Speakers: *Tamara Madensen-Herold*

Presentation title: Place-based investigations of violent offender
                    territories (P.I.V.O.T.)

In 2015, the City of Cincinnati made reducing violence, specifically gun-related violence, a primary objective. Analyses revealed that 23 micro-locations experienced a highly disproportionate amount of gun violence – although these locations make up only 1.4% of the city's land mass, they account for over 42% of all shooting incidents. Further, these locations have remained chronically violent over time. Crime data analyses, coupled with resident surveys, confirmed that these incidents could be addressed using a problem-oriented policing approach.

A new place-based investigations policing strategy was developed to address the systemically violent locations and complement CPD's existing

focused-deterrence strategy. This new strategy – Place-based Investigations of Violent Offender Territories or P.I.V.O.T. – focuses on identifying and disrupting crime place networks. These networks include crime sites, but also places used by offenders that do not typically come to the attention of police. An initial project site was selected (Baltimore & McHenry) and a P.I.V.O.T. team (along with community partners) conducted investigations to uncover the location's crime place network. Their location analyses uncovered 6 major gun violence facilitators at networked places, including: unregulated parking space, lack of place management, unsecured structures, illegal vending activities, inadequate lighting, and blighted/abandoned properties.

The P.I.V.O.T. investigations team worked with over 20 public/private partners to disrupt the crime place network. These partners, with community input and support, modified or eliminated the identified violence facilitators. Responses included, but were not limited to, permanent on-street parking restrictions, obtaining compliance from rental property owners, code enforcement and commercial/retail property owner partnerships, directed patrols, lighting, property demolition, and developing a community park and walking trail.

Since the initiation of the P.I.V.O.T. project (June 2016), numbers of shooting victims at Baltimore & McHenry have fallen dramatically (over 80%), the time between shooting incidents increased from an average of 32 to 130 days, and gun-related violence, as measured by a violence score metric, decreased from a high pre-intervention score of 172.4 to a low (and most recent) post-intervention score of 26.8. Observable blight at this location has also decreased by over 29%. There is little to no evidence of crime displacement, but analyses indicate a possible diffusion of crime control benefits. The P.I.V.O.T. investigations team is now working in 3 other sites, with preliminary results that support the effectiveness of this place-based investigations approach.

Speakers: *Lorraine Mazerolle* and *Paul Morton*
Presentation title: Drug dealing in hotels

Detectives in Brisbane City, Queensland, Australia, identified increasing problems of drug dealers using hotel guest rooms to produce and distribute ice. Hoteliers often did not recognize signs of drug dealing problems and detectives struggled to engage over 120 hoteliers across the city in their efforts to tackle the drug problems. With University of Queensland researchers, Queensland Police Service detectives from the City of Brisbane designed and implemented an evaluation of a new, innovative way to tackle the drug problems in city hotels. Called Operation Galley, the new intervention was implemented under randomized field trial conditions, in order to assess the effectiveness of the program. The experiment involved

identification of 120 hotels across Brisbane, Fortitude Valley and Spring Hill, randomly allocated into one of three conditions:

Treatment A was the police and detective business-as-usual intervention.

Treatment B involved detectives emailing a simple, procedurally just letter to 40 hotels seeking their cooperation to partner with detectives to reduce drug problems.

Treatment C – the experimental program called Operation Galley – implemented a Third Party Policing intervention where city detectives built a crime-control partnership with the 40 Operation Galley hoteliers. Detectives visited the 40 hotels in the Operation Galley treatment group, discussing with hotel managers signs of drug dealing in hotel rooms, and reminding them of workplace health and safety, fire, and emergency services, and the misuse of drugs laws in an effort to build trust and elicit cooperation from the hoteliers to better address the drug-dealing problems in their hotel guest rooms.

The randomized field trial results show that Operation Galley increased hoteliers' willing cooperation with city detectives: Hoteliers who were visited by the Operation Galley detectives were willing to partner with detectives, more able to recognize signs of drugs in their hotels, and six times more likely to notify detectives of any drug problems in their hotel premises. These results show that detectives, communicating with hoteliers in a fair and just way about their legal responsibilities, are able to forge crime-control partnerships with hoteliers, helping police to better control drug use and supply problems out of hotel rooms.

Session: TUE04
**The prison in Scandinavia in the light of modern research
– In honor of the late professor Ulla V Bondeson**
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Henrik Tham*
Presentation title: Imprisonment and penal theory.
An empirical analysis of Sweden 1965–2018

Penal legislation in Sweden has since the 1960s undergone a marked change. An earlier period marked by de-criminalizations and de-penalizations has increasingly been replaced by sharp increases in the use of penal law. One specific type of explanation for the increase in punitivity is tried, the type of penal theory that is used as justification in government bills in Sweden 1965–2018 for the expansion of imprisonment. The analysis shows that arguments referring to general deterrence and positive general prevention dominates the whole period, that a stress on rehabilitation that is connected with decreases in the use of imprisonment has dimin-

ished sharply and that just deserts that almost always is framed in terms of expansion of the use of imprisonment have increased markedly. These changes in justifications of imprisonment has contributed to a sharp rise in the proportion of prisoners who are serving time for crimes of violence including sex crimes.

Speaker: *Mårten Palme*

Presentation title: The intergenerational effects of parental incarceration

Co-authors: *Will Dobbie* (Princeton University, USA), *Hans Grönqvist* (Uppsala University and IFAU, Sweden), *Susan Niknami* (Stockholm University, Sweden) and *Mikael Priks* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

We estimate the causal effect of parental incarceration on children's medium-run outcomes using administrative data from Sweden. Our empirical strategy exploits exogenous variation in parental incarceration from the random assignment of criminal defendants to judges with different incarceration tendencies. We find that the incarceration of a parent in childhood leads to significant increases in teen crime and pregnancy and a significant decrease in early-life employment. The effects are concentrated among children from the most disadvantaged families, where teen crime increases by 18 percentage points, teen pregnancy increases by 8 percentage points, and employment at age 20 decreases by 28 percentage points. In contrast, there are no detectable effects among children from more advantaged families. These results imply that the incarceration of parents with young children may increase the intergenerational persistence of poverty and criminal behavior, even in affluent countries with extensive social safety nets.

Speaker: *Britta Kyvsgaard*

Presentation title: Does property marking deter domestic burglary? Results from a Danish experiment

In September 2016, a randomized controlled experiment was initialized in a Danish police district involving all houses that had been burglarized within the prior four years. 6.607 houses are included in the study and half of them were offered free marking kit. The focus of the study is the effect of displaying a sign telling that the household use property marking, not the effect of the police being able to trace stolen goods. The effect was measured until January 2018. The study shows that households in the treatment group compared to those in the control group were significantly less often burglarized, even though only 32 percent of the treated households displayed the sign. The effect, however, seems to wear during the period, and the question of a Hawthorne-effect is discussed.

Selected studies in policing
Theme: Models for successful policing

Speaker:	*Chris Powell*
Presentation title:	Cartoons and the social construction of 'cop culture': A force in an Australian force?

In-house professional magazines clearly provide a rich source of knowledge about traditional and contemporary issues impacting people involved. Many contain cartoons, which, whilst regarded as unimportant, may carry considerable weight in terms of enabling a practical institutional world view for its members. Furthermore this view may be at odds with the official face of the profession.

This is a case study solely examining cartoons appearing in an Australian police association publication, the 'New South Wales Police Review'. It will be suggested that the strip performed a role in the informal socialization of police officers by reinforcing informal attitudes and assumptions amongst that agency. The paper presents cartoons addressing both universal and context bound issues in policing, indicates that targets of humour may be shifting over time, and offers some thoughts as to why this might be the case.

Speaker:	*Annmarie Cordner*
Presentation title:	An empirical examination of gender differences in vocational interest in careers in policing

The literature on gender differences in vocational interests suggest that men are interested in professions that involve investigation, are more physical, are characterized by higher levels of risk, and are more competitive. Women, on the other hand, tend to prefer vocations that are more social and artistic. Very little research, however, has examined the ways in which these preferences affect interest in careers in policing. This paper will investigate vocational differences among students planning careers in criminal justice to determine whether the findings of the general literature apply to vocational interests in criminal justice, and more specifically to interests in careers in policing.

Speaker:	*Eileen Avery*
Presentation title:	Viewing police misconduct in the media: Effects on perceptions of procedural justice across race and place
Co-author:	*Joan Hermsen* (University of Missouri-Columbia, USA)

It is important to understand the way viewing portrayals of police misconduct in the media is associated with perceptions of procedural justice (PJ)

in the United States in the wake of several high profile incidents of questionable policing. We use data from a population based statewide survey of Missouri residents (n=1,586) to examine the effects of media consumption of misconduct across individual race, neighborhood racial composition, and proximity to a highly publicized incident (the shooting of Michael Brown in Ferguson, MO) in predicting perceptions of PJ. Findings suggest that 1) there is a negative relationship between viewing misconduct in the media and perceived PJ, 2) Blacks perceive PJ to be lower and the effect is consistent across media consumption, neighborhood racial composition, and residence in the St. Louis metropolitan area, 3) neighborhood racial composition did not significantly predict perceptions of PJ, and 4) residents of the St Louis metropolitan area perceive higher levels of PJ on average than rural residents but did not significantly differ from other urban residents. However, the negative effect of frequently viewing police misconduct in the media is greater for St. Louis area residents than all others. Results therefore suggest media consumption influences perceptions of PJ, especially in areas that have experienced instances of disputed policing.

Session: TUE06
Policing specific targets I
Theme: Models for successful policing

Speaker: *Kristina Murphy*
Presentation title: Policing muslims in the age of terrorism:
                      Stigmatization, procedural justice, and muslims'
                      willingness to work with police

Islamic-inspired terrorism has led governments to introduce new counter terrorism policies and laws aimed at tackling the problem. This has had a profound negative impact on Muslim communities. Muslims living in the West have expressed feeling stigmatized by institutional responses to terrorism. Such feelings have implications for their willingness to work collaboratively with police to report terror threats. Using survey data collected from 800 Muslims living in Australia the current paper examines how feelings of stigmatization are associated with Muslims' willingness to report terror threats to police. The paper also examines whether procedural justice policing is associated with Muslims' willingness to work with police. Findings reveal that both factors interact to shape willingness to work with police. Specifically, procedural justice policing appears most effective in promoting Muslims' intentions to report terror threats to police for Muslims who report a heightened sense of stigmatization.

Speaker: *Zia Rahman*

Presentation title: Fighting against the odd: Success stories
                      of Bangladesh police

Like many third world countries' police forces, Bangladesh Police has been affected by excessive politicization, corruption, nepotism, repression and suppression, leading to the force coming under stigmatization by public groups. The fact remains that Bangladesh Police is still within the chains of a colonial legacy and the institution has yet to go through any effective reforms. Unlike the West where the police have evolved to providing a 'police service', Bangladesh Police remains merely a 'police force', known as a repressive apparatus of the State. Lately Bangladesh has experienced an enormous transformation in terms of its marked socio-economic development, and so has the Bangladesh Police especially in terms of its successful operations against the shocking rise of Islamic terrorist groups.

Despite the fact that Bangladesh Police has continued to go through the colonial legacy of repression and force having meager resources i.e., shortage of manpower, lack of training, logistics and technical knowhow, lately it has shown achievement and continuous upgrade illustrated by the successful operations against troubling forces. For the last few years, Bangladesh has had to combat a phenomenal rise of Islamic terrorist groups such as Huji, JMB, Ansarullah Bangla Team, Hijbut Tahrir etc., and their strategically planned terrorist attacks in the name of Jihad. After the barbarous Holey Artisan Bakery massacre, the Bangladesh Police along with other law enforcement agencies launched continuous successful operations bringing back a sense of security in the nation. Despite the fact that many developed countries with modern policing systems are still struggling with religious terrorism, Bangladesh Police has established an example of curbing terrorism supported by the Bangladesh Government's Zero Tolerance Policy against terrorism. This paper aims to narrate the success stories of Bangladesh Police using secondary materials, official documents and indepth semi-structured interviews.

Speaker: *Anna Sergi*

Presentation title: "For things to remain the same, everything must
                      change". One hundred years of policing 'ndrangheta
                      mobility and mafia activities in Australia.

The presence of the 'ndrangheta in Australia – the mafia group and phenomenon from the Calabria region, in the deep Italian South – has lately been object of media attention, academic inquiry and policing concern. This has been prompted by an increasing focus on the mobility of the Calabrian mafia in countries as diverse as Canada, the United States, Germany and Spain.

The clans of the 'ndrangheta appear to be wealthy, well-connected, entrepreneurial and rooted in different territories and in different illegal and legal markets in Italy and abroad. Italian authorities, therefore, are extremely committed to a 'global' fight against the 'ndrangheta whilst often lamenting a perceived lack of understanding of the mafia phenomenon and its seriousness and dangerousness abroad.

In Australia, however, there are at least two different types of mafia presence. Next to a contemporary presence of 'ndrangheta clans today, with activities and structures linked to today's operational focus of the clans, there is an historical 'ndrangheta whose reputation and reach peaked between the 1950s and the 1970s.

This paper will analyse historical archives containing both institutional documents (from police, intelligence services and law enforcement agencies) and media sources ranging from 1940s to 1980s. This analysis will show how not only Australian authorities observed, approached and attempted to fight the mafia phenomenon – of Calabrian origin - in depth much earlier than normally believed, but will also explain how the original/first 'ndrangheta of Australia might represent the reason for the success and the longevity of the clans today. This paper will eventually argue that the current focus on mafia and organised crime mobility needs to be reframed within local and cultural specificities more than falling into the conceptual trap of transnational and global crime policing.

Speaker: *Gali Perry*
Presentation title: Predicting protesters' compliance with the police:
                     The case of the "occupy" movement in Israel

 Protesters' willingness to comply and cooperate with the police is a desirable attitude, facilitating the difficult task of protest policing. The legitimacy model of policing suggests that public trust in the police, perceptions of the fairness of policing procedures, and perceptions of police effectiveness will affect compliance. In demonstrations, the interaction between police and protesters may also affect protesters' compliance. However, to date, the effect of protesters' perceptions of the police, and their experience during demonstrations, on their willingness to comply has not been empirically examined. The current study examines the effect of protesters' perceptions of trust in the police, procedural justice, police effectiveness, and their personal experience with the police on their willingness to obey police orders. Using a survey of 470 protesters who participated in "Occupy" protest events in Israel in 2012, we find that positive evaluations of trust in the police, the neutrality of police procedures, and police effectiveness were positively correlated with protesters' compliance. However, when protesters perceived the methods used by the police during the demonstration as highly military, they were less willing to obey police orders. The findings

are discussed within the framework of police legitimacy and compliance, offering practical ramifications for protest policing.

Session: TUE07
Predicting problems? Big data, algorithms and underlying issues
Theme: Models for successful policing

Speaker: *Felix Bode*

Presentation title: Project SKALA – Predictive policing in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany

The aim of the project SKALA (System zur KriminalitätsAnalyse und LageAntizipation, System of crime analysis and crime situation anticipation) was to examine the possibilities and limitations of the prediction of crime incidences, as well as proving the efficiency and effectiveness of police interventions based upon a pilot experiment in six bigger cities in North Rhine-Westphalia (Germany). It was about the prediction of crime risks, testing the probability of domestic burglary based upon spatial-related data for each residential quarter of the pilot authorities. From 3.991 residential quarters, a manageable number of quarters with an increased risk of domestic burglary were identified for each police authority every week. The calculation of residential quarters was based on socioeconomic data. Residential quarters promise more homogeneity in terms of population, housing and social structure. The research design and the main results will be presented in the panel, whereas the focus lies on possibilities and the limitations of the prediction of crime incidences.

Speaker: *Mia-Maria Magnusson*

Presentation title: Mapping open drug scenes to respond to and predict hot spots of crime and vulnerability

In responding to criminal networks establishment in different areas in Sweden, a national study to map the existing problems was started in 2014 by the National Operations Department of the Swedish police. Since then areas have been identified after a national inventory conducted by the local police departments. These areas have been named vulnerable areas or particularly vulnerable areas due to a variety of criteria explored. One characteristic of all these areas are drug crimes (with phenomenon on drug markets, open air drug markets, open drug scene, closed drug markets and drug dealing), seen as a symptom of the organized crimes but also as a symptom of growing informal tolerance to criminal behavior on the one hand, and a feeling of being unsafe on the other. This recent national inventory produced a regional project of dealing with open drug scenes in Stockholm. In order to understand this phenomenon, knowledge on the geographical places, its regulars, its crime hotspots and police responses

were collected through a targeted mapping. The aim of mapping the phenomenon with the defined indicators of open drug scenes was to create a base for measurable elements of the phenomenon, which could produce a variety of police responses to dealing with the most visual, growing crime phenomenon in Sweden right now.

Speaker: *Colin Rogers*
Presentation title: Algorithm based policing and the risk
                              of disproportionate police activity

The use of prediction in the world of policing and security is not necessarily a new phenomenon, particularly with the advent of geo space analysis and the information and data now available to support law enforcement. It is used to predict crime trends, behaviour patterns relating to certain types of criminality and even to recognition of individuals via face imaging, utilising algorithms, which search and analyse historical data. Indeed, in the UK one police force is developing an algorithm, which utilises historical data from within the criminal justice system to decide whether an individual should be granted bail or not following an arrest but before charge. However, an overreliance on the use of such an approach may not just be flawed but may increase the unwarranted attention of the police to those marginalised groups who may already receive disproportionate police activity. This presentation examines the use of such algorithms and big data sets and discusses some of the inherent problems that appear to lie within this process and which practitioners and policy makers alike should be aware of.

Speaker: *Bernhard Frevel*
Presentation title: From intelligence led policing towards
                              predictive policing? – The risks

Proponents of intelligence led policing and predictive policing highlight the chances of this approach for improved crime fighting and efficient police work for more safety and security of citizens. And who would not share the hope for satisfaction of the needs. The algorithm analyses big data and allows rational, focussed and expedient policing. But critics of this big promise pour some cold water on the matter: they ask about privacy rights, stigmatisation, stereotyping and social inequality, culturally influenced programming of the algorithms, growing of blind spots, changes in the discourse about risks and safety. Is predictive policing really more than the attempt of rationalisation of copper's gut feeling? What are the risks of this – from a legal, sociological and ethical point of view?

Studies on youths I. Negative experiences – later trajectories
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Alessandra Grotta*

Presentation title: Criminal trajectories from early adolescence to young adulthood and friendship at the age of 13: a sequence analysis based approach

Co-authors: *Jenny Eklund* (Stockholm University, Sweden) and *Ylva Almquist* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Several studies have shown an association between affiliating with deviant peers and delinquent behaviors. Most of the available studies have mainly focused on violent crimes. More research is needed to investigate peer relations and other crimes. The aim of this project is to compare criminal trajectories among subjects who were friends during childhood, using data from the Stockholm Birth Cohort (SBC) of children born in 1953.

For this study we selected subjects who were still alive and living in Sweden at age 30, and for whom peer sociometric nominations at the age of 13 were available, obtaining a sample of 12,131 subjects. Data were linked to the Swedish National Crime Register (NCR) in order to capture offending histories. Using the sequence analysis framework, we formalized individual criminal trajectories as ordered sequences of seven possible states (stealing, fraud, vandalism, narcotic, traffic, violent, and other crimes) for each year between 1966 and 1983. We compared criminal trajectories among non-friends and among friends. To compute distances between criminal trajectories, we used three different measures reflecting (dis)similarities of trajectories in terms of states' overall duration, timing, and sequencing.

Results show that similarity in duration, timing, and sequencing of criminal trajectories is significantly stronger among pairs of friends than among pairs of non-friends. Also, we observed that similarity is more pronounced among pairs of reciprocal friends than among pairs of non-reciprocal friends.. Preliminary results also show that among those having a criminal father, or those having family on welfare, friendship is not associated with a significant increase in similarity of criminal trajectories. Further research is needed to understand the role of friends when accounting for family background.

Speaker: *Laura Beckmann*

Presentation title: Direct and indirect effects of exposure to violence by parents and school peers on youth aggression

Aggressive behavior during early adolescence has been shown to be related to both concurrent and long-term adjustment problems, including low

academic performance, antisocial behavior, criminal activity, and poor psychosocial outcomes (Maughan & Rutter, 2001 Estevez 2018). The aim of this study was to analyze direct and indirect effects of two forms of exposure to violence during early adolescence, i.e., parent-to-child physical victimization (PPV), and peer violent victimization (PVV), on self-reported aggression. In particular, this study sought to assess the extent to which cross-domain coping resources (parental warmth and monitoring, peer acceptance, and school bonding) mediate these links. The sample comprised 973 early adolescents from Hanover, Germany (54 % female), who participated in three waves of a longitudinal study. Results from path analysis show that while controlling for prior aggression, only exposure to PVV but not PPV at 5th grade was directly related to self-reported aggression at 7th grade. Path models also revealed significant direct effects from Time 1 PPV and PVV to decreases in parental warmth and peer acceptance, while effects of parental monitoring and school bonding were insignificant. Time 2 parental warmth but not peer acceptance was furthermore related to Time 3 self-reported aggression, controlling for Time 1 aggression. In addition, Time 2 school bonding significantly predicted Time 3 aggression. To sum up, evidence for mediation were only be found for parental warmth. Overall, findings highlight the need to consider the role of both family and school processes in pathways from exposure to violence to aggression, and the implications these processes have for youth prevention and intervention efforts.

Speaker:	*Jenny Eklund*
Presentation title:	Position among peers and siblings: Exploring associations with criminal behaviour in adolescence and young adulthood
Co-author:	*Ylva B Almquist* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

For children, advantaged positions in the peer group or the sibship may involve more power, dominance, influence, and social status. Disadvantaged positions could, on the contrary, reflect more negative experiences and hamper the child's development. Previous research has consistently linked peer position to various outcomes, including criminality. Poorer outcomes have generally been found among later-born compared with earlier-born children, but few of these studies have studied criminal behaviour. Moreover, most research on the importance of peer status and sibling position has considered them separately. The aim of this study is therefore to simultaneously examine peer position and sibling position in relation to criminal behaviour, adjusting for individual and family background factors. The study included 11079 individuals from the Stockholm Birth Cohort study, born in 1953 and followed until the age of 27. Based on gender-separate logistic regression models, the results for boys showed a graded relationship between peer position and later criminality: those in medium, low,

or marginalised positions had significantly higher risk of criminality in adolescence and in young adulthood compared with boys with high peer status. Compared with first-borns, middle-born boys were more likely to have criminal behaviour in adolescence and young adulthood. The associations with criminality in young adulthood was not explained by criminal behaviour in adolescence. For girls, a marginalised peer position was associated with a significantly higher risk of criminal behaviour in adolescence, but not in young adulthood. Sibling position was not significantly linked to criminality for girls, after controlling for individual and family background factors. The associations found for peer position did not overlap with sibling position or vice versa. This suggest that peers and, to some extent, siblings may exert independent influences on the development of criminal behaviour.

Speakers: *Ulla Beijer* and *Peter Lindström*

Presentation title: Children and teenagers exposed to crime
– a follow-up study

Many children and teenagers suffer from and are exposed to crime. Despite this, longitudinal follow-up studies on their health, mortality and own criminality are lacking. In 1999, cooperation between the social services and the police in Stockholm started, Stödcentrum, a support center for children and teenagers affected by crime. More than 400 young individuals, 10-20 years old, 25% girls/young women, who were exposed to crimes in 1999-2006 have been able to follow up in hospital care, mortality and crime register, compared to a sex- and age-matched control group from the population. Preliminary data show that the cohort, young persons exposed to crime, had twice as many days of care in hospital, higher mortality and higher crime rates compared with the control group. Half of them had been hospitalized for psychiatric diagnoses. There were also differences in ill health and mortality between the sexes.

Session: TUE09
Dimensions of rural crime
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speakers: *Naomi Smith* and *Alistair Harkness*

Presentation title: Spatial dimensions of rural crime

Much research that examines the land use and the spatial characteristics of place focus on urban and suburban environments. Disciplinary understanding of rural crime are driven by other social factors such as socio-economic disadvantage an isolation. While these characteristics are undoubtedly interwoven with our understanding of the rural as a place, they still position rural spaces in relation to urban ones. In this paper we examine

the efficacy of urban-focused for understand the spatial dimension of rural crime. Corcoran et al. (2017) argue that the urban environment is composed of three distinct types of land use that each impact co-presence and civic engagement in unique ways. However, land use and its implications for collective efficacy, and consequently the informal social control that is said to prevent crime is markedly different in rural settings. Typical spatial and community features typically used to measure levels of social disorganisation may not be present. In this paper we proposed that identifying features of social disorganisation specific to rural communities will better inform analyses of crime in rural places. This position rural towns and centres as spatially unique in their own right; not just as juxtapositions to urban centres.

Speaker: *Tanya Howard*

Presentation title: Resistance to environmental regulation in rural
                      Australia – the tragic case of R v Ian Robert Turnbull

In 2014 a NSW public servant was killed in a confrontation grounded in a historical conflict over illegal land clearing. The perpetrator was a land holder with a history of non-compliance with the requirements of the NSW Native Vegetation Act 2003 who had been subject to a series of prosecutions in the NSW Land and Environment Court. The resulting murder trial of R v IAN ROBERT TURNBULL in the NSW Supreme Court saw the defence enter a plea of not guilty to murder, arguing that the ongoing compliance matters had caused the landholder severe mental distress, reducing his liability to the charge and appealing to the jury to accept a lesser plea of manslaughter. The suggestion that the crime was somehow justified by 'bad legislation' (Coffs Harbour MP Andrew Fraser) and was the explosive expression of a long-standing 'sore point' (Nationals leader Andrew Stoner), suggests an urgent need to examine how rural communities respond to environmental law and policy; the implications of this rural response for future compliance regimes; and the social, environmental and economic consequences of resistance for rural communities facing environmental change.

This proposal is part of my broader research which explores the intersection of environmental law breaking and regional/rural psycho-social violence. The research explores a range of 'conflict multipliers' that are experienced by community members in rural areas – climate change; colonial impacts; globalised trade; land use and water resource competition – and the social, legal and political narratives that shape these conflicts. This project focuses on the intersection between environmental law, rural sociology/criminology and natural resource policymaking and builds on research that has demonstrated serious challenges to the successful implementation of environmental law and policy in rural communities. These include community concerns that the burden of costs and impacts are unevenly distrib-

uted across the social and political landscape; the reduced capacity of rural communities to take advantage of mechanisms for public participation; and fears that urban political influence disproportionally affects decisions that impact on rural communities.

These narratives are instrumental in understanding how rural communities respond to environmental regulation. The rural landscape is changing as new coalitions emerge between interest groups that were previously antagonistic, prompted by increasing dissatisfaction in rural communities about the design and implementation of environmental law and policy. The link between increasing norms of civil disobedience in rural communities affected by land use conflict and other instances of law breaking and resistance has not been investigated in the Australian context.

The recent announcement of a NSW Coronial Inquest into the murder reinforces the significance of this case for the Australian rule of law.

Speakers: *Tara Shelley* and *Michael Hogan*
Presentation title: Contrasting perceptions of restorative justice in a rural community

At the request of a rural community in Colorado, USA we surveyed local police officers, high school students, and a random sample of community residents to examine support for using restorative justice principles and strategies to deal with juvenile crime and delinquency. This paper presents the results of that survey, including an examination of general support for restorative justice principles and perceptions of effectiveness relative to other traditional sanctions. While restorative justice principles and strategies have been rising in popularity, they remain relatively rare in rural communities across the United States. This research contributes to our knowledge by providing at least a preliminary indication of whether there is sufficient community support across adults, juveniles and police officers to implement restorative justice in a rural setting.

Session: TUE10
Hybrid Problems
Theme: Models for successful policing

Speakers: *Karin Schmerler, Julie Wartell* and *Deborah Weisel*
Presentation title: Reducing domestic violence through focused deterrence and problem solving

Domestic disturbances and domestic violence are among the most common problems facing law enforcement agencies. A number of domestic calls-for-service are repeat calls, involving the same offenders and victims in a mix of both non-crime calls and crime incidents. The Chula Vista Police

Department (CVPD) tested an innovative approach to preventing repeat domestic disturbances and domestic violence in one area of the city. The focus of this initiative was to change social norms and behavior—without standard legal interventions—unless repeated, customized, and increasingly intensive police contacts with both offenders and victims were not effective. The test response was based on a comprehensive analysis of more than 10,000 domestic-violence calls-for-service to the CVPD, as well as a careful review of successful evidence-based domestic-violence-reduction efforts in High Point, North Carolina; West Yorkshire, England; and Fremont, California. Following a one-year implementation period, domestic-violence crimes went down 24% in the test area. This presentation highlights key findings from the problem analysis, the specifics of the enhanced patrol and investigative responses tested, and the overall results. It also describes a new initiative led by the San Diego District Attorney's Office, a partner in the Chula Vista effort, to develop an algorithm to identify and focus on the most dangerous domestic-violence suspects, as well as those most likely to recidivate, and to test the effectiveness of jail warnings for suspects not prosecuted.

Speaker: *Johannes Knutsson*

Presentation title: Illegal cabs

A problem of illegal cabs operating during the weekend evenings had developed in Tønsberg, a small Norwegian town of 36,000 inhabitants. A case of aggravated assault committed by a driver of an unlicensed cab was reported by local media, and there were also allegations of drivers committing sexual assaults and rapes against female passengers. Police crackdowns failed to stop the illegal cabs from operating and, as result of media pressure, the police decided to mount a problem-oriented project to deal with the problem. Working with partners in the community they: (1) blocked off pick-up areas used by illegal cabs, (2) made buses and taxis more accessible, (3) introduced stiffer penalties for those caught driving illegal cabs, (4) informed suspected illegal-cab drivers about these consequences, and (5) informed the public about the risks involved and about legal alternatives. These measures substantially reduced the problem. According to the local taxi drivers and the police, after the intervention fewer illegal cabs were operating and, even if there had been some displacement of the illegal-cab operations, they were much less blatant than they formerly were. Finally, there was no evidence of a predicted deterioration in public order.

Speaker: *Rick Linden*

Presentation title: Winnipeg auto theft suppression strategy

From 2003 to 2007, Winnipeg had North America's highest rates of vehicle theft. Rates peaked at 1,932/100,000 in 2004. The cost of stolen vehicles

was nearly $40 million per year, but the danger to residents was an even greater concern because of the recklessness of the auto thieves. The Manitoba Auto Theft Task Force had tried several tactics to address the problem since 2001, but despite some temporary successes, rates continued to climb.

Crime analysis was at the core of the vehicle theft prevention strategy. Data sources included police statistics, insurance company statistics, police files, court files, interviews with police and justice officials, and interviews with young offenders. The analysis gave a detailed picture of the patterns, causes, and consequences of vehicle theft in Winnipeg. Most thefts were committed by young offenders, and virtually all the vehicles were stolen for joyriding. Vehicle theft was an important part of the youth culture in some inner-city neighbourhoods. Certain makes and models, particularly older Chrysler vehicles, were extremely vulnerable.

The Manitoba Auto Theft Task Force developed the Winnipeg Auto Theft Suppression Strategy, a comprehensive strategy that involves several partners, including the Winnipeg Police Service, Manitoba Public Insurance, and Manitoba Justice (which includes youth probation and Crown prosecutors). The strategy has three components: a tiered approach to at-risk youth, including intensive community supervision of them; a program requiring compulsory vehicle immobilizers for the most at-risk vehicles; and youth programming addressing the root causes of vehicle theft.

A first version of WATSS, which focused mainly on supervision of high-risk youth, was implemented in September, 2005. Initially, the strategy was successful and vehicle thefts dropped by 16 percent in 2005. However, in the first quarter of 2006 rates rose by 26 percent. The strategy was revisited and plans developed for additional components. These included mandatory immobilizers for the most at-risk vehicles and enhancing community supervision and enforcement by adding five members to the police Stolen Auto Unit. Many of the specific tactics used by the strategy were also refined. Later, funding was received to implement the root-causes programs. The augmented strategy has been very successful. Thefts declined by 29 percent in 2007, 42 percent in 2008, and 34 percent in the first four months of 2009. Rates were 76 percent lower in 2009 than in 2004, and 83 percent lower by 2011. Savings are estimated to be at least $30 million/year.

Session: TUE11
Transit crime and fear: Focus on women's safety
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Hugo d'Arbois de Jubainville*
Presentation title: Women's avoidance behaviours in
                       public transport in the Ile-de-France region

| Co-author: | *Camille Vanier* (French Observatory of Crime and Criminal Justice, France) |

Adaptive behaviours are an important aspect of personal safety. When feeling unsafe in public space, and notably in public transport, women are likely to take avoidance measures. Drawing from a sample of 3 188 women who participated in the victimization survey "Cadre de vie et sécurité" (Living Environment and Security) between 2010 and 2013, this study examines whether and how female passengers change their routines when feeling unsafe in the transit environment of the Ile-de-France region. This includes time-based and space-based avoidance, as well as changing means of transport. Reasons for not changing routines despite feeling unsafe are also analysed, notably being transit captive. Logistic regressions were conducted to assess the relationship between these behaviours, individual characteristics, transport habits, and personal safety. Results suggest that education, previous victimization, and perceived safety are consistently associated with specific behaviours. However, avoidance appears to be constrained by transport habits, such as frequency of use and riding to work.

| Speaker: | *Mary Eckert* and *Marcus K Felson* |
| Presentation title: | The security of women and the trip home from late-night entertainment |

We argue that the journey home from a bar or nightspot is the most dangerous period for women, and merits further study. We offer some calculations from existing research by others to justify the argument. We explain how the risk of sexual mistreatment shifts, beginning with verbal harassment inside a barroom to stalking along the way, then more serious outcomes approaching secluded areas or entering residences. Our argument is based on circumstantial evidence from different sources, leading to a practical and specific theory of shifting risky situations. That theory has implications for transit policy as well as alcohol policy. Indeed, the general mismanagement of public places and public transitions goes beyond any single agency of government and any single nation. Indeed, an international problem has emerged, with the night economy an integral part of city life, sometimes providing pleasure and cultural enhancement, but at other times leading to harmful results.

Speaker:	*Shola Apena Rogers*
Presentation title:	Understanding proactive policing of sexual offending on London railways: Police decision making processes
Co-authors:	*Jackie Gray* (Middlesex University, UK), *Joanna R. Alder* (Middlesex University, UK) and *Miranda A. H. Horvath* (Middlesex University, UK)

Tackling sexual offences on London trains (SOLT) is a priority for British Transport Police (BTP). In addition to understanding how sexual offences are committed, crime analysis can also identify aspects of police decision making. The aim of the current study is to understand how BTP officers proactively police sexual offences. Script theory is used as an approach to explore factors that may influence the officers' actions and decision-making. Using a qualitative approach, ethnographic fieldwork observations and semi-structured interviews were undertaken to determine the context in which BTP officers undertake their proactive policing duties in relation to detecting sexual offences. Thematic analysis of the data generated a model taking into account the different stages and processes. There were three phases including key stages in the proactive policing process, which indicated a sequence of events, some involving decision making on the part of the officers. This paper will present findings and discuss the implications in relation to providing guidance for facilitating policing of SOLT in the most effective way. The increase in the availability and analysis of scripts performed by proactive officers, along with crime-specific data in the form of sexual offenders' scripts, can draw attention to potential intervention points for situational crime prevention measures to be implemented.

Speaker:	*Vania Ceccato*
Presentation title:	Women's victimization and safety in transit environments: An international overview

This presentation reports lessons learned from findings from articles that constitute the double special issue "Women's victimization and safety in transit environments" in the journal Crime prevention and community safety. I identify unanswered research questions and look forward discussing future research agendas and policy recommendations that arise from this international and multidisciplinary take on women's victimisation and perceived safety in transit environments.

Session: TUE12
Tackling incivility, reducing burglary, and enhancing community engagement: An evidence-based policing approach
Theme: Models for successful policing

Speaker:	*Becky Thompson*
Presentation title:	Who is at greatest risk of perceiving and experiencing incivility, and what impact do these incidents have?
Co-authors:	*James Hunter* (Nottingham Trent University, UK), *Andromachi Tseloni* (Nottingham Trent University, UK), *Nick Tilley* (UCL, UK) and *Puneet Tiwari* (Nottingham Trent University, UK)

This presentation explores the extent and nature of incivility in England and Wales. To this end, it examines who is most likely to both perceive high levels of incivility in their local area as well as directly experience it. Results will also be presented in relation to the harm caused by such incidents. Finally, the individuals and households most likely to experience or witness different types of incivility will be identified. The research is based upon statistical modelling of data from five sweeps of the Crime Survey for England and Wales, 2011/12 to 2015/16 and is funded by the Economic and Social Research Council Secondary Data Analysis Initiative (ESRC-SDAI).

Speaker: *James Hunter*

Presentation title: Predicting community engagement at the neighbourhood level: a bespoke area-based classification for police forces and police officers in England

Enhancing engagement with local communities has become a clear policy priority for police forces in England. However, despite the best intentions of police forces and officers, effective community engagement remains an unrealised policy goal. Attendance at community beat meetings is still often sporadic, for example, and participants tend to be drawn from a narrow cross section of the local community. This paper provides an overview of a bespoke area classification at the neighbourhood level designed to assist police forces and officers by predicting community engagement 'rich' and 'poor' neighbourhoods across all Lower Super Output Areas in England. Drawing upon a wide range of official data sources, and utilising geographically weighted regression and cluster analysis, the policy tool identifies different types of community engagement area types based upon an examination of factors such as neighbourhood belonging, social diversity, fear of crime, satisfaction with policing, and participation levels.

Speaker: *James Hunter*

Presentation title: Evaluation of a research-informed burglary target hardening intervention

Co-authors: *Andromachi Tseloni* (Nottingham Trent University, UK) and *Bethany Ward* (Nottingham Trent University, UK)

Burglary rates have fallen internationally for two decades, with improved security being touted as the main cause. This was strongly supported from ESRC-SDAI funded research on 'Which burglary security devices work for whom and in what context' project that tested this theory. The findings of the research led directly to a target-hardening pilot in Nottingham. The intervention funded the implementation of the window and door locks, internal and external lights (WIDE) security combination, which the research

showed was the most effective and 'best value' combination, to burgled households and their neighbours, based on the near repeat victimisation theory. This paper evaluates the above target hardening intervention by examining burglary trends within the test and control neighbourhoods prior to, and after, the intervention took place.

Session: TUE13
Policing specific targets II
Theme: Models for successful policing

Speaker: *Clifford Stott*

Presentation title: Policing football crowds in Sweden: Enabling models of success and overcoming resistance to change

Co-author: *Neil Williams* (Keele University, UK)

The policing of football crowds in Sweden presents substantial challenges and the focus remains one of achieving security primarily through exclusion, coercion and deterrence. New perspectives, based on a social identity approach to crowd psychology, have challenged this hegemonic policing model. The social identity perspective, focused upon dynamics of legitimacy, power and self-regulation, has supported wide ranging reform in protest policing in Sweden. Such policing models are focused not merely on instrumental control but also upon proportionality and facilitating normative compliance through police legitimacy and dialogue. However, despite the effectiveness and adoption of this approach by the police in Sweden for managing protest it is also evident that there is widespread organisational and cultural resistance within the Swedish police toward the implementation of similar dialogue led approaches in football. This paper will report upon a Participant Action Research project developed within Sweden called ENABLE, exploring the dynamics of football crowd management in the Allsvenskan and outlining future directions for research on police psychology in order to understand how to empower more successful models of policing football crowds in and beyond Sweden.

Speakers: *Jacqueline Drew* and *Belinda Crissman*

Presentation title: Policing mental illness: A review of the effectiveness of police education and training

Despite the relatively high level of interaction of police with persons with mental illness (PWMI), research has shown that police feel underprepared for such encounters. A comprehensive, systematic analysis of existing literature is presented. The effectiveness of education and training of police for encounters with PWMI is examined. The research seeks to contribute to the development and design of maximally effective police training programs and impact on better quality outcomes for PWMI.

Speaker: *Teresa Silva*

Presentation title: A problem-oriented approach
                  to a drug market in Sundsvall

In Sundsvall – a medium-sized city in the center of Sweden – an open air drug market operating at the Navet (i.e., local bus station) has been identified by the population as a concern that should be prioritized by the police. Using a problem-oriented approach to define a crime prevention strategy, we performed a comprehensive analysis in order to achieve a level (and quality) of knowledge that allow us to determine situational and offender-oriented based interventions. In this study, we describe the methodology adopted for the analysis of the hotspot and preliminary results and guidelines for intervention. Since data from crime report register only provided a partial picture, we proceeded with ethnographic work and qualitative interviews to key informants and drug users. Furthermore, we performed an 'environmental design analysis' to identify physical factors that facilitates drug use and trafficking. Navet is a hotspot for drug-related crime but not for other types of crime (e.g., violent crime). The small amounts of drugs sized in place suggests that Navet is, most likely, the bottom of the hierarchy of the drug market in the city. Three groups of suspected users with different social needs have been identified and should be targeted for intervention if the objective is to empty the market of 'clients'. From an environmental perspective moving the alcohol store, improving lighting in the area and natural surveillance features on the waiting hall and public toilets, may work as deterrents and increase the feeling of safety among the population. If we aim at decreasing criminality in the area, the fear of crime among the population and solve users' health and social needs, the jointly effort of public administration, private sector and law enforcement must unfold as a common responsibility.

Speaker: *Lia Seguí Casas*

Presentation title: The "botellón". A Spanish version
                  of festive outdoor drinking

The "botellón" can be defined as a social phenomenon that is characterized by young people (mostly between 16 and 24 years old) gathering in open spaces such as streets, squares or parks during weekend nights in order to drink alcohol, listen to music and chat.

This phenomenon reveals a change in the drinking patterns from a traditional Mediterranean pattern characterized by drinking one daily glass of wine during meals to a Northern European style of binge drinking which leads to drunkenness.

But why is it important for policing to study the "botellón"? Because it is a public disorder problem that involves noise, dirty, public urination, vandalism and drunk driving. Furthermore, the "botellón" can also be under-

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stood as a health problem: underage drinking, binge drinking, multi-drug consumption, intoxications and risky sexual behaviors.

Regardless of its negative outcomes, there is still a lack of response from the Central Government of Spain. Every Autonomous Community, province and city have tried to fight it in their own way and sadly most of them have understood the "botellón" just as a public disorder problem which means that the police are the only one in charge. This fact points out the necessity of a problem-oriented policing approach in dealing with this phenomenon called "botellón".

Session: TUE14
Successfully policing the TOR-network:
Governance and the challenges of digital evidence gathering
Theme: Models for successful policing

Speaker: *Derek Johnson*

Presentation title: TOR as a driver of new policing philosophies

Policing philosophy in the U.K. significantly changed in the 1990's as the concept of Intelligence-led-Policing developed, shifting from an over-riding reactive business model and primary objective of identification and prosecution to one seeking identification prior to offending and directed activity to prevent, disrupt or capture at the earliest opportunity. Whilst both philosophies hinged on a justice objective, policing now faced the new challenge of maintaining the evidence collection objective and successful conversion of intelligence into evidential material. Intelligence gathering as a core activity began to take centre stage and in 2000 the National Intelligence Model (NIM) as a business model to direct policing and resource development & deployment began national roll out. Seen as successful that model now stretches across regulatory environments, being a key developmental driver in creation of a Food Crime department within the Food Standard Agency following the Horsemeat scandal of 2013.

Driven by ultimate objectives of evidence gathering 'crime intelligence' developed many new methodologies, often demanded by technological change. Studies have remarked on emergent changes in police governance as the intelligence strategy became ingrained, with emphasis on objectives of disruption rather than capture and judicial process.

This paper asks how far those governance structures have gone, in particular questioning whether the technology of the dark web has resulted in intelligence operations without judicial objective, in which case judicial testing and regulation declines with risk to human rights. The TOR network is notorious for criminal market place content but the anonymity aspect is highly secure. Few prosecutions appear where evidence of mar-

ketplace selling is core, therefore requiring the background intelligence development to be subject of judicial scrutiny. It is suggested that TOR policing generates intelligence operations with non-judicial process objectives and so 'TOR crime intelligence' and 'TOR crime prevention' now requires new typologies and new critical enquiry.

Speaker: *Chrisje Brants*

Presentation title: Policing the dark web: Intelligence v. evidence

Policing the dark web implies intelligence gathering, but to what end? If the objective is prosecution, then such intelligence poses a problem. Irrespective of jurisdiction, police will be reluctant to share intelligence - let alone use it as evidence - for three reasons: 1) any intelligence used as evidence must be able to be subjected to testing in court, in the United Kingdom through cross examination at trial, in civil law countries through inclusion in the dossier 2) this would involve giving away police methods and could endanger future operations, and 3) it may lead to revealing the identity of (vulnerable) sources. In this, policing the dark web does not differ from normal police (undercover) operations: any prosecution arising from intelligence gathered online would be subject (under national rules) to the same constraints as investigations off-line.

Whereas in the UK, this could lead to police deciding that no prosecution should go ahead in order to protect intelligence, in the Netherlands, the situation is slightly different. If intelligence gathered on the dark web is used to 'steer' subsequent investigations, the issue is not whether it could be used as evidence but whether the way in which it was gathered renders the whole operation and subsequent prosecution illegal. Intelligence may also be used as evidence, but as the Dutch Supreme Court has established, this requires that the rights of the defence be duly respected. In that regard there is legislation which would allow it to be tested while safeguarding e.g. the identity of police informants; it is also possible to use information from the security services. Intelligence officers or the 'runners' of police informants, may be called as witnesses and would testify in disguise and using a number rather than their name.

Speaker: *Adam Jackson*

Presentation title: Policing darkweb marketplaces: Covert
                    policing, surveillance and investigatory powers

The private, secure and usually untraceable nature of Darkweb Marketplaces makes them an attractive forum for criminal activity. Policing criminal activity on the Darkweb often requires a covert policing strategy involving inter alia the interception of communications and acquisition of data, often across jurisdictional boundaries. In England and Wales covert surveillance and the interception and acquisition of communications data is currently governed by the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000

supported by the Code of Practice on Covert Surveillance and Property Interference.

The Investigatory Powers Act 2016 has recently been passed by the UK Parliament but has not yet been brought in to force. The UK government consulted on potential amendments to the 2016 Act between 30th November 2017 and the 18th January 2018 and the outcome of that consultation is currently being awaited. The 2016 Act deals with the extent to which investigatory powers can be used to interfere with and to some extent curtail privacy rights and will potentially increase the scope of police powers in this area.

This paper will critically consider covert policing and the regulation of investigatory powers in the context of cyber-crime with specific reference to the Darkweb and Darkweb Marketplaces. It will attempt to identify the likely effect of the Investigatory Powers Act 2016 (should it become law in its present form) and will consider the compatibility of the approach taken in England and Wales with EU level regulatory powers and data protection principles.

Speaker: *Gemma Davies*

Presentation title: Policing darkweb marketplaces: A comparative
                analysis of the legal frameworks undercover
                operations on the Darkweb operate within

Darkweb markets provide a primarily anonymous platform for trading in illicit goods and services and are a manifestation of the increasingly complex nature of transnational organised crime. Darkweb markets rarely exist solely within one national jurisdiction and their physical location is often uncertain creating significant resourcing and technical demands for investigators. Effective policing of the Darkweb requires international cooperation. For example the FBI, the US Drug Enforcement Administration, the Dutch police and Europol worked together to take out Alpha-Bay and Hansa in July 2017. Although such operations demonstrate the collective power of the global law enforcement community, undercover operations on the Darkweb are at times controversial. In 2017 Australian police took over one of the Darkweb's largest child abuse sites for almost a year, posing as its founder in an undercover operation. Posting abuse material would be impossible for undercover police in the United States, but Australian police were permitted to engage in activities normally considered illegal in order to combat specific crimes and therefore took over the role of investigating the site despite having nothing to do with the original operation. This paper will consider the legal frameworks undercover police investigations on the Darkweb operate within from a comparative perspective and seeks to consider the extent to which divergence in these frameworks can assist or hinder law enforcement agencies. The concept of

'jurisdiction shopping' as a legitimate policing tool will be explored and its ethical and legal implications considered.

Session: TUE15
Studies on youths II. Japanese experiences
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Naomi Matsuura*

Presentation title: Behavioral, cognitive, and neurological improvements among juvenile delinquents who have been exposed to serious child abuse

Japan has achieved incredible low crime rate in both delinquency and adult crime. In fact, Japan has very effective correctional facilities for youth at risk, which is called children's self-reliance support facility (CSRSF). The CSRSFs have some dormitories, and each dormitory are managed by own house-father and -mother who are like foster parents. They have provided family-like environment and treated admitted juveniles as real family member. Most of those admitted juveniles have been exposed to serious child abuse by own parents, and they are more likely to show extreme antisocial behavior. More than half of them have some kinds of psychiatric disorders due to their raising environments. Actually they don't know what a family is and how family works. Therefore, teaching family methods with intensive educational treatment by house-father and -mother are very effective, and admitted juveniles usually showed significant improvements for about a year.

We have collaborated with the CSRSF and evaluated juvenile's changes such as behavioral, psychological, cognitive, and neurobiological improvements using multidimensional tools. Specifically, many kinds of questionnaires, cognitive tests, semi-structural interview were conducted two times (at admitted and at leaving facility) for participants. In addition, their neurobiological changes were evaluated using structural MRI scan.

As results, compared with the IQ at admitted, significant elevation were confirmed (averagely about 20 points). Additionally, behavioral and psychological improvements are found in various instruments. Then, we found that there were significant changes in both hippocampus and right amygdala.

Our research is very important and our findings have huge impact. Details of CSRSF, research design, and results would be presented at a session.

Speakers: *Koji Miyaguchi* and *Naomi Matsuura*

Presentation title: Neuro-cognitive training (Cog-Tr) for delinquents within a residential service in Japan

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There have been numerous and consistent reports that low IQ scores (intellectual disabilities: ID) or borderline IQ scores (borderline intellectual functioning: BIF) are a risk factor for delinquency or antisocial behaviors. Juveniles who are admitted to juvenile correctional facilities may have various cognitive deficits in visual cognition, auditory perception, deduction, conceptualization based on prior learning, and especially working memory (WM) and executive functions. Recently, cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) has become an accepted treatment for incarcerated juveniles in Japan as well as other countries. CBT underlies the broader cognitive construct of executive functions. These improvements of the cognitive functions are important in order to render CBT more effective. A number of approaches to enhance neurocognitive functions in children and adolescents have been developed and studied in recent years. Those studies suggest that neuropsychological interventions for cognitive functions of delinquents with low IQ could lead to improvements in their neurocognitive functions. If so, those interventions should decrease their antisocial behaviors, either directly or indirectly. The purpose of this study was to design interventions aimed at improving neurocognitive functions, to implement a cognitive training program (Cog-Tr) for juvenile delinquents with ID/BIF in a correctional facility, and to evaluate the program's effects. The participants were assigned to either a Cog-Tr group (n = 30) or a waiting list control group (n = 30). The Cog-Tr was conducted for 16 weeks, and both groups took part in pre-, post-, and follow-up testing. Compared to the control group, the Cog-Tr group demonstrated significant improvements in cognitive functions, and these improvements were maintained at 3-month follow-up. These results suggest that juvenile delinquents with ID/BIF are responsive to cognitive training and that their ID/BIF was related to external factors such as a negative environment with stimulus deprivation and failure to obtain adequate special educational services.

Speaker: *Toshiya Endo*

Presentation title: Discontinuity of behavior and subjective
                     consciousness in antisocial – Narrative
                     clinical model of juvenile delinquents

Many studies had referred to that cognitive distortion behind antisocial behavior. However, most of the cognitions that are evaluated as objective facts, which are qualitatively different from the subjective consciousness (self-awareness) as the experience of the person .

We researched the normative consciousness of inpatients in our medical juvenile training school in Japan based on Turiel's Domain Specific Theory. In result, even juveniles who committed serious delinquency, in point of subjective consciousness view, there were not many cases with low norm consciousness.

This indicates that even a juvenile who has subjective consciousness to being adaptive to the society can have objective cognitive distortion, and commit delinquency. In addition, it is not uncommon in fact that the behavior of a juvenile who was observed before committing serious delinquency could be even totally sociable. These things shows that there may be discontinuity between subjective consciousness, daily behavior and delinquency.

If one of the aims of delinquent psychiatry is to aim for the revision of antisocial behavior by a medical approach, leave an option of therapeutic technique that to stay close to the personal experience of the patient and to be empathologically involved we have to stay. In that sense, it can be said that there is a clinically significant meaning in considering the narrative experience of the person concerning subjective consciousness behind antisocial behavior.

In order to understand the relationship between such subjective consciousness and their antisocial behavior, we must analyze how the juvenile experiences subjectively the society that surrounds himself. Such analysis is also may useful for risk management of follow-up cases that have not reached antisocial behavior.

Based on the above, we propose a clinical model focusing on discontinuity between subjective consciousness, daily behavior and delinquency.

Speaker: *Akihiro Nasu*

Presentation title: Analyses of risk factors and protective factors towards preventing recidivism of Japanese juvenile offenders with medical needs

Japanese government enacted "the Act on the Promotion for the Prevention of Recidivism", which stipulates the effective implementation of recidivism prevention policies, and it has become an important policy to decrease the number of repeat offenders. As part of the promotion in a juvenile correctional practice, Japanese government developed an original risk-need assessment tool, Ministry of Justice Case Assessment Tool (MJCA), which is useful to place juvenile offenders who have similar propensities regarding types of delinquency and risk-need levels into the suitable juvenile training schools (correctional institutions for juvenile offenders). We have identified major reoffending factors and educational needs for each juvenile offender, based on the empirical data of MJCA. However, the generalizability of such findings into juvenile offenders with specific needs remains unexamined. Specifically, there have been a certain number of juvenile inmates with physical or mental disorder, serious developmental disorder, or other problems, some of which are intertwined with their

delinquencies, who therefore need both juvenile correctional practices and appropriate health-care services. As they are not the majority of juvenile inmates when the risk-need assessment tool was developed, the risk factors and criminogenic needs identified in the prior research are not necessarily applied to them. Considering these, a follow-up study on approximately 250 inmates with specific medical needs who had been released from a juvenile training school during past 5 years is conducted. The purpose of this study is to illustrate possible risk factors and protective factors in this population. We also scrutinize our data of those repeated juvenile offenders to identify the best-fitted model for the recurrent events. Some implications and future prospects from these analyses are then discussed.

Session: TUE16
Understanding and preventing radicalization and violent extremism
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker:	*Friedrich Lösel*
Presentation title:	Protective factors against extremism and violent radicalization: A systematic review of international research
Co-authors:	*Sonja King* (University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany), *Doris Bender* (University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany) and *Irina Jugl* (University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany)

Extremism, radicalization and terrorism are urgent topics in many countries. Numerous research projects are carried out, most of which focus on risk factors and interventions. In contrast, this paper contains a systematic review of international research on protective factors that are more difficult to investigate (Lösel & Farrington, 2012). After screening of more than 2,000 documents, we found 17 reports containing 21 analyses that met our eligibility criteria and provided quantitative data on potential protective effects. Most studies addressed religious extremism/radicalization. Studies on far-right, far-left, and mixed forms were less frequent. Thirty different protective factors showed significant effects. Many were assessed in single analyses, but there were various replicated factors such as self-control, adherence to law and police legitimacy, illness, positive parenting behavior and non-violent significant others, good school achievement, non-violent peers, contact to foreigners, and a basic attachment to society. Most findings are similar to what we know from more general research on youth violence. Therefore, it is recommended not to separate the topic of extremism and violent radicalization from other fields of developmental and life course criminology.

Speaker:	*Yvonne Krieg*

Presentation title: The impact of political knowledge on
                      extreme right-wing attitudes of adolescents
                      in Lower Saxony, Germany

Political knowledge is a key factor with regard to the ability to make rational political decisions. Furthermore, political knowledge can have an impact on the prevalence of extreme right-wing attitudes. A reason for this impact of political education on tolerance as the basic opposite of right-wing-extremism is the "social-learning"-hypothesis (McClosky and Brill 1983; Delli Carpini and Keeter 1996). Following this hypothesis, tolerance is a learnable behaviour. Education provides specific instructions for the norms and processes of a liberal democracy. Knowledge about these key standards for a society is a necessary condition to develop tolerant attitudes. Delli Carpini and Keeter (1996) show that political knowledge creates a bigger consciousness for social minorities and promotes political tolerance in general. Popkin and Dimmock (2000) state that politically informed citizens are less afraid of migrants and their impact in their home country than politically less informed citizens are. Waterman (2003) and Kuhn and Buhl (2011) find similar results within the school context.

This presentation will shed further light on the impact of political knowledge of pupils and the collective political knowledge of their class on extreme right-wing attitudes. Data is drawn from a student survey, which was conducted in a medium-sized town in Lower Saxony, Germany in the year 2017. Extreme right-wing attitudes are measured based on 18 questions, which can be allocated to the six dimensions "support for a right-wing authoritarian dictatorship, chauvinism, xenophobia, antisemitism, social Darwinism and trivialisation of the National Socialism". The questionnaire for political knowledge consists of 13 factual questions. Using multilevel analysis, results show that politically informed pupils show less support for a right-wing authoritarian dictatorship and the trivialisation of the National Socialism.

Speaker: *Margarita Dimaksyan*

Presentation title: Radicalisation and terrorism in Australia:
                      An overview of motives, means and characteristics

Radicalisation is a global issue, particularly exacerbated by the emergence of Daesh. The rise and growth of this terrorist organisation has resulted in an increasing number of individuals being radicalised and committing or attempting to commit terrorist acts. In this paper, radicalisation and terrorism are explored specifically in the context of Australian data and case studies. Australia's relative geographic isolation – with its oceanic borders and strict border security – has made it difficult for terrorist organisations to infiltrate the country. Consequently, terrorism in Australia is largely homegrown. This will be discussed here in the context of data gleaned

from 180 individual cases of Australian residents or citizens who were involved in terrorism between 2001 and 2016.

The prominent roles played by social media and face-to-face contact on radicalisation will also be examined, focusing especially on prison networks and how they can function as 'terrorist incubators'. Furthermore, the motives that led to the individuals in the sample group becoming radicalised and the reasons for their involvement in terrorism will also be discussed. Here, particular attention will be given to ideological motivations due to their prevalence amongst the sample.

Applying a 'one size fits all' approach to radicalisation is an inadequate means of addressing it: no single profile can reliably predict who will become radicalised. Likewise, there are a multitude of push and pull factors that can play a role in the process and no specific pathway that predicts the chances of an individual's involvement in terrorism. Greater consideration needs to be given to a range of underlying issues, many of which rest outside the criminal justice framework, if radicalisation is going to be prevented successfully.

Speaker: *Harley Williamson*

Presentation title: Mitigating the likelihood of passively supporting terrorism: The protective role of dual identification

Understanding how individuals come to support terrorism, and identifying factors that can protect against such support, are key objectives of counter-extremism strategies. Muslim migrants to Western countries have faced significant challenges navigating their identities against the backdrop of primarily Anglo/Christian-dominated cultural environments. These challenges have become more pronounced amidst increased suspicion of Muslims and debates about the compatibility of Islamic and Western values. The subsequent alienation of Muslims in the West raises concerns that those who feel vilified may be drawn to support terrorism. Social identity is one factor that may explain passive support for terrorism. In particular, social identity processes may serve to either fuel or protect individuals who feel targeted, or under siege, from developing attitudes supportive of terrorism. Using survey data from 800 Muslims living in the West, this study discerns how social-psychological processes may shape passive support for terrorism. Specifically, it examines how perceived negative public sentiment toward Muslims (measured as 'siege mentality') and social identity are associated with Muslims' passive support for terrorism. Findings show that social identity can moderate the effect of a siege mentality on Muslims' passive support for terrorism. In addition, results highlight that strong Muslim and national affiliation (i.e., a dual identity) protects against passive support for terrorism. Implications of this research in terms

of facilitating dual identification and fostering a sense of resilience among this group will be discussed.

Session: TUE17
Problem offenders
Theme: Models for successful policing

Speaker: *Brandon Kooi*

Presentation title: Finding Typhoid Mary: Ganging up on offenders who facilitate violence

From the 1990s through the early 2000s, Aurora (a city that grew in population from about 143,000 in 2000 to about 200,000 in 2010) averaged 259 confirmed shootings annually and 1.3 murders every month. While other communities experienced violence reductions after the 1990s, Aurora witnessed a record 26 murders in 2002. Five years of data, 2003-2007, continued to show an unacceptably high 12 murders annually. While this average was almost a 25% reduction from 1990s numbers, these were still unacceptable statistics. Innovative responses followed a thorough analysis of the problem, resulting in an annual average of fewer than 3 murders over the past five years, including a new recent record of zero murders in 2012, not matched since 1946. Moreover, confirmed shootings dropped 49% in the past five years as compared to the prior five years. A multi-faceted response that evolved out of a more thorough analysis included numerous mentoring groups offering alternatives for at-risk youth while targeting violent offenders who were facilitating violence like a contagious disease. In doing so, Aurora succeeded in breaking the generational cycle of gang violence that plagued the city for the previous two decades.

Speakers: *Noble Wray* and *Tom Woodmansee*

Presentation title: Focused-Deterrence initiative (the special investigations unit)

The Madison Police Department's Special Investigations Unit (SIU) utilizes a coordinated and sustainable intelligence-driven model that identifies the most violent repeat offenders and high-profile criminals in the community and disrupts their offending through focused deterrence. SIU then provides these offenders with focused attention designed to change their criminal behavior. This attention not only involves heightened law enforcement efforts but also a coordinated approach involving the community and resource support agencies. The Community Against Violence (CAV) group provides the offenders with an opportunity to receive assistance in quality of life areas such as: employment assistance, drug and alcohol assistance, housing, education, obtaining a driver's license, parenting skills, mental health assistance, etc.

The success of a focused-deterrence model is dependent upon partnerships with the community. The responsibility for holding offenders accountable for their actions rests not solely upon law enforcement but with the entire community. The message to the offenders is that the violence must stop and it is their responsibility. Law enforcement, corrections, and prosecution officials, and the community send the same message: "We want to help you change your violent behavior. We will offer you help to change but if you choose to continue your violent acts and victimize our community, we will use all available resources to ensure that you receive swift and stringent consequences."

The focused-deterrence model in law enforcement is growing throughout the country. Several communities have experienced significant reductions in violent crimes, drug offenses, gang and juvenile crime, along with remarkable social cost reductions as a result of deterring crime. A successful focused deterrence approach will actually result in a reduction in crime while making fewer arrests.

Session: TUE18
Crime and perceived safety in public places: Safety on the move
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Seyedehfatemeh Dastgheib*

Presentation title: Light conditions and women's perception of safety in the residential area: An exploratory study

The relationship between lighting and perception of safety in urban space is a complex issue. Previous studies reported visibility as the main factor that mediates the effect of light on perception of safety. The aim of this paper is to examine this theory through a case study.

To meet this goal, an investigation has been done to evaluate the relationship between perception of safety and visibility in the residential area from women's perspective. Based on literature review, a tool has been developed to have a more specific examination of the existing theory regarding visibility. This developed tool is mainly based on a prospect-refuge based theory and theory of visual spatial boundaries. Besides, the women's safety audit (WSA) diagnostic tool is used as a qualitative data collection tool to identify unsafe spots in the chosen area by 10 local female participants. All the participants were interviewed and asked to determine unsafe spots from their perspective in the chosen area during a night walk. In the next step, the identified unsafe spots are analysed by means of the developed tool in terms of visibility.

The result of this paper supports the previous findings regarding the relationship between visibility and safety perception. Results shows that urban

settings with low level of prospect (obstructed view), low level of entrapment(escape difficulty), high level of concealment(lots of hiding spots), lack of illuminated visual spatial boundaries (sky plane, vertical plane and ground plane), low level of facial recognition and obstacle detection, lack of illuminated urban elements for orientation, high level of glare and varied lighting distribution are judged as the most unsafe by women.

Speaker: *Cornelis Uittenbogaard*

Presentation title: Physical interventions for increased
                     feelings of safety in public transport (tbc)

Co-author: *Jonas Lindberg*
                     (The Safer Sweden Foundation, Sweden)

The aim of this study is to map the problem picture related to feelings of safety at and in close connection to underground stations in Stockholm, Sweden. The paper identifies 1) which types of physical intervention create highest opportunities for underground stations to be perceived as safe by its daily users and 2) which crimes are related to a lack of types of physical intervention. The study is grounded in theories of situational crime prevention and crime prevention through environmental design and makes use of comprehensive fieldwork data. The Safer Sweden Foundations' model consists of several variables divided into nine intervention areas which have shown to affect people's feelings of safety (configuration, mix of functions, mix of people, territoriality, social control, lighting, target hardening, management and information). Fifty underground stations were inspected on several occasions by different observers (men and women). Police recorded crime data was collected for one year up to the observation time. The findings corroborate results from previous studies that feelings of safety vary during the whole journey; on the way to and from the transport, at the station, and during the trip. Further, statistical analyses suggest a positive relation between reported crime and the lack of certain aspects in the physical environment such as information, social control and territoriality. Results advocate a holistic approach, meaning that all intervention areas should be tackled by a common effort to increasing feelings of safety and customer satisfaction. To summarize, the findings contribute to knowledge on how public transportation can provide a socially sustainable society, which includes a safe and accessible city for everybody.

Speaker: *Gustavo Moreira*

Presentation title: Women's routine activity and patterns of crime
                     in public transportation in Sao Paulo, Brazil

Co-author: *Vania Ceccato* (KTH Royal
                     Institute of Technology, Sweden)

With about 12 million inhabitants, São Paulo municipality is the largest city in Brazil and in South America. As many other big cities of the Global

South, this extreme concentration of people imposes a number of mobility and security challenges. In order to investigate the women's routine activity and patterns of crime against women in transit in São Paulo municipality, this study combines two distinct data sources. The first database (origin-destination survey) is used to analyze the women's spatial-temporal behavior in transit, as well as their socio-economic characteristics. Then, data from the Public Security Secretariat of São Paulo are used to investigate the nature and spatial-temporal patterns of crime against women in transit. The methodology combines Geographical Information System – GIS as well as the statistical analysis through hypothesis testing and regression models. Results indicate the modes of transport in which women are more likely to be victimized by robbery, aggression and sexual violence. The study finalizes with suggestions for improving women's safety when using public transportation.

Session: TUE19
Policing men's violence against women
Theme: Models for successful policing

Speaker:	*Sandra Walklate*
Presentation title:	Policing coercive control: Problems and possibilities
Co-authors:	*Charlotte Barlow* (Lancaster University, UK) and *Kelly Johnson* (Lancaster University, UK)

Section 76 of the Serious Crime Act 2015 (England and Wales) introduced a gender-neutral offence of coercive and controlling behaviour. The findings from a Bureau of Investigative Journalism study based on Freedom of Information Requests published in 2017 suggested that the implementation of this legislation has been poor and patchy (see also Wiener 2017). This paper presents empirical findings from an N8 funded investigation focused on the practical implementation of this legislation in one Police Force in England. This study examined all offences defined as domestic abuse from 1st January 2016 to June 30th 2017 and provides evidence on the number of cases from this total data base identified as coercive control, the characteristics of those cases, and how they were progressed through the criminal justice system. These findings point to a number of stumbling blocks to the effective implementation of this legislation which include; the nature of the legislation itself; the response and understanding of coercive control amongst call handlers; the response and understanding of coercive control amongst police offices, and the response and understanding of coercive control by the Crown Prosecution Service. Taken together these findings suggest important possibilities for improved education and training on coercive control but more importantly also point to the fundamental challenges raised by the concept itself. Thus further raising the

question: is more law the answer? (See also Walklate, Fitz-Gibbon and McCulloch 2018).

Speaker: *Bridget Harris*

Presentation title: Virtual justice? Criminal justice
and technologies in domestic violence

Technology has, in recent years, transformed experiences of and responses to domestic violence. Perpetrators increasingly use digital media and devices to enact harm in the context of coercive and controlling relationships and such channels are also accessed by victim/survivors and advocates seeking or extending assistance and support. There has, however, been little review of how State agents engage with technology in efforts to police, prosecute and prevent abuse and stalking. This paper explores existing, innovative and emerging applications of technology by state agencies.

I discuss, first, the collection, perception and challenges of body-worn camera evidence of domestic violence incidents, as informed by case studies in Australia, the United Stated and the United Kingdom. Proponents suggest that footage might increase conviction rates, reduce government expenditure, enhance court efficiency, decrease assault and recidivism rates, lessen secondary trauma experienced by victim/survivors and bolster perceptions of procedural justice. There is great potential in such evidence, but these claims – and possible consequences of the technology – must be examined. I contend that video is not 'neutral' and a focus on violence which can be 'seen' and expectations about victim presentation will have implications not only for individual cases, but broader perceptions and regulation of domestic violence.

Secondly, drawing on an emerging study in the arena, I consider how virtual reality has or could be used by criminal justice agencies; by police, courts and correctional organisations, in education and training programs, in evidence collection and presentation and in offender management. I explore how these applications offer new opportunities for reform of policy and practice, improved prosecution rates and cognitive behavioural change. I close by outlining the limitations of virtual reality technology and future areas for research.

Speaker: *Joakim Petersson*

Presentation title: One size does not fit all: How typologies of intimate partner violent men can inform and facilitate police risk assessment and management of such violence

Co-authors: *Susanne Strand* (Örebro University, Sweden) and *Heidi Selenius* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Introduction: Unlike traditional beliefs, male intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetrators are a heterogeneous group of offenders and, thus,

differ from each other in several important aspects. However, there is no agreed upon procedure for creating such typologies. Aim. The aim of this presentation was to propose a typology of IPV perpetrators, which can be practically useful for the police and other criminal justice professionals, in terms of risk assessment and management for such violence. Method: The results were based on (1) a sample of 1479 male IPV perpetrators reported to the Swedish police for allegedly perpetrating IPV towards a current or former female partner, and (2) a systematic review of IPV typologies. Results: The results of both the empirical data and the systematic review favor a two-subtype typology, consisting of a partner only violent subtype and a generally violent subtype (N = 728 and N = 751, respectively, in our empirical data). The subtypes differed on several behavioral and psycho-social risk factors, as well as in terms of IPV recidivism. Discussion: The differences between the subtypes in our proposed typology are important to consider in terms of risk assessment and management of IPV. Thus, the generally violent subtype demonstrated more risk factors and higher recidivism rates than the partner only violent subtype. As such, identifying IPV perpetrators as either partner only violent or generally violent is an important first step in any IPV violence risk assessment. Subsequently, appropriate, but different, risk management strategies should be implemented depending on the subtype. Such practical implications of the proposed typology will be discussed.

Speaker:	*Monica Fagerlund*
Presentation title:	How do the police perceive violence in close relationships – and why does it matter?
Co-author:	*Jarmo Houtsonen* (Police University College of Finland, Finland)

Crime prevention is one of the focal duties of the Finnish police and they are also the first responders to violence that is reported to the emergency centre. In addition, the police have a critical role in the first step of the criminal justice process in selecting the title of criminal offence and conducting pre-trial investigation. In consequence, the role of the police in preventing and intervening in violence is focused on acts that are defined as crimes. Prior research has indicated that, despite the prevailing 'mandatory recording policy' in Finland, not every violent incident occurring in a close relationship and reported to the police results in a written recording by the police. It is therefore relevant to ask, how the police perceive violence in close relationships, a phenomenon also known as domestic violence, and how these perceptions reflect acts defined as crimes in the Criminal Code and guidelines given to police. This paper presents some initial results from a survey answered by police officers concerning violence in close relationships, their perceptions on that particular type of violence, as well as their hopes and needs for education in the matter. The survey

was conducted as part of the first phase of the EU-funded project EPRAS - Enhancing Professional Skills and Raising Awareness on Domestic Violence, Violence against Women and Shelter Services. The findings indicate varying perceptions of violence and victims that may be affected by the inconsistencies in official parlance. The paper also invites you to discuss the possible influence of this discrepancy.

Session: TUE20
Policing specific targets III
Theme: Models for successful policing

Speaker:	*Sofie De Kimpe*
Presentation title:	Stop & sears in Belgium: a COP practice?
Co-authors:	*Inés Saudelli* (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium) and *Jenneke Christiaens* (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)

Stop and search constitutes a police practice which is not only used very often, but which is also highly controversial. Especially in current times of war on terror, this proactive practice is supposed to be applied in an intelligence-led manner, so that it can lead to useful information in view of pursuing crimefighting purposes. Various studies, however, have shown that instead of detecting and combatting criminality, the controls rather lead to poor relationships between police and population, and more particularly between police and ethnic minorities, and ultimately have a negative impact on police legitimacy. According to various researchers, the vague legislation would be the cause. Police officers are allowed to proceed to an identity control on the basis of 'reasonable grounds' which show that a person has committed or has attempted to commit a crime. What a reasonable ground exactly means, is written nowhere. Similarly to other studies, our research has shown that police officers all too easily refer to a 'political gut feeling' which guides them in the detection of suspicious people.

With this paper we first of all wish to shed some light on the creation and content of such political gut feeling. Both objective and subjective criteria seem to play a role in this. Finally, we will also look at the impact of acting on the basis of this kind of political gut feeling on police legitimacy. The data that are used for this paper come from a four-year doctoral study into the practice of identity controls executed by the Belgian police.

Speaker:	*William Bloss*
Presentation title:	Transitional policing strategies in a neo-European context: Examining challenges and effective practices
Co-author:	*Toby Board* (East Carolina University, USA)

European countries have experienced a migration surge, which inter alia, presents new policing challenges. In addition to impacting population dynamics, the mass migration has affected crime and the efficacy of traditional police practices. Successful policing models, such as problem-oriented approaches, focus on the underlying structural, social, or economic correlates that contribute to crime and criminality. From that view, rapid population growth and cultural diversification have affected the European crime landscape in a way that compels police to adapt strategies and practices in response to these phenomena. The transition includes a greater emphasis on securitization and intervention net widening to address precursors like extremist radicalization mechanisms, terrorism threats, and transformation of illicit trades. Using secondary data, this paper first examines the changes in European policing strategies prompted by population demographic shifts including intensified urbanization and cultural diversification. Second, the analysis focuses on transitions in police countermeasures and practices amid shifting community environments. The findings suggest that the scale of the mass migration has led to dramatic changes in communities thereby triggering a police reinterpretation of crime etiological correlates and public safety risk. European police are responding by modifying prevention and control methods to attend to the influences of cultural diversity on crime and criminality. Furthermore, police forces are obliged to devise community engagement and crime control protocols that consider the new population dynamics while broadening their perspective on security. Recommendations to improve the efficacy of policing practices in the neo-European context are offered.

Speaker: *Andrew Lemieux*
Presentation title: Problem-oriented wildlife protection
Co-author: *Rob Pickles* (Panthera, USA)

Wildlife protection is the business of international NGOs, national governments, and academics. Given the diversity of threats to ecosystems, there is no hope for 'one-size fits all' solutions to work. Crime prevention research shows the same is true for human protection, even if the environments where problems unfold is very different. Problem-oriented policing is a proven way to identify and address specific harms to the communities police protect. We believe a similar approach could protect wildlife and suggest problem-oriented wildlife protection (POWP) is a proactive way for organisations to address ecosystem threats. The paper will discuss how and why we retooled POP, for theoretical and practical reasons, to address the realities of conservation. Using two tiger protection sites as case studies, we will discuss the initial findings from a field trial of POWP. Using the SARA process, and in collaboration with key individuals at the partner sites, problems were identified and analysed to form responses. The paper

will discuss the progress of these programs as they move into the implementation and assessment phases, highlighting lessons learned.

Session: TUE21
Proactive policing and its challenges
Theme: Models for successful policing

Speakers: *Janet Ransley* and *Sandra Smith*

Presentation title: Innovation in frontline policing: Proactivity and its challenges

Co-authors: *David Bartlett* (Griffith Criminology Institute, Australia), *Tim Hart* (Griffith Criminology Institute, Australia) and *Michael Chataway* (Griffith Criminology Institute, Australia)

New policing strategies have emerged internationally, directed at changing what police officers do on a day-to-day basis – to move them away from practices known to be largely ineffective, such as random patrols and responses to calls for service, to practices more likely to achieve organizational goals, like focusing on problem people, places and situations, and building community engagement. Despite this, much frontline policing continues to be focused on reactive activities, with a surprising lack of success in aligning frontline policing efforts with organisational goals to be more proactive. Why is there such apparent resistance to innovation in policing?

In this paper we report on a trial in Queensland, Australia, aimed at breaking down barriers that promote resistance to innovation. The 'hub policing' model has been adopted in two separate sites, both large regional cities, but with very different policing problems. Our evaluation assessed the extent to which new organisational units were able to move from reactivity to proactivity, and the major obstacles they faced in doing so. We found that while there were some gains in proactivity, organizational and cultural issues operated in different ways at the two sites to restrict the extent of benefits able to be achieved.

Speaker: *David Bartlett*

Presentation title: When old meets new: The challenge of traditional performance measures in proactive policing

Co-authors: *Michael Chataway* (Griffith Criminology Institute, Australia), *Tim Hart* (Griffith Criminology Institute, Australia) and *Janet Ransley* (Griffith Criminology Institute, Australia)

Policing agencies are increasingly experimenting with innovative models of policing. The impetus for designing and implementing these new, proactive policing models is often to improve effectiveness and efficiency in service delivery. Performance measurement in policing typically focuses on measures such as a reduction in reported crime, proportion of crime solved in a specified period, response times to critical incidents and the cost of service provision. Such measures align well with traditional, reactive models of policing. Proactive policing may lead to improvements in those measures; however they present inherent challenges for assessing the utility of proactive policing. In some instances it can appear that proactive policing has resulted in no change on key performance measures, or that performance has even declined. Drawing upon our recent experience of evaluating a new model of policing in Queensland, Australia, this paper explores the challenges in utilising traditional measures of police effectiveness and efficiency to assess proactive policing. We also explore prospective performance measures which more closely align with proactive models of policing, and the data collection required to implement those measures.

Speaker:	*Margo van Felius*
Presentation title:	Improving the uptake of multi-agency and third-party policing partnerships: What are the facilitators and barriers? A case study of the South Brisbane Vulnerable Persons Unit
Co-authors:	*Janet Ransley* (Griffith Criminology Institute, Australia), *Lyndel Bates* (Griffith Criminology Institute, Australia), *Peter Martin* (Queensland Corrective Services, Australia) and *Julianne Webster* (Queensland Police Service, Australia)

Public policing has dramatically changed in recent decades. A shift from attempting to control crime to managing the risk of crime has taken place and police increasingly seek to engage others to assist in managing that risk. Previous research indicates multi-agency policing partnerships to prevent and control crime have the capacity to be more successful than individual interventions, and many police agencies now claim to have a focus on partnership approaches. However, there are challenges in moving from ad hoc partnerships based on personal relationships to engagement that is organisationally embedded, which is necessary to ensure the long-term sustainability of partnerships.

This paper focusses on one type of multi-agency partnerships: third-party policing. In third-party policing partnerships, the partner agencies have a regulatory framework or 'legal levers' available, which extend beyond those accessible to police. Through partnering with these agencies, the police have the potential to extend their capabilities to create a crime control or prevention capacity through accessing the 'legal levers' of third parties.

This paper examines a case study of a third party policing partnership in Brisbane, Australia. Data was collected from 15 in-depth interviews with executive-level and operational police, and partner agency representatives, involved in a joint approach to address the problem of domestic and family violence in a large metropolitan area. This case study explores the problem of how police access and utilise 'legal levers' in third-party policing partnerships and the response of the non-policing partners in the domestic and family violence context.

Speaker: *Ross Homel*

Presentation title: Police enforcement as a large-scale prevention delivery system for road accidents: Getting it right on alcohol but wrong with cannabis

To achieve sustained reductions in crime or injuries on the scale of whole populations or communities, it is necessary to transform prevention delivery systems so that they conform in their practices, on a continuing basis, with scientific evidence. Police law enforcement can be viewed as a prevention delivery system that is frequently ineffective. In prevention science terms, a prevention delivery system should implement innovations in practice, in interaction with a prevention support system that provides training and technical assistance, and a prevention synthesis and translation system that transforms basic research into well-tested, small-scale experimental innovations. In this presentation I analyse mass random breath testing in Australia as a highly successful example of such an interactive prevention system which achieved substantial, permanent reductions in deaths and injuries. The RBT interactive system is characterised by sound behavioral science, vigorous advocacy, political and senior police support, the mobilization of a range of system intermediaries, high quality data, and flexible data-driven operational processes within a command and control structure that can continue the same enforcement practices indefinitely. By contrast, random drug testing, which was introduced on Australian roads in 2004, lacks the necessary evidential support to justify such an intrusive practice. The illegality of cannabis has prompted a 'zero tolerance' approach with any detectable amount constituting an offence. On this policy, the definition of a per se level of intoxication is irrelevant because road safety benefits (which are dubious) are secondary to drug law enforcement. Public debate is essential if RBT is not to serve as a Trojan horse for the introduction of wider and scientifically questionable laws without adequate public scrutiny.

Session: TUE22
Studies on youths III. Understanding delinquency
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker:	*Melissa Girling*
Presentation title:	Young people who offend: Understanding and meeting health and wellbeing needs using experience based co-design

Background: The complex needs of young people who offend or are at risk of offending poses significant challenges for health and social care. In the UK 1 in 3 young people (10 to 17 years old) who offend have some form of mental health problem and as many as ninety-five percent of young people in Young Offender Institutions experiencing one or more mental disorder. The UK Government has increasingly identified the health and well-being of young people who offend as a policy priority and is committed to finding the most effective ways to identify young people's needs earlier and to link health and social care services that the most vulnerable young people can easily access. The purpose of this study was to bring together young people who offend and youth justice staff to co-design mental health services that promote effective engagement between young people, the youth justice system (YJS) and the National Health Service (NHS), based on their experiences.

Methods: This study aimed to employ and test the utility of an Experience-Based Co-Design (EBCD) approach to explore the experiences of vulnerable young people in community youth justice settings. Experience-based co-design (EBCD) is a relatively novel systematic approach to quality improvement in health services which has roots in participatory action research [PAR] (Bate & Robert, 2006).

Findings: Some of the preliminary findings and critical reflections on the methodological and ethical challenges of applying an experienced-based co-design (EBCD) approach in this complex health-social care context with a vulnerable population are presented.

Discussion: The study's findings are discussed in relation to whether or not this EBCD approach can contribute evidence to the current health policy debate about better meeting the mental health needs of youth who offend and the ways in which mental health and youth justice services are delivered and co-exist.

Speaker:	*Seong-Jin Yeon*
Presentation title:	The overlap between offending and victimization: Results from a national sample of Korean middle and high school adolescents

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Co-author: *Sarah Gross* (Korean Institute of Criminology, Republic of Korea)

Extensive research has been conducted on the overlap of offending and victimization and finds a significant factor associated with both outcomes. The current study examines if there is a linkage between offending and victimization of middle and high school adolescents. Data was gathered from a national sample of 7,109 South Korean middle (8th and 9th graders) and high school (10th and 11th graders) adolescents from a random stratified cluster sampling proportionate to the population. Findings reveal a significant linkage between offending and victimization for physical assault, theft, cyber delinquency (cyber-stalking and cybersex crimes), and bullying. It is also found that low self-control is a strong predictor for both offending and victimization among adolescents. Theoretical implications of the findings are discussed.

Speaker: *Per Åke Nylander*

Presentation title: After a childhood with a parent in prison – relationships and well-being as child and young adult

The purpose of this study is to explore whether young adults who had a parent in prison while growing up in Sweden are disadvantaged in terms of parental support, school well-being and functioning, and socioemotional and/or behavioral problems, compared to young adults whose parents were not in prison when they were a child. Retrospective self-report information about parental imprisonment and childhood and adulthood welfare was collected from 2,500 Swedish young adults as part of the RESUME project. The 52 of these who had had a parent in prison during their childhood were compared to the young adults who had not had a parent in prison, by measuring differences concerning their family relations, school well-being, and well-being as adults, and the risk of some events occurring later in life. Having had a parent in prison was significantly related to feeling less loved during childhood, and having less contact and support from both parents during adulthood, in comparison with other young adults. In school they experienced lower well-being and were more often placed in special education than other children. They were at greater risk of not attending higher education, of planning or attempting suicide, and of being hospitalized for mental health problems than the rest of the young adults. Even taking into consideration the complexity of childhood conditions and the limitations of retrospective data, prison and social-services professionals should pay special attention to the fact that a child has a parent in prison.

Session: TUE23
**Brexit and the future of EU-UK international
police and judicial cooperation**
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Tim J Wilson*

Presentation title: The possible Brexit paradox: More extensive
                     and sincere criminal justice cooperation?

Transformative global changes - the increase in cross border movements, algorithmically enhanced data sharing and the securitisation of criminal justice – ensure that international justice cooperation is far more important than could have been anticipated when the UK joined what was then the Common Market in 1970. The EU has responded effectively to these changes, both in enabling the exchange of large volumes of personal data (e.g. Prüm biometrics) and, for more difficult and costly activities, with increasingly efficient and timely criminal justice casework measures (e.g. the European Arrest Warrant and European Investigation Order).

The generally Eurosceptic rhetoric of the May Government should not be mistaken for confusion on its part about the need for such cooperation to continue. It has been unable or unwilling to provide detailed proposals for the post-Brexit relationship, but there are strong legal and criminological arguments for ending the UK's ability (following the loss of its Lisbon Treaty opt-out rights) to cherry-pick its participation in measures intended to protect fundamental rights and promote rehabilitation. Paradoxically Brexit might result in greater UK integration in EU criminal justice cooperation and more 'sincere' (to use a term found in Art 4.3 TEU) cooperation with the overall aims in this domain of EU member institutions and states.

Speakers: *Gemma Davies* and *Adam Jackson*

Presentation title: Can the UK have her cake and eat it? Unpicking
                     the Brexit fallacy in the area of criminal justice
                     cooperation

As the EU has expanded over the last few decades and the right to free movement of persons and goods has impacted more substantially (particularly after the introduction of the Schengen borderless area) the need for stronger cooperation between Member States has grown. The justification for increasing cooperation in criminal justice matters was, in part, founded on the acceptance that freedom of movement could serve illegitimate as well as legitimate ends. It was the British suggestion at the Tampere Council, which led to mutual recognition becoming the central principle of criminal justice cooperation. Built on a foundation of mutual trust we now have a raft of cooperation mechanisms (which include the European Arrest

Warrant and the European Investigation Order) that the UK still wants to participate in after Brexit.

No other non-EU country has ever attempted to participate so fully in the area of criminal justice cooperation. The EU will have to carefully consider the justifications for allowing the UK access to any or all of these mechanisms if it is to maintain legitimacy in its legal order. Stumbling blocks to cooperation include the adequacy of data protection provisions and the obligation of the EU to protect its citizens by providing for effective defence rights. Such concerns have already been voiced in the recent Irish Supreme Court case of Minister for Justice and Equality-v-O'Connor. However, this paper suggests that the UK's relationship with Ireland provides a cogent basis upon which to justify greater access to cooperation mechanisms than any other non-EU country has previously been able to enjoy. In doing so the paper will explore the need to maintain the Common Travel Area as a vital underpinning of the Good Friday Agreement and the only example of a borderless area between an EU and non-EU country outside of Schengen.

Speaker: *Derek Johnson*
Presentation title: Inside out and upside down maps: The TOR
                               geography of crime as an indicator of an expansive
                               and inclusive justice cooperation requirement.

Drawing on research that has begun to address gaps in the information required for improving international criminal justice cooperation on cross-border movement/migration and crime and the contextual detail that geography and mapping can bring to the policy development table, this paper will review the lessons from this for developing effective responses to TOR digital criminal marketplaces. It will question conventional assumptions about 'cybercrime' as such and explore contemporary geographies of that criminal activity through global mapping. Whilst data on TOR usage is obviously problematic due to its inherent anonymity, indicators of new geographies can be elucidated when those limited TOR aspects are layered and combined with other information and become informative as drivers of policy and research need.

Geographies provide context yet in the non-spatial digital world that context can be elusive and constantly incomplete given the rapid and easy change that such technology facilitates. Policy makers need to pay attention to the 'change factor' as a significant issue and, in relation to justice cooperation factor in critical academic examination of illegitimate cryptomarkets and the places and spaces they occupy. As other papers in this panel indicate cooperation between the UK and EU and within the EU overall has been impactive and constructive over the years but the need as driven by TOR cryptomarkets becomes far more (el)(incl)usive. This paper

will example the EU geographies of more traditional crime and EU cooperation but contrast that with crypto-geographies currently challenging Justice cooperation.

Session: Poster session

Speaker: *Anat Yaron Antar*

Presentation title: Characteristics of homicide during psychosis in Israel

Some violent acts, including homicide, are carried out by individuals with mental disorders. In recent years, the forensic literature has indicated a correlation between mental illness, especially schizophrenia, and the tendency toward violent behavior. The purpose of the study: A descriptive study designed to examine the characteristics of homicide during psychosis. This type of study had not yet been conducted in Israel. Method: We examined 59 medical records of men who committed homicide and were admitted to involuntary hospitalization by court order at a maximum-security unit during the years 1997 to 2016. Key Findings: The participants were men between the ages of 18-85 (M=35.88, SD=12.15). About half were native-born Israelis (54.2%) and the rest were immigrants from various countries (45.8%). Most were diagnosed with schizophrenia (92.8%). Most (71.1%) had previous hospitalizations prior to the homicide. Of those who were previously hospitalized, most had previous (at least one) compulsory hospitalization (76.31%), most had previously been violent (74.4%). Of those diagnosed before the homicide, about half (48.6%) did not comply with psychiatric follow-up supervision (31.4% rarely arrived, and 20% often) and only 2.9% were fully compliant with medication. 45.8% had a history of drug use, 37.3% had a history of alcohol use, and 52.5% had a prior criminal background. Most of the homicides were carried out in the victim's and/or the attacker's house (69.5%). In most cases, there was a previous acquaintance with the victim (89.8%), usually a family member (59.5%). In most cases, the motive for the homicide was paranoid delusions (61%). Imperative hallucinations led to homicide in only 10.2% of the cases. Conclusions: New policies should be considered to improve the clinical management of people with psychotic disorders and a background of violence in order to reduce the incidence of psychotic violence and homicide.

Speaker: *Muhammad Asif*

Presentation title: Culture-Violence link: The role of cultural moral imperatives endorsing vigilante violence

Co-author: *Don Weenink* (University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands)

This paper proposes a conceptual model to advance research on vigilante violence. The claim of earlier studies in this domain was that ineffective police performance in a particular cultural context, e.g. the southern region of the US, increased the likelihood for vigilante violence. The focus of subsequent studies has been on police legitimacy and effective policing models as a mitigating factor for vigilante violence to occur. However, these studies have ignored the cultural aspects related to vigilante violence. This paper claims that, while cultural values do not predict behavior directly, violations of what we call cultural moral imperatives –values that people feel as essential to their cultural identity – can arouse righteous anger. However, for such righteous anger to turn into violent vigilante action, outraged individuals must mobilize like-minded individuals to channel their anger into a collective line of action. Such lines of action are provided by cultural repertoires that are deemed appropriate in a certain situation. We argue that this vigilante violence as a line of action is further conditioned by structural factors: a culture of violence; authorities' encouragement of (violent) self-help; the degree of relational, cultural, and social/status distance between the offender and those who feel righteous anger and, as prior work has substantiated, police legitimacy. In the remainder of the paper, we consider empirical cases of vigilante violence to evaluate our model and we explore alleged essential values of culture or 'cultural moral imperatives' (i.e. blasphemy, child sexual abuse, robbery/theft, rape, and murder) – that may result in the arousal of righteous anger and that, in some cultures, are connected to lines of action that enable people to take the law into their own hands. The theoretical implications are further discussed in the paper.

KEYWORDS: Cultural moral imperative, vigilante violence, police legitimacy.

Speaker:	*Maria Helander*
Presentation title:	The effect of adding Coping power program-Sweden to parent management training- follow up effects and moderators in a randomized controlled trial
Co-authors:	*John Lochman* (University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, USA), *Jens Högström* (Karolinska Institutet, Sweden), *Brjánn Ljtótsson* (Karolinska Institutet, Sweden), *Clara Hellner* (Karolinska Institutet, Sweden) and *Pia Enebrink* (Karolinska Institutet, Sweden)

Introduction: Children with oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) constitute a risk group for development into more severe behavior problems such as conduct disorder (CD) ,antisocial personality disorder and criminality. Parent Management Training (PMT) is commonly recommended in clinical guidelines in addition to child Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (child-CBT). There is, however a lack of studies investigating the possi-

bly additive effect of group-based child-CBT for children between 8 and 12 years. In the current study, we investigated the incremental effects of group-based child-CBT, the Coping Power Program, when added to the Swedish group-based PMT program KOMET. Outcomes were child behavior problems and social skills and we also evaluated child characteristics as moderators for treatment outcome.

Method: 120 children in the ages between 8 and 12 years with ODD and their parents were randomized to either group-based child-CBT in addition to PMT (n=63) or to PMT only (n= 57) in Swedish Child- and Adolescent Psychiatric settings. Participants were assessed pre- and post-treatment using a semi-structured interview, child- and parent ratings and via parent ratings only at one -and two year follow up. For statistical analysis, mixed effects model were used examining time x group interaction.

Results: At post treatment, behavior problems were reduced in both groups, and no interaction effects (time x group) were found. The combination of child-CBT and PMT was significantly more beneficial in improving social skills. Parenting skills were improved in both groups with no interaction effects. Moderator analyses post treatment and at one year follow up indicated that for children with high levels of ODD symptoms, behavior problems significantly improved in the child-CBT and PMT condition compared to the PMT only condition. Results from the two-year follow-up, presentable in june 2018, will answer questions of long term treatment effects on behavior problems.

Speakers: *Chadia Dehbi* and *Jorne Vanhee*
Presentation title: Sharing best practices on crime
                     prevention in the European Union

The European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) was set up on 30 November 2009 by Council Decision 2009/902/JHA repealing the establishing Council Decision 2001/427/JHA. Grown out of Member States' initiatives, the EUCPN strives to be the focal point on crime prevention expertise. Sharing best practices between the National Representatives is the engine of the Network. The EUCPN focuses on a variety of topics within the priorities of the EU Policy Cycle. Each presidency, which follows the rotating presidency of the Council of the EU, the Secretariat produces a theoretical paper on the topic together with a more practical toolbox for local, national and European policymakers and practitioners. In addition to the dissemination of qualitative knowledge and the offering of support to crime prevention activities, the Network also aims to develop crime prevention on the European level. Crime prevention is now a horizontal goal in the EU Policy Cycle as a result of this work.

Every year, the efforts of the EUCPN culminate in the Best Practice Conference and the European Crime Prevention Award. The event offers the

opportunity for policymakers and practitioners to come together and share their knowledge and experiences. Afterwards the ECPA is awarded to the best practice regarding the prevention of the chosen criminal phenomenon.

Thanks to a renewal of trust from the European Commission and an increased effort from the entire Network, the engine runs stronger than ever. The EUCPN is rolling out its own research program which aims to further examine evidence based policy and crime prevention activities throughout the European Union. The research subjects will focus on EU priorities such as trafficking in human beings, organized property crime, but also the theoretical concept of crime prevention within the Network will be addressed.

Speaker: *Sean Wire*

Presentation title: Examining the impact of the Freddie Gray
                     unrest on perceptions of the Police

Co-authors: *David Weisburd* (George Mason University, USA and
                     Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel) and
                     Clair White (George Mason University, USA)

Research Summary: Taking advantage of a large residential survey that was ongoing in Baltimore, MD during the riots surrounding the death of Freddie Gray unfolded in 2015, the current study examines changes in attitudes of police legitimacy and procedural justice before and after the events occurred. We found little change in measures of obligation to obey the law, trustworthiness of the police, and procedural justice among residents of Baltimore.

Policy Implications: The police are facing a challenging period of turmoil and reform as incidents of police use of force against minorities continue to make national attention. Our findings suggest these events have little impact on views of police legitimacy and procedural justice, and this 'crisis of police legitimacy' may be overstated. We argue that more research is needed to understand broader societal factors that shape people's perceptions of the police as the law enforcement looks for policies and programs to build trust with minority communities.

Speaker: *Oriana Quaglietta*

Presentation title: In her own words: Searching for meaning in female
                     involvement in drug dealing

This paper will outline my proposed research plan on female drug dealers in Sweden as part of my PhD studies at Lund University. The issue of female deviancy remains controversial within criminology, especially in the context of drug-dealing. The narrative has mostly focused on women as victims and helpers rather than offenders, and more so in the context of drug dealing, where scholars have generally underscored women's marginality and vulnerability. Given that the literature on the topic has

mostly employed an androcentric perspective that ignores the experiences of women active in this field, my study will attempt to redress this imbalance by interviewing women convicted of drug-related offences in Sweden. The research will assess female agency in drug dealing using a feminist lens centred on deconstructing the concepts of power and agency through a series of informal qualitative interviews. By employing a relational conceptualisation of power and agency, it is hoped that this approach will help to shift the scholarship towards a more balanced narrative that places vulnerability and volition on a continuum rather than a dichotomy. Ultimately, this research will attempt to highlight a rather understudied phenomenon, moving beyond a normative view of gender and taking into greater account the intersection of gender, race, and class in patterns of offending.

Keywords: Women, Illicit Drugs Market, Sweden

Speaker:	*Jessica Asscher*
Presentation title:	The effectiveness of Dutch cell dogs: First results of a multiple case study
Co-authors:	*Julia Offerman* (University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands) and *Hanneke Creemers* (University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands)

BACKGROUND: The present study aimed to examine the effectiveness of Dutch Cell Dogs (DCD), a Prison-based Animals Programs. The Dutch Cell Dogs program provides an 8-week, biweekly dog training program,, in which detainees aim to improve the behaviour of asylum dogs; with as ultimate goal improving the detainees well-being, treatment motication, empathy and decreasing externalizing behaviour problems. 2) OBJECTIVES. The present study aims to determine if DCD indeed improves general well-being (in terms of self-esteem, stress treatment motivation, empathy) of the detainees and consequently decreases their externalizing behavior problems. 3) METHOD: A multiple case experimental design (MCED) was used to examine the progress of six adolescents residing in a Dutch Juvenile Detention Facility. On 21 measurement occasions (two in the baseline phase, 15 in the intervention phase and four in the follow-up phase, i.e., before, during and after the training), juveniles completed a brief questionnaire. Additionally, their case files were used to gather demographic and background information. 4) RESULTS: Our results showed that DCD was carried out as intended and that none of the participants dropped out. However, our results did not provide evidence for the effectiveness of DCD in decreasing detained adolescents' externalizing behaviour. Some of the participants improved during treatment, some remained the same and some deteriorated. None of the effects lasted on the long term. Additionally, thes tudy did not indicate that lower levels of externalizing behavior were predicted by higher levels of self-esteem, treatment motivation, empathy and attachment to the dog and lower levels of stress.

5) CONCLUSION: A randomized controlled trial with sufficient participants is needed to further establish for whom DCD would be a useful addition to the regular JDF program.

Speaker:	*Catia Malvaso*
Presentation title:	The maltreatment-violence link: exploring the role of maltreatment experiences and other individual and social risk factors among young people who offend
Co-authors:	*Paul Delfabbro* (University of Adelaide, Australia), *Andrew Day* (James Cook University, Australia) and *Gavin Nobes* (University of East Anglia, UK)

This study investigated the extent to which violent offending in a population of young people detained in secure care facilities in South Australia is related to variations in child maltreatment experiences after controlling for other known individual and social correlates of crime. Official child protection and youth justice records and survey information for 1,819 young people were analyzed. Measures included: maltreatment factors (including type, timing and recurrence); out-of-home care placement factors (including type, age at first placement, stability and duration of placements); social factors (including family and peer risk indicators); and individual factors (including factors relating to intelligence and education, substance use, mental health problems, and behavior). Gender and cultural background were also investigated as potential moderating factors. Logistic regression was used to determine the independent effect of maltreatment factors on violent convictions in the presence of other risk factors. Persistent maltreatment was a consistent predictor of violent convictions. Other independent predictors included: aggression, anger, Indigenous status, and male gender, with household conflict approaching significance. Interaction effects were also found, including an interaction between neglect and aggression. For those who experienced neglect, aggression was associated with a greater odds of violent convictions. The findings from this study highlight the need to develop service frameworks that integrate the consequences of maltreatment and other criminogenic needs, such as anger and aggression, in responding to youth violent offending. Collaborative and integrated responses from both child protection and juvenile justice may be needed if comprehensive violence prevention strategies are to be developed.

Wednesday, June 13

Session: WED01
Problem victims
Theme: Models for successful policing

Speaker: *Stuart Kirby*

Presentation title: Vulnerable callers project

Whilst 17% of calls to the UK police relate to crime, calls relating to public safety and welfare are rising significantly. Increasingly, the police are viewed as a free and accessible service, providing wider social support. Although UK Police are now assessed on their ability to assist the vulnerable, the method in which the vulnerable are identified and assisted remains ambiguous. This dilemma appears to be an international trend.

Lancashire Constabulary define a vulnerable caller as an individual who frequently calls, or relies, on police services. Between April 2015 and December 2016, using a two stage process, they identified 1,546 high intensive vulnerable callers. One of these called the police, on average, 94 times a month. Many called other services as well, primarily relating to ambulance, social services, and mental health.

The Constabulary trained contact management staff and those assigned to dedicated Early Action Teams (EAT) in methods of engaging with the vulnerable callers. Members from the EAT would visit each 'vulnerable caller' and analyse the underlying causes that generated the call. Whilst individual to the caller, force wide analysis found these issues clustered around three themes: youth, elderly and dynamic risk factors. Within these general categories, a variety of issues were discovered, including: Alzheimer's disease or dementia; victims of child sexual exploitation or domestic abuse; being isolated or lonely; suffering poor mental health; at risk of self-harm; engaged in substance abuse; and missing from home.

Each vulnerable caller was assigned a lead professional accountable for coordinating a tailored response to tackle the underlying cause of the vulnerability (generally a multi-agency response). The aim was to reduce the harm to the individual as well as reducing demand on public-sector agencies.

A before-and-after impact evaluation found repeat calls to the police were significantly reduced by 26%, with the highest reductions associated with mental-health issues (-21.5%). Police deployments were also reduced, albeit to a lesser degree (-6.2%). Interviews and focus groups with practitioners found success was aligned with five factors: 1) a clear definition of the underlying cause of the problem; 2) an action-oriented, evidence-based plan; 3) effective implementation; 4) a vulnerable caller motivated to

change; and 5) a skilled and committed practitioner who can engage effectively with the caller.

Speaker: *Gary Cordner*

Presentation title: Safety and farm vehicle education (SAFE) program

On August 9, 1999, thirteen farm workers were killed when the van they were riding in slammed into a commercial vehicle. This tragic incident galvanized support among the California Highway Patrol's (CHP) Central Division and the community to improve the transportation of farm workers and the vehicles they use to get to work.

In the three-year period of 1997-1999, there were an estimated 187 farm-labor-vehicle collisions, with 20 fatalities and 121 injuries, in the Central Division. On average, traffic fatalities were 42 percent higher during the peak harvest months of May through September. Statutory and regulatory authority exempted farm labor vehicles from California's mandatory seat belt law, and language and cultural barriers impeded law enforcement efforts at addressing farm worker safety.

The CHP supported two bills passed by the California State Legislature: mandatory seat belts and stricter requirements for vehicle safety and inspection. The CHP increased staffing to deal with farm-labor-vehicle safety, implemented non-punitive inspection and certification programs, and used strike-force-enforcement operations throughout the Central Division. A public-education campaign announced inspection dates and places to inform the farming community about licensing and safety requirements.

The SAFE program was extremely successful. In 2000, for the first time since 1992, there were no fatalities resulting from farm-labor-vehicle collisions, and farm-labor-vehicle collisions decreased by 73 percent. Officers examined over 3,000 farm-labor vehicles and removed 500 unsafe vehicles from service. In the public education and awareness campaign, over 80 radio and television interviews were given and more than 195 presentations were made to over 38,000 people. As of April 15, 2002, there still had been no farm worker fatalities from farm-labor-vehicle collisions. This level of success led to the expansion of the SAFE program to other CHP field divisions. In addition, a headquarters SAFE unit has been created to provide statewide coordination, as necessary. The program received widespread positive recognition from the communities it serves, including a legislative resolution commending the positive results the program achieved.

Session: WED02

Advances in evidence based policing I

Theme: Models for successful policing

Speaker:	*Gloria Laycock*
Presentation title:	The why, what, when and the how of evidence-based policing
Co-author:	*Nick Tilley* (University College London, UK)

This presentation considers the detail of evidence based policing – what it is and what it might become. It is concerned specifically with the interpretation and introduction of research based evidence into policing. The case is made that science is far less prescriptive in its conclusions than is sometimes assumed and that 'evidence' needs to be far more broadly conceptualised than it currently is. It also needs to be acknowledged that the police are regular users of 'evidence' – we are not injecting it into an evidence vacuum. Although the police current use of evidence is highly specific, in the preparation of a court case for example, there are nevertheless lessons from that process which transfer well to the development of a more generalised evidence base on which to build the policing of the future.

Speaker:	*Yuchen Hou*
Presentation title:	Multiple research methods for evidence generation: Alternatives to randomized evaluations of police body-worn cameras
Co-author:	*Mike Maxfield* (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY, USA)

In light of inconsistent evidence from randomized experiments designed to evaluate the effectiveness of police body-worn cameras (BWC), this paper explains how practice-based evidence generation can be an alternative evaluation approach that is less concerned with establishing causal conclusions and producing generalizable findings, than solving local problem in context. Discussion centers on four dimensions necessary for framing the generation of evidence about the effect of BWC on use of force: problem identification, measurement, causal process, generalization.

Session: WED03

Refining police investigation practices

Theme: Models for successful policing

Speaker:	*Farhan Sarwar*
Presentation title:	Effective metacognitive monitoring holds key to the credibility assessment of eyewitness memory reports

Cognitive interview (CI) is a recommended interview method to extract information from eyewitnesses. CI helps eyewitnesses recall more details as compared to standard interview but CI also makes eyewitnesses recall more incorrect details. The challenge before investigators is how to identify which are the correct pieces of information in eyewitness memory reports. It is proposed that deployment of effective metacognitive monitoring techniques can improve the investigators ability to correctly judge the accuracy of eyewitness statements.

Forty students watched a short film and completed a filler task and later, they were randomly divided into an experimental (N=20) and control (N=20) conditions. Participants in the experimental condition were interviewed by the two psychology students using authors proposed intervention. Participants in the control condition were interviewed by the two police officers using CI. Finally, students and police made their judgments about the correctness of information provided by each participant.

Results showed that the experimental group made significantly more accurate judgments about the correctness of eyewitness statements than the control group. It is suggested that combination of systematic metacognitive monitoring techniques with CI can improve the investigators ability to correctly judge the accuracy of eyewitness statements.

Keywords: Metacognitive monitoring, Witness Psychology, Forensic, Confidence judgments, action and detail information, Cognitive Interview

Speaker: *Joakim Sturup*

Presentation title: Solving homicides: A review of the scientific
                     literature on homicide investigations

The vast majority of homicide research has focused on characteristics on homicides rather than on the investigation process and clearances. The current work aim to give an overview of the scientific literature concerning the topic of homicide investigations. Cross-sectional studies show that time is important in homicide investigations, the sooner an investigation is started the higher the chance that the case will be cleared. On the other hand, clearances are not the only success in a homicide investigation, other factors, such as procedural success and prevention of retaliation violence are other important outcomes. There are three types of factors related to homicide clearances: case-specific factors (external), local community factors (external) and investigative factors (internal). The case-specific factors are factors such as modus operandi, victim characteristics, crime scene location and witness factors while local community factors involve the general populations beliefs in the police, low collective social capital and by-stander behavior. Investigative factors involve aspect such as how fast the police respond to what has happened, appropriate training by different staff and number of detectives assigned to the case. There is also one qua-

si-experimental study showing that problem-oriented policing approach in homicide investigations increased clearances, even though the study needs to be replicated, does it lend to support that by using knowledge from experience and research can homicide clearance rates be increased. There is a lack of prospective studies in homicide investigations following the case from the "call-in" to the verdict. Overall do the scientific field show that interventions and best practice in investigative procedure increase the clearance rate in homicides. Implications for practice and research will be discussed.

Speaker: *Dae Keun Kim*

Presentation title: Theory and practice of investigation in Korea:
                      Issues and challenges

In general, investigations are the activities of an investigative agency that discovers and secures criminals and collects and preserves evidence in order to determine whether to file a complaint or keep the prosecution based on a clear crime.

In Korea, the problem is that (1) the investigative power of the prosecutor and investigative authority is excessively concentrated, (2) the prosecution is overly subordinate to the Ministry of Justice, which is the executive branch, and (3) The independence, neutrality and fairness of the prosecution is limited. It will be difficult for the prosecution to be free from public suspicions of corruption, unfairness, abuse of authority, abuse of authority by the prosecution, and the limitations of prosecutors and prosecutors. Ultimately, it will lead to a lowering of public trust in the criminal justice system including the violation of human rights and police and prosecution.

In short, the issue to be selected in the discussion of criminal justice reform in our age should be the transformation of the investigation structure through appropriate checks and distribution of power, the specialization of the administration of law and the detachment of prosecution, and the change of politically neutral and fair prosecution personnel. The discussion of such reforms should be aimed at the realization of substantive truth and justice through appropriate procedures, with the highest priority to guarantee the human rights and fundamental rights of the people.

Speaker: *Bitam Samira*

Presentation title: Origin of the national crime scene planing panel
                      and the technical working group on crime scene
                      investigation

The NCSPP (National Crime Scene Planning Panel) was charged with the development of the outline for a guide for crime scene investigations using the format in Death Investigation:

A Guide for the Scene Investigator. The NCSPP also was charged with identifying the expertise necessary for the composition of a Technical Working Group on Crime Scene Investigation, a task the panel completed at a meeting in Washington.

Chronology: NCSPP meeting, in August 1998, the NCSPP met in Washington, D.C to review the existing literature and technology, prepare the project objectives, and begin the guide development process, The NCSPP's objective was to develop an outline for a guide based existing literature and present it for review to the assembled TWGCSI at a later date.

During this initial sessions, four investigative tasks were identified. Each task included subsections with when developed provided a guide for investigators to follow while conducting a crime scene investigation.

For more details; in my presentation to know what content the guide's format.

Session: WED04
How to change culture at the crossroad for effective policing
Theme: Models for successful policing

Speakers: *Ann-Christine Andersson Arntén*, *Johan Nilvé* and *Martin Lagerström*

Presentation title: How to change culture at the crossroad for effective policing

Policing is at a crossroad between the hierarchical worrier and the democratic guardian path based on Sir Robert Peels nine principles. By experiences we have learned that every change is met by resistance, sometimes big and sometimes not so big. When the wanted change does not occur we tend to blame the culture. Sometimes we say that the culture is stuck on the walls. This is not true. Culture needs to be changed and this is possible.

This panel session focuses on how to change culture within the police and how work that needed a change in culture evolved. In order of appearance, the panel session will discuss challenges of change 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 styles and factors that may support or counteract cultural changes. Johan Nilvé, Superintendent, at the HR office will talk about how organizational culture can counteract the implementation of new work methods and the importance of organizational support and leadership mindset in order to make change happen. He will also talk about how the implementation of new work groups can move policing

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through participative work methods borrowed from the Coppell Police Department. Martin Lagerström, Statistics Sweden, has long experience in helping top-management teams and managers around the world how to use fact-based methods to change and improve culture to achieve excellent result. Martin´s work has received several awards, and his reports has been selected as best-practice by UNECE and others.

Together these three will form a path for how to make changes in police cultures possible and what to watch up for in order make change possible when choosing to part from the hierarchical worrier path of policing.

Session: WED05

Campbell Collaboration crime and justice group – Systematic reviews on radicalisation, deradicalisation, and organised crime
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker:	*Francesco Calderoni*
Presentation title:	What are the social, economic and psychological risk factors that lead to recruitment into organised crime groups?
Co-authors:	*Gian Maria Campedelli* (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy), *Tommaso Comunale* (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy), *Alexander Kamprad* (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy), *Martina Elena Marchesi* (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy), *Ernesto U Savona* (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy) and *Elisa Superchi* (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy)

This presentation outlines a systematic review of the social, psychological, and economic factors relating to criminalisation and recruitment to organised crime groups. It encompasses different types of groups, namely mafias, drug trafficking organisations, and a residual category including other criminal organisations.

This review has three objectives: (i.) identifying the most commonly reported factors leading to recruitment into organised crime groups, (ii.) highlighting how they vary across groups, and (iii.) assessing the validity and generalisability of research findings. The review will search studies indexed in selected databases and published in five languages (i.e. English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish), without limitations as to their year of publication or geographic origin. A preliminary search of studies until Spring 2017, initially identified 48,731 potentially eligible records. After preliminary screening and experts' suggestions, 47 empirical studies

employing quantitative, qualitative, or mixed-methods approaches were identified.

Preliminary analysis of the studies show that social and economic factors are the most commonly reported factors relating to recruitment into OCGs, while psychological factors are marginal. Individuals with violent attitudes and behaviour, low socio-economic status, and kinship and blood ties with organised crime offenders are more likely to join organised crime groups. Although factors are highly interrelated and shared across groups, there are signs of differentiations across types. For instance, individuals join mafias and gangs attracted by strong group identity, whereas individuals enter the drug organizations mainly for financial gain. Despite internal consistency, findings can hardly be generalised beyond the group and the geographic area under analysis. This is due to the prevalence of descriptive and qualitative research designs in the reviewed literature.

This preliminary overview points out a number of challenges for conducting a systematic review in the field of organised crime.

Speakers:	*Yael Litmanovitz* and *Badi Hasisi*
Presentation title:	Risk factors for radicalization and recruitment to terrorism in western countries: A systematic review
Co-authors:	*Michael Wolfowitz* (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel) and *David Weisburd* (George Mason University, USA and Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)

Background: Since September 11th 2001 there has been an exponential growth in terrorism research. In recent years, following trends in the policies and approaches of democratic states, there has been an increased focus on the radicalization and recruitment to terrorism approach. In particular, the relevance of difference social, economic and psychological risk factors. Despite the interest in this topic quantitative studies account for less than five percent of the research. This means it has been difficult for researchers and policy makers to reconcile often conflicting and opposing findings.

Objectives: This systematic review aimed to identify and synthesise quantitative studies examining individual level risk factors for radicalization and recruitment to terrorism.

Search and synthesis strategy: A protocol was developed using a theory led approach which first defined the concepts of radicalization and recruitment as the two central outcomes, as well as the relationship between them. A clear inclusion and exclusion criteria was decided upon, and an adjunct, sensitive search strategy was developed. Electronic databases were searched, both academic and policy focused. Studies were first synthesised narratively and then numerically, using meta-analytic techniques.

Results: 9006 papers were identified, of which 374 passed an initial screening, 135 were fully extracted and 87 met all criteria and were included. The risk factors were grouped into individual and macro-level factors, and categorised as high, medium and low risk. 22 individual risk factors across the two outcomes were identified that could be compared quantitatively. They were categorized based on pooled effect sizes. Mediator analysis enabled to identify differential effects between different regions, primarily the US and the EU.

Speaker: *Cátia de Carvalho*

Presentation title: Psychosocial processes and strategies behind
                      Islamic deradicalisation – a scoping review

Co-authors: *Isabel Rocha Pinto* (University of Lisbon, Portugal),
                      Luís Azevedo (University of Porto, Portugal),
                      Alexandre Guerreiro (University of Lisbon, Portugal),
                      Mariana Barbosa (Catholic University of Portugal,
                      Portugal) and *Maria Pinto* (University of Porto,
                      Portugal)

In 2016, several countries in Europe have reported a rising number of returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs) from Syria and Iraq due to the loss of Islamic State's (IS) occupied territory and a part of these FTFs are involved in planning, recruiting, or conducting attacks (e.g. Mehra, 2016; Netherlands National Coordinator for Security and Counterterrorism, 2016). In addition, the wave of radicalisation rising across the globe and the dangers it poses to the world's security and stability is a clear sign of the urgency of counter-radicalisation and deradicalisation measures (Kruglanski, Gelfand, Bélanger, Sheveland, Hettiarachchi & Gunaratna, 2014).

Deradicalisation can be defined as the "methods and techniques used to undermine and reverse the completed radicalisation process, thereby reducing the potential risk to society from terrorism" (Clutterbuck, 2015). However, deradicalisation is an under-researched field of work (e. g. Horgan & Braddock, 2010), in need of exploration and scientific scrutiny about the main strategies and outcomes, that may lead to positive results.

In a context of uncertainty and lack of consensus, it is important to understand the existing deradicalisation programmes and to have an extensive overview of them. So, we chose to conduct a synthesis study, concretely a scoping review – currently underway -, systematically mapping, gathering, analysing and critically appraising knowledge produced on Islamic deradicalisation. The main objectives are to critically assess programmes being implemented to deradicalise Islamic extremists, to describe the contextual, economic and social factors underlying these programmes, and to describe the psychosocial characteristics of those being subjected to interventions. In this presentation, we will present our early findings and the main

challenges of conducting a scoping review, an emerging method to get a comprehensive overview of a field of work, following quality criteria, and valuable to inform policy-makers, professionals and scientific community about strategic decisions on this field.

Keywords: deradicalisation strategies, psychosocial processes, radicalisation, terrorism, scoping review

Speaker: *Sarah Carthy*

Presentation title: Counter-narratives for the prevention of violent radicalization: A systematic review of targeted interventions

The movement of individuals from non-violence into violence, or violent extremism, has seen detrimental effects around the globe. However, as we become ever preoccupied with this threat, we appear no closer to understanding why individuals become involved in violence and how to prevent this from occurring. This review assesses the effectiveness of the counter-narrative, an intervention which seeks to reduce propensity towards violent radicalization by challenging pervasive, extremist narratives said to be instrumental to the violent radicalization process.

This review includes studies that evaluate the effectiveness of counter-narrative interventions on primary or secondary outcomes related to violent radicalisation. A total of 11 studies were identified. The types of extremism targeted in the studies included ethnic, right-wing and violent extremism. Only randomised control trials, factorial designs and single group pre- and post-test studies are included. 72% of the included studies are classified as being of acceptable quality.

Counter-narratives appear to have significant effects on some secondary outcomes related to violent radicalization. Counter-narratives can reduce negative explicit attitudes towards an adversary. This secondary outcome is classified as a risk factor for violent radicalisation. However, counter-narratives do not significantly lower implicit bias towards an adversary. No data was found on primary outcomes related to violent radicalisation.

Poor theoretical frameworks, lack of methodological rigor and issues with validity means that many studies cannot be synthesized and, for those which can, the findings are to be interpreted with caution. Further research in the area of counter-narratives should consider the quality of the research conducted.

Police leadership and international police co-operation
Theme: Models for successful policing

Speaker:	*Carol Borland Jones*
Presentation title:	A Special kind of leadership: Exploring the role of volunteer special constabulary chief officers across the police forces of England and Wales
Co-author:	*Iain Britton* (University of Northampton, UK)

The history of the Special Constabulary in England and Wales has shown that their presence can be depended upon in times of trouble (such as during World War II when regulars were drafted in to the army) and celebration (for example during the 2012 London Olympics). At other times their value is often overlooked and since 2012 the numbers of Special Constables has fallen dramatically in some forces. It can therefore be argued that the leadership of these volunteer police officers and the integration of volunteer chief officers within their force is essential and pressing.

This paper examines the complex role of Chief Officers who lead their volunteer officers within an organisation that may or may not support their presence. Interviews suggest that while some Chief Officers feel that their position and opinions are valued others struggle to make the needs of their volunteer officers acknowledged let alone addressed. Our research to date highlights interesting debates on models of leadership, approaches to 'rank' and rank equivalency, debates on the training and support available to senior volunteer leaders, and the cultural dynamics at senior level experienced by leaders in policing who are also volunteers. Interviews have shown that while some chief officers enjoy a close and integrated relationship with regular force leaders, this is not always the case. In interviews with Special Chief Officers across England and Wales and through results from a national survey among Special Constables this paper contributes to debate of the current national picture with regard to the leadership of Special Constabularies, and themes relating to their operational and professional integration. A national survey among Special Constables also provides us with a snapshot of their experiences of their leaders within the Specials. The paper will conclude with reflections on future directions for the leadership of the Special Constabulary.

Speaker:	*Ross Wolf*
Presentation title:	An international comparative case study of reserve deputies in a Florida sheriff's office and special constables in an English police force
Co-author:	*Iain Britton* (University of Northampton, UK)

Volunteers operating as 'sworn' police personnel with full policing powers are a common feature of policing organisations in many countries, including Reserve and Auxiliary police officers and deputy sheriffs in the United States and Special Constables in the United Kingdom. There has been very little comparative research into volunteer officer experience across different international settings.

The paper discusses the findings from a comparative qualitative case study based upon interviews with volunteers from a Reserve Unit in a Sheriff's Office in Florida and with volunteer Special Constables from an English police force. The study explores the participant experiences of volunteering in the respective policing organisations, issues of culture and integration, training models, leadership, motivations to volunteer, and pathways through the volunteering experience.

The paper situates this comparative case study in the context of the (limited) research literature of comparative studies across police voluntarism. In conclusion, the paper points to the value of comparative research in police voluntarism and calls for more research in this area, setting out a proposed agenda for future collaborative and comparative research work.

Speakers: *Laura Knight* and *Matthew Callender*
Presentation title: Strategic cultures and volunteering in policing:
                     Research findings and policy perspectives
Co-author: *Iain Britton* (University of Northampton, UK)

Over a decade of austerity in policing in England and Wales has influenced the policy, strategy, role and narrative around the Special Constabulary and the meaning of volunteering in policing. The strategic direction points to growth in the contribution and integration of volunteers in the police workforce, which has implications for existing and new models of leadership in police voluntarism. This paper draws on thematic analysis of senior and strategic perspectives of the Special Constabulary from within police forces and Police and Crime Commissioner offices, captured in a series of semi-structured interviews across several forces in England and Wales. Three key themes which emerged from the data will be explored, including 'Understanding, Managing and Leading Volunteers', demonstrating a clear organisational need to move from viewing the Special Constabulary as a homogeneous entity to a more differentiated, skilled and specialised body of volunteers. Second, 'Tradition, Legitimacy and Authenticity', suggesting the need to transcend traditional thinking in order to reimagine the roles, responsibilities and locations of volunteers within organisational and operational strategy. Finally, the paper will explore the 'Definitions of Volunteering within Police Culture', revealing an organisational discourse associated with the dichotomy of volunteering in a general sense as distinct from volunteering in policing. The paper concludes by arguing for a strat-

egy of organisational change to reposition the Special Constabulary within the core of policing.

Bullying and cyberbullying: Nature, dynamics and effective interventions
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker:	*Vicente J. Llorent*
Presentation title:	School climate and students´ individual correlates of bullying and cyberbullying in adolescents
Co-author:	*Izabela Zych* (Universidad de Cordoba, Spain)

School bullying is a long-term, frequent and intentional aggressive behaviour perpetrated by some students on peers who have difficulties in defending themselves. Cyberbullying is a new type of bullying that is perpetrated through electronic devices. Even though the number of studies on bullying and cyberbullying increased greatly in the past decades, there are still many gaps in knowledge regarding nature and dynamics of these problem behaviours. This study was conducted with a representative sample of 2139 adolescents enrolled in 22 secondary schools in Andalusia (Spain). Students filled in a survey focused on bullying, cyberbullying and their individual correlates and school policy documents were analysed and coded. It was found that some social and emotional competencies were related to less bullying and cyberbullying and that high use of emotional content in online communication was related to more cyberbullying. There was a strong relationship between bullying and cyberbullying. Both bullying and cyberbullying were related to technology abuse. Perpetration was more common in boys. The analysis of school policy documents to promote positive school climate showed that their quality differed greatly among the schools but it was not related to the level of bullying and cyberbullying reported by the adolescents. These findings have some important implications for policy and practice. Although longitudinal research is needed to confirm possible causal relationships, it is reasonable to suggest that social and emotional competencies should be promoted in schools and that the way in which school policy documents are elaborated should be changed to safe teachers´ time and increase their effectiveness.

Speaker:	*Anna C. Baldry*
Presentation title:	Italian adolescents victims of school bullying and cyberbullying and post-traumatic stress symptoms
Co-authors:	*Anna Sorrentino* (Università degli Studi della Campania, Italy) and *David P. Farrington* (University of Cambridge, UK)

The purpose of this presentation was to investigate post-traumatic stress symptoms affecting the involvement in school bullying and cyberbullying of boys and girls according to the different bullying roles. The study involved 5,058 Italian student, aged 11-18, recruited from secondary schools, who anonymously self-reported about school and cyberbullying as victims and/or perpetrators, and about post-traumatic stress symptoms. Based on their responses, students were classified as 'only-bullies', 'only-victims', 'bully/victims', or 'not involved' in school and/or online. The results showed that symptoms of post-traumatic stress differ between boys and girls and according to their roles. For cyberbullying, the bully/victims and only victims report higher post-traumatic stress symptoms. For school bullying, bully/victims and only bullies reported higher symptoms of stress, and girls overall have higher values of such symptoms. It was concluded that both school and cyberbullying are risk factors for concurrent development of post-traumatic stress symptoms, differently affecting adolescents according to their role. The so-called overlap group both for school and cyberbullying reported higher level for post-traumatic stress symptoms, indicating that this is a high risk group that need special attention and that bullies, not only victims develop stress out of their behaviour and need to be targeted for prevention of worst health consequences.

Speaker: *Izabela Zych*

Presentation title: E-intelligence project: risk and protective factors and an intervention against bullying, cyberbullying and other antisocial behaviours in Spanish adolescents

Co-author: *Vicente J. Llorent* (Universidad de Cordoba, Spain)

Bullying, cyberbullying and other antisocial behaviours of young people have been broadly studied throughout the past decades. A lot of knowledge has been gathered regarding risk factors and many effective interventions are being conducted across the world. Nevertheless, there are still many gaps in knowledge that need to be addressed to fully understand these problem behaviours. It is still important to discover and thoroughly describe factors that could potentially protect adolescents from bullying, cyberbullying and other antisocial behaviours. One promising research line focuses on social, emotional and moral competencies. Given that cyberspace is now one of the most important contexts for socialization of adolescents it is also important to discover how social, emotional and moral competencies are expressed in online interactions. E-intelligence project is being conducted with the objective of describing social, emotional and moral competencies of adolescents in Spain expressed in offline and online interactions and their relationship with bullying, cyberbullying and other antisocial behaviours. The second objective of the project was to design, conduct and evaluate a whole-school intervention to reduce these problem behaviours. First, a cross-sectional study with a representative

sample of Andalusian adolescents was conducted and the intervention is now implemented in four experimental schools. The cross-sectional study showed that high levels in some social and emotional competencies such as responsible decision making, prosocial behaviour, and moral competencies are related to lower levels of bullying and cyberbullying. High use of emotional content in online interactions is related to more cyberbullying. In the current stage of the project, an intervention is being conducted in schools to promote the competencies described in the previous stage. It is hoped that this project will be useful to advance knowledge on how to protect adolescents against bullying, cyberbullying and other antisocial behaviours.

Session: WED08
Restorative justice
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Hennessey Hayes*

Presentation title: Communicating emotion in restorative youth justice conferences

Restorative justice conferences are facilitated meetings that bring together young offenders and their victims in a respectful conversation about the offence and its impact. As such, restorative justice conference processes draw heavily on the oral language skills of young offenders, such that they are able to effectively communicate not only factual accounts of their offending behaviour, but also various emotional states they experienced before, during and after the offending occurred. Prior research on the oral language skills of young offenders in the youth justice system shows that one in two (approximately 50%) young people have clinically significant language deficits. This paper draws on observational and interview data from a number of young offenders who participated in a restorative justice conference to better understand the impact that oral language skills may have on young people's ability to effectively communicate emotion (e.g., remorse, sorrow and regret).

Speaker: *Jennifer Lanterman*

Presentation title: Equal protection under the law and the case for post-conviction restorative practices

Restorative justice (RJ) refers to a set of practices that may be used to address crime-related harm. RJ can be used to divert offenders from formal criminal case processing or as a post-conviction process. These practices may confer benefits to victims, offenders, and the communities in which they live. The potential also exists for race-related abuses of RJ. RJ may be used in a discriminatory fashion to reinforce structural racism. If

diversionary RJ processes are employed in a jurisdiction, then it is possible the RJ options for case disposition may be more frequently offered to or more vigorously pursued for white defendants than defendants of color as observed in other types of diversion programs (see Ericson & Eckberg, 2016; Schlesinger, 2013). Alternatively, white victims who espouse racial animosity may refuse to participate in RJ processes or agree to participate and make unreasonable demands that preclude an agreement. In either case, defendants of color would be forced to undergo formal criminal adjudication. In all four scenarios, diversionary RJ practices raise the possibility of the denial of equal protection under the law. Therefore, it may be in the interest of equality under the law that RJ be used subsequent to conviction for all offenders. Furthermore, RJ facilitators should be trained to recognize and address racial animosity during conference preparation or conference execution. Finally, post-conviction RJ processes may be best used in conjunction with other sentencing reforms that reduce the range of offenses that require sentences to periods of incarceration, reduce the length of sentences to periods of incarceration, and reduce racial disparity throughout the criminal justice system.

Session: WED09
Implementing problem-oriented policing
Theme: Models for successful policing

Speaker: *Nancy LaVigne*

Presentation title: Police use of civil regulatory authority in problem-oriented policing

Police increasingly are invoking civil regulatory authority to help control crime and disorder problems. This presentation will highlight several such initiatives that together underscore the message that police use of regulatory measures is not only more effective and less burdensome on police but also less likely to lead to over policing, disparate racial impacts, mass incarceration.

Speakers: *Michael Barton* and *Sylvia Chenery*

Presentation title: Implementing problem-oriented policing in the Durham Constabulary

This presentation will provide an overview of a comprehensive plan to introduce the practice of problem-oriented policing into the Durham (U.K.) Constabulary and to integrate and institutionalize its practice within the administrative and political structures of the police agency.

| Speakers: | *Joseph Kuhns* and *Edward Maguire* |
| Presentation title: | Implementing problem-oriented policing in Trinidad & Tobago |

Gonzales is a distressed urban community located in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. In response to an increase in crime, violence, and gang activity in the community, the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service launched a pilot project on community-oriented and problem-oriented policing in Gonzales. The project was supported by a team of scholars and practitioners from the United States who provided training, technical assistance, and monitoring and evaluation. Gonzales police officers were trained in community policing and problem solving in 2006. During and following the training, the officers worked directly with the community in an effort to reduce crime and fear of crime, improve neighborhood conditions, and build and sustain positive relationships between residents and the police. The officers, residents, local businesses, and government agencies worked together to implement several specific POP projects which focused on abandoned car removal, trash removal, improved street lighting, and other challenges associated with crime and disorder. Using a quasi-experimental design and a variety of data sources, we tested the effect of the intervention on several outcomes, including police mistreatment of citizens, fear of crime, and social and physical disorder. Results indicated that implementing problem-oriented policing was effective in some ways and ineffective in others. The implications and challenges associated with using POP strategies in developing nations will be discussed.

Session: WED10
Advances in evidence based policing II
Theme: Models for successful policing

Speaker:	*Jason Roach*
Presentation title:	How to morph experience into evidence
Co-author:	*Ken Pease* (Loughborough University, UK)

To date academic research has struggled to make inroads into the practice of policing, with arguably a central reason being the prodigious value placed on experience as a police officer over research findings. Although we do not bewail this, we argue in this presentation that police experience must be the starting point for improvement through an iterative process of prediction of events and prediction refinement in the light of outcomes. Recent decades have witnessed a major change in the balance of analytic traditions in physical, biological and (to a lesser extent) social science. With the exception of probability estimation for evidentiary purposes, this has been perhaps least evident in the study of crime and justice. The overwhelming value currently placed on police experience, and the obser-

vation of how skilled practitioners already refine their craft, have echoes in the iterative prediction-assessment loops of a basic Bayesian approach, leading us to suggest that the development of Bayesian approaches congenial to police officers, seems a task worth attempting in the current spirit of 'Evidence-Based Policing'.

Speaker:	*Lisa Tompson*
Presentation title:	Reviewing evidence for evidence-based policing
Co-authors:	*Kate Bowers* (UCL Dept of Security and Crime Science, UK), *Aiden Sidebottom* (UCL Dept of Security and Crime Science, UK), *Shane Johnson* (UCL Dept of Security and Crime Science, UK) and *Karen Bullock* (University of Surrey, UK)

This presentation focusses on a particular type of research evidence - that produced by systematic reviews – and makes assertions about the reliability and relevance of the crime reduction evidence base to police practitioners. Using the 'EMMIE' framework, we lay out the requirements of a good evidence review. This framework highlights the need to gather evidence (or acknowledge the absence of it) on - (a) the Effect of intervention, (b) the identification of the causal Mechanism(s) through which interventions are intended to work, (c) the factors that Moderate their impact, (d) the articulation of practical Implementation issues, (e) and the Economic costs of intervention. We assess the degree to which the current evidence base speaks to these requirements and conclude with recommendations for future evidence syntheses.

Speaker:	*Lorraine Mazzerole*
Presentation title:	Evidence-based policing as a disruptive innovation: The global policing database as a disruption tool
Co-authors:	*Elizabeth Eggins* (University of Queensland, Australia), *Angela Higginson* (Queensland University of Technology, Australia) and *Betsy Stanko* (UCL Dept of Security and Crime Science, UK)

The evidence-based policing (EBP) movement is dependent on police accessing high quality research evidence, and to do so, this evidence needs to be openly available, accessible and useable. The Global Policing Database (GPD) is one of a half dozen websites offering police access to extensive collections of the international policing evidence base. Both throughout the compilation process and upon its completion, the GPD will provide police with access to one of the most significant collections of published and unpublished experimental and quasi-experimental evaluations of policing interventions conducted globally since 1950. This chapter describes the GPD and presents an analysis of the studies that have been included and excluded from the GPD Beta version. We show that the GPD captures a

wide range of interventions from countries all over the world, including 24% from non-English-speaking countries. We conclude that EBP has the characteristics of a disruptive innovation, transforming policing into a profession that generates and uses its own science and, therefore, needs quality web-based information tools such as the GPD.

Session: WED11
Developing national neighbourhood policing guidelines
Theme: Models for successful policing

Speaker: *Helen Hopwood*

Presentation title: Developing national neighbourhood policing guidelines: Adopting a new evidence based approach

The College of Policing is the professional body for everyone who works for the police service in England and Wales. The purpose of the College is to provide those working in policing with the skills and knowledge necessary to prevent crime, protect the public, and secure public trust. One of the main ways the College achieves these aims is producing national guidelines.

This paper will explore the new process adopted by the College in 2017 for developing national guidelines for the police service. It will include an overview of the original method for developing national guidelines (Authorised Professional Practice - APP), and explore the rationale behind moving to a new development approach which involves using systematic review evidence and working collaboratively with the police service through independent committees made up of police practitioners, specialists and academic experts.

Primarily written for the police audience, guidelines may also be relevant to local authorities and other statutory partners as well as voluntary organisations and local community groups. The intention is for guidelines to support professionalism by providing a framework for delivery of consistent, evidence based interventions for policing activity.

A working example in relation to Neighbourhood Policing Guidelines will form the basis of this paper and discuss how the process has been implemented.

Speakers: *Sarah Colover* and *Austra Jenner-Parson*

Presentation title: Neighbourhood policing: Evidence reviews of what works

With the aim of producing guidelines that are based on the best available evidence, the College of Policing carried out two rapid evidence assessments (REAs) to review the existing evidence base in neighbourhood policing and explore the following questions:

- REA1: What constitutes effective neighbourhood policing?
- REA2: What acts as a facilitator or barrier to the successful implementation of neighbourhood policing?

To deliver results rapidly an REA approach was chosen as the most appropriate method. While not exhaustive, it is a transparent, systematic and structured process to find and assess the existing evidence on the core aspects of neighbourhood policing. The REAs followed a search protocol and a large number of studies were sifted on set criteria. REA 1 focused on impact, providing evidence on the core aspects of effective neighbourhood policing and describing the activities, processes and conditions that contributed to its effectiveness.

REA 2 reviewed studies based on relevance, rather than methods, to capture information about how the defining features of neighbourhood policing have been implemented. REA2 focused on identifying the elements and contexts that are facilitators and those that are barriers to successfully implementing neighbourhood policing approaches, with the aim to support police practitioners involved in implementing or supporting the delivery of neighbourhood policing.

The evidence gathered through the REAs was used by the Guideline Committee to shape the content of the neighbourhood policing guidelines, with the quality of the evidence being a key consideration in deciding the strength of any practice recommendations. The paper will discuss the process and challenges of conducting the REAs and using the evidence to work with a Committee to develop national neighbourhood policing guidelines.

| Speaker: | *Douglas Ashman* |
| Presentation title: | Using in-practice examples of neighbourhood policing delivery |

This paper will detail how practical examples of neighbourhood policing activity have been identified and included to support the academic evidence of effective neighbourhood policing. Discussing the methodologies used to obtain examples of current practice, this paper will explore the variety of approaches, including a call for practice from UK police forces, field work to learn more about the practical application of submitted materials and other innovative methods of obtaining evidence of current examples from front-line practitioners. Including, the use of 10KV software which allows staff from an operational background to participate in an anonymous focus group environment. Such approaches also allow case studies of new and emerging approaches to tackling contemporary policing to be better identified, and, importantly, used to support the guideline implementation.

The in-practice material has the primary purpose of supporting policing delivery at a tactical level and facilitating the implementation of the guidelines through practical application. Effective frontline service delivery will be supported by material showcasing the importance of embedding a neighbourhood policing approach through delivery at an operational level, providing practitioners with a resource of transferable practical examples covering the following areas:

- Problem solving
- Fostering the right culture
- Engaging communities
- Building analytical capability
- Targeting activity
- Developing officers and staff
- Developing and sharing learning

This approach to obtaining supporting material utilises those with the knowledge and experience of 'what works' in an operational context and aids those delivering the service at the tactical level to see the practical application of theoretical approaches and the strategic direction of neighbourhood policing.

Session: WED12
Reforming police forces
Theme: Models for successful policing

Speaker: *Tammy Landau*
Presentation title: Limits to reforming Police governance in Canada

As with many jurisdictions across North America, public policing in Canada is experiencing an ongoing crisis of legitimacy, which has emerged on numerous fronts largely rooted in the policing of marginalized and racialized communities. This has led to significant government response, including independent reviews of police oversight, the practices of street checks (or carding), and the introduction of new legislation for police governance. However, it will be argued that these reforms are framed as ways to achieve more democratic policing within a "policing by consent" framework. They will inevitably fall short because this model does not reflect the essentially coercive nature of police work and the colonial roots of public policing in Canada.

Speaker: *Jeroen Maesschalck*
Presentation title: Beyond police culture: A quantitative study of the organisational culture in 64 local police forces in Belgium

Co-authors: *Heidi Paesen* (University of Leuven, Belgium) and
                Kim Loyens (Utrecht University, the Netherlands)

This presentation proposes an alternative for the classic and often criti-cised concept 'police culture'. The alternative, 'organisational culture in the police', is more normatively neutral than the original as it includes both 'desirable' and 'undesirable' aspects. It also offers the language to map the cultural implications of interventions such as the introduction of community-oriented policing or of performance management systems. Strongly inspired by grid-group cultural theory, originally developed by the anthropologist Mary Douglas but applied broadly across the social scienc-es, this approach not only offers an explanation for cultural differences be-tween police organisations but also for the dynamics between subcultures within police organisations. Using the grid-group cultural theory, we first propose a typology consisting of 15 dimensions of organisational culture in the police. Second, we present a measurement instrument, containing in total 50 items (i.e. 3 to 4 items for each dimension). Third, by using confirmatory factor analysis, we analyze the dimensional structure of the data in 64 local police forces in Belgium. Finally, we will also present some preliminary findings on the extent to which the measurement instrument generates useful, significant variation across the 64 local police forces.

Speaker: *David Pichonnaz*

Presentation title: A dispositional analysis of police reformers'
                      commitment for change

This contribution aims at showing that change within police organisation can be studied by looking at the acquisition of critical dispositions by po-lice officers and their activation into a commitment for change. It is based on a study of police reforms in the French-speaking part of Switzerland. The theoretical framework, based on P. Bourdieu's habitus theory and B. Lahire's dispositional analysis, makes it possible to understand how and why some police officers of various ranks and profiles have been willing to change their profession: why they became reformers and what led them to advocate professional models that radically question police orthodoxy.

Empirically, it consists in a study of police officers' social and professional trajectories and their acquisition of social dispositions, through in-depth qualitative interviews (N = 38). I have looked at how and when police officers have acquired dispositions which brought them to defend change within their profession. These dispositions can be acquired outside the pro-fession (before they joined the police or in parallel to their job) or within their profession. The fact that these actors developed these dispositions to reform is closely linked to the specific context of the Swiss policing field, in which new knowledge have been imported from other fields: from academia, from other professions, and from police organization of other countries.

The analysis show the respective impacts of professional experiences and networks, career strategies, of the various types of capitals actors have accumulated within and outside the police forces, as well as of some specific characteristics of the organizational context that can explain the acquisition of critical dispositions towards police organisations and the commitment to change them.

Session: WED13
**Campbell Collaboration crime and justice group
– Systematic reviews on bullying and bystander programs**
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Izabela Zych*

Presentation title: A systematic review of meta-analyses on
                      protective factors against different bullying
                      and cyberbullying roles

Co-authors: *David P Farrington* (University of Cambridge, UK)
                      and *Maria M Ttofi* (University of Cambridge, UK)

Bullying and cyberbullying are long term and frequent aggressive behaviours in which some children and adolescents intentionally harm other children. Bullying is related to different antisocial behaviours, including offending later in life. After more than 40 years of research, a lot of knowledge has been gathered, but there are still many gaps in knowledge that need to be addressed. It is still necessary to understand better which factors can protect children and adolescents from being involved in bullying and cyberbullying. This systematic review of meta-analyses on protective factors against bullying and cyberbullying was conducted to synthesize knowledge and discover the most important community, school, family, peer and individual protective factors. After systematic searches and the application of inclusion and exclusion criteria, 18 meta-analyses with 128 effect sizes were included and analysed. Forest plots were constructed and median effect sizes were calculated for each group of protective factors. Self-oriented personal competencies were the strongest protector against victimization. Low frequency of technology use protected from involvement in cyberbullying. Good academic performance and other-oriented social competencies were the strongest protective factors against perpetration. Positive peer interaction was the strongest protective factor against being a bully/victim. This systematic review is an opening paper of a Special Issue of Aggression and Violent Behaviour guest edited by Zych, Farrington and Ttofi titled Bullying and Cyberbullying: Protective factors and effective Interventions. This Special Issue includes narrative reviews, systematic reviews and meta-analyses that synthesise knowledge on this topic. This paper presents the results of the systematic review of

meta-analyses on protective factors against bullying and cyberbullying. It also presents the Special Issue with a brief introduction to the included articles. It is hoped that these systematic reviews and meta-analyses will help to advance knowledge on how to protect children and adolescents against bullying and cyberbullying.

Keywords: Bullying, cyberbullying, protective factors, systematic review, meta-analysis, special issue

Speaker:	*Vicente J Llorent*
Presentation title:	A systematic review and meta-analysis of research on empathy versus different cyberbullying roles
Co-authors:	*Izabela Zych* (Universidad de Córdoba, Spain), *Anna C Baldry* (Università degli Studi della Campania "Luigi Vanvitelli", Italy) and *David P Farrington* (University of Cambridge, UK)

Research shows that low empathy is related to different antisocial behaviours including violence and offending in different age groups. Cyberbullying is an intentional, frequent and long-term aggressive behaviour in which some students inflict harm on other students using electronic devices. Cyberbullying has very damaging consequences and it is related to other antisocial behaviours. The number of studies on the topic has increased greatly in the past decades, but there are still many gaps in knowledge that need to be addressed. It is still necessary to advance knowledge on variables that could potentially protect children against cyberbullying. One promising research line focuses on the relationship between empathy and different cyberbullying roles, but some findings are contradictory and many studies were conducted with relatively small samples. Thus, it is still necessary to gain a global vision regarding the relationship between empathy and cyberbullying, and this study was conducted to synthesise knowledge on this topic. This was done taking into account different cyberbullying roles including victims, perpetrators, cyberbully/victims and defenders in relation to affective and cognitive empathy. After exhaustive searches with rigorous inclusion and exclusion criteria, 25 studies were included. Cyberbullying perpetration was found to be related to low empathy (OR = 1.5) and this relationship also held after controlling for covariates (OR = 1.3), but cyber-victimization was not significantly related to empathy (OR = 0.94). There were some indicators that cybervictims could have high empathy, but more research is needed to clarify this relationship. There were not enough studies to draw conclusions about the relationship between empathy and being a cyberbully/victim or defender, but some tendencies were found and described. These results have important implications for policy and practice and might be very useful in designing specific tailored programs to prevent cyberbullying and to advance knowledge on empathy and antisocial behaviour.

Keywords: Empathy, Cyberbullying, Cybervictimization, Meta-Analysis, Systematic Review

Speaker:	*Heather Hensman Kettrey*
Presentation title:	Effects of bystander programs on the prevention of sexual assault among adolescents and college students: A systematic review
Co-authors:	*Robert A Marx* (Vanderbilt University, USA) and *Emily E Tanner Smith* (University of Oregon, USA)

Sexual assault is a significant problem among adolescents and college students in the United States. One promising strategy for preventing sexual assault among adolescents and young adults is the implementation of bystander programs, which encourage young people to intervene when witnessing incidents or warning signs of sexual assault. This systematic review and meta-analysis examined the effects bystander programs have on (1) knowledge and attitudes concerning sexual assault and bystander intervention, (2) bystander intervention when witnessing sexual assault or its warning signs, and (3) perpetration of sexual assault. A total of 27 studies met inclusion criteria for the review. Twenty-one of the studies were randomized controlled trials and six were high quality quasi-experimental studies. Effects for knowledge and attitude outcomes varied widely across constructs. The most pronounced beneficial effect in this domain was on rape myth acceptance. Effects on other knowledge and attitude outcomes were delayed, minimal, or non-significant. Results indicated that bystander programs have a significant, beneficial effect on bystander intervention. However, this effect, which was observed at one-to four-months post-intervention, was not statistically significant at six months post-intervention. Bystander programs did not have a significant effect on sexual assault perpetration. Overall, findings from this review indicate that bystander programs have beneficial effects on bystander intervention, but no effect on sexual assault. This suggests that bystander programs may be appropriate for targeting bystander behavior, but may not be appropriate for targeting the behavior of potential perpetrators.

Session: WED14
Volunteering in law enforcement
Theme: Models for successful policing

Speakers:	*Ross Wolf* and *Carol Borland-Jones*
Presentation title:	Who volunteers in policing? Reflections from USA and UK contexts

Volunteer police support the policing role in many countries across the world, including the United States and the United Kingdom. Titles for

these roles include sworn/warranted reserves, auxiliaries, special deputies and special constables, and all represent understudied aspects of policing. These volunteers can make a significant impact on community-police relations if well-trained and prepared.

This paper, drawing on information from a national survey of volunteer police in sheriff's offices in the USA and two national surveys completed in the UK, identifies the types of individuals who volunteer to serve as officers within their communities, and why they perform in these roles. It also provides a demographic picture of police volunteers, (including gender, race, and employment, and certifications external to their policing role), their rationale for volunteering, and the skills that they bring to their voluntary roles. Additionally, the paper draws from interviews in several UK forces with Special Constables and Police Support Volunteers (PSV). PSVs in the United Kingdom fill unwarranted roles similar to "Citizens on Patrol" and certain non-sworn auxiliary and reserve roles in the US.

Recent data shows that, in the UK, the numbers of Special Constables are falling and a similar situation may be affecting volunteer police in the US. The paper will consider these challenges, alongside dimensions of diversity of police volunteers, and of engagement of police volunteering across communities. The paper concludes with a review of the current pattern of volunteerism in policing in both the US and UK contexts and potential considerations and directions for the future, including the need for future international comparative research to identify and share good practices.

Speaker: *Carol Borland-Jones*

Presentation title: Employer supported policing: Exploring the role and potential of employers in police volunteering in the UK policing context

Co-author: *Iain Britton* (University of Northampton, UK)

Arrangements have existed for several decades by which Special Constables and other police volunteers in the United Kingdom are supported in their police volunteering by their employers, through a formal programme known as 'Employer Supported Policing' (ESP). The vast majority of police forces in England and Wales engage in this programme.

This paper explores the findings of a recent national survey of volunteers who are experiencing 'Employer Supported Policing' across police forces in England and Wales. The survey identifies key benefits experienced by volunteers through the ESP arrangements, including that the arrangements enable them to volunteer more time, allows them to volunteer more flexibly in terms of timing and availability, helps them to pursue training and development opportunities as a police volunteer that might otherwise not have been available to them, and helps them make more tangible links between their paid employment and their volunteering in policing. The

survey also identifies challenges in the operation of the current model of ESP, and barriers perceived by volunteers on the scheme to ESP having a greater impact.

The paper also presents interim findings from interviews with Special Constables who are on ESP, drawn from six forces across England and Wales. In terms of future development, the paper presents findings of initial progress across two pilot research sites, in the North West of England and in Hertfordshire, which are innovating new models of ESP.

The paper concludes by situating developments in ESP in the England and Wales policing setting in the context of similar developments elsewhere in policing, and in other sectors, including potential parallels with developments in military reserve models. The paper concludes by identifying potential directions for the development of 'Employer Supported Policing', and key priorities for a future research agenda across ESP.

Speakers:	*Laura Knight* and *Matthew Callender*
Presentation title:	The experience of being a 'Police support volunteer': Exploring the evidence from national surveys and local case studies
Co-author:	*Iain Britton* (University of Northampton, UK)

This paper explores the experiences of being a Police Support Volunteer (PSV) in England and Wales. PSVs are volunteers who perform tasks that complement the duties of police officers and staff. While the majority of policing roles are carried out by paid professionals, the volunteer continues to occupy a space within the complex and shifting nature of contemporary policing. There are an estimated 8,000 PSVs in England and Wales, contributing around 650,000 hours each year to an expanding variety of tasks to support their local constabularies. Despite this, the evidence base around the experiences of being a PSV is remarkably limited.

Recent legislative changes in the Policing and Crime Act 2017 in England and Wales allow chief officers to designate powers on volunteers in the same way as staff, signalling an important time in the development of PSVs. Drawing on findings from two national surveys of police volunteers in England and Wales, undertaken in 2016 and 2018, as well as analysis of in-depth qualitative accounts from within specific forces, this paper explores key factors that are associated with the overall experience of being a PSV, identifying the significance of management and tasking, 'connection', 'contribution' and opportunities to develop in the role. The relationships between key experiential factors and volunteer morale will also be considered.

Without having a reliable evidence base to guide local and national policy, opportunities to better utilise PSVs within policing may be wasted. The paper concludes by considering this emerging evidence-base in respect

of Police Support Volunteer experience in the wider strategic context of future developments for PSVs in England and Wales. The paper will argue for a greater appreciation of who volunteers and the nature of their participation which would help to develop more sophisticated and nuanced research models across the diversity of experiences.

Session: WED15
Violence in contemporary Swedish society:
Results from the violent organizing and antisocial careers project
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Christoffer Carlsson*

Presentation title: Engagement in violent extremism in Sweden. A life-course criminological analysis of life history interviews with former violent extremists

This study analyzes individuals' processes of engagement in violent extremist groups, using a life-course criminological framework. Based on analyses of life history interviews with former violent extremists, collected as part of the Violent Organizing and Antisocial Careers (VOAC) Project in Sweden, we suggest that the process of engagement consists of four steps: 1) a process of release from immediate, informal social controls, followed by 2) a process of interaction with individuals in proximity to the group, and 3) a process of ideological, and/or non-ideological, meaning-making in relation to the group and one's identity, resulting in an individual willing and capable of engaging in the group's activities and consider him- or herself as a "member". Implications for research and policy are discussed.

Speaker: *Joakim Sturup*

Presentation title: Hand grenades and gun violence in metropolitan settings: A population-based study 2011 to 2016 in Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö

While shootings and hand grenades incidents have increased in Sweden, the issue has not received any scientific attention, and the situation also seems considerably more baffling compared to the other Nordic settings. The present study aims to describe the illegal use of hand grenades and to test its spatio-temporal relationship with gun violence to explore whether the two forms of violence are connected. Data were collected for the years 2011 to 2016 from the Swedish police. The shootings exhibit a strong component of near-repeat patterns, but adding hand grenades to the analysis did not strengthen the patterns, suggesting that the two types of violence only partially share spatio-temporal patterns. Implications for research and policy are discussed.

Speakers:　　　　　*Hernan Mondani* and *Jerzy Sarnecki*

Presentation title:　Criminal careers of ideological extremists

It is known that people belonging to different extremist environments often commit crimes that are not related to their political / ideological engagement. One hypothesis is that some persistent criminals eventually "cross over" to commit ideologically motivated crimes. There is also research pointing to the opposite, namely that people who engage in ideologically motivated crimes eventually change into more traditional criminality. The purpose of this study is to investigate criminal careers indicated by recorded crimes of a group of persons in Sweden suspected for belonging to the left-wing extremism, right-wing extremists and jihadist environments.

Session: WED16
Preparing for the future
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker:　　　　　*Paul Ekblom*

Presentation title:　Future crime problems and solutions
　　　　　　　　　– how to anticipate them

The Problem-Oriented approach to policing and wider crime prevention was a major advance in the practice of security. Yet it essentially focuses on problems that have already happened, sufficiently often to establish a pattern. How can we develop an approach to anticipating the crime problems, and solutions of the future, in a way that does so in a structured and systematic way whilst acknowledging the many uncertainties and non-linearities that horizon-scanning inevitably entails? In this presentation I shall draw on a recent horizon-scanning exercise focusing on technology and crime, undertaken at University College London.

Speaker:　　　　　*Monique Mann*

Presentation title:　Algorithmic justice: Recent developments and
　　　　　　　　　regulatory approaches for computerised decision-
　　　　　　　　　making in criminal justice

In recent years there has been an exponential increase in the collection, aggregation and automated analysis of information by government. Algorithmic decision-making has the potential to improve the efficiency and accuracy of decision-making but it can also be used in ways that are harmful to individuals. This may include pre-existing biases being built into algorithms that target 'risky' individuals or already marginalised groups. Further, in striving for increased efficiency through automation, procedural and due process safeguards may be undercut. Algorithmic decision-making is an emerging issue in many countries with new regulations being proposed. This presentation outlines recent developments in

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'algorithmic justice' including predictive policing, risk assessment and the analysis of forensic evidence. There is recognition of both the importance of, and difficulties in, developing accountability structures for algorithms despite attempts to regulate through the European Union (EU) General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) which came into force in early 2018. The GDPR is one possible model for regulation and relevant provisions include a right not to be subject to automated decision-making or profiling, non-discrimination and a right to explanation. Yet, the understanding of rights and freedoms impacted by these processes remain narrow and limiting and there are questions as to whether privacy and data protection law is the best approach to regulating algorithmic decision-making, particularly in the area of criminal justice and policing. The paper considers these issues in the context of the recent developments and outlines possibilities for further reform.

Speakers: *Anna Di Ronco* and *Anna Sergi*

Presentation title: From harmless incivilities to non-serious organised crime activities: The expanded realm of European crime prevention

The EU has a limited competence in criminal matters. Since the Lisbon Treaty, however, it can approximate definitions of criminal offences, particularly for the so-called 'Euro Crimes', which have a cross-border dimension (art. 83 TFEU). The EU focus on crime prevention, however, is not only limited to cross-border crimes like (often) organised crime (OC). From early 2000s, EU bodies have defined crime as (and set the focus of crime prevention on) behaviour that, without necessarily being a criminal offence, engenders fear of crime and insecurities – in the idea that disorder at the local level is interconnected with more serious forms of transnational crime and should therefore be fought against (Crawford, 2002).

Drawing on the crime prevention and OC literature, relevant EU policy documents, and examples taken from the authors' previous research, this paper will discuss the implications of an EU expanded realm of crime prevention to behaviour that is not necessarily serious or harmful – albeit considered as conducive to further transnational (organised) criminality (as in the case of incivilities) and/or committed by an organised crime group. It will also question whether a more harm-based approach ought to inform the EU crime prevention strategy and whether EU bodies should aim at influencing, at least – given their limited competence in criminal matters – through soft law mechanisms including the circulation of best practices, national ways of doing crime prevention.

Session: WED17
The prize winner's lecture

Herman Goldstein (University of Wisconsin, USA)

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

Session:WED18
Crime harm and problem-oriented policing
Theme: Models for successful policing

Speaker: *Peter Neyroud*
Presentation title: Crime harm and problem-oriented policing

Goldstein argued that Police Reform needed to go beyond systems, staffing and structures and focus on the "end product of policing". In an era of shifting demands and increased complexity facing police leaders, this paper will argue that Goldstein's challenge requires a refreshing of the way police priorities and outcomes are assessed. Traditional models of assessing outcomes, both operationally and in research evaluations, have tended to rely on crime and incident counts, placing, therefore, a priority on quantity. The development of the Cambridge Crime Harm Index in the UK and work in other jurisdictions to develop Severity and Harm Indices is beginning to highlight the potential of using harm weighting to prioritisation and assessment of outcomes. The paper will examine the development of the Crime Harm approach and the lessons from randomised controlled trials and evaluation research that have adopted the model. Goldstein concluded "the objective is to solve community problems". This paper will argue that a crime harm approach could be used to prioritise the problems and assess the harm reduction.

Speaker: *Letizia Paoli* and *Victoria A. Greenfield*
Presentation title: The centrality of harm to crime and criminal policy
                      and the potential contribution of harm assessment

In this talk, we will demonstrate the centrality of harm to crime and criminal policy through an exploration of harm and crime in legal history and legal theory and consideration of the role of harm in criminal policy.

We will also argue that harm's centrality is often implicit in contemporary discourse on crime, but becomes manifest in legal history and theory and emerges, in principle if not through widespread or consistent practice, from deliberations on key phases of criminal policy

We will then briefly present the Harm Assessment Framework, a tool we have developed to define and operationalize harm and systematically assess

the harms of criminalized activities as well as the harms of activities that are candidate for criminalization or control.

Lastly, we will consider the potential contribution that the harm assessment can make to criminal policy.

Session: WED19
Advances in evidence based policing III
Theme: Models for successful policing

Speaker: *Johannes Knutsson*

Presentation title: Advancing policing by using, producing and diffusing evidence

The presentation is about how an innovative idea of a particular police scheme for managing protest events was developed and instituted by the Swedish police. The scheme – dialogue policing – is ultimately about how police can support freedom of speech and assembly thereby reducing confrontations between protesters and police. How it originated, its principles, its implementation process, how it fared in a longer time perspective, transmission to other countries and how it was researched is accounted for. During the process experiential knowledge and research based evidence played crucial roles. Evidence was used, produced and diffused in an iterative process over a prolonged time period where not only Swedish scholars took part. The progression was not smooth, simple, and linear. On the contrary, several threats and obstructions emerged. It took strong will and stubbornness from dialogue police officers, and from those who did the research to keep the processes going. However, officials at the upper Swedish police bureaucracy chose to marginalise the strong evidence presented. Paradoxically the scheme has lost ground in Sweden, but is now part of police crowd management tactics in UK.

Speaker: *Jyoti Belur*

Presentation title: How to make police-researcher partnerships mutually effective

Co-authors: *Lisa Tompson* (University College London, UK),
Julia Morris (College of Policing, UK) and
Rachel Tuffin (College of Policing, UK)

This presentation focuses on the process of establishing and maintaining police-researcher partnerships in the face of structural and cultural obstacles. We identify elements of an idealised model of effective (coordination) partnerships - defined here as relationships that are 'mutually beneficial and producing reciprocated knowledge'. The model articulates the crucial ingredients essential for such a partnership and orders them sequentially. Four stages are proposed: 1) initiation; 2) planning; 3) building trust and;

4) applying knowledge. We argue that partnerships have the potential to elevate receptivity to research in practitioner communities and to craft-based practice in academic circles. In doing so, they directly contribute to the goals of evidence-based policing practice.

Speaker: *Tamara Madensen-Herold*

Presentation title: Analysis as investigations: New directions for problem-solving and evidence-based policing

The delineated stages of police problem-solving initiatives support the evidence-based policing approach. Research evidence shows that problem-solving can significantly reduce crime and disorder. Yet, organizational obstacles and officer skepticism has slowed or prevented the implementation of problem-solving as a primary crime reduction strategy in many U.S. police departments. While traditional organizational structures do not prevent the adoption of problem-oriented policing (see Boba, 2008), some officers believe problem-solving activities "take away from" or "conflict with" core police functions. As such, many police department create specialized problem-solving units that are often marginalized and disparaged by "hard-charging" and productive officers. This presentation demonstrates the link between traditional police investigation methods and evidence gathering in complex problem-solving initiatives. Investigations, a highly coveted police assignment, can be used to inform and direct all four stages of the problem-solving process. We consider whether re-conceptualizing problem-solving and evidence gathering as a core function of "police investigations" might promote future advancements in problem-oriented and evidence-based policing.

Session: WED20

Community policing, victims and families: Growing the evidence base
Theme: Models for successful policing

Speaker: *Molly McCarthy*

Presentation title: The effects of community-oriented policing on the incidence of police use of force may be moderated by area-level violent crime

Co-authors: *Louise Porter* (Griffith Criminology Institute, Australia), *Michael Townsley* (Griffith Criminology Institute, Australia) and *Geoffrey Alpert* (University of South Carolina, USA)

Community-oriented policing (COP) has been theoretically and anecdotally linked to lower levels of excessive use of force by police, via increased accountability to communities and enhanced perceptions of police legitimacy. However, to date there has been little empirical evidence supporting

the proposition that COP can reduce the frequency of police use of force, or incidents of excessive use of force. The current study examines the influence of COP on the frequency of police use of force in a state-wide Australian policing jurisdiction (Queensland). Data was sourced from use of force reports, recorded crime data, and surveys were conducted of Officers-in-Charge across selected policing divisions in Queensland. COP was measured in terms of the degree of both formal and informal community engagement on crime problems and solutions. Findings indicated in particular that the association between the level of informal community engagement and the frequency of police use of force appears to be moderated by the level of violent crime present in the community. Results will be discussed in the context of policing by consent and improving our understanding of how policing approaches may interact with community contexts to produce different outcomes.

Speaker: *Christine Bond*

Presentation title: Policing family violence: Models and evidence

Research suggests that considerable amounts of police time is spent responding to domestic and family violence incidents in many western jurisdictions. Yet the evidence-base for developing effective policing strategies in response to domestic and family violence remains limited. Predominately from the United States, research on policing responses has been dominated by a focus on mandatory arrest policies. In Australia, the issue of policing domestic and family violence is further complicated by the involvement of police in the civil processes for domestic violence protection orders.

This paper identifies different models of policing domestic and family violence, discusses the empirical evidence, and explores what might be next steps in building better evidence to assist police in responding a key policing challenge.

Speaker: *Jeffrey Ackerman*

Presentation title: Why victims don't report partner violence to the Police

We must rely upon surveys of victims to understand more about why victims do and do not report partner violence to the police. Many victim surveys have been based upon behavioural checklists, such as the conflict tactics scale (CTS). These checklists have received considerable criticism for many years, largely because results obtained from these data sources very frequently do not match findings from alternative data. For example, most victim surveys based upon CTS measures or similar behavioural checklists suggest that women are as violent to intimate partners as are men, a finding that is strongly at odds with data from the police, medical community, and victim advocate groups.

This paper presents the preliminary results from an alternative method of surveying victims about partner violence thought to be more accurate about whether partner violence has actually occurred, which in turn permits a better understanding of whether and why victims notify the police of these events. This information has several practical applications including the ability to better assess victim perceptions of the adequacy of police response to this serious problem.

Session: WED21
Modernization of police strategies
Theme: Models for successful policing

Speakers: *Lilach Laufman-Gavri* and *Badi Hasisi*
Presentation title: Reforming Police practices in Israel

In these days, the Israel National Police (INP) is in the midst of a reform program dubbed "Emon." The INP is a centralized agency of 30,000 officers serving the public through 76 police stations. The basic tenets of the reform stem from a global view of policing practices (Problem-Oriented-Policing and Situational Crime Prevention) and approaches developed at the Institute of Criminology, The Hebrew University in conjunction with the INP. The essence of the approach is "focusing on normative citizens and addressing problems in their local areas of residence" (low policing). While the INP has developed world-leading skills in the field of counter-terrorism, public order maintenance and intelligence-led policing, Israeli public trust in the police remained low, with many citizens feeling that the police are not concerned with the common problems they face. This study focuses on the impact of the reform on both police performance (reducing crime) and public trust perceptions of the police.

Speaker: *Liz Aston*
Presentation title: Information sharing and Community
                   Policing in Europe: The UNITY project

Although Community Policing (CP) is not easy to define (Mackenzie and Henry 2009), the aim is to deepen the role of the public, with local communities identifying policing issues (O Neill, 2010; Brogden and Nijhar, 2005). Unity is a Horizon 2020 funded project, which aims to enhance communication between citizens and the police. The project has identified key aspects of CP across Europe, and this paper focuses on one: information sharing and communication. Factors which affect people s willingness to share information with the police across Europe are explored, and the applicability of the procedural justice literature is considered. This literature states that how fair an interaction with the police is perceived to be has an impact on levels of trust and confidence in the police. However,

the majority of the literature focuses on the face-face interaction, rather than online environments. Structured interviews (n=243) were conducted with members of young minority groups, intermediaries (who work with minorities) and police across nine partner countries. Findings show that for minorities and intermediaries low trust and confidence in the police are key barriers to sharing information (e.g. images or reports of suspicious behaviour) with the police. In addition to the attitude and behaviour of the police, perceptions of efficiency, effectiveness and availability were a factor. Minorities and intermediaries were concerned with the protection of personal privacy, and in some countries with misuse of information, leakage and fear of reprisals. In relation to making information sharing easier and safer, intermediaries highlighted building trust, modes of communication, and accessibility of the police. There was an emphasis on both face-to- face contact and new technological solutions, with minorities stressing the importance of being able to share information with the police anonymously.

Speaker: *Megan O'Neill*

Presentation title: Community support officers: Cultural responses to processes of institutional undermining in community policing in England

Community Policing (Neighbourhood Policing) was introduced as a national policing method in England and Wales in 2008. Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPTs) are comprised of community police officers, Neighbourhood Beat Managers and supervisors, along with Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs). PCSOs are paid members of support staff who provide visible foot or cycle patrol in their beat areas; engage in problem-solving work with residents, businesses and public services; address issues of anti-social behaviour and, when possible, gather intelligence for use by police officers and detectives. PCSOs tend to be more ethnically diverse than police officers and also have a higher percentage of women officers.

The PCSO role has from the start encountered a great deal of difficulty. The introduction of PCSOs into police forces was not handled well and this mismanagement, coupled with strong internal cultural resistance, has left a legacy for these police staff. The research to be discussed here will demonstrate the effects of this legacy for PCSOs through their occupational cultural response. 20 PCSOs were observed for a total of 350 hours from two police forces in England. In addition, these PCSOs and 15 police officers were interviewed about the work and integration of PCSOs into community policing. This paper will argue that a process of 'institutional undermining' is still in evidence for PCSOs and that the methods these staff use to cope with the situation are determined by the degree to which they are treated as equal members of their NPT. PCSOs still face a daily challenge, to varying degrees, to justify their existence in policing. Some will respond with 'dramatic realisation' and others with a 'work to rule'

approach. The implications of these for the success of community policing, especially in light of the current fiscal restraint and budget reductions to UK policing, will be examined.

Speakers:	*Dani Brutyn* and *Tom Bauwens*
Presentation title:	The spectrum of impact evaluation. Towards a methodological guide to assess the impact of local strategic security and prevention plans in Belgium.
Co-authors:	*Elisabeth Enhus* (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium), *Sybille Smeets* (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium) and *Valérie Caprasse* (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium)

Since the end of the 1990s, local crime policies in Belgium have been financially supported by the national government in order to promote a more comprehensive approach. The actual evaluation of these « strategic security and prevention plans », however, rarely goes beyond the evaluation of the implementation process (input, activities and output). An evaluation of the actual outcome - the impact - of these programs and its underlying theory of change remains underdeveloped.

In this paper we will discuss the methodology we developed to create a guide which describes all the elements that should be taken into account in order to develop an assessment of these prevention projects, with respect to their complex local specificities and with an open mind that allows the discussion about the unintended effects to be included as well. We named the result « The Spectrum of Impact Evaluation » since it encourages its users to approach the subject of the evaluation from multiple points of view.

Our presentation will go beyond a descriptive presentation of the end product. Especially since the guide was established for the benefit of the national sponsor and not directly for its local users. We will describe the challenges this entailed during the research process and its participative philosophy, including the harmonization of indicators at the context-, conditions- and impact level, the development and management of solid local knowledge and the use and consequences of the evaluation result.

We will emphasize on the importance of creating a culture where the collection of high- quality information, the exchange of knowledge and the facilitative role of the national government is recognized.

Session: WED22
**Campbell Collaboration crime and justice group
– Innovative and effective justice**
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker:	*Angela Higginson*
Presentation title:	Access to justice for the poor and disadvantaged: An evidence and gap map
Co-authors:	*Howard White* (CEDIL, UK), *Ashrita Saran* (Campbell Collaboration, India), *Jill Adona* (Philippines Institute of Development Studies, The Philippines), *Roland Bless Taremwa* (Office of the Prime Minister, Uganda), *Benjamin Kachero* (Office of the Prime Minister, Uganda) and *Liuissa Zhen* (Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

Evidence and gap maps are an important tool to demonstrate where robust causal evidence of intervention effectiveness exists, and where it is lacking, across a range of interventions, outcomes, and situations. In this presentation, we discuss the development of a Campbell Collaboration evidence and gap map of interventions related to access to justice for the poor and disadvantaged in low- and middle-income countries.

Access to justice is included as sustainable development goal 16: 'Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels'. Access to justice is defined as the ability of both victims and accused to seek and obtain redress through the formal or informal legal system in an accessible, affordable, timely and just manner, regardless of sex, age, socio-economic status, mental or physical capacity, or ethnicity.

Using systematic search and screening techniques, the map includes studies of effectiveness, that are experimental and non-experimental impact evaluations with a design with controls for selection bias. The included interventions cover all main aspects and branches of the legal system. The six main intervention categories are: (1) Legal protection; (2) Justice and security institutions; (3) Non-court adjudication; (4) Sentencing and prison system; (5) Support to legal aid and counsel; and (6) Support to civil society and increasing legal awareness.

The map aims to develop a clear taxonomy of interventions and outcomes related to access to justice for the poor and disadvantaged in low- and middle-income countries; map systematic reviews and primary studies against this framework; and provide database entries of included studies, summarising the intervention, context, study design and main findings.

Speaker:	*Lorraine Mazerolle*
Presentation title:	Legitimacy in policing: An updated Campbell Collaboration systematic review
Co-authors:	*Sarah Bennett* (The University of Queensland, Australia), *Elizabeth Eggins* (University of Queensland, Australia), *Angela Higginson* (Queensland University of Technology, Australia) and *Emma Antrobus* (University of Queensland, Australia)

Police require voluntary cooperation from the general public to be effective in controlling crime and maintaining order. Research shows that citizens are more likely to comply and cooperate with police and obey the law when they view the police as legitimate. One pathway that the police use to increase citizen perceptions of legitimacy is through the use of procedural justice. Procedural justice, as described in the literature, comprises four essential components: treating people with dignity and respect, giving citizens "voice" during encounters, being neutral in decision making, and conveying trustworthy motives.

In the last 10 years there has been a massive growth in research related to legitimacy in policing, including legitimacy experiments and replications of RCTs that operationalise the key components of procedural justice in field trials. This paper reports on an update of Mazerolle et al.'s 2009 Campbell systematic review on legitimacy in policing, adding published and unpublished evaluation evidence from 2009 to 2017. The original review criteria were retained, and the search was updated using the Global Policing Database. The updated search identified an additional 17,466 potential new sources that were screened on titles and abstract, with the full text of over 1000 documents screened for inclusion. We report the preliminary results of the update, and discuss the syntheses of 17 documents (12 studies) that reported compliance or cooperation as a study outcome.

Speaker:	*Elizabeth Eggins*
Presentation title:	Family treatment drug courts for improving parental legal and psychosocial outcomes: A systematic review
Co-author:	*Suzanna Fay-Ramirez* (University of Queensland, Australia)

A substantial portion of parents involved in child welfare systems have co-occurring substance abuse issues. Child welfare cases characterised by parental substance abuse also tend to result in more detrimental outcomes for families than cases without parental substance abuse issues. In some jurisdictions, this has led to the adaptation of the adult drug court model into a Family Treatment Drug Court. The primary goal of these courts is to treat the parental legal and psychosocial issues in child welfare cases, with a key aim being to reunify families, achieve permanent placements for

children in a timely manner, and address parental substance abuse. Although FTDCs are becoming more popular around the world, the evidence for FTDC effectiveness is mixed and it is currently unclear what benefits and consequences these courts hold for parents. This presentation will summarise the findings of a Campbell Collaboration systematic review and meta-analysis of Family Treatment Drug Courts for improving parental legal and psychosocial outcomes.

Session: WED23
Finding the balance between force and dialogue in policing
Theme: Models for successful policing

Speaker: *Ben Bradford*

Presentation title: Affect and trust as predictors of public support for arming police: Evidence from London

Co-author: *Julia Yesberg* (University College London, UK)

Police in England, Scotland and Wales operate largely unarmed, and have done since the formation of the London Metropolitan Police Service in 1829. However, recent terror attacks and concern over serious violent crime have prompted increased funding for armed officers and even calls for routine arming of police. In this paper we present results from the first in-depth study of public attitudes toward the idea of arming more police. Starting from the assumption that most people have little concrete knowledge of the potential benefits and risks of doing so, we show that trust, and particularly affective responses to the idea of armed police, are central in shaping support for the routine arming of more officers. A range of other sociological and psychological variables are also important, but only in as much as they are correlated with trust and, again, particularly affect. Our findings have implications not only for the specific question of armed police, but also consideration of lay reactions to changes in police policy and technology in a much wider sense.

Speaker: *Jaap Timmer*

Presentation title: Police arrest teams in the Netherlands and what they mean

There is difficult and dangerous police work requiring more than ordinary policemen's basic law enforcement skills. For this work, the Dutch police have eight Arrest and Support Teams usually referred to as Arrest Teams. In most countries, the police have similar special units. According to some authors, these special units tend to militarize the police which is at odds with the rule of law as guiding principle of police conduct. By militarization, these authors mean features like loyalty, an inflow of young personnel, and most importantly, the routine use of police violence.

This article explores how police militarization has worked in the Netherlands, notably regarding the Dutch special police units. This article seeks to answer the question whether the Dutch special police units have militarized in terms of their operations, organization, equipment and culture, and if so, to what extent? To answer this question, this article analyses the growth and use of special police units, their quantitative and qualitative development, their administrative and judicial embedding and organizational structure, and the results of their work. It examines existing literature and information on the role and function of SWAT teams in the United States and formulates a research question based on the findings. This is followed by a short description of the Dutch police system and the position and role of the arrest teams within this system as an example of a Western European country. Based on completed and current research into individual accounts and annual reports of the teams, it becomes clear how they fulfill this role. Kraska's model on police militarization will serve as conceptual lens to analyse the data and to answer the research question.

Speaker:	*Mark Jones*
Presentation title:	The Ferguson effect, hesitation & reluctance: A survey of police in a US State
Co-author:	*Toby Board* (East Carolina University, USA)

In 2014, 18-year-old Michael Brown was shot and killed by a Ferguson, Missouri (USA) police officer. Brown's death and subsequent killings by police officers ignited a firestorm of protest throughout the United States, in the news media and on social media, and fueled the growth of Black Lives Matter (BLM). Anecdotal evidence and media reports suggest that the uproar over the killing of Michael Brown has left law enforcement officers reluctant to carry out proactive duties ranging from "stop and id" to the enforcement of minor crimes to the use of force. It has even been suggested that some officers have become more hesitant to engage in deadly force, meaning that officers are hesitating to protect their lives and those of others. We conducted an online survey of over 400 police officers in the US state of North Carolina to address these questions. Descriptive and multivariate analyses suggest that over one third of officers are hesitating to carry out certain duties, with hesitation being most pronounced with White male officers against African-American suspects. The results indicate there may be another pendulum shift in what Cooper (2003) called the "Terry see saw" cycle of enforcement in American policing since the 1960s; it is possible that American policing has entered an era of decreased enforcement or "depolicing." The "Terry see saw" effect and "depolicing" as it relates to this subject are discussed, as are recent political events in the USA and their implications.

Speaker: *Jonathan Jackson*

Presentation title: Bounded authority: Expanding 'appropriate' police behavior beyond procedural justice

Co-authors: *Rick Trinkner* (Arizona State University, USA) and *Tom R. Tyler* (Yale University, USA)

This paper expands previous conceptualizations of appropriate police behavior beyond procedural justice. The focus of the current study is on the notion of bounded authority – i.e. acting within the limits of one's rightful authority. According to work on legal socialization, US citizens come to acquire three dimensions of values that determine how authorities ought to behave: (a) neutral, consistent and transparent decision-making; (b) interpersonal treatment that conveys respect, dignity and concern; and (c) respecting the limits of one's rightful power. Using survey data from a nationally representative sample of US adults, we show that concerns over bounded authority, respectful treatment, and neutral decision-making combine to form a strong predictor of police and legal legitimacy. We also find that legal legitimacy is associated with greater compliance behavior, controlling for personal morality and perceived likelihood of sanctions. We discuss the implications of a boundary perspective with respect to ongoing debates over the appropriate scope of police power and the utility of concentrated police activities. We also highlight the need for further research specifically focused on the psychological mechanisms underlying the formation of boundaries and why they shape the legitimacy of the police and law.

Session: WED24

Research on burglary

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speakers: *Jean-Louis van Gelder* and *Claire Nee*

Presentation title: The virtual burglary project: Recent findings

Watching burglars on the job is an excellent way to increase our knowledge of burglary. In practice, this is only rarely possible however. By virtue of its illegal nature, burglary, analogous to other serious offenses, occurs out of sight and hence is hard to observe and examine "in the wild." Even in cases that allow for direct observation, ethical considerations generally militate against it. Consequently, our knowledge of burglary relies in large part either on studies examining targeting patterns and target characteristics, or on studies using retrospective methods, such as offender interviews and surveys.

The Virtual Burglary Project, a collaboration between the University of Portsmouth (UK), the University of Twente (NL) and VU University, capi-

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talizes on the possibilities of virtual reality technology to study residential burglary in action, i.e., burglary as it occurs. Convicted burglars in penitentiary institutions in the UK and the Netherlands walk around in virtual neighborhoods developed for the purposes of the study and commit 'burglaries' in virtual reality. In this talk, we elaborate on the potential of using virtual reality as a method to study burglary, and other types of offenses, and present the latest research findings of the Virtual Burglary Project, which center around the potential of informal guardianship in deterring burglars and burglar expertise as a predictor of burglary effectiveness.

Speaker: *Gina Rosa Wollinger*

Presentation title: Necessity, easy money or profession – Motives
                      and backgrounds of foreign mobile burglars

Co-author: *Nadine Jukschat* (Criminological Research
                      Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

Due to increasing rates between 2006 and 2015, domestic burglary crime is highly discussed in media and political debates in Germany. Previous research done on suspects and convicted offenders indicates that there is not one single category of burglar. Analyses of case files have shown that local offenders, drug addicts, juveniles, and acquaintances of the victim (e.g., an ex-partner) also commit residential burglaries. In addition to these types of offenders, there are also foreigners who travel to Germany to commit burglary. Despite the fact that such offenders can be differentiated from local offenders due to the higher cost they incur in order to commit the crimes (e.g., due to travel and organizational costs), little is known about their personal backgrounds, motives, or methods of committing such crimes.

This became the starting point of a one-year research project conducted by the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony on the phenomenon of foreign offenders, i.e. burglars travelling from abroad, committing domestic burglaries in Germany. The study is based on 30 qualitative narrative interviews with arrested burglars from 13 different countries.

The presentation focuses on key results with regard to different types of self-interpretations of the criminal acts and the extent to which the participants self-identify as a burglar. By means of these interpretive patterns, as well as taking into consideration the specific biographical and social backgrounds, three different motives for burglary are determined: first, burglary as an act of necessity; second, as a quick and easy way to make a lot of money; and third, as a profession. In the end, these results will be embedded in a wider context of criminological research.

Speakers:	*Armin Kaltenegger*
Presentation title:	Residential burglary in Austria – a study with consideration of preventive aspects

The Austrian criminal statistics over the last few years are showing a decline in residential burglary figures and thus reveals a positive development in this area. Next to police measures for case solving and prevention, increasing measures for self-protection and prevention by the public have also contributed. Nevertheless, for most parts of the public there still seems to be a lack of sufficient awareness for personal precautionary measure.

The aim of this study, which was conducted in 2017 by the KFV as part of its preventive research in property protection, was to learn from sentenced burglars more about the methods and motives behind burglary attempts and based on this knowledge to convey a message that anyone can take precautions and prevent becoming a victim of burglary. The study resulted in an extensive catalogue with prevention tips - from simple behavioural actions to mechanical and technical safety recommendations.

To gain different viewpoints on residential burglary, the study was methodically conducted as a combination of survey methods (qualitative offender interviews, expert discussions and file analysis). This approach allowed for a multi-perspective representation of the results. The question "How can I keep my home safe from burglars?" was at the centre of attention. Based on 26 half-structured interviews with incarcerated perpetrators, it was gathered how they select their targets, how they operate during burglary and which measures can act as a deterrent. Additionally, the analysis of over 100 case files and expert discussions gave information on which mistakes are most common with protection measures, what role the internet and social media have related to residential burglary, respectively which measures can be undertaken to make residential space more secure. Furthermore, statistical evaluations made apparent which Austrian states are more susceptible to burglary and how many attempts were successfully disrupted.

Speakers:	*Alistair Harkness* and *Naomi Smith*
Presentation title:	Residential burglary in Victoria, Australia: An evaluation of crime prevention behaviours and responses

Prevention, public policy and policing strategies are central to reducing overall rates of property crime, including residential burglary. However, it is also vitally important to bring about behavioural change within communities to assist effective policing practice. This paper examines how property marking might function to reduce rates of residential burglaries in high crime areas.

To this end, an innovative partnership between Victoria Police, Crime Stoppers Victoria, Neighbourhood Watch Victoria, the Royal Automobile Club of Victoria and Federation University Australia – Safety Alliance Victoria – has been formed with the central aim of improving safety for all Victorians. The first element of this ongoing endeavour is a six month trial of traceable liquid property marking provided to 1000 homes in two communities in Victoria, Australia, experiencing high rates of residential burglary. As well as receiving a property marking kit, households were provided with a survey.

This survey measures attitudes to crime within these communities; to laws, penalties and the criminal justice system; and the degree to which various anti-social and criminal behaviours are perceived to be problematic. It also assesses attitudes to and uptake of a variety of situational crime prevention responses, considering the extent to which residents believe crime prevention is a personal responsibility or a role of state agencies.

Drawing upon the extensive suite of scholarly situational crime prevention literature, this paper evaluates responses to the survey, highlights key findings, and identifies future actions to alter behaviours, improve policy and practice, and reduce the incidence of residual burglary.

Session: WED25
Sensitive sentencing and prison practice
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Hong Lu*

Presentation title: Exonerated capital cases in the U.S. and China

Co-author: *Tereza Trejbalova* (University of Nevada, USA)

In the past decade or so, the innocence movement has facilitated a series of reversals of wrongful convictions, and increased the awareness of flaws in the criminal justice system, particularly with regard to the death penalty cases in the U.S. and China. Using 160 death penalty cases documented in the Innocence List from the Death Penalty Information Center in the U.S., and 115 such cases published on the Wrongful Conviction Website in China, this paper provides the preliminary, comparative analysis of major capital offender (e.g., age, gender, race, marital status, employment, offender prior record), offense (e.g., offender-victim relationship, method, location), and case processing (e.g., legal representation, confession, length) characteristics. In addition, the paper examines the prompting factors that led to exonerations of these cases in both countries. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

Speaker: *Jonathan Sorensen*

Presentation title: Does death row require super
                    maximum security measures?

The issuance of death sentences has substantially decreased during the past 2 decades in the United States. Executions have followed a similar downward trend, although the rate at which death sentences are actually carried out varies widely among retentionist states. At around 3,000, the number of inmates on death row has remained fairly constant during the same period. The absence of executions in certain states means that death-sentenced inmates are effectively serving life sentences. Regardless of whether they are actively executing inmates, states are tasked with the oversight of death-sentenced prisoners for long periods of time or, potentially, for the remainder of their lives. Historically, death row inmates have been housed under fairly stringent conditions of confinement while awaiting execution. In the modern era most jurisdictions continue the tradition by employing super maximum security measures on death row. Less restrictive security precautions, however, have been employed by some jurisdictions during the modern era. This presentation describes cases wherein death-sentenced inmates either have been, or are currently, housed under less restrictive conditions of confinement. Data are presented on the level and types of serious rule infractions and violent acts committed by death-sentenced inmates under these circumstances. The inference to be drawn from hard data and case studies is conclusive: death-sentenced inmates do not present a higher risk of violent threat to other inmates and staff when general prison classification procedures are relied on in determining their security level and housing assignments.

Speakers: *Jan Váne* and *Lukáš Dirga*

Presentation title: Prison and religion – example from the Czech Republic

In this contribution, we shall make a brief excursion into the history of the Czech penitentiary system, focusing on a particular aspect of its evolution: the alternation between periods of a repressive approach to inmates and periods of restoration of a democratic penitentiary system. We shall also describe the changing historical status of religion within the Czech penitentiary system, including a description of the current state of affairs based on available statistical data concerning religion in Czech prisons. Due to a lack of relevant statistical data, we present, in this contribution, only the available data, namely, data for the period between 2009 and 2016. Despite being rather limited, these data are illuminating in the Czech context. We will also critically reflect on the everyday reality of religious practice in Czech prisons. Based on analysis of key problems encountered by guards, chaplains, and inmates, we will introduce religion as a controversial and ambivalent, yet stable, phenomenon. Among the most problematic issues are those of pragmatic faith, obstacles that prevent prison chaplains from

carrying out their jobs, and the unsystematic and inconsistent character of penitentiary and post-penitentiary spiritual care.

Thursday, June 14

Session: THU01
Policing hot spots
Theme: Models for successful policing

Speaker:	*Ben Grunwald*
Presentation title:	Intuition-based high-crime areas
Co-author:	*Jeffrey Fagan* (Columbia Law School, USA)

In 2000, the Supreme Court held in Illinois v. Wardlow that a suspect's presence in a "high-crime area" is relevant in determining whether an officer has reasonable suspicion to conduct an investigative stop. Despite the importance of the decision, the Court provided no guidance at all about what that standard means, and over fifteen years later, we still have no idea how police officers understand and apply it in practice. This paper conducts the first empirical analysis of the the high-crime area standard by examining data on over two million investigative stops conducted by the New York Police Department from 2006 to 2012.

Our results uncover serious problems in the implementation of the high-crime area standard by police officers. Specifically, we find that officers assess whether areas are high-crime using a very broad geographic lens; that they call nearly every block in the city high-crime; that their assessments of whether an area is high-crime are virtually uncorrelated with actual crime rates; that the suspect's race, the racial and socioeconomic composition of the area, and the identity of the officer are all stronger predictors of whether an officer calls an area high-crime than the actual crime rate itself; and that stops are less likely to result in the detection of contraband when an officer invokes high-crime area as a basis of a stop. We conclude with several policy proposals to help address these problems in the doctrine.

Speaker:	*Manne Gerell*
Presentation title:	Flows of people and hot spots of crime

The fact that some places have persistently higher levels of crime has received widespread attention. To some extent the persistently high levels of crime at such hot spots is likely to be related to flows of people. City center locations with large flows of people are quite often also hot spots, e.g. hot spots of pick pocketing at the central train station, or hot spots of assault in the night life district. This can be related to crime pattern theory which states that nodes where many people converge will be expected to have more crime, and to routine activity theory stating that the convergence of potential offenders and suitable victims under conditions of lacking guardianship may produce crimes.

The associations between flows of people and crimes are likely to differ between crime types however, and in the present study an attempt to explore and quantify such differences will be performed. The analysis will consider locations that have high counts of crime in the city of Malmö, Sweden for the six crime types. For each crime type hot spots will be identified and mapped, and to explore if, or how, this is related to flows of people the crime levels will then be analyzed in relation to the number of people who boarded a local bus (N=33 134 198) nearby. The paper is expected to result in an understanding of the extent to which hotspots for the six crime types are related to nearby flows of people as measured through bus trips. Systematic differences between crime types for such associations within a single city can improve our understanding of how flows of people differentially impact on crime hot spots.

Speaker:	*Adina Iftimi*
Presentation title:	A logistic model for the noise incidents in Valencia (Spain) in the period 2014–15
Co-authors:	*Lia Sedui* and *Francisco Montes* (University of Valencia, Spain)

The local police of Valencia (PLV) records every year around 250,000 incidents by calls to the number 092. Our interest is on incidents related to disturbing noise that generate problems of coexistence. A number of 22,419 of such incidents has been recorded in the period 2014¬–2015. A logistic model has been applied to estimate the probability of occurrence of a noise incident that includes spatial and temporal factors and socio-demographic characteristics of the 70 boroughs of the city.

A model with these characteristics allows to test the presence of spatial and temporal fixed effects, adjusting for what happened in a borough and its neighbourhood, one or two weeks before the incident. Also, we adjust for population, its composition and the density of shops, bars and restaurants, these last two known to be a source of problems on the noise phenomenon.

Keywords: noise incidence, local police, spatio-temporal logistics regression

Speaker:	*Agnieszka Polonczyk*
Presentation title:	Spatial aspects of a fear of crime study based on the national safety risk map

The study presents the results of research on the use of spatial data to illustrate the distribution of selected categories of offences as a tool for analysing feelings of safety among citizens (fear of crime).

The present study is based on data from reports made by citizens of Kraków via the National Safety Risk Map (NSRM) from October 2016

up to the end of 2017. NSRM is an interactive internet platform via which citizens in Poland can report certain categories of crimes and offences. The data was analysed with ArcGIS and CrimeStat software.

Initially, NSRM was promoted as a tool for citizens wishing to report incidents. Then the map featured selected offences widely committed in Kraków, i.e. acts of vandalism, homelessness, begging, gatherings of juveniles as well as the consumption of alcohol in prohibited places. The above data was presented against the background of different districts and estates in Kraków with the aim of creating a choropleth map showing those areas with the highest density of reported incidents.

In a later part of the study, the results of analyses based on the kernel density estimation method are presented. This provided a basis for a graphic presentation of those places with the highest density of reports made by residents. Places with the highest concentration of reports were highlighted in specific districts and estates in Kraków, which made it possible to clearly identify those locations in which the fear of crime is greatest, i.e. "hot spots".

The present study is the first systematic attempt to analyse data on the spatial distribution of offences frequently committed in Kraków and reported via NSRM. The study provides a valuable source of knowledge for law enforcement services, helps make them more effective in maintaining law and order, and increases feelings of safety among residents.

Session: THU02
Understanding marginalized communities.
Analyzing the patterns. Results on family support.
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker:	*Erik Nilsson* and *Johanna Skinnari*
Presentation title:	Perceptions of the justice system in socially disadvantaged areas
Co-authors:	*Fredrik Marklund* and *Christian Stjärnqvist* (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

The Swedish police has identified 61 socially disadvantaged areas. Analysing processed data from the Swedish Crime Survey the 61 areas are compared to other urban areas regarding, for example the population's sense of safety and confidence in the police. Furthermore a door-to-door survey generated replies from almost 1,200 residents in two of these areas. In addition we have conducted in dept interviews with residents, association representatives, municipal employees, and police etc. in six areas.

The study identifies problems in the investigated areas that must be seen as exceptional in relation to most other residential areas. There are open sales of narcotics, vandalism, littering, and traffic offences affecting the residential environment. Some of the areas are periodically subject to very serious violent criminality, such as shootings. Crime and public disorder have a negative impact on the residents' sense of safety and image of the police. There are also signs of structures, mainly criminal, that run parallel with, for example, the justice system.

Two factors stand out as particularly important factors that affect confidence in the police and the justice system. The single most important factor for confidence is police effectiveness, followed by police fairness. Many residents express frustration over the fact that crime and public disorder are not rectified, and some state that the police or the Swedish justice system in general is too lax. Many view the problems as a sign that society and the justice system has abandoned the area. On the other hand, some mainly young male residents feel that they are searched or frisked by the police on erroneous grounds. These represent a few of the challenges for the police in socially disadvantaged areas.

Speaker:	*Ross Homel*
Presentation title:	Does family support reduce youth crime in socially disadvantaged communities?

Little is known about the medium- and long-term effects on children of routinely delivered family support in disadvantaged communities. Pathways to Prevention (2002-2011) was a comprehensive early prevention initiative centred on family support, delivered by national community agency Mission Australia in partnership with Griffith University and seven schools in a disadvantaged area of Brisbane, Australia. We report effects on child social-emotional wellbeing and classroom behaviour (ages 5-11, Grades 1-7), and on offending (10-16 years).

Data on serious offences, for 615 children who were preschoolers in 2002-3, were obtained from Youth Justice Queensland. Risk factors were measured by survey at the transition to high school for 58% of these children. Teachers used a validated instrument to assess classroom behavior annually. Children reported their own wellbeing using an interactive computer game, developed by the researchers, which yields four psychometrically valid measures. Using coarsened exact matching, subsamples of children whose parents received Pathways support between Grades 1 and 7 were matched with non-Pathways children on: baseline scores on the dependent variables; age; gender; ethnicity; and child-reported level of adversity. Changes in behavior and wellbeing in intervention and control groups were compared using Bayesian multilevel modeling. Because offender

numbers were low (6%), tree models fit using recursive partitioning helped explore effects on offending.

Major risk factors of offending included low school attachment; impulsivity; antisocial behavior; and antisocial values. However, Pathways overall had greatest effect on the child's classroom behavior, social-emotional confidence, and supportive home relationships. This may help explain its mixed impact on offending, which reduced mainly for non-Aboriginal boys whose families had moderate levels of contact. We conclude that while family support has many benefits for disadvantaged children and parents, to maximize impact on youth crime, it should incorporate evidence-based activities that specifically address the major crime risk factors.

Session: THU03
Systematic problem-oriented crime prevention and how to make it happen in real practice
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speakers: *Elina Bratt* and *Torbjörn Johansson*
Presentation title: Useful analyses for local crime prevention, methodology development and incorporation of criminology theories as e. g. the Swedish crime harm index (SCHI)

Municipalities and their collaborators continue to put emphasis on the value of being well-informed in their decision making. Making use of data analyses will contribute to decision support on appropriate crime preventive measures and ensure that such measures are being taken where they are needed the most, as opposed to rumor or tradition.

In order to draw conclusions regarding the cause of specific events or the potential consequence it may have on a specific area, we work with methodology development and incorporation of criminology theories as e. g. the Swedish Crime Harm Index (SCHI) to identify harmful locations that concern the people in municipalities.

By aggregating data and collaborating with different actors, the activities related to local crime prevention can be planned so that they strengthen each other rather than potentially counteract each other. Analyses of spatial and temporal pattern using GIS, geographic information system, will help us with the basis for prioritizing and planning of activities regarding preventive measures.

By applying an integrated approach it could very well show that such an increase in criminality was triggered by a sports event, the closure of a recreation center or due to a general demographic change in the area.

Speaker: *May-Britt Rinaldo*

Presentation title: The Swedish crime harm index (SCHI)

This seminar presents the newly developed Swedish Crime Harm Index as a model for "Harm-Focused Policing". This is a descriptive study comparing crime hotspots versus crime harm-spots in the Gothenburg City in Sweden.

Effectiveness to aim an improvement for the citizens' perception of police visibility in high crime areas where violent crime counts during one year are identified by harm instead of volume in numbers. By creating the "Swedish Crime Harm Index"; the Police and other authorities responsible for crime prevention are able to weight crime harm – number of prison days per crime and location, against hotspots – number of crimes and location. Serious crimes known as "street violence" are of greater public concern and with a measurement tool as the Swedish Crime Harm Index; more harmful locations can be identified and remedied by crime fighting stakeholders. Focusing dually on crime harm-spots and crime hotspots; Police activities can potentially be both more effective and cost saving for all agencies involved.

This is the first research in Sweden where crime hotspots versus crime harm-spots are compared based on scientific research in "Evidence Based Policing". The newly developed Swedish Crime Harm Index can easily be adapted to assess violent crimes reported in other geographic areas of Gothenburg or elsewhere in Sweden.

Speaker: *Henrik Andershed*

Presentation title: How can we make it happen in practice? Systematic problem-oriented crime prevention and safety promotion in collaboration between the police, the municipality, and housing companies with the assistance of digital tools.

In Sweden there are currently several larger attempts to nationally strengthen the local work with crime prevention and safety promotion in the almost 300 Swedish municipalities. The government has through its new crime prevention program made clear that they want the police to collaborate more with the municipalities as well as with the private sector (e.g., housing companies) in conducting problem-oriented or knowledge-based crime prevention. A big challenge is how we can make this systematic problem-oriented crime prevention and safety promotion, in collaboration, happen in real practice, outside of research projects. Except of the need of more knowledge on how to conduct this kind of work in practice, there is also an urgent need of methods of identifying and analyzing crime and unsafety that can be used in practice to facilitate collaborative problem-oriented crime prevention. I will here present a newly developed digital tool; EMBRACE, which aims to be exactly this kind

of method or tool. EMBRACE facilitates easy collection/registration of information of crime or other incidents that can be associated with feelings of unsafety. Via EMBRACE, all organizations collaborating can then share the collected information in a user-friendly way to be able to analyze for example when and where there are hot-spots, based on the historically collected data. This kind of tool also make it possible to conduct basic evaluations of crime prevention interventions, by for example marking geographically exactly where a situational intervention has been carried out (e.g., a camera or patrols) and then studying the collected statistics before, during, and after the intervention.

Session: THU04
German studies on outlaw motorcycle gangs
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Bettina Zietlow*

Presentation title: Outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMCGs) – organized crime, subculture and the police

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 rocker clubs are criminal organizations or if they simply (also) attract members with a high affinity to crime and violence. Comprehensive, reliable data examining the phenomenon rocker and answering this question 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 rocker clubs 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 first research findings (of the interviews with experts and members of motorcycle clubs) and grant insight on the German Biker Scene. Furthermore, the research project aims to give an analysis of police and judicial measures and offers the opportunity to develop new prevention strategies. The following questions should be answered: OMCGs - Organized crime or harmless motorcycle friends? What are the difficulties in law enforcement? Which international connections are there?

Speaker:	*Ina Klopp*
Presentation title:	Outlaw motorcycle gang – related crime in Germany: Prohibition of biker jackets and clubs as approaches to prevention

On March 16th 2017, the law concerning associations has changed. Ever since, the members of outlaw motorcycle gangs are not allowed to wear biker jackets in public if one chapter of their club has been banned. In addition to that, members are not allowed to use their symbols at clubhouses or on webpages. Up to now, it was possible that club members could still wear biker jackets with the symbols of their club so long as it was not from a forbidden chapter. The amendment is an approach to the prevention against outlaw motorcycle gang crime in Germany. Another approach to its prevention in Europe is the banning of whole motorcycle gangs or individual chapters. To ban a club, prosecution must prove that it poses a danger to public order and of social disruption. The consequences of a ban include the closure of clubhouses and members not being permitted to wear club clothing.

In January 2017, the Criminological Institute of Lower Saxony started a research project, investigating outlaw motorcycle gang – related crime. The project is funded by the European Union fund for internal security. The presentation informs about the results of interviews with experts and an analysis of criminal court files. It will illustrate how experts, especially police and prosecution authorities, experience the prohibition of biker jackets, which effects it has on their work and the difficulties that have emerged. In addition, the presentation examines the prohibition of motorcycle gangs and its preconditions. Moreover, it evaluates the consequences of introducing bans from the perspective of gang members and experts.

Speaker:	*Philipp Müller*
Presentation title:	The interest in OMCG related crime from a sociological perspective

Members of Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMCGs) are frequently associated with crime and OMCGs as seen by the media or police are often understood as criminal gangs which are heavily involved in organized crime. The term "one percenter" allegedly implies that the last one percent of motorcyclists are outlaws even though the origin of this comment remains still unresolved. Some of the bikers embrace the term and decide to call themselves one percenters to express their outlaw status. The answer to the question whether OMCGs are per se criminal or involved in organized crime is not a simple yes or no. The perception of OMCGs is most widely created by the media or law enforcement.

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". This presentation will focus on the criminalization of OMCGs and look beyond common stigmatization. Instead, it will consider the subculture, lifestyle and group dynamics of OMCGs to give insight why they are such a "popular" target for police and law enforcement. The presentation gives further insight to first findings from expert interviews and an analysis of criminal court files regarding the identity of OMCG Members as well as the collective identity within motorcycle clubs.

Session: THU05
Working with abused children
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Ragnhild Bjørnebekk*

Presentation title: Children exposed to criminal physical and sexual abuse. Evaluation of a restoring pilot-program

Co-author: *Willy-Tore Mørck* (The Arctic University Tromsø, Norway)

Goal: Testing a pilot-program offered by Stine Sofie Center, to restore children and their non-abusing caretakers from adverse effects. The Pilot builds upon trauma-, resilience-, and stress theories to increase mastering, well-being/joy of life, social interplay and caregiver's ability to support their children.

Main content: Joyful, mastering and social activities. Expert lectures and group-dialogues. Mindfulness, and yoga.

Design and Methods: Explorative process evaluation design with four evaluation points

T1 program start: WHO-5 Well-being test (W), Self-efficacy-test (B), Qualitative Interview (QI)

T2 during program-course: Observations and dialogues

T3 program end: Adjusted W, B, and QI

T4 three months later: Adjusted W, B and QI

Sample: 30 s: 14 abused children, 9 biological mothers, 7 other family-members, who applicated to take part in the program

Some results: Children: Almost all report pilot as joyful. Their comfort, safety and wellbeing increased markedly between T1 and T3 and between T3 and T4. After coming home, feelings of safety and engagement in schoolwork and leisure-time-activities and friends increased. Nightmares decreased. Mastering increased between T1 to T3, decreased somewhat

between T3 and T4. Mothers: Wellbeing increased between T1 and T3, but decreased between T3 and T4. Ability to support their children increased dramatically between T3 and T4. Almost all report that Yoga and Mindfulness had made them better to handle stress. Expert lectures and dialogues contribute to handle life better. All highly evaluated the pilot and report that their children's life-quality had increased and that the meeting and interplaying with likeminded had contributed to not feeling alone and marginalized when coming home.

Speakers: *Ylva Edling* and *Charlotte Qvandt*

Presentation title: Providing children with disabilities opportunities to participate in the forensic interview

Ylva Edling is a psychologist and Charlotte Qvandt is a police investigator. They both work at Barnahus Stockholm. Barnahus Stockholm is a multi-disciplinary and interagency service for children about whom there is suspicion that they have been subjected to violence or abuse. Barnahus Stockholm participates in the project Bildsamt- using pictorial support in conversations about violence with individuals with communicative and cognitive disabilities. The purpose of the project is to make it possible for persons with communicative and cognitive disabilities to use pictorial support to talk about violence. Bildsamt is funded by the Swedish Inheritance Fund and is headed by Dart at Sahlgrenska University Hospital in Gothenburg.

According to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) article 13, persons with disabilities should have access to justice on an equal basis as the rest of the population (The United Nations, 2006). This applies to both children and adults. Children with disabilities are 3-5 times more at risk of being victims of violence than children without disabilities. They are also at higher risk of being repeat victims of violence. The legal system is mainly adapted to adults, which makes it harder for children who are victims to exercise their rights. This is even more difficult for children who have communicative and cognitive disabilities. A pictorial support material has been developed to make it easier for these children to understand more of their part of a complex process, and to create a safer legal situation.

Aim

In this presentation, we aim to provide:

- A brief introduction to the project Bildsamt and to Barnahus Stockholm
- An overlook of the pictorial support materials that have been developed at Barnahus Stockholm as part of the project
- A summary of the results of our evaluation
- Suggestions for how to move forward

Speaker:	*Anja Stiller*
Presentation title:	Victims of child sexual abuse disclose their victimization – and what happens then?
Co-author:	*Deborah F. Hellmann* (University of Applied Science for Public Service NRW, Germany)

Experiencing child sexual abuse (CSA) is still a comparatively common problem. Although CSA can have severe consequences for the victims, only a small number of CSA victims report the victimization to the police. Instead, CSA victims more often confide in friends or family members as persons of trust. Generally, disclosing CSA has mostly positive effects on victims' mental health and their psychological well-being. Thus, it is important to find out what exactly may improve their well-being within the disclosing process. Research in the domain of CSA has widely neglected this point. To fill this gap, we analyzed data of a subsample of n = 394 victims of contact CSA from a representative victim survey (N = 11,428) conducted by the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany, in 2011.

The presentation focuses on key results regarding CSA victims' satisfaction with the consequences of disclosing their victimization. Furthermore we specify the victims' retrospective wishes and needs after disclosing the CSA. According to the results, most of the victims disclosed their CSA experience(s) to somebody. However, more than 1 in 10 victims was not believed. Those victims who were not believed indicated that one of their most important wishes following the disclosure was help from their family. Furthermore, almost half of the victims reported that the disclosure led to no further consequences - this pertained to female as well as to male victims. Finally, these results are discussed against the background of previous research.

Session: THU06

Criminology and police practice: Authors meet critics

Theme: Models for successful policing

| Speakers: | *Peter Lindström, Ulf Sempert* and *Annika Wågsäter* |
| Presentation title: | Criminology and police practice: Authors meet critics |

The foundation for successful crime prevention is commitment, cooperation and knowledge. There is a great deal of commitment among police officers and municipal and regional coordinators to reduce crime and increase safety. The forms of collaboration between different actors have also been developed and strengthened in the last decade. Knowledge based on a scientific approach is also available, but it needs to be constantly updated and improved. The book Criminology and Police Practice is the

result of a multifaceted cooperation between the Department of Criminology at Malmö University, the police and other crime prevention stakeholders. The book includes newly produced Swedish knowledge on community policing, victimization surveys, problem-oriented police work, repeat victimization, randomized controlled experiments, crime investigations and mental health problems and policing. In other words, the book gives a broad perspective and is intended to serve as a source of knowledge and inspiration for students of criminology and policing.

Session: THU07
Partner violence
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Anu Isotalo*

Presentation title: Teen intimate partner violence in police
                     reports on assaults against girls in Finland

In the past decades, most research on teen intimate partner violence (IPV) has been conducted in North America. Recent years, intimate violence in young people's relationships has received increased attention also in European studies. However, many European countries still lack research on prevalence and consequences of teen IPV as well as implementation and evaluation of prevention programs.

My research, conducted in Finland, contributes to the discussions on gender-related intimate partner violence by examining police reports of suspected crimes. The research material consists of reports on assaults from year 2013 in which a young person aged 15 to 20 has been suspected to be a victim of physical abuse (N=5992). Reports of intimate partner violence perpetrated by a former or a current partner (N=261) have been manually picked from the data. In these reports, the alleged victim of IPV is most often female and the suspect is male. Cases of married, engaged and cohabiting couples and ex-couples are excluded from the analysis to focus on teen intimate relationships before these kinds of commitments.

For this presentation, I have analysed reports where the alleged victim has been a minor (15-17 years old, N=61). Because most of these reports concern girls (N=57), I focus on these cases in the analysis. On one hand, I approach the reports as second-hand narratives of violence, based on information given by the victims, but constructed and recorded by the police. In addition to physical abuse, my analysis extends to descriptions of emotional, sexual and online violence. On the other hand, I apply qualitative content analysis to extract and interpret certain repeated or otherwise relevant themes. The themes I have chosen for closer examination also

resonate, to certain extent, with research findings on adult intimate partner violence.

Speaker: *Shilan Caman*

Presentation title: Psychiatric disorders in perpetrators and victims of homicides: A comparison between intimate partner homicides and other homicides

Co-authors: *Joakim Sturup* (Karolinska Institutet, Sweden), *Marianne Kristiansson* (Karolinska Institutet, Sweden) and *Katarina Howner* (Karolinska Institutet, Sweden)

Meaningful distinctions have been identified between intimate partner homicides (IPH) and other homicides in terms of psychosocial background and criminal behavior. Meanwhile, research on mental health and substance abuse is limited, and the few findings within this area are, to this point, inconsistent. The objective of the study is to identify to what extent IPH and non-IPH perpetrators suffer from mental illness and other mental disorders, either prior or in connection to the offense. Further, history of mental illness and mental disorders are investigated in victims of IPH and non-IPH. The descriptive population-based study is of retrospective design and includes male-perpetrated homicides committed in Sweden between January 2007 and December 2009. Primary and secondary psychiatric diagnoses from inpatient and outpatient care were coded according to a hierarchy, based on ICD, version 8, 9 or 10. Diagnoses from forensic psychiatric evaluations (FPE) were retrieved in order to identify mental illness during' commission of the crime in perpetrators. Our results illustrate that a minority of IPH and non-IPH perpetrators suffered or had suffered from mental illness, however, approximately one-third of the perpetrators, irrespective of homicide type, had been diagnosed with a mental disorder at some point in life. Prior diagnosis of substance use disorder was significantly more common in non-IPH perpetrators. Victims of IPH were more likely to have been diagnosed with a stress related disorder compared to victims of non-IPH. In line with international research, the present study discloses that mental disorders is a common feature in IPH perpetrators, however, neither IPH nor non-IPH perpetrators are particularly characterized by mental illness, that is, more severe mental disorders.

Speaker: *Shilan Caman*

Presentation title: Men's descriptions of intimate partner violence perpetration and treatment experiences: A qualitative study of convicted and self-referred perpetrators of intimate partner violence

Co-authors: *Charlotte Alm* (Stockholm University, Sweden) and *Marianne Kristiansson* (Karolinska Institutet, Sweden)

With the aim of preventing intimate partner violence (IPV), there is a need to shift focus from the consequences to the causes of IPV. In other words, more focus on the perpetrators (as opposed to the victims) is needed within research and research, as highlighted in the Istanbul convention. To date, qualitative research on male perpetrators' experiences of IPV perpetration and treatment is limited. The current study is part of a Swedish governmental investigation addressing prevention and intervention efforts aimed towards domestic violence perpetrators. The objective is to explore how male IPV perpetrators (convicted and self-referred) make sense of their aggression and IPV perpetration. Moreover, the aim is to explore how they experience domestic violence treatment interventions. Semi-structured face-to-face interviews were conducted with 13 convicted men from the Swedish Prison and Probation Service, and seven self-referred men from a men's crisis centre. Men from the Prison and Probation Service had completed the Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme, while the self-referred men had completed group therapy influenced by the Canadian Centre for Violence Intervention. The interviews were transcribed and analysed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analyses (IPA). Main themes will be discussed and illustrated with quotes drawn from the transcripts. Also, directions for criminal justice and therapeutic interventions will be highlighted.

Session: THU08
The Jerry Lee lecture
Theme: Models for successful policing

Speaker:　　　　　　*Malcolm Sparrow*

Presentation title:　Problem-oriented policing:
　　　　　　　　　　Matching the science to the art

Will examine the significance of the Problem-Oriented approach and will seek to establish the right balance among, and appropriate role for, a broad range of diverse contributions that scholars and analysts can make to support effective problem-solving. In particular he will explore the distinctive contributions of experimental criminology and program evaluation, and contrast the inquiry techniques typically employed by social scientists and by natural scientists. The goal is to usefully "round out" the role that scholars are prepared to play in advancing best problem-solving practice.

Session: THU09
Selected studies in criminology I
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Monika Smit*

Presentation title: Asylum seekers and neighbourhood crime

In the Netherlands the arrival of a reception centre for asylum seekers is often accompanied by protests among locals who fear that the arrival of such a centre will lead to more crime. In my division in the Research and Documentation Centre of the Dutch ministry of Justice and Security, Wahideh Achbari and Arjen Leerkes carried out a research project on asylum seekers and neighbourhood crime. The report, titled Van perceptie naar feit. Asielzoekers en buurtcriminaliteit (From perceptions to facts. Asylum seekers and neighbourhood crime), was published in February of this year. The results show that, although in all examined years the share of people with police contacts among asylum seekers was on average a little higher than among the general public, the presence of an asylum reception centre has no statistically notable effect on neighbourhood safety. The results are based on population and neighbourhood analyses with register data from Statistics Netherlands across several years.

The mentioned (slight) overrepresentation can to a great extent be explained by the composition of the group of asylum seekers: frequently young men. Their weak socio-economic position and the fact that they often live outside a family structure play a role; asylum seekers are less likely to be registered as a crime suspect than residents of the Netherlands with similar demographic and socio-economic characteristics.

In none of the analyses, the presence of an asylum reception centre was found to have a statistical significant effect on the level of neighbourhood crime or the individual likelihood of victimization.

In agreement with the researchers I would like to present these findings more in detail, hoping for related contributions from other countries. If so we can not only discuss the results of this Dutch study, but compare and discuss findings among countries.

Speaker: *Eva Groß*

Presentation title: Hate crime victimization in Germany – A first attempt of systematic measurement in a victim-survey

Hate crimes are criminal offenses motivated partly or entirely by the fact or perception that a victim is different from the perpetrator. Victims of such crimes suffer especially because they feel a lack control over the characteristics that motivated their victimization and thus feel particularly vulnerable to future bias-motivated attacks. Given the relatively large influx of refugees from African and Middle Eastern areas, and the par-

allel rise in anti-immigrant attitudes, race and ethnicity based hate crime victimization is increasingly becoming an issue for Germany. Unfortunately, there was no data on hate crime victimizations in Germany available prior to 2017. This research is therefore based on the very first systematic federal-state-level victim survey in Germany that comprehensively takes hate crime victimization into account. This presentation will introduce the survey methodology, compare specific manifestations of the phenomenon, its extent, reactions by the police, as well as psychological and physical consequences for German victims to existing research findings. The analyses are based on the German survey conducted by the State Police of Lower Saxony in 2017. The survey was mailed to 40,000 citizens of that state in Germany with a response rate over 45%.

Keywords: Hate Crime Victimization, Victim Surveys, Quantitative Analyses

Speaker: *Merle Paats*

Presentation title: EU survey on GBV: To response
                     requirements of policy needs

We inform about ongoing work on development of the EU-wide gender based violence (GBV) survey. The European Commission proposed this survey within the European Statistical System in 2016 to answer EU policy requirements. The aim of the survey is to collect the data to monitor GBV in the context of Istanbul Convention (Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence) in a harmonised way across EU. Development of the survey is based on national experiences, international initiatives as well as existing indicators agreed at international level. All EU Member States have some experiences on collecting the data on this topic: with population surveys, modules or including few specific questions in other related surveys. A majority of them have conducted dedicated surveys at national level at least once, but few have repeated the survey or even put in place regular data collection. The EU survey on GBV will be developed as a dedicated survey which will include violence by partner and non-partner, sexual harassment at work and stalking during lifetime, last five years and last year; and violence experienced in childhood. Considering the sensitivity of the topic, the questionnaire and methodological guidelines will be developed by Eurostat, while implementation will be at national level. Computer assisted face-to-face interview will be recommended, however, multimode data collection will probably be widely used. The draft questionnaire has been pretested in seven countries in 2017 and the pilot surveys will be conducted at national level in eleven countries in 2018. The outcome of these exercises will be the basis for improvements and the final version of the questionnaire and survey methodology will be ready by 2019. The implementation of the EU-wide GBV survey at national level could start from end of 2020 onwards.

Speaker: *Dominic Kudlacek*

Presentation title: Academic staff members and employees of the university administration as victims of harassment and violence

Violence and harassment at the campus is a well-studied field. A vast number of surveys has examined nearly all types of possible victimisation in the context of the campus. Nevertheless, the focus of current research is almost always set on the perspective of students, although the campus is also the center of every day's life of academic staff members, professors and employees of the administration of the university. The paper presents findings from a quantitative victimisation survey among 4,881 university members, covering the perspective of 1,098 professors, researchers and staff members.

Results show that administrative staff members report the highest prevalence of victimisation across nearly all offences (that have been covered in the survey) in comparison to all other members of the university. E.g. 4.9 % of the students report a victimisation of insult (within the last 12 months in the context of the university) while at the same time 23.9 % of the administrative staff members have reported an insult. Prevalence's of more intensive crimes such as threat, harassment and assault are also higher among the administrative staff members but the differences to the other groups is becoming smaller (when the intensity of the offence is rising). Besides that, results show, that administrative employees are suffering stronger from victimisations than students and (especially) professors who are reporting very low impacts of a victimisation.

Session: THU10
Youths and school violence
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Tom Ellis*

Presentation title: Why have young people stopped killing? A contemporary findings from Japan

This presentation presents recent research on the decline in homicide and other serious crime by juveniles (14-19 years old) and challenges the long held age-crime-gender relationship. It first locates post World War II Japanese homicide (satsujin) within the global and the Asian context. It then summarises the historical trends of homicide in Japan, before outlining the main explanations offered by both Japanese and foreign commentators on the reasons for Japan's specific, though not unique, homicide profile. The implication of the findings for research in other countries are outlined and the presentation ends with an analysis of the disconnect between media

perceptions, increasingly punitive legal and policy developments and the declining youth crime problem.

Speaker:	*Sofia Wikman*
Presentation title:	Using resilience engineering to manage school violence

Safety has never been as bureaucratized as it is today. Over the past two decades we have seen the blooming of safety rules and legislation, and schools do not follow short. But at the same time, since the Columbine High School massacre set off a nationwide moral panic in 1999, there have been 10 school shootings in which four or more people were killed. Including the death or suicide of the perpetrators, these mass shootings have resulted in 122 fatalities. In order to prevent school violence, several safety measures have been created.

However, school violence has not disappeared and ranges from severe and lethal incidents such as the events this year in Florida, Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School to more lenient but still unwanted forms making everyday school life difficult for students and staff members alike.

This project discuss the insights from the so-called resilience engineering school, and apply these understandings to how school violence is managed. The theory suggests that remarkable safety performance on minor incidents tends to increase the risk of events of larger magnitude. By eradicating the minor events through tightening safety protocols, the possibility to learn from these events is lost, together with the full potential of human resourcefulness that could be harnessed towards creating safety success. Thus, safety research has shown that the link between minor and major accidents is not always there. It questions the "theory" of broken windows, which seems to be the general idea behind many school violence prevention approaches, that is, by controlling every minor occurrence of school violence, more severe school violence could be prevented.

Speaker:	*Karin Hellfeldt*
Presentation title:	Student generated violence towards teachers in Swedish schools: Prevalence and characteristics of victimization and identification of risk and protective factors
Co-authors:	*Henrik Andershed* (Örebro University, Sweden), *Sara Göransson* (Stockholm University, Sweden), *Anna Meehan* (Örebro University, Sweden) and *Magnus Sverke* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Violence against teachers, caused by students, has been a neglected area in research on school violence. The presents study addresses this lack of studies by examining the prevalence and characteristics of different types of student generated teacher victimization as well as how factors on both the individual and school level protect or put teachers at risk of different

types of student generated teacher victimization, using a nationwide randomized sample of 6th to 9th grade teachers in Swedish schools. The final sample included 1,230 teachers (61.5%), 47.7 % males (n: 587) and 52.3 % (n: 643) females. Results showed that nearly one-third of the teachers had experienced at least one incident of student generated violence during the past 12 months. Results also show that factors on both the individual and school level were related to student generated teacher victimization. Being female, older, having higher levels of collegial support as well as working at schools with assertive anti-bullying/harassment strategies protected teachers against student generated violence. In conclusion, the study indicates that teacher victimization needs to be prioritized by school leaders since a large proportion of teachers has experienced different types of student generated violence.

Keywords: School violence, teacher victimization, teacher, victimization, teacher-directed violence

Session: THU11
Selected studies in criminology II
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Yakov Gilinskiy*
Presentation title: Crime of youth in the postmodern society:
                    Why, and what to do?

We all live in the new world of the postmodern. The main features of the postmodern society (globalization, mass migration, consumerization, virtualization, fragmentation, "acceleration of time", etc.) affect the dynamics and structure of crime in general, youth in particular.

Consumerization determines the desire for enrichment. Catastrophic economic and social inequality, the division of all people into "included" and "excluded" hinders the opportunities for enrichment for the majority of "excluded". The slowdown or absence of "social lifts" limits the opportunities for "career growth" of youth.

Inequality of opportunity generates social conflict, dissatisfaction, envy and crime. «Excluded people» are becoming a social basis of social deviation, including criminality. Most young people are "excluded".

Since the end of the 1990th – the beginning of the 2000th years was observed the tendency of reduction of a crime rate and the majority of its types around the world. Why? There are many hypotheses.

The biggest contribution to statistics of crime made by so-called "street crimes". Their main subjects are teenagers and youth, and they lately went to the virtual world of the Internet. The youth satisfies the need for self-af-

firmation, self-realization now is more often on the Internet, than in the real world...

The main subjects of cybercrime are young people. Cybercrime is very latent. Cybercrime is more profitable and safer than street crime. Virtualization of crime is reflected in statistics: street crime is declining, cybercrime is poorly recorded.

Prevention of crimes should be the primary means of social control of crime. Priority should belong to general social preventive measures: reducing social and economic inequalities; ensuring the possibility of a "social lift" for each member of society; ensuring opportunities to assert themselves, for self-realization of teenagers and young people.

Speaker:	*Shawn Smith*
Presentation title:	Expanding digital victimization discourse in the UK: A exploration via social capital

On the heels of steadily increasing crime victimization in the UK, and with recent interests in developing research devoted to such victimization in the cyberworld (e.g., cyberharassment, phishing attacks, Internet fraud), this study endeavored to explore factors related particularly to such victimization in digital settings. Arguing from a social capital framework, this study considered data from the 2013 Oxford Internet Survey of 2,657 UK residents in determining how factors commonly defined under social capital (e.g. trust, socialization, organization participation) affect various types of digital victimization reported. Findings revealed the presence of weak, but significant models between social capital factors and digital victimization even after controlling for demographic and behavioral factors known to influence such victimization. Notable distinction was also revealed between positive and negative effects with respect to these models. A discussion of implications and suggestions for further research will conclude this session.

Speaker:	*Antonio Laplana*
Presentation title:	Legislation stop at borders but guns do not: Right-to-carry law changes and spillover effects in the U.S.
Co-author:	*Francisco Costa* (Brazilian Graduate School of Economics – FGV EPGE, Brazil)

Legislation stops at borders, but guns do not. This paper investigates the following research questions: (i) Does gun control affect crime? (ii) In the case it does affect crime, are there spillover effects?

We explore state-level changes in gun control legislation in the U.S. from 1986 to 2015, which show a national trend of lowering the requirements for issuing a Concealed Carry Weapon (CCW) permit. By employing a dif-

ferences-in-differences strategy I find that lowering CCW demands raised robbery, assault and drug-related average crime rates by at least 10 percent in states where the law was changed. However, spillover effects seem to play a larger role. In the counties across the state border, most violent and all property crime average rates rose by at least 13 percent. The results are robust to a variety of tests and are not driven by differential trends.

Session: THU12
Tailored crime prevention
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Rita Haverkamp*

Presentation title: How can crime prevention be distributed in a just way? Social interactions with marginalised groups in railway station quarters

Co-author: *Tim Lukas* (University of Wuppertal, Germany)

Quarters around railway stations are characterised by a large and fluctuating number of people. These urban areas show a diverse mix of people with heterogeneous interests and a high degree of anonymity. This combination supports the emergence of crime and fear of crime. Not only average citizens are concerned, but especially marginalised groups such as homeless people, drug addicts, and migrants in precarious life circumstances. Due to its centrality and infrastructure endowment, marginalised groups often spend most of their time close to railway stations. Although efforts by the police and municipalities traditionally focus on these areas, recent developments have been reinforced by increased residents' security and safety needs and urban planning strategies have aimed at creating new housing in the station environments for well-off inhabitants. Thus, the potential for conflicts has risen in particular with regard to marginalised people in the neighbourhood. The social tensions and the social interactions with marginalised groups are examined in a joint project of the Universities of Tübingen and Wuppertal. Even though repressive measures like displacement are taken into account, the focus lies on the development of an inclusive crime prevention strategy that refers to the security and safety needs of all people staying in the areas around railway stations. Whereas the entry of and stay in stations are widely prohibited for marginalised people, the surrounding areas are public spaces in which everybody has the right to stay and where the municipalities have the complicated task to find compromises. In another preceding joint project a case study on crime prevention addressed the just distribution of security and safety. In this context, safety is understood as a limited resource that requires guidelines for its fair distribution. These guidelines will be highlighted and applied

to the example of dealing with marginalised groups in quarters around railway stations.

Speaker: *Yuko Utsumi*

Presentation title: Countermeasures against "Boryokudan" in Japan

- Japanese "Boryokudan (Organized Crime Groups)" is said to have roots in gamblers, stall keepers, gangs of juvenile delinquents, etc.
- Still today, Boryokudans are involved in activities such as unlawful money collection by force, and assaults and conflicts affecting general citizens, and are subject to the police control.
- Measures against Boryokudans are divided into the following three categories.

Anti-Boryokudan Act

- The law designates a Boryokudan based on fact finding by the police.
- The law defines their characteristic acts of demanding by force as crimes, and in addition, establishes the schemes, in which, victims can claim for damages by Boryokudan to their representatives, etc.

Crackdowns

- In addition to crimes such as illicit sale of illegal drugs, extortion, gambling, crimes to fund Boryokudans have become diversified and ingenious.
- On top of active crackdowns on crimes, efforts are made to give damages to funds of the organizations by making full use of the tax law and other rules.
- The police actively arrests, not only perpetrators, but also leaders.

Activities to eliminate Boryokudans

- Through efforts including establishment of an ordinance in each prefecture, frameworks to fight Boryokudans are created, in which, not only the police, but each whole community acts as one.
- Meanwhile, supports are provided for Boryokudan members to return to societies.
- As a result of the above efforts, a number of designated-Boryokudan members, and a number of members being arrested show declining trends in recent years. On the other hand, problems, such as Boryokudans' activities becoming latent, are emerging.
- The latest important challenge is measures against fights caused by internal conflict within Yamaguchi-Gumi, the largest Boryokudan in Japan. Crimes including firing of guns are being committed, and the police is engaged in intent crackdowns to weaken both conflicting parties, and taking precautions to ensure security of citizens' lives.

Speaker:	*Kellie Rhodes*
Presentation title:	Shared body-state as a treatment modality: Results from a pilot study in residential youth treatment
Co-author:	*Aisland Rhodes* (Limbic Legacy, USA)

Research reveals emotions and behaviors are driven by homeostasis. Homeostasis is signaled interoceptively, by changes in internal body-state. Body-states have been shown to be spontaneously communicated between conspecifics, and to influence the emotions and behaviors of others. While it is well known that aggression and violence can be contagious, it remains unclear whether shared body-states can be used to reduce aggression and violence. The presenter introduced the concept into criminological literature (Rhodes & Rhodes, 2017), then tested the hypothesis, in an open trial, in a residential youth treatment center with adolescent males diagnosed with conduct disorder (n=10). The pilot focused on assessing homeostatic predictability, and intentional application of shared body-state. Staff were trained in exercises to increase their interoceptive awareness, and modify their body-state, for application as a dynamic treatment modality in their milieu. Pilot data was subjected to Chi square and ANOVA testing revealing statistically significant, clinically meaningful reduction in; fights (100%), youth-to-youth injury (64%), threats (86%), runs (33%), property damage (29%), critical incidents (64%), and holds/restraints (10%). These data suggest shared body-state can be used to reduce aggression and violence, expanding on the exciting science of shared body-state, and furthering its application. This presentation focuses on modality procedure, pilot results, and implications for further studies and application in correctional facilities, high crime communities, and during police interactions.

Session: THU13

Crimes against the elderly – prevalence, characteristics and possibilities for prevention
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speakers:	*Monika Karlsson* and *Klara Hradilova-Selin*
Presentation title:	Crimes against the elderly – victimisation and fear of crime in the elderly population of Sweden

The population of Europe is continually aging and this poses one of the most important challenges to European societies in the future. However, our knowledge of the rate and character of crimes targeted at the elderly remains limited, although the number of such crimes can be expected to increase at the same rate as the elderly population. In 2017, the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention conducted the first national study to examine victimisation among the elderly population in Sweden. Employing a mixed-methods approach, the aim of the study was to examine

the rate of victimisation among those aged 65 and over, the character of these crimes, the elderly population's fear of crime, and the personal experiences of victimisation of a number of elderly people.

The findings suggest that although older people in general are less victimised by crime than younger people, certain types of crime are specifically targeted at the elderly. Moreover, the physical, emotional and economic consequences are often more severe when the victim is above a certain age. The study also suggests that methods must be developed to examine crimes against the most vulnerable groups of elderly people, who suffer from age-related cognitive and physical dysfunctions, and who are difficult to reach using common research methods.

Speaker:　　　　　*Liesbeth De Donder*

Presentation title:　Preventing and tackling elder abuse and mistreatment in Europe

The issue of elder abuse and mistreatment has gained importance at international and EU levels. The World Health Organisation (WHO) and the International Network of the Prevention of Elder Abuse (INPEA) have recognised the abuse of older people as a significant global problem. This presentation will be built around 3 main topics: Definition of elder abuse and mistreatment, prevalence rates, and prevention programmes and projects.

First, the presentation highlights the 6 classical, different dimensions of elder abuse: physical, psychological, financial, sexual, neglect and violation of human rights. Particular attention is given to derailed care, institutional abuse and intentional versus unintentional abuse. Second, as current helplines only unravel the tip of the iceberg, additional scientific research is performed trying to capture the prevalence of elder abuse and mistreatment among community-dwelling older people. This presentation will present data from the prevalence study of Abuse and Violence against Older Women (AVOW) study, which was conducted in five European countries (Austria, Belgium, Finland, Lithuania, and Portugal).

Third, an emerging theme in policy and practice has concerned the need to focus more on detection and prevention. In trying to do so, this presentation adopts a systematic multi-dimensional approach based on both a progressive (primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary prevention) and ecological (micro, meso, exo, macro-level) perspective on prevention. Finally, European initiatives on detecting, preventing and tackling elder abuse and mistreatment will be described and situated in this multi-dimensional framework.

Speaker: *Håkan Carlsson*

Presentation title: A Swedish Police special taskforce (CIRCA) on crimes against elderly

In 2008 in the local town of Alingsås, a number of elderly persons became victimized in a similar way. The criminal investigation showed that the offenders were "shoulder surfing" the victims in banks and at ATMs, and collecting the PIN-codes to the victim's bankcards. The offender's next step was to steal the victims bankcards, and then they emptied their accounts. The criminal investigation also revealed patterns with the same kinds of crimes against elderly also in other parts of Sweden, and that the crimes was committed by the same group of internationally mobile offenders (MOCG – Mobile Organized Crime Group).

The following year, in 2009, the CIRCA was formed within the Swedish Police, as a project against this kinds of crimes and groups of mobile offenders (MOCG). A special prosecutor was designated to give operative support to the project. In 2011, CIRCA became a permanent activity, and was assigned a national mission to identify serial crime against elderly where the offenders operate over larger geographical areas. CIRCA was also assigned to carry out criminal intelligence, to coordinate criminal cases, to conduct criminal investigations, and to support the prevention of these kinds of crimes.

Over the years the CIRCA method used to get the mobile offenders arrested and convicted, has been successful. The overview and analysis of the committed crimes and the coordination many singular offences into larger investigations, has been powerful. The CIRCA method has also received internationally recognition, as a successful way of counteracting crimes against elderly people.

Session: THU14

Student panel: New studies on policing, gender and crime, and smuggling
Theme: Models for successful policing

Speaker: *Emma-Lisa Gångare*

Presentation title: An unsettled potential: Experiences, expectations and expenditures in school-police liaison

Aims and objectives: Disorder and criminality among youths in primary schools located in deprived areas, have been debated as a problem in Swedish politics and media. Claims about increased police presence in target schools has been raised as a solution. Furthermore several school-police liaison-projects has been implemented during the last fifty years. However, does police presence solve the concerns of the schools? The problem

aim was to reveal the experiences and expectations of the police officers as well limitations and expenditures contextualising school-police liaison.

Method and data: Eight interviews in total were performed with police officers in Gothenburg, Sweden. Six of those were community police officers and one was the community chief of police, all located in local-police-department of north-eastern Gothenburg. The eighth interviewee was a well-experienced police. The interviews were carried through open-ended questions and varied between one and two hours.

Results: This report reveals the importance of embracing the context when discussing how to handle disorder in primary school and the issue of school-police liaison. The material shows several limitations and expenditures regarding police participation, such as shortages of police officers, feelings of insufficiency, the legislation of criminal responsibility age at fifth teen years and stigmatization. The school plays an important role in the socialisation of children and need to be capable of handling disorders without involving the police. However, school-police liaison programs might still be important, in facilitating the contact between schools and the police as well as identifying children in need of extensive support. Yet this should be carried out through liaison-programs such as SSPF.

Key words: Policeability, criminal responsibility age, school-police liaison

Speaker: *Lovisa Brodin* and *Victor Eklund*

Presentation title: Resident involvement in community policing increases public safety. Examining a citizen's promise in a socially disadvantaged area in Sweden

Fear of crime is increasing in Sweden. Based on community policing, Swedish Police has begun using a model of policing called "community commitments" (medborgarlöften). The objectives with the community commitments are to increase citizens' trust in the police and decrease fear of crime by involving residents in crime preventive and safety enhancing strategies in a community. The aim of this study was to examine fear of crime in relation to a community commitments within a socially disadvantaged area in Sweden, and more specifically to examine which factors residents reported influenced their feelings of safety the most. In addition, the study examined to what extent the residents experienced that the work conducted based on the community commitments had contributed to the safety in their community. Utilizing a cross sectional design the data was collected by means of paper-and-pencil questionnaires. Since the area is multi-ethnic, the questionnaire was translated into several languages. The final sample included 69 respondents (59, 7 % women, M=35, SD=17, 5) of which all were residents in the selected community. Supporting previous research on community policing, results from this study indicates that community commitments are perceived, by community residents, as

contributing to feelings of safety in the community if the residents are involved and aware of their contents. Based on these results, when using community commitments in the future, the police should focus on residential involvement and prioritize crimes residents feel influence their fear of crime the most. Furthermore, involvement by resident adolescents and middle-age and older people should be prioritized in order to increase public safety in a socially disadvantage community.

Keywords: fear of crime, socially disadvantaged area, community commitments, community policing

Speaker: *Robin Camenius*
Presentation title: Gender differences in crime and punishment in
                      Sweden, ca. 1830–2015

Since the dawn of the sociological and criminological research enterprise, little focus has been given to women's involvement in crime. It follows that comparisons between the sexes in relation to crime and punishment is also lacking in scope. In the Swedish case, research has been sorely lacking regarding women´s involvement in crime – long after Heidensohn et al raised awareness of this critical issue. To this day, basic questions on gender differences in crime and punishment remain unexplored even though Swedish official criminal statistics date back to the 1830's.

The aim of this study is to, in a comprehensive and thorough fashion, describe and analyze gender differences in crime and punishment in Sweden in a historical perspective. Using official criminal statistics (national conviction data) available since the 1830´s, the study maps out gender differences in (i) involvement in types of crime and (ii) the societal reaction resulting thereof.

The study gives important insight into gendered societal reaction via the use of formal control, and necessitates a much-needed discussion on the role of gender in criminological theorizing, which too often is omitted or only in passing hinted at. Issues in using very long time-series are discussed, as are lingering ideas regarding the 'criminal' woman/man. The results of this ongoing study will be presented by the speaker at the Symposium.

Speakers: *Cecilia Zarins* and *Erika R.Nykjaer*
Presentation title: Behind the smoke

The aim of this study is to gain better understanding of how the tobacco smuggling in Malmö is connected to organised crime. In collaboration with the Malmö police department, a literature review and a comparative quantitative study is planned to encourage further resources to prevent negative development and to motivate for further studies. The research into tobacco smuggling and its connections to organised crime is inade-

quate, despite the fact that recent results have shown a clear connection between the two. Specifically regarding high social costs and an increasing trend in smuggling. The Malmö police has also demonstrated this connection when they in a collaboration with the emergency service in Skåne, the local customs department and the tax authorities to name a few, proved that it is the same organised networks behind the tobacco smuggling that also operates illegal brothels, clubs and gambling halls. Additionally, the turnover of this market seems to be enormous. This is evident from the statistics from the customs department in Sweden, showing that since the confiscation of illegal raw tobacco have almost tripled in recent years. In this context, the topic of how tobacco smuggling and organised crimes co-exist, and the consequences that this entails at both a social and an individual level, should be studied to gain a deeper understanding of the phenomenon. Finally, focusing the study on Malmö, with the city's accessibility to Europe, is relevant as this could have an impact on the rest of the country and its consummation of illegal tobacco.

Session: THU15
The use and prevention of drugs
Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Barbara Costello* and *Bradley Anderson*
Presentation title: Self-Control and the initiation of peers to heroin use

There are a number of descriptive studies on heroin initiation that show that friends and family members are important sources of drugs and the knowledge of how to inject drugs. However, there is very little research examining why those who inject heroin would initiate others to the use of injection drugs, and conversely, whether and why one might try to prevent initial heroin use in others. The purpose of the current study is to investigate these issues. Following recent work on peer influence on crime and delinquency, we test the hypothesis that those with higher levels of self-control are less likely to initiate others to heroin use, and are more likely to try to prevent others from using for the first time. The sample included 370 persons (74.9% male, mean age = 33.5 years, mean years of heroin use = 9.3) entering a medically assisted opioid withdrawal program. We find that those with low self-control are more likely to initiate others, but there is no relationship between self-control and trying to prevent initiation. We further investigate self-reported motives for initiating others, and find a mix of self-interested and more altruistic motives for initiating others.

Speakers: *Glenn Sterner*

Presentation title: Networks of opioid users: An exploration for innovative interdiction methods

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

The opioid crisis continues to ravage US populations with 91 overdose deaths per day reported by the CDC, while rates of overdose deaths continue to rise. Deaths attributed to prescription opioid overdoses have leveled off, yet heroin and synthetic opioids are increasingly contributing to overdose deaths. It is important to understand the pathways by which people become users and abusers of illicit opioids.

A broad research tradition recognizes the importance of peer influences on substance use. Peers are known to alter exposure, access, initiation, length of use, use patterns, and recovery. The popular narrative around the current epidemic of opioid use in the United States is that users transition from prescription opioid pain killers into illicit substances such as heroin and fentanyl. Identifying the social networks of opioid users, use and access patterns within these networks, and how patterns of use change the networks themselves can help focus interdiction efforts on local drug markets and the points in the network likely to be the most successful targets for disruption.

This presentation will describe preliminary findings from a project that collected extensive quantitative and qualitative data on the life histories, drug use histories, and sequences and current and retrospective social networks of recent opioid users in 4 counties in Western Pennsylvania in the United States. We focus on two central research questions: First, what characteristics of individuals, their communities, and their networks are associated with individual transitions into use and escalation of opiate use from recreational to abuse/dependence? Second, how does opioid misuse affect the composition of individuals' personal networks? We provide suggestions for using this knowledge to develop effective harm-reduction, prevention, and interdiction policies for this ongoing epidemic.

Speaker: *Anke Stallwitz*

Presentation title: Community intervention to reduce violence in the Vancouver and the Stockholm drug scenes

Introduction: Illicit drug scenes differ significantly regarding the extent of internal violence. Consequently, the levels of associated harm for drug scene members (e.g. emotional and physical injury) and the community surrounding the scene (e.g. public nuisance and unsafety) are subject to great variation. In the scope of an innovative peer-involved comparative

research and intervention project, violent occurrences within the inner-city drug scenes of Vancouver and Stockholm are examined and prevented.

Methods: In order to investigate incidences of violent behaviours among drug scene members, qualitative in-depth interviews with persons using and selling drugs in Vancouver and Stockholm were conducted. A specific focus was laid on drug purchasing and selling situations, where drug scene-internal violence tends to occur most frequently. Additionally, experts from the field of drug policy and intervention in both cities were interviewed qualitatively.

Results: Drug debt-related, often open violent actions from sellers towards buyers and vice-versa were identified as the main cause of inner-scene violence in Vancouver. In Stockholm, drug debt-related violence also seemed frequent, however as to occur in a significantly more concealed style. Moreover, violent acts from male towards female drug scene members within close to intimate relationships, typically also concerning drug acquisition, were found to be very common in Stockholm (Stallwitz, 20181).

Discussion and practical application: To prevent drug scene-related violence, a peer-driven intervention (PDI) was developed together with the Vancuover Drug User Union, which together with the Stockholm Drug User Union was adapted to the location-specific particularities of the Stockholm context. Furthermore, an action research conference is planned in collaboration with Stockholm University where together with local experts from social institutions, police, criminal justice, and politics draft action plans based on community cooperation aimed to prevent drug scene-related violence will be devised.

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