



The
Stockholm Criminology
Symposium

Program & Abstracts

brå

2021

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The Stockholm Criminology Symposium **2021**

A message from the Swedish Minister for Justice

As Minister for Justice and Migration, I am honoured to welcome you to the 2021 Stockholm Criminology Symposium. I am proud that Sweden hosts an international forum bringing together criminology researchers and practitioners to share their knowledge and experience. As last year's symposium was cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic, this year's symposium has been eagerly awaited. And despite the digital format, I am certain that – as always – many rewarding meetings and discussions will be had.

Around the world, societies face the challenge of gun violence and its devastating effects. Sweden is no exception; in recent years, gun violence has driven the sharp increase in homicide rates. This year's symposium focuses in particular on gun policy and its effects on rates of lethal gun violence.

The research conducted by the 2020 Stockholm Criminology Laureates – Professor Philip J. Cook and Professor Franklin E Zimring – has considerably improved our ability to counter global gun violence. For more than five decades, their evidence-based approach has shed light on the effects of gun policy and stimulated policy initiatives to curb gun violence. Although Professor Cook is an economist and Professor Zimring is a lawyer, they have both been influential in developing and applying the science of criminology.

At the 2021 Stockholm Criminology Symposium, we will highlight the outstanding achievements of the 2020 Stockholm Criminology Laureates.

Professor Cook has created a standard measure for predicting variation in lethal gun violence based on gun density. His measure is now widely used by many other researchers to study a range of phenomena, including rates of lethal police shootings.



Professor Zimring and his colleagues first demonstrated that rates of death per attack differed significantly depending on the type of weapon used. As he continued his research, he compiled data from across the United States to show that murder rates varied more in relation to gun availability than in relation to crime rates.

I look forward to taking part in the opening panel discussion and to discussing the effects of gun policy with Professor Cook and Professor Zimring. I am certain that this symposium will provide me – and every other participant – with a wealth of new insights and knowledge. Together we can create safer and more secure societies for all.

Once again, I wish you all a very warm welcome to the 2021 Stockholm Criminology Symposium.

Morgan Johansson
Minister for Justice and Migration

Welcome to the Stockholm Criminology Symposium

It is my honor and privilege to welcome you to the 15th Stockholm Criminology Symposium. The Symposium is a well-established annual international meeting place for criminologists, policy-makers, and others with an interest in criminal policy. In this forum we get the opportunity to learn from the latest research, exchange experiences between researchers and practitioners, and expand our networks. This holds true, even if this year – due to the ongoing pandemic – we need to rely on digital means. I am, though, convinced that most things will work out very well in this new manner that we have all now become so familiar with.

When public policy is being decided on and developed, research can contribute to the process with important insights and crucial knowledge. As the work of prize-winning Professor Franklin Zimring and Professor Philip Cook demonstrates, this also applies to research on gun violence and on gun regulation policies. There is a pressing need to compile and discuss research, policy, and practice related to gun violence and how it may be prevented and combated, and I am pleased by the fact that the Symposium – through this main theme of Gun violence: sound knowledge and countermeasures – offers a good opportunity for that. I am also pleased that this involves lessons to be learnt by many countries in different parts of the world.

As in previous years, a large number of panels under the theme Contemporary Criminology will provide an updated overview of the current state of the existing knowledge. This is a recurring and important element of the Stockholm Criminology Symposium, and we are delighted to once again offer such a wide range of sessions. There are many sessions for you to choose from during the two days of the Symposium, not least from the many parallel seminars that are taking place. In addition to these, we have also arranged four major sessions for all of you to attend at the same time. The first one is the opening discussion

called Researchers' advice to policy, where the Swedish Minister for Justice and Migration, Mr Morgan Johansson, has put forward questions to be answered by prize-winning Professor Franklin Zimring and Professor Philip Cook, which will be moderated by Professor Lawrence Sherman. The last event on the first day of the Symposium will be the prize-winners' lectures, where the laureates themselves present their research. This will be followed by the long-awaited grand prize ceremony, where the prize will be presented by Her Majesty the Queen of Sweden. The concluding session on the second and final day of the Symposium, will be the Jerry Lee lecture, which this year will be delivered by Professor Jens Ludwig.

The Stockholm Criminology Symposium should be and is a strong forum for exchanging knowledge, as well as a good opportunity to highlight different areas of criminological research. We believe that the Symposium and the prize contribute to new knowledge and insights, which will benefit society and those working in the fields of fighting and preventing crime.

I warmly welcome all of you to the event, and hope you will have two rewarding and inspiring days that will stay in your memory for a long time to come.

Kristina Svartz
Director General,
the Swedish National Council
for Crime Prevention



The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå) – an agency under the Ministry of Justice – is a centre for research and development within the judicial system.

Brå assists the agencies of the criminal justice system by improving their knowledge and developing new methods. Brå's research is a major source of information for decision makers within the criminal justice system (including the police), the Parliament and the Government.

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

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

provides support and supplies funding for the development of municipal crime prevention projects. The division is also responsible for evaluating this work.

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

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

Brå was founded in 1974 and is led by Director General, Kristina Svartz.

(See also www.bra.se)

The Stockholm Prize in Criminology

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

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

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



Professor
Lawrence W. Sherman
Co-chairman of the jury



Professor
Jerzy Sarnecki
Co-chairman of the jury

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

The 2020 prize winners

The 2020 Stockholm Prize in Criminology

lauds Philip J. Cook, Duke University, Durham, USA and Franklin E. Zimring, University of California at Berkeley, USA for their evidence-based explanations of gun policy effects.

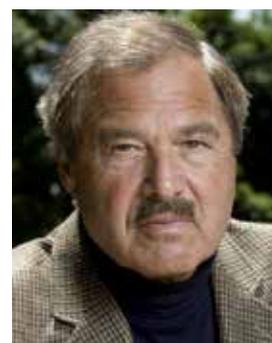
The research conducted by this year's Stockholm Criminology Laureates has considerably improved our ability to fight global gun violence. For over five decades, their evidence-based approach has illuminated gun policy effects, stimulating policy initiatives to limit gun violence in many if not all jurisdictions. One is an economist and the other is a lawyer. Both are renowned for their work in developing and applying the science of criminology.

Despite recent dramatic reductions in gun homicides over recent decades in some places, one of humanity's most urgent issues is the reduction of steadily rising gun homicides, suicides and accidents. More than 251,000 people worldwide died from gun injuries in 2016, up 20% from 209,000 in 1990. In Sweden, gun violence has driven the sharp increase in homicide in recent years, from 68 cases in 2012 to 108 cases in 2018. More people in the US die from guns than from vehicle collisions, and the worldwide supply of guns now exceeds one billion – 85% of them privately owned.

This year's laureates have developed methods for crucial breakthroughs in understanding the role of guns in causing fatal injuries. Their innovations have helped to produce a wide body of evidence that falsifies the claim that gun availability is irrelevant to the volume of gun injuries. Their influence has guided an entire generation of gun injury scholarship, strengthening the evidence for governments to take more effective action against the massive suffering caused by guns.

In the mid-1960s, Franklin Zimring and his colleagues

first demonstrated that assaults with different kinds of weapons produced vastly different rates of death per attack. Using ingenious methods of measuring different attacks with different kinds of weapons, he went on to show the vast differences in death rates between knives, rifles, pistols and shotguns. As he continued his research, he compiled cross-national data to show that murder rates varied more in relation to gun availability than in relation to crime rates. In his 1999 book *Crime is Not the Problem*, he showed that the overall violent attack rate in England was much higher than in the US, but that the death rate from violent attacks was much higher in the US – the latter having a vast gun supply in private hands, compared to the tiny proportion of English people who own guns.



In the 1970s, Philip Cook

began to compare various measures of gun availability across the 50 states in the US. By demonstrating that the percentage of suicides committed with guns was a strong correlate of other measures of the gun supply in each state, he created a standard measure for predicting variation in lethal gun violence by levels of gun density. This measure predicted, for example, the different rates at which people die in robberies across the different states. His measure is now widely used by many other scientists to study a range of phenomena, including rates at which police shoot people to death.



Prize winners 2020

Philip J. Cook, born in 1946 in the US, Ph.D. 1973 from University of California at Berkeley, USA. ITT/Terry Sanford Professor Emeritus of Public Policy Studies and Professor Emeritus of Sociology and Economics, Duke University, Durham, NC, USA.

Franklin E. Zimring, born 1942 in Los Angeles, California, USA. J.D. 1967 from University of Chicago Law School. William G. Simon Professor of Law at the University of California at Berkeley, California, USA.

The Stockholm
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OVERVIEW Tuesday June 15

Themes:	Gun violence: sound knowledge and countermeasures All times are in Central European Summer Time (CEST)					
	Contemporary criminology All times are in Central European Summer Time (CEST)					
Room	1	2	3	4	5	6
10.00-11.00	TUE01 Opening Ceremony TUE02 Opening Discussion: Gun violence: sound knowledge and countermeasures. Researchers' advice to policy					
11.00-11.15	Break 11:00–11:15					
11.15-12.00	TUE03: Promising approaches to gun violence prevention I	TUE04: Modern challenges and opportunities in law enforcement and the justice system	TUE05: Prevention of violence and sex crimes against women	TUE06: Awareness, action and advocacy against gun violence and crime in Mexico I	TUE07: Experiences from LookCrim in Portugal I	
12.00-13.00	Lunch 12:00–13:00					
13.00-13.45	TUE08: Promising approaches to gun violence prevention II	TUE09: Perspectives on borders and security in the EU	TUE10: Two Swedish studies in criminology	TUE11: Awareness, action and advocacy against gun violence and crime in Mexico II	TUE12: Experiences from LookCrim in Portugal II	
13.45-14.00	Break 13:45–14:00					
14.00-14.45	TUE13: Lethal use of firearms in Sweden. Levels and trends, and comparisons with other European countries	TUE14: Studies on cybercrime	TUE15: Harmful dissemination of private sexual images	TUE16: Understanding youth criminality	TUE17: Experiences from LookCrim in Portugal III	TUE18: Qualitative methodologies in criminology
14.45-15.00	Break 14:45–15:00					
15.00-16.00	TUE19: The emerging science and practice of violence prevention	TUE20: Preventing firearm and other violence	TUE21: Populism in criminal policy – in honor of the late professor Ulla V Bondeson	TUE22: Studies on firearm ownership	TUE23: Contemporary transitional justice issues in Afghanistan, Honduras and the EU	TUE24: Perspectives on restorative justice
16.00-16.30	Break 16:00–16:30					
16.30-17.30	TUE25: Three studies on gun-use and its consequences	TUE26: Problems of measurements	TUE27: Investing in the evidence base and improving the data infrastructure for gun violence in America	TUE28: Three studies on violence and crackdowns against violence in Brazil	TUE29: European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN)	TUE30: Studies on prison inmates and prison activities
17.30-17.45	Break 17:30–17.45					
17.45-18.45	TUE31: The prize winners' lecture					
19.00	Online prize award ceremony					

OVERVIEW Wednesday June 16

Themes:	Gun violence: sound knowledge and countermeasures All times are in Central European Summer Time (CEST)					
	Contemporary criminology All times are in Central European Summer Time (CEST)					
Room	1	2	3	4	5	6
10.00-10.45	WED01: Student panel I	WED02: Targeting gun violence and illicit firearms trafficking in Europe I	WED03: Spanish studies on unaccompanied foreign minors	WED04: Fostering successful crime prevention in South Korea I	WED05: Analyzing patterns of crime for improved policing I	
10.45-11.00	Break 10:45–11:00					
11.00-11.45	WED06: Student panel II	WED07: Targeting gun violence and illicit firearms trafficking in Europe II	WED08: Australian studies on victimization	WED09: Fostering successful crime prevention in South Korea II	WED10: Two studies on homicide in Sweden	
11.45-12.00	Break 11:45–12:00					
12.00-12.45	WED11: Rape legislation based on the absence of consent. Swedish and Danish experiences	WED12: Studies of gun violence and legislation in the EU	WED13: Analyzing and treating ADHD in the context of criminality	WED14: Analyzing patterns of crime for improved policing II	WED15: Selected studies in criminology I	
12.45-13.45	Lunch 12:45–13:45					
13.45-14.30	WED16: Reconnecting desistance studies and classic criminological studies	WED17: Patterns in mass shootings and training in front of school shootings	WED18: Criminal markets - Innovative approaches to improving understanding and measurement I	WED19: Gendered perspectives on violence in public places	WED20: Longitudinal life-course studies I	
14.30-14.45	Break 14:30–14:45					
14.45-15.30	WED21: Covid-19 and its consequences on crime	WED22: Detecting and policing gun violence	WED23: Criminal markets – Innovative approaches to improving understanding and measurement II	WED24: Understanding victims of sexual crime and domestic violence in the judicial process	WED25: Selected studies in criminology II	
15.30-16.00	Break 15:30–16:00					
16.00-17.00	WED26: Understanding and preventing violent extremism	WED27: Studies of children: criminality and crime prevention	WED28: Counteracting trafficking	WED29: Focusing on voluntary engagement	WED30: Longitudinal life-course studies II	WED31: Covid-19 and its consequences on families, delinquency and policing
17.00-17.15	Break 17:00–17:15					
17.15-18.15	WED32: The Jerry Lee Lecture					

Symposium overview

ABSTRACTS

This section contains abstracts of most of the sessions which will be held during the Stockholm Criminology Symposium 2021. 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 15

Session: TUE01 Time: 10.00–10.15

OPENING CEREMONY

SPEAKER: **Kristina Svartz**

(National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

Session: TUE02 Time: 10.15–11.00

OPENING DISCUSSION

Gun violence: sound knowledge and countermeasures. Researchers' advice to policy.

Theme: Gun violence: sound knowledge and countermeasures

SPEAKERS:

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

Philip J. Cook (Duke University, Durham, USA)

Franklin E. Zimring (University of California at Berkeley, USA)

CHAIR:

Lawrence Sherman (University of Cambridge, UK)

**PROMISING APPROACHES TO GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION:
EVIDENCE FROM CHICAGO**

Theme: Gun violence: sound knowledge and countermeasures

CHAIR: Max Kapustin

PRESENTATION TITLE: The Lessons and limits of predicting shooting victimization

SPEAKER:

Zubin Jelveh

(University of Maryland, USA)

CO-AUTHORS:

Max Kapustin

(Cornell University, USA),

Sara B. Heller

(University of Michigan, USA)

Ben Jakubowski

(New York University, USA)

Almost 90,000 people become shooting victims each year in the U.S., costing society on the order of \$100 billion. Algorithms to predict ex ante risk have the potential to reduce gun violence by improving how prevention efforts are allocated. But if their output “bakes in” biases present in the input data, then using them to guide police or other criminal justice efforts could exacerbate institutional biases and incur high costs from intervening with false positives.

This paper considers an alternative use of algorithms to prevent gun violence: re-purposing police data to predict the risk of shooting victimization rather than arrest, and using the results to direct social services rather than law enforcement. We develop a proof-of-concept machine learning algorithm using Chicago Police Department data, and report on its sensitivity to important modelling choices and its out-of-sample performance both overall and across demographic groups.

Our results demonstrate the significant potential of police data to identify people at high risk of becoming victims: Among the 500 people with the highest predicted risk, 56 are shot in the next 18 months – over 100 times the rate of the average Chicagoan. Providing this group with an intervention that reduces risk by 25% justifies spending at least \$47K/person, given the estimated social cost of a gunshot victimization. But our results also highlight the limits of police data: This high false positive rate underscores the danger of using such predictions to target law enforcement.

Lastly, we document differences in predictive power across gender, race, and age groups, noting that differing causes of violence and representation in police data may help explain them.

In 2002, Peter Reuter and I reviewed arguments for and against heroin-assisted treatment (HAT, or what was then called heroin maintenance), concluding that “*Society’s tools for alleviating the problems of heroin addiction are weak. Heroin maintenance offers some prospect of helping. It is worth serious consideration, certainly more than the hasty dismissal that it routinely receives from so many participants, researchers included.*”

In this talk I will revisit our arguments in light of a far higher drug mortality rate and a far more sizeable evidence base, focusing on resistance to HAT among many US treatment professionals. Building on an earlier theoretical framework (MacCoun, 1998, 2013), I distinguish different sorts of objections (instrumental, moral, rhetorical, and affective) to harm reduction, but I also consider a different set of arguments involving professional role definitions and ethics. >>

The model fails to identify the vast majority of eventual victims, including almost all female victims.

Session: TUE03 Time: 11.15–12.00

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Predicting and preventing gun violence: an experimental evaluation of READI Chicago**

SPEAKER:

Max Kapustin

(Cornell University, USA)

CO-AUTHORS:

Monica Bhatt

(University of Chicago Crime Lab, USA),

Marianne Bertrand

(University of Chicago, USA),

Chris Blattman

(University of Chicago, USA)

Sara B. Heller

(University of Michigan, USA)

A relatively small share of residents concentrated within a handful of neighborhoods account for most shootings in Chicago. This concentration of risk raises the possibility that narrowly targeting the individuals who face the very highest risk of shooting involvement could have a dramatic impact on serious violence.

This project is a randomized controlled trial of a new intervention for those at the highest risk of gun violence, designed to test a non-law enforcement, social service-based approach. The Rapid Employment and Development Initiative (READI) uses three different methods of identifying individuals in Chicago at the highest risk of being involved in a shooting: machine learning prediction based on administrative arrest and victimization records, referrals from the street outreach staff who work in the relevant neighborhoods, and screening among those leaving prison and jail, who might be at a key transition point. It then provides them with 18 months of supported, subsidized work alongside cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) and personal development programming.

Though this experiment is still in the field, we are able to present two sets of results: how well each prediction method anticipates actual shooting and violence involvement, as well as initial impact results on serious violence involvement and other criminal behavior, measured using administrative arrest and victimization records.

Since there could be a trade-off between a participant's risk level and their responsiveness to treatment, we will also analyze what variation in risk, take-up rates, and program impacts across recruitment methods teach us about socially optimal targeting.

Session: TUE04 Time: 11.15–12.00

**MODERN CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES
IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE JUSTICE SYSTEM**

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Lisa Flower

**PRESENTATION TITLE: Risks and opportunities in application of artificial intelligence:
AI-enabled crime, crime prevention and detection**

SPEAKER:

Kitti Mezei

*(Centre for Social Sciences Institute
for Legal Studies, Hungary)*

Technologies based on artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) have seen dramatic increases in capability, accessibility and widespread deployment in recent years. AI encompasses a broad scope of technologies on a spectrum between simple automation and autonomous decision-making. While science fiction often portrays AI as robots with human-like characteristics, AI can be anything from personal assistants, Google's search algorithms to IBM's Watson to autonomous vehicles or weapons.

The wide range of legitimate AI applications includes systems for crime prevention and detection (e.g. predictive policing, algorithmic recidivism risk assessment, spotting fraudulent trading or financial crime) but the technology also has potential for misuse in the service of criminal activities. As AI technology expands in capability and deployment, so do the risks of criminal exploitation (e.g., AI systems may themselves be the target of a criminal activity or simply provide context for a crime).

Opportunities for AI-enabled crime exist both in the specifically computational domain (overlapping with traditional notions of cybersecurity) and also in the wider world. The aim of the presentation to examine the relationship between crime and AI.

Session: TUE04 Time: 11.15–12.00

PRESENTATION TITLE: Live blogging criminal trials: An exploration of the impact on Danish and Swedish legal professionals

SPEAKER:

Lisa Flower

(Lund University, Sweden)

Live blogging from legal trials has become one of the most accessible ways in which the public can gain direct insight into legal proceedings. Whilst live blogging constitutes an important way of ensuring open justice – a key component of many democratic societies – how this immediate and detailed surveillance impacts on the legal professionals being depicted is currently unknown.

By drawing on interviews with legal professionals, this article asks how live blogs impact on the legal professionals represented as well as how they interact with and incorporate live blogs into their work life practices. The article finds that live blogs have quickly become a normalized aspect of legal professionals' courtroom work in Denmark and Sweden, however live blogs' impact on their work life remains ambiguous and contentious.

Session: TUE05 Time: 11.15–12.00

PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AND SEX CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Reema Nunlall

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Organizational learning as decisive ingredient of networks against domestic abuse**

SPEAKER:

Catharina Vogt

(German Police University, Germany)

CO-AUTHOR:

Joachim Kerstem

(German Police University, Germany)

Domestic abuse (DA) is a widespread detrimental phenomenon with tremendously high costs for the individuals affected as well as for society as a whole. Research and practice emphasized that interagency cooperation is a key to support victims and perpetrators of DA comprehensively and to prevent high-impact domestic violence, because frontline responders of different professions can complement each other. Nonetheless, interagency cooperation in the field of DA is challenging to be managed successfully.

The IMPRODOVA project aims at investigating human factors that foster or mitigate frontline responses to high impact domestic abuse. A case study carried out at the Hanover Intervention Program Against Domestic Violence examined what human factors are regarded to contribute to the success of this network that is active in DA management since more than 20 years. Several human factors like leadership, respect and trust were carved out. Organizational learning e.g., in forms of feedback and growth mindset, was considered as decisive human factor for sustainable interagency collaboration. In turn, this provides meaning and stimulates service improvement for clients affected by DA.

Although frontline responder agencies have costs like time and manpower when engaging in DA managing networks, benefits like faster flow of information and client satisfaction are even more impactful, when DA managing networks strive for learning and excellence. Organizational learning within the network will then also feed back into the single frontline responder agencies. Respective implications for training and education are discussed.

Session: TUE05 Time: 11.15–12.00

TITLE: #AMINEXT Are universities' efforts to prevent sexual harassment a punitive or preventive one?

SPEAKER:

Reema Nunlall

(University of Pretoria, South Africa)

The #AmINext social media campaign reflect students' concerns about the possibility of being victims of sexual harassment. Many universities across South Africa have developed sexual harassment policies in response to the high levels of gender-based violence (GBV). However, GBV experienced in institutions of higher education continue to overwhelm media headlines thus questioning universities attempt to address GBV on campus.

A more comprehensive response to GBV in higher education is evident, therefore the study aims to determine whether sexual harassment policies in higher education institutions adopt a punitive-reactive approach or preventive-proactive approach. Existing sexual harassment policies available on universities website formed the study's sample. The policies was content analysed guided by a summative approach involving latent and manifest content analysis.

The process was informed with the question: *How does policy address prevention of sexual harassment at higher education institutions?* Procedures of handling sexual harassment cases seem to outweigh preventive measures. Common themes regarding a punitive-reactive approach include formal and informal reporting procedures, investigative procedures, confidentiality, and disciplinary actions.

Communication of sexual harassment policies was a reoccurring theme, however, awareness of policies through communication reflects a deterrent stance. Neglecting preventive measures suggest that the aim of sexual harassment policies are to avoid liability in lawsuit and a quick response to student outrages. The implication of the study findings will be discussed.

**AWARENESS, ACTION AND ADVOCACY AGAINST GUN VIOLENCE
AND CRIME IN MEXICO I**

Theme: Gun violence: sound knowledge and countermeasures

CHAIR: Arturo Cervantes Trejo

DISCUSSANT: Stephen Hargarten

PRESENTATION TITLE: Characteristics of prisoners at 14 Federal Centers for Social Reintegration “CEFERESOS” in Mexico

SPEAKER:

Maite Pacheco Perez

(Anahuac University, Mexico)

CO-AUTHORS:

Isaac Deneb Castañeda Alcántara

(Anahuac University, Mexico),

Iwin Leenen

(UNAM, Mexico),

Georgina García Rodríguez

(UNAM, Mexico),

Sophie Benedicte Domenge Truille

(Anahuac University, Mexico),

Arturo Cervantes Trejo

(Anahuac University, Mexico)

With a rate of 164 prisoners per 100,000 population, Mexico occupies the 97th position in the world in prisoner population. Compared to United States or El Salvador, with rates of 665 y 604 respectively, imprisonment rates in Mexico are the lowest in Latin America. Prisoner populations have decreased steadily from 2011 to 2016. From a 103.4% saturation, to 32% under installed capacity in 2018.

Methods: With the aim of characterizing the population at 14 Federal Social Reintegration Centers (Ceferesos), we conducted a cross-sectional survey that involved 3,264 male prisoners in 6 different regions. Questions on motives for imprisonment, sentencing and judicial situation, socio demographics, economic and employment history, history of domestic violence and drug use, as well as mental health aspects were included.

Results: Mean age of prisoners was 37 years (SD=10), range 18-94. Almost half (47%) have not been sentenced. Prior to imprisonment, 73% were married and had children, and 75% were main providers of their homes.

Regarding crimes, 40% were drug offences, 28% unspecified crimes, 16% kidnapping, 8% homicide, 6% robbery, 2% rape, and 1% forgery. Although regional variations exist, on average, 26% of inmates were imprisoned for major crimes, 7.1% for minor crimes, and 42% for drug related crimes.

Regarding schooling, 90% completed primary school, 61% completed secondary school and 18% high school. Under 6% had bachelor's or higher degrees. History of domestic violence was found in 40% of respondents. Findings suggest a relationship between history of domestic violence and depression.

Discussion: The prisoner population in Mexico is comprised mainly of poor, uneducated, and vulnerable groups of society are over represented. These are young people of which almost half have not been sentenced and the majority are serving time for drug or minor offences. Knowledge based policies and programs are needed.

Session: TUE06 Time: 11.15–12.00

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Epidemiology of homicides and suicides committed with U.S. guns in Mexico, 2000–2020.**

SPEAKER:

Alejandra Cortes Rodríguez
(Anahuac University, Mexico)

The temporal and geographical trends in officially registered gun violence-related deaths between 2000 and 2020 in Mexico are presented. Mixed-effects logistic regression models are used to describe sex and age group differences, and the geographic differences, accounted for by random effects associated with the 2,467 municipalities in the country.

The death rate from homicides in Mexico has risen from 8.12 in 2007 to 28.15 per 100,000 in 2020, a 3.5-fold increase; this signifies a 12% homicide yearly increase in Mexico during this period. More than 421,815 homicides and 83,000 suicides occurred, almost two thirds of them with U.S. guns and ammunition being the agents and vector of this “silent epidemic”. Men between the ages of 20 and 39 account for nearly half of homicides, and suicide rates with guns are also increasing. Characterizing these deaths and risk factors is useful for design of appropriate interventions.

We discuss how U.S. legal and illegal arms and ammunition sales to Mexico are used for homicides and crime. Arms and ammunition are the agents and vectors of this contagious disease. The U.S. is the number one exporter and importer of guns, providing 15% of global exports and acquiring 33% of guns worldwide. With an estimate of more than 30 million U.S. guns circulating in Mexico, and that over 95% of firearms seized in Mexican crime scenes are from the U.S. and Europe (40% coming solely from the state of Texas), a public nuisance case has existed by the firearm industry. Gun trafficking from US has increased, in part due to gun and ammunition sales oversight transfer from the State to the Commerce Departments.

We urgently call for policies and programs aimed at solving the gun violence and crime epidemic sweeping Mexico. Immediate legislative and judicial actions at national and international levels are warranted.

EXPERIENCES FROM LOOKCRIME IN PORTUGAL I

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Laura M. Nunes

PRESENTATION TITLE: Execution of an urban community assessment project – crime, victimization and policing in a very specific area*

SPEAKER:

Laura M. Nunes

(University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)

CO-AUTHORS:

Ana Sani

(University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)

Vanessa Azevedo

(University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)

Sónia Caridade

(University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)

The community evaluation, from the perspectives related to the central issues of security and crime, assumes an important role for the subsequent action developed by different entities involved, local authorities and technicians who want to define /implement preventive and interventive measures. It was with this great objective, of mapping a specific area of Porto – its Historic Center (CHP) – that the LookCrim project (funded by the Portuguese State), surveyed 554 participants of both sexes and with a mean of age around 43 years old. Along with these participants, the project also proceeded to observe and record the spatial characteristics of spaces in more than 440 points of the CHP.

The cross-sectional, exploratory, descriptive, explanatory study presented, among others, the general objective of analyzing the most frequent crimes in that urban area and the characteristics of spaces that, in the same area of the city, would eventually be related to criminal occurrences. Among the crimes that most frequently occurred in the CHP, we highlighting theft, drug trafficking, damage to public equipment and assault on commercial stores. On the other hand, and in the corresponding spaces analyzed, characteristics were found to be potentiators of crime, such as unattended spaces, abandoned/degraded houses, some degradation of common spaces, housing degradation with population fluctuation and other characteristics that may, according to the literature, be providing opportunities for crime.

It was concluded that there is a need to review the spaces, considering what the populations re-port as the most frequently observed crimes, and practical implications to be implemented in the city.

* This work was financed by national funds through FCT (Foundation for Science and Technology) under the LookCrim project - Crime under analysis: Communities and physical spaces [PTDC / DIR-DCP / 28120/2017].

Session: TUE07 Time: 11.15–12.00

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Crimes against people and seasonality and weather patterns: Evidence from official records**

SPEAKER:

Vanessa Azevedo

(University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)

CO-AUTHORS:

Laura M. Nunes,

Ana Sani,

Sónia Caridade

(University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)

Analyses of patterns of crime through police official reports has a long tradition, since they provided information about the number and type of crimes, temporal and spatial distributions, and adopted measures (Yeboah, 2008). Although there are soundness evidences about the prevalence of different types of victimization and some of their features (e.g., victim-offender relationship), research about other variables, such as seasonality and weather patterns, seems to be sparser.

Our study addressed criminal occurrences of crimes against people at Historic Centre of Porto, from 1st January 2015 to 31st December 2019, through official statistics provided by the Comando Metropolitano do Porto, according to a partnership in the Project “LookCrim: Looking at communities and physical spaces”. The database included 1993 incidents, with a mean number of 398.6 cases per year.

Almost 94% of the incidents represent simple offense to physical integrity, 2.4% to other crimes against liberty and sexual self-determination, 2.3% to other crimes against physical integrity, 1.1% to serious offense to physical integrity, and 0.4% to offense to physical integrity by neglect. Most of the crimes were reported in hot seasons, namely Summer (27.6%) and Spring (26.2%), being June (11.0%) and August (10.2%) the months were more crimes were reported.

Concerning weather, 72.9% of the crimes were registered on days with average temperature, 21.1% on high temperature, and 6.0% on low temperature days. Concomitantly, crimes against person seemed to decrease with increased rain: 77.0% with no rainy-days, 11.0% between 1 and 4mm, 7.1% between 5 and 14 mm, and 4.9% equal or above 15 mm. Results may be important for forecasting purposes and their impact will be discussed.

This study is part of the Project “LookCrim: Looking at crime: Communities and physical spaces”, that was supported by FCT (grant PTDC/DIR-DCP/28120/2017).

**PROMISING APPROACHES TO GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION:
EVIDENCE FROM CHICAGO II**

Theme: Gun violence: solid knowledge and countermeasures

CHAIR: Ashna Arora

PRESENTATION TITLE: Improving homicide and non-fatal shooting clearance rates in Chicago with investments in technology

SPEAKER:

Ashna Arora

(University of Chicago Crime Lab, USA)

CO-AUTHORS:

Philip J. Cook

(Duke University, USA)

Jens Ludwig

(University of Chicago, USA)

Chicago's clearance rates for homicides and non-fatal shootings

– the percentage of cases that detectives solve each year – are among the lowest of any major U.S. city. Low clearance rates can undermine public confidence in the criminal justice system, as community members see those who commit acts of violence remain free.

To address this challenge the Chicago Police Department has partnered with the Crime Lab to improve clearance rates for homicides and non-fatal shootings in the city. One of the first concrete steps in this collaboration has been the creation of the Area Technology Center (ATC). The ATC seeks to reduce the burden on detectives while also providing high quality digital evidence critical to solving crimes and preparing cases for court.

Using a quasi-experimental evaluation, the Crime Lab will investigate the impact of the ATCs on investigations, arrests, and convictions. At the time of the symposium the evaluation of the ATC will still be underway, so we will focus this presentation on the qualitative learnings to date as well as some initial lessons about the implementation process.

Session: TUE08 Time: 13.00–13.45

PRESENTATION TITLE: Policing substance use: Chicago's treatment program for narcotics arrests

SPEAKER:

Panka Bencsik

(University of Chicago Crime Lab, USA)

CO-AUTHOR:

Ashna Arora

(University of Chicago Crime Lab, USA)

In the United States, law enforcement officers serve as first responders to most health crises. This unique position allows officers to connect many more individuals with treatment and recovery than other government actors, a fact that has come into increasing focus due to the proliferation of the opioid epidemic.

As a result, hundreds of police departments across the country have signed up to divert individuals that possess narcotics away from arrest and towards treatment and recovery.

However, evidence on whether these programs are able to engender meaningful change – initially by increasing enrollment and participation in substance use programs, and eventually by reducing the likelihood of continued drug use and criminal justice involvement – remains limited.

This paper aims to shed light on the potential of these programs using a difference-in-differences framework; our empirical approach exploits the precise eligibility criteria for and staggered rollout of narcotics arrest diversion across Chicago since 2018. Descriptive statistics indicate that among those who are diverted, 90% are diagnosed with a substance use disorder, over a third have lived through an overdose, and a substantial proportion are experiencing homelessness.

Given the overlap of gun crime, illegal drug markets, and overdoses observed in Chicago, this project aims to test whether an intervention directed at reducing the demand for drugs is capable of making a meaningful increase in both individual and public safety.

Session: TUE09 Time: 13.00–13.45

PERSPECTIVES ON BORDERS AND SECURITY IN THE EU

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Andi Hoxhaj

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The securitisation of the EU enlargement policy for the Western Balkans**

SPEAKER:

Andi Hoxhaj

(University of Warwick, UK)

This article analyses the new EU enlargement policy for the Western Balkans adopted in 2018 and evaluates how the EU enlargement policy has shifted more towards security and migration issues, rather than socio-economic integration.

The article explains the EU rationale behind its re-engagement with the Western Balkans, after its absence for more than a decade, and applies the securitisation theory to explain the development of the EU-Western Balkans policy of 2018.

This paper analyses how some EU member states have influenced the new EU enlargement policy approach towards the Western Balkans by making more stricter EU accession conditions for Western Balkans and the policy areas of the new EU-Western Balkans policy of 2018 is heavily based on security issues to respond to organised crime, human trafficking, and corruption. However, these policy objects in the new EU-Western Balkans policy of 2018 are mostly aimed at preventing illegal drugs reaching the EU streets and stop organised crime originating from the Western Balkans in the EU.

The paper discusses how the EU could go beyond securitisation of its EU enlargement policy for the Western Balkans, by also establishing a more wider-EU policy to address the high drug consumption in the EU as a way to reduce the operation of organised crime networks from the Western Balkans in the EU.

Session: TUE09 Time: 13.00–13.45

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The screening carried out by the Belgian Passenger Information Unit: looking for a needle in a haystack on the basis of data matching, risk profiling and retrospective searches**

SPEAKER:

Jop Van Der Auwera
(*KU Leuven, Belgium*)

CO-AUTHOR:

Sven Bollens
(*KU Leuven, Belgium*)

In the fight against terrorism and serious crime, the EU issued Directive 2016/681 on the processing of PNR- and API-data in 2016. In addition to regulating the processing of passengers' personal data, the Directive demands a creation of a Passenger Information Unit (PIU) in each Member State, which is responsible for data processing.

The presentation mainly focuses on the criminological perspective behind the preventive techniques used by the Belgian PIU. First, the composition, goals and tasks of the Belgian PIU will be explained. Second, the processing of PNR- and API-data will be discussed, focusing mainly on the prior assessment of passengers (a priori) – including the use of databases and the formation of risk profiles – and the 'retrospective searches' (a posteriori).

Finally, the above will lead to an evaluation of the desired balance between the demand for an effective tool for law enforcement authorities on the one hand and the protection of the fundamental rights and interests of the data subject on the other hand.

TWO SWEDISH STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Nadezhda Golovchanova

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Affective fear of crime and its associations with depressive feelings and life satisfaction in older adults: Cognitive emotion regulation as a moderator?**

SPEAKER:

Nadezhda Golovchanova
(Örebro University, Sweden)

CO-AUTHORS:

Katja Boersma
(Örebro University, Sweden)

Henrik Andershed
(Örebro University, Sweden)

Karin Hellfeldt
(Örebro University, Sweden)

Fear of crime is a substantial problem for older adults associated with reduced subjective well-being. However, less is known about factors that could moderate the associations between fear of crime and mental health problems and well-being in late life. Cognitive emotion regulation could serve as a potentially buffering factor for adverse health outcomes related to fear of crime due to its potential importance in managing feelings when facing threatening situations.

The current study investigated the associations between affective fear of crime with depressive feelings and life satisfaction and examined the moderative role of adaptive and maladaptive cognitive emotion regulation strategies in these associations in a sample of older adults (age 64–106).

The source of data is the 65+ and Safe Study conducted in 2019 in Örebro municipality, Sweden (N = 622; response rate 49.5%). The results showed that affective fear of crime was associated with more depressive feelings, less life satisfaction, and more frequent use of such maladaptive cognitive emotion regulation strategies as rumination, catastrophizing, and others-blame.

Moreover, rumination and self-blame moderated the associations between affective fear of crime and life satisfaction. Adaptive emotion regulation strategies were not associated with affective fear of crime and did not decrease the strength of its association with depressive feeling and with life satisfaction. These findings allow us to conclude that maladaptive emotion regulation could be considered a vulnerability factor in the association of fear of crime with life satisfaction, while adaptive emotion regulation did not demonstrate a protective role for affective fear of crime and its associations with well-being outcomes in older adults.

Session: TUE10 Time: 13.00–13.45

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Promoting safe environments in libraries: A Swedish case study**

SPEAKER:

Emrah Ercin

(Stockholm municipality, Sweden)

CO-AUTHORS:

Vania Ceccato

(KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

Sara Elfström

(KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

Julia Hazanov

(KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

Adriana Sampaio

(KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

Barak Ariel

(University of Cambridge, UK)

Libraries play a central role in our society today. The resources and services they offer create opportunities for learning, support for literacy and education and help shape the new ideas and perspectives that are central to a creative and innovative society (White, 2012). In practice, libraries are ‘meeting places’ where people come to borrow books, read, study, use computers or ‘just’ socialize.

Although libraries have a similar function throughout the city, they are not at all the same. Some are more severely affected by crime than others, which impacts directly on those who work and visit these environments.

In this presentation we present preliminary results of an ongoing research project that investigates safety conditions of a library in Stockholm, Sweden. We reflect upon how safety is influenced by the library’s size, design, layout, surroundings but also by the types of social interactions that take place in these environments between staff and visitors.

**AWARENESS, ACTION AND ADVOCACY
AGAINST GUN VIOLENCE AND CRIME IN MEXICO II**

Theme: Gun violence: sound knowledge and countermeasures

CHAIR: Arturo Cervantes Trejo

DISKUSSANT: Stephen Hargarten

PRESENTATION TITLE: Gun violence in Mexico and Central America: the source of the problem

SPEAKER:

Caitlin Moe

(University of Washington, USA)

The six countries accounting for over half of the world's firearm deaths are all located in the Americas. In Mexico, there is only one retail store that sells firearms; the majority, 70% of firearms confiscated and traced from Mexico originated in the United States (US). Medical and public health activists have advocated for increased understanding of and attention to the role of the US in driving gun violence in other countries.

We aim to fill this gap in the discourse of global gun violence. We apply a public health lens to describe the flow of guns that are manufactured in the US and find their way, licitly and illicitly, to Mexico and Central America, ultimately benefitting the US firearms industry. Over 213,000 firearms are purchased in the US each year – or 584 per day – to be illegally trafficked to Mexico.

Approximately 47% of federally licensed firearms dealers in the US would go out of businesses if the illicit US-Mexico firearm trade ceased to exist. Recent policy changes implemented by the past US administration greatly reduced regulatory hurdles for US businesses wishing to export firearms and increase the risk that these firearms can end up in the wrong hands.

US arms producers dramatically increased firearm exports following the rule's implementation: Over 300,000 firearms were exported by the US between March and July 2020, almost three times the amount exported during the same period of 2019.

Considering the scale of the regional firearm-fueled epidemic, we conclude that there is much more that the medical field and public health communities can and must do to stop the spread of this vector of lethal violence. We call for better policies and programs to regulate the production, transfer, and sale of this uniquely lethal American product.

Session: TUE11 Time: 13.00–13.45

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The network to prevent gun violence in Mexico and Central America**

SPEAKER:

Victor Andrade Carmona
(Anahuac University, Mexico)

Gun violence is a contagious epidemic disease created and fostered by specific global industrial sectors. Violence is vector-borne, where guns and ammunition – mainly coming from the United States of America and Europe into Mexico and Central America – are the culprits, the agents for murder.

For decades, gun-related violence has been an ongoing public health problem that alarmingly increases in the region. An epidemic that needs to be given priority attention. The Network was created because the global burden of gun violence accounts for more than 250,000 deaths worldwide, and half of these deaths occur in just six countries – all in the Americas. All preventable.

The public health and humanitarian crisis caused by the legal and illegal arms trade pose significant challenges, requiring sound science-based policies, and evidence based programmatic approaches, for making our nations and communities healthy and safer. The Network will act by creating awareness, with actions, and thru scientific non-partisan advocacy.

On June 10, 2020, the Network to Prevent Gun Violence in the Americas was formally established. It was formed with the purpose to bring awareness of the global small arms trade and to frame gun violence as a public health issue. We bring together arms trade specialists, epidemiologist, health professionals, human rights advocates, and violence prevention activists to focus on current and future challenges. We will work towards solutions and undertake advocacy efforts to address gun violence in Mexico and Central America.

The current affiliated organizations include: Anahuac University Mexico; Center for American Progress; Consortium of Universities for Global Health; Forum on the Arms Trade; Giffords Law Center; Global Exchange / Stop US Arms to Mexico project; Medical College of Wisconsin Office of Global Health; Metropolitan Peace Institute; Newtown Action Alliance; Stimson Center, and the Program for Global Surgery and Social Change, from Harvard University's Medical School.

EXPERIENCES FROM LOOKCRIME IN PORTUGAL II

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: **Vanessa Azevedo**

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Perceptions of (in)security among residents and non-residents attending to the Historic Center of Porto (Portugal)***

SPEAKER:

Vanessa Azevedo

(University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)

CO-AUTHORS:

Laura M. Nunes

(University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)

Ana Sani

(University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)

Sónia Caridade

(University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)

Historic Center of Porto (HCP) is an urban located in the North of Portugal, belonging to the downtown area of Porto – the second largest Portuguese city. Nowadays HCP is strongly attended by tourists because it was classified by UNESCO as “World Heritage” and recently (e.g., 2017) Porto was awarded as the “Best European Destination”. HCP is not only a residential zone, but also a very overcrowded area attended by workers, students, and tourists, throughout day and night.

According to the latest Census (INE, 2011), HCP presents some characteristics that may become the area vulnerable to insecurity and crime, such as a significant value of dropout of school, a high percentage of buildings highly degradation, a high percentage of unemployment and a high aging index.

Considering these potential vulnerabilities and premises of situational opportunity theories of crime (see Wilcox & Cullen, 2018 for a review), this study aimed to compare perceptions about (in) security in residents and non-residents (including students and workers) attending HCP.

Participants were 478 individuals, aged between 18 and 96, mainly females (58.9%). Data were collected using the “Diagnosis of Local Security Diagnosis”, a measure comprised by 61 questions, organized into five sections:

- i) sociodemographic information;
- ii) perception of (in)security;
- iii) victimisation;
- iv) social control; and
- v) community participation.

Our findings suggested that residents presented higher perceptions of insecurity than non-residents, as well as they perceived more than criminality in the area was increasing.

When asked about crimes most prevalent at HCP generally there were no differences on perceptions on residents and non-residents, with a couple of exceptions (e.g., residence burglary, commercial property burglary, public property damage, and road traffic crime. Implications will be discussed.

* This study is part of the Project “LookCrim: Looking at crime: Communities and physical spaces”, that was supported by FCT (grant PTDC/DIR-DCP/28120/2017).

Session: TUE12 Time: 13.00–13.45

**PRESENTATION TITLE: Computer space characteristics registration tool
– physical spaces as possible crime enhancers***

SPEAKER:

Laura M. Nunes

(University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)

CO-AUTHORS:

Vanessa Azevedo

(University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)

Ana Sani

(University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)

* This work was financed by national funds through FCT (Foundation for Science and Technology) under the LookCrim project – Crime under analysis: Communities and physical spaces [PTDC / DIR-DCP / 28120/2017].

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) is a guide with principals and criteria for programs based in analysis and manipulation of physical spaces, in order to reduce or eliminate spatial characteristics that enhance crime and, if possible, make spaces that reduces crime opportunities. The strategies are based on the idea that the spaces can affect people behavior, specifically, the criminal conducts, that can occurred under the influence of built, space, social and administrative environment.

So, in this propose we want to present an innovative technological tool – an informatic application – based on CPTED’s principles and on the characteristics of physical spaces that have been identified as enhancing criminal conduct and generating opportunities for crime.

The paper will describe the LookCrim application as a mobile app tool and their functional overview. Additionally, this article address some associated opportunities and challenges, such as the integration in smart cities and related ethical and legal issues. This tool gathers geo-tagged information enriched with CPTED characteristics, including corners and spaces with low visibility, spaces without surveillance, spaces not attended by people, high risk spaces, accesses, lighting, functionalities, conditions, and attendance. Implications for the future will be presented as well.

**LETHAL USE OF FIREARMS IN SWEDEN. LEVELS AND TRENDS,
AND COMPARISONS WITH OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES**

Theme: Gun violence: solid knowledge and countermeasures

CHAIR: Klara Hradilova Selin

PRESENTATION TITLE: Homicide by firearms and other means in Sweden and other European countries
– Rates and trends since the turn of millennium

SPEAKER:

Klara Hradilova Selin

*(National Council for Crime
Prevention, Sweden)*

The Swedish government has instructed the National Council for Crime Prevention to analyze recent trends and rates in homicide in Sweden in comparison to other European countries, with a main focus on cases involving firearms.

The background to the study is an increasing number of cases of firearm-related violence with lethal (as well as non-lethal) outcomes in Sweden, which are concentrated among young men in socially deprived areas.

The analyses are primarily based on cause of death statistics collected by Eurostat and the WHO, for the period from 2000 and for as long data is available. For both firearm-related and other homicides, the results show a clear downward trend in almost all of the 23 countries studied, together with an increasing degree of convergence, as a result of the sharpest decreases being found in countries with high homicide levels at the beginning of the period examined.

Some countries have experienced substantial variations from year to year, but Sweden emerges as an outlier, being the only country in which an increase in firearm homicides can be observed since 2005, with a particular surge since 2013, following a period of decline.

Today, Sweden has the highest rate of firearm homicides in Europe and lies above the European average for homicide in general. In Sweden, the victims of firearm homicide are mainly men aged 20-29, and 8 of 10 lethal shootings take place in the criminal milieu.

Session: TUE13 **Time:** 14.00–14.45

Theme: Gun violence: sound knowledge and countermeasures

PRESENTATION TITLE: Firearm-related violence in Sweden – A systematic review

SPEAKER:

Ardavan Khoshnood

(Lund University, Sweden)

Recent reports state that firearm-related violence is increasing in Sweden. In order to understand the trend of firearm-related violence in Sweden with regard to rate, modus operandi (MO) and homicide typology, and for which injuries and causes of death firearm-related violence is responsible, a systematic literature review was conducted. After a thorough search in different databases, a total of 25 studies published in Swedish and English peer-review journals were identified and thus analyzed.

The results show that even though knives/sharp weapons continue to be the most common MO in a violent crime in Sweden, firearm-related violence is significantly increasing in the country and foremost when discussing gang-related crimes. Moreover, firearm-related homicides and attempted homicides are increasing in the country.

The studies also show that a firearm is much more lethal than a knife/sharp weapon, and that the head, thorax and the abdomen are the most lethal and serious anatomical locations in which to be hit. It is principally the three largest cities of Sweden which are affected by the many shootings in recent years.

The police have severe difficulties in solving firearm-related crimes such as homicide and attempted homicide, which is why the confidence and trust for the Swedish judicial system may be decreasing among the citizens. Several reforms have taken place in Sweden in the last few years, but their effect on firearm-related violence remains to be studied.

STUDIES ON CYBERCRIME

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Inês Guedes

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Exploring the determinants of victimization and fear of online identity theft: an empirical study**

SPEAKER:

Inês Guedes

(University of Porto, Portugal)

Online identity theft is considered one of the fastest growing crimes, resulting in relevant financial losses to victims. The present study aims at understanding what factors contribute to the explanation of online identity theft (OIT) victimization, fear and risk perception of OIT using Routine Activities Theory (RAT). Additionally, it tries to uncover the influence of factors such as sociodemographic variables, general fear of crime, and computer perception skills.

Data for the present study were collected from a self-reported online survey administered to a sample of university students and staff. In total, 832 individuals participated, 66.1% were female, and 20.1% reported to have been victim of OIT at least once in their lives. Concerning the OIT victimization, results showed that those who do not use credit card had lower odds of becoming an OIT victim, and those who reported to visit risky contents have higher odds of becoming an OIT victim.

Moreover, males were less likely than females of being OIT victims. In turn, fear of OIT was explained by socio-economic status (negatively associated), education (positively associated) and by fear of crime in general (positively associated). In addition, subjects who reported more interaction with strangers are less fearful, and those who reported to adopt more avoiding behaviors reported higher levels of fear of OIT.

Finally subjects with higher computer skills are less fearful. Concerning risk perception of OIT, females, older subjects, those with higher levels of education and low socio-economic status perceived more risk of being victims of OIT.

Moreover, it is observed that financial routines, open dubious links, and avoiding behaviors are variables positively related with perceived risk. Inversely, computer skills are negatively correlated with risk, following the same direction observed in fear of OIT. These results will be discussed and implications will be outlined.

Session: TUE14 Time: 14.00–14.45

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Challenges and opportunities: SMEs and cyber crime in Austria**

SPEAKER:

Georg Plattner

(Kuratorium für Verkehrssicherheit, Austria)

Cybercrime increasingly affects small and medium-sized enterprises around the world. Does this also hold true for the Austrian case? And how well-prepared are national SMEs for the possibility of a cyber-attack? The Austrian KFV has decided to take a closer look at this particular target group.

This paper is presenting a project conducted at the KFV that combined quantitative (questionnaire of 500 Austrian SMEs) and qualitative (semi-structured interviews with 4 experts) methods to look into the status quo of cybercrime against SMEs in Austria, their level of protection and self-awareness, as well as the external assessment of the enterprises' efforts to protect themselves.

By taking into account both the self-perception of the actors as well as the assessment by experts on the topic, this paper offers unique results that portray the level of threat the Austrian SMEs are facing in the digital world, how they themselves are experiencing the threat, and also gives insights in what needs to be done in order to be better protected.

Furthermore, the paper looks beyond the threat-layer of cyber-crime and also shows how an active and state-of-the-art cybersecurity infrastructure can help small and medium-sized enterprises in economic competition. Thus, the paper fits nicely into the Stockholm Criminology Symposium's range of themes, particularly the second, more comprehensive one.

Session: TUE15 Time: 14.00–14.45

HARMFUL DISSEMINATION OF PRIVATE SEXUAL IMAGES

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Liza Zvi

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Non-Consensual Pornography: a new form of technology facilitated sexual violence**

SPEAKER:

Edel Margherita Beckman
(*PermessoNegato, Italian*)

The use of technology and devices as forms of sexual exploitation and criminal victimisation in people's relationships and intimacy is growing day by day. One of these is Non-Consensual Pornography, that can be defined as the sharing of private materials with sexual content, either photos or videos, without the consent of one or more of the individuals involved, in order to harm the victim.

Most of the times there are two main consequences: on one hand the viral and uncontrolled diffusion of private material and on the other hand, the related crimes that can be committed.

The aim of the research is to explore the phenomenon from two different points of view: a legal aspect and some gaps in technology that have not been either solved or investigated yet, since damages are socially considered less serious because of the distance the web creates between the perpetrator and the victim.

Important data are provided by PermessoNegato, a non-profit advocacy organization, based in Milan, that provides technological support to the victims of Non-Consensual Pornography, online violence and hate crimes.

The ultimate purpose of the present work is to shed light on facts in order to prevent such crimes.

Session: TUE15 Time: 14.00–14.45

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Perceptions of victim and offender culpability in revenge pornography: The effect of source of intimate material and subject's gender**

SPEAKER:

Liza Zvi

(Ariel University, Israel)

The purpose of the present study was to expand the limited empirical literature related to perceptions of revenge pornography. Revenge pornography is defined as the practice of disclosing nude or sexually explicit images and videos, often along with identifying personal information, of former romantic partners without their consent.

Increase in the incidence of these cases have raised public attention, with many countries instituting laws against it. The purpose of the current study was to examine whether the source of the distributed images and participants' gender affect judgments and blame attributions of both victims and offenders.

We, therefore, devised a scenario with male offenders and female victims while manipulating the way in which the misappropriated intimate images were taken (self-taken by the victim vs. stealth-taken). The sample was comprised of 116 males and 134 females, assigned to the two research conditions.

Results showed that the participants perceived revenge pornography as highly criminal. In both conditions, the offender was perceived as highly blameworthy and deserving to be tried and severely punished.

However, victim blaming was evident toward a victim whose photos were self-taken, accompanied by negative feelings. Males significantly blamed the victim more than females. The findings support the notion that revenge pornography is no different than other forms of sexual abuse, where victim blaming is an established fact.

UNDERSTANDING YOUTH CRIMINALITY

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: **Britt Østergaard Larsen**

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The effects of a criminal record on juvenile offenders' future outcomes: Evidence from a natural experiment.**

SPEAKER:

Britt Østergaard Larsen

(VIVE – The Danish Center for Social Science Research, Denmark)

CO-AUTHOR:

Tine Louise Mundbjerg Eriksen

(VIVE – The Danish Center for Social Science Research, Denmark)

A long line of research has revealed how the mark of a criminal record can have detrimental effects to adult offenders' future employment opportunities. The first interactions with the criminal justice system often takes place before offenders reach the age of majority, yet much less known about the influence of criminal records to juvenile offenders' future outcomes.

This study contributes to the existing literature by investigating the effects of the first criminal record to young offenders (15–17 years of age) and their subsequent crime, education and labor market participation.

We explore a natural experiment created by a legal reform in Denmark, which removed the first minor offence from juvenile offenders' criminal record. We use administrative register data to follow the population of juveniles who were convicted in Denmark within three years of the policy reform in 2011 and evaluate the effects of a criminal record in a quasi-experimental design.

We compare crime, education and labor market outcomes for juvenile offenders who were convicted just before and after the reform. They were processed in the same criminal justice system with the same rules of prosecution and sanctioning, the only difference being whether the conviction appears on their certificate of criminal records afterwards.

Session: TUE16 **Time:** 14.00–14.45

PRESENTATION TITLE: Youth with a migrant background: as or at risk regarding traditional and cyberbullying at secondary schools in Belgium?

SPEAKER:

Jop Van Der Auwera
(*KU Leuven, Belgium*)

It's an undeniable fact that our society is changing from a homogenous society to a multicultural one. Today, no one is shocked when young people go to school with peers from around the world.

Therefore, the possibility exists that these different backgrounds (e.g. language, traditions, cultures, etc.) produce some tensions in the classroom between youth with or without a migrant background, especially in terms of bullying.

The current research examines, on the basis of a survey (online and on paper), the difference between these two groups (N=1808) regarding traditional and cyberbullying behavior. Findings suggest that youth with a migrant background are more likely to be a victim, offender and witness of traditional and cyberbullying.

A possible theoretical explanation for this high victimization rate is that they are labeled as 'different', whereby they look like the perfect target for bullies. On the other side, immigrant bullies might see themselves as different, which result in a gap between 'us, the minority' versus 'them, the majority'. Because of this reason they use bullying behavior to try narrowing this power imbalance in order to gain respect and dominance.

Findings in previous academic research stated that 'being a victim' correlates with negative psychological problems on a long term and 'being a bully' with a criminal career in the future.

With this in mind, the next question arises: is youth with a migrant background at or as risk?

EXPERIENCES FROM LOOKCRIME IN PORTUGAL III

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Ana Sani

PRESENTATION TITLE: **School personnel perceptions about students' deviance and antisocial behaviours: Comparing schools from vulnerable and non-vulnerable territories.**

SPEAKER:

Vanessa Azevedo

(University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)

CO-AUTHORS:

Laura M. Nunes

(University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)

Ana Sani

(University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)

Sónia Caridade

(University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)

School is a privileged context for learning multiple skills, being also the context for the presentation of the first disruptive and antisocial behaviour, and consequently for its control and prevention. According to the literature, the early emergence of behavioural problems has been identified as a relevant predictor of delinquency at adolescence and adulthood (e.g., Moffit et al., 2002).

In Portugal, after the acknowledgment that some schools are located at social and economical vulnerable territories, a political programme was established: Priority Intervention Educational Territories (TEIP schools), that aimed to reduce school dropout, absenteeism, indiscipline and to promote school success.

We aimed to analyze and compare students' disruptive and antisocial behaviours, based on school personnel perceptions from TEIP and non-TEIP schools. Participants were 134 school professionals, including teachers and non-teachers. The mean age was ($M = 50.00$, $DP = 7.48$) and 77.6% were females. Data were collected using the "Diagnosis of School Environment – Questionnaire for Professionals" through an online survey carried out at 2017/2018 and 2018/2019.

To guarantee homogeneity in some variables (e.g., special programmes by county), all schools belonged to Porto's county. Our findings revealed that absenteeism, incivilities and other antisocial behaviours (e.g., general disrespect, aggressive behaviours) emerged as being more prevalent in TEIP schools than on non-TEIP schools.

School professionals in TEIP schools had a less favourable evaluation of disciplinary measures compared to professionals working in non-TEIP schools. The greater involvement of parents and guardians in the teaching-learning process was identified as a determining factor for the control and management of these students' conduct problems.

This study is part of the Project "LookCrim: Looking at crime: Communities and physical spaces", that was supported by FCT (grant PTDC/DIR-DCP/28120/2017)

Session: TUE17 Time: 14.00–14.45

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Bring me notice to make the best decision for communities: Diagnosis of Local Security (DLS) on Oporto campus**

SPEAKER:

Ana Sani

(University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)

CO-AUTHORS:

Sónia Caridade

(University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)

Laura M. Nunes

(University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)

Vanessa Azevedo

(University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)

The higher education campus is a potential point of crime and college students are strongly potential victims. The Diagnosis of Local Security (DLS) on campus is particularly important to understand the characteristics and dynamics involved in victimization incidents that occur in this context.

Thus, we present a quantitative and a cross-sectional study that aims to describe criminal direct and indirect criminal victimization reported by students, on the Porto campus. To do this research, that has the collaboration of Metropolitan Police, we composed a sample of 775 higher education students, males, and women with a mean age of 21.76 years. For data collection, we use a self-report instrument named “DLS Questionnaire”.

The results show that direct victimization (DV) has occurred to 8.6% of the students and indirect victimization (IV) had a report of 39.7% of cases. Robbery or attempted robbery is the most frequently reported crime for both typologies (DV 41.8%; ID 51.6%), as like theft (vehicle/residence) with 37.3% to DV and 34.1% to IV. Perception of (in)security was significantly associated with the two typologies of victimization. DV associated with gender and student level. IV was significantly associated with the nationality or the student level, but not with gender.

The results may put the question of a need for specific policing. Could this create a more level of insecurity for students in an academic context? DLS may bring some discussion to the structural transformation need to be based not only in the official statistic.

The answer to more safety and quality of life of the population should start from the acknowledgment of the principal indicators that specific communities identify and that are responsible for the victimization and the fear that some people may experience.

This work was financed by national funds through FCT under LookCrim project [PTDC/DIR-DGP/28120/2017].

Session: TUE18 Time: 14.00–14.45

QUALITATIVE METHODOLOGIES IN CRIMINOLOGY

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Rita Faria

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Qualitative methodologies in criminology**

SPEAKERS:

Michael Mills

(University of Kent, UK)

Ioannis Papadopoulos

(University of Portsmouth, UK)

Olga Petintseva

(Ghent University, Belgium)

Rita Faria

(University of Porto, Portugal)

The panel will present the work and initiatives conducted by the Working Group on Qualitative Research Methodologies and Epistemologies (WG-QRME) hosted by the European Society of Criminology. The WG-QRME is dedicated to providing space and opportunities for researchers using qualitative methodologies when studying crime and crime related topics, such as deviance, crime control, harms, and victimization.

Qualitative methodologies and epistemologies, while allowing complex, relational and in-depth analysis of several topics of research, pose specific challenges to researchers collecting and analyzing data, such as gaining and maintaining access to participants, inquiring socially deprived and vulnerable groups, inquiring organizations and elite or powerful groups, use of innovative methods, ethical considerations on the participants' and the researchers' well-being.

Moreover, the issues of quality control, action-research, social utility and its potential use to critically inform policies, demand that researchers in Criminology come together, exchange, and cooperate to develop and advance qualitative methodologies and epistemologies for robust criminological inquiry, especially with the ongoing global pandemics.

The thematic panel will present the goals of the WG-QRME, as well as some of the work conducted by its chairs.

Ioannis Papadopoulos will be discussing the use of interpretative phenomenology in migration studies and how qualitative research allowed him to examine the criminalisation of unaccompanied migrant minors through detention processes.

Michael Mills will discuss his use of ethnography (and, in particular, the issue of access to the field) in research on the far-right American subculture of 'doomsday' prepping.

Olga Petintseva and Rita Faria will discuss reflexivity in research and argue in favor of creating spaces and mechanisms to foster a community of researchers developing shared reflexivity throughout the research process.

Session: TUE19 Time: 15.00–16.00

THE EMERGING SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF VIOLENCE PREVENTION

Theme: Gun violence: solid knowledge and countermeasures

CHAIR: William Wikström

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Expanding applications of focused deterrence and the Malmö implementation**

SPEAKER:

David Kennedy

(National Network for Safe Communities, USA)

Focused deterrence has emerged as an important theoretical framework for addressing violence prevention and crime reduction; has produced a set of proved, evidence-based approaches to homicide, gun violence, drug markets, intimate partner violence, and other important substantive problems; and provides a guide to thinking about and acting on new problems.

Drawing on decades of experience in the United States and internationally, Kennedy will address each of these elements, and discuss how that experience suggests different ways of thinking about crime, offenders, victims, and communities.

Kennedy will highlight the robust international adaptation of the group violence intervention (GVI) in Malmö, known as “Sluta skjut.”

Session: TUE19 Time: 15.00–16.00

PRESENTATION TITLE: **No longer behind closed doors: Implementing an intimate partner violence focused deterrence strategy**

SPEAKER:

Rachel Teicher

(National Network for Safe Communities, USA)

Traditional criminal justice responses place an enormous burden on survivors and neglect offender accountability. Through a partnership of law enforcement, victim advocates, service providers, and community, the Intimate Partner Violence Intervention (IPVI) addresses all offenders known to the criminal justice system through early intervention and tailored messaging, while enhancing outreach and support for victims.

This aims to alleviate the most serious harm to survivors and their families; make it clear even to low-level offenders that IPV will not be tolerated; and take special action to deter dangerous chronic offenders; and, principally, shift the burden of addressing offenders from survivors onto the criminal legal system.

This presentation focuses on how IPVI is informed by and observes both historical perspectives and current best practices of victim advocacy; empowers survivors; and builds essential and effective relationships between law enforcement, victim advocates, and social service providers.

Session: TUE19 Time: 15.00–16.00

PRESENTATION TITLE: Groups and the extreme concentration of serious violence

SPEAKER:

Kyle Ott

(National Network for Safe Communities, USA)

CO-AUTHOR:

Alexis Acevedo

(National Network for Safe Communities, USA)

Building on the emerging science of violence prevention, this paper provides the first cross-site estimate of the concentration of homicide and non-fatal shooting violence among street groups (gangs, crews, sets, etc.) in American cities.

While prior scholarship has reported that groups are disproportionately connected to homicides and shootings, they have done so only for a single city for one time period. No research has tested “group involvement” – defined as the association of the perpetrator or victim with a street group – across sites and over time.

Using a unique dataset from 16 American jurisdictions over a 10-year period, this paper presents evidence that half of all homicides and non-fatal shootings in American cities are connected to groups, and that these groups’ total size constitute about 0.6% of a city’s population.

This paper describes the group audit and incident review process used to collect this data and explains the sample selection and subsequent analysis.

The paper concludes by discussing the policy implications of these findings and situates what we now know empirically about violence, and “dangerous” communities, which should lead to a fundamental resetting of how we think about, talk about, and engage with such communities.

Session: TUE20 Time: 15.00–16.00

PREVENTING FIREARM AND OTHER VIOLENCE

Theme: Gun violence: solid knowledge and countermeasures

CHAIR: Peter Reuter

PRESENTATION TITLE: Interim findings from Baltimore Police Departments' aerial investigations research pilot

SPEAKER:

Andrew Morral

(RAND Corporation, USA)

CO-AUTHORS:

Rosanna Smart

(RAND Corporation, USA)

Terry Schell

(RAND Corporation, USA)

Brandon Crosby

(RAND Corporation, USA)

The Baltimore Police Department's six-month Aerial Investigations Research (AIR) pilot began on May 1, 2020, and continued until October 31, 2020. The AIR pilot was designed to support police investigations of serious violent crime by providing continuous overhead imagery of the city collected by airplanes with powerful cameras circling above the city.

RAND was hired by Arnold Ventures, the organization funding the AIR program, to evaluate the program's implementation and its effectiveness for improving police clearance rates and reducing violent crime in Baltimore.

In this interim report, we describe the program's implementation challenges, the investigations it supported, a survey of detective's experiences with the AIR program, and a comparison of clearance rates for cases that were supported by the AIR program and similar cases that were not supported by the AIR program.

This is an ongoing evaluation project. Final effectiveness analyses will not be available until the Spring of 2022.

Session: TUE20 Time: 15.00–16.00

PRESENTATION TITLE: Making schools safer and/or escalating disciplinary response: A study of police officers in North Carolina schools

SPEAKER:

Shawn Bushway

(University at Albany – SUNY – and RAND Corporation, USA)

CO-AUTHORS:

Lucy Sorenson

(University at Albany – SUNY, USA)

Yinzhi Shen

(University at Albany)

The “defund the police” movement has recently called for the removal of police – or school resource officers (SROs) – from schools. This call is driven by concerns that SROs may heighten student contact with criminal justice or lead to disproportionately harsh disciplinary consequences.

The current study uses linked disciplinary, academic, juvenile justice, and adult conviction data from North Carolina to estimate the effects of middle school SROs on a variety of student outcomes.

Our findings indicate that SROs decrease the incidence of serious violence, but also increase the use of out-of-school suspensions, transfers, expulsions, and police referrals.

This study provides new insights into the effects of police in schools, and implies new directions for policies, training, and accountability.

Session: TUE20 Time: 15.00–16.00

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The magnitude and sources of disagreement among gun policy experts**

SPEAKER:

Rosanna Smart

(RAND Corporation, USA)

CO-AUTHORS:

Andrew Morral

(RAND Corporation, USA)

Terry Schell

(RAND Corporation, USA)

Without strong scientific evidence of the effects of laws, policy-makers and the public rely heavily on what advocates or social scientists believe the effects are most likely to be. This makes gun policy experts' opinions about the likely effects of policies an important influence on gun policy debates and decisions.

In this report, we describe the results from two surveys, conducted in 2016 and 2020, in which gun policy experts were asked to evaluate the likely effects of various gun policies on a set of socially important outcomes. Combining across both surveys, we obtained information from 173 unique participants on the hypothesized effects for 19 policies and 10 outcomes. We use these responses to:

(1) establish both the diversity of beliefs among gun policy experts about the effects of gun laws, and describe where experts are in agreement on those effects, and (2) evaluate whether differences in the policies favored by experts result from disagreements about the policies' true effects or disagreements in experts' policy objectives or values.

We find two classes of experts who are sharply differentiated on how favorably they view policies (i.e., whether they favor permissive or restrictive gun policies). We show that differences in these groups' policy favorability ratings are almost exclusively explained by differences in their assessments of what the true effects of the policies will be, suggesting that further scientific evidence may be useful in resolving some disagreements among policy experts about the merits of different gun policies.

Furthermore, we identified five policies for which the two expert classes exhibited substantially less disagreement. These policies may be ones where compromise might be found among different stakeholders in gun policy debates.

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Session: TUE21 Time: 15.00–16.00

**POPULISM IN CRIMINAL POLICY
– IN HONOR OF THE LATE PROFESSOR ULLA V BONDESON**

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Anette Storgaard and Anne-Julie Boesen Pedersen

PRESENTATION TITLE: Role of criminology in modern society

SPEAKER:

Jerzy Sarnecki

(Stockholm University, Sweden)

Research has always been controversial and questioned by both other researchers and those in power. Perhaps less common was that the research was questioned by the general public. Usually, the public lacked the channels necessary to make their voice heard. In this respect, the Internet has been a democratic revolution. Large sections of populations, at least in the rich countries, now have access to a technology that enables them to publish their views.

What does this change mean for research in areas that affect people's everyday lives, such as measures against, diseases, crimes, or social injustices?

And how should criminologists act when their research results are correctly or incorrectly translated into arguments in the struggle for political power?

This presentation is about the role of criminology in modern society.

Session: TUE21 Time: 15.00–16.00

PRESENTATION TITLE: Criminal law and justice in the era of populism

SPEAKER:

Thomas Elholm

(University of Copenhagen, Denmark)

During the 20th century criminal law was formed especially by rational considerations regarding effectiveness, suitability, necessity, appropriateness and proportionality.

At the beginning of 21th century, criminal policy has changed. Emotional elements, popular moral sentiments and values have become the primary aim of new legislation at least in some cases.

This paper addresses some of the consequences, negative and positive.

Session: TUE21 Time: 15.00–16.00

PRESENTATION TITLE: Police abolitionism, Black Lives Matter and public discourse on crime policies in Sweden and Norway

SPEAKER:

Per Jørgen Ystehede
(*University of Oslo, Norway*)

In the summer of 2020, in the wake of the discussion on racism in the police following the Black Lives Matter protests following the police shootings of amongst other George Floyd – Tatanya Valland, Ida Nafstad and Per Jørgen Ystehede published a series of op.eds. in Norwegian and Swedish media.

This presentation will be based on the experiences from the reactions to largely “introduce” police abolitionism in a Swedish and Norwegian public debate. The paper will reflect on both the differing reactions in Sweden and Norway as well as to discuss what this may show about challenges and limitations of discussing criminal policies in the media in Sweden and Norway.

STUDIES ON FIREARM OWNERSHIP

Theme: Gun violence: solid knowledge and countermeasures

CHAIR: Miriam Haviland

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Assessment of county-level proxy variables for household firearm ownership: Implications for gun violence and crime research**

SPEAKER:

Miriam Haviland

(University of Washington, USA)

CO-AUTHORS:

Ali Rowhani-Rahbar

(University of Washington, USA)

Emma Gause

(University of Washington, USA)

Fred Rivara

(University of Washington, USA)

Andrew Bowen

(University of Washington, USA)

Amelia Hanron

(University of Washington, USA)

A critical component to understanding the impact of policies on firearm violence and crime is information on the prevalence of firearm ownership in geographic units of interest.

Due to legal restrictions, the United States does not have national or universal firearm registries, making a reliable proxy variable essential for understanding how policies impact firearm violence and crime. Much of the existing literature on proxies for firearm ownership pertains to state-level analyses.

We evaluated how well proxy variables for firearm ownership used in county-level studies measure reported household firearm ownership. We applied Bayesian spatial small area estimation methods to calculate county-level estimates of household firearm ownership using Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) data (2013-2018).

We compared these estimates to four proxies for county-level firearm ownership: the proportion of suicides that were firearm suicides, the average of the proportion of suicides that were firearm suicides and the proportion of homicides that were firearm homicides, gun shops per capita, and federal firearm licenses per capita. We included all U.S. counties for which BRFSS data on household firearm ownership were collected and available for release (n=304).

The median prevalence of household firearm ownership was 46.6% (interquartile range: 37.2%, 56.4%). The per capita rate of federal firearm licenses was most strongly correlated with household firearm ownership ($r=0.70$; 95% CI: 0.63, 0.75) followed by the proportion of suicides that were firearm suicides ($r=0.45$; 95% CI: 0.36, 0.54). These correlations were stronger among counties of $\geq 250,000$ people.

The per capita rate of federal firearm licenses was the best proxy for firearm ownership at the county level; however, identification or development of a strong proxy measure among both urban and rural counties for use in county-level analyses is warranted. This will improve our understanding of the impact of policies on firearm violence and crime.

Session: TUE22 Time: 15.00–16.00

PRESENTATION TITLE: **What drives people to (aspire to) legally acquire a firearms? Objective and subjective risks as motives for current and aspiring gun owners and challenges for the legal control system**

SPEAKER:

Diederik Cops

(Flemish Peace Institute, Belgium)

Both legally and illegally held firearms are used to commit gun violence. Next to law enforcement efforts to combat illicit firearms trafficking, an adequate legal framework to control legal acquisition and possession of firearms is equally relevant in preventing gun violence.

Gun ownership in Europe is, unlike in the US, only allowed for persons who have a good cause. A well-functioning control system is indispensable to guarantee that only persons with such a good cause effectively own guns to minimize the safety risks inherent to firearm possession. Despite a gradual increase in legal firearms possession in Belgium, still very little remains known about what drives people to acquire a firearm or at least consider doing so. A better insight in why people acquire or want to acquire guns could support control practices and procedures.

We use data from a 2019 survey of 2.500 adults living in Flanders (Belgium) who were questioned on (current, former, and aspired) firearms possession and the motives why the currently own a gun (or why not), or why they considered to acquire one.

In a first step we analyze to what extent both victimization (as indicator of objective risk) and more generalized feelings of insecurity, trust in police and (dis)trust in government to guarantee security (as indicators of subjective risk) predict current and aspired gun possession.

In a next step we look at the extent to which the legal controls and procedures on firearms possession influence decision-making processes in whether persons take concrete steps to acquire a firearm.

Finally, we discuss the challenges our findings may pose to the existing control system.

**CONTEMPORARY TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE ISSUES
IN AFGHANISTAN, HONDURAS, AND THE EU**

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Stephan Parmentier

PRESENTATION TITLE: Honduras truth commission:
truth finding or ticking the box?

SPEAKERS:

Ellen Van Damme
(*KU Leuven University, Belgium*)

Stephan Parmentier
(*KU Leuven University, Belgium*)

In the aftermath of the June 2009 coup d'état in Honduras, whereby sitting president Manuel Zelaya was ousted by the military, the country established a truth commission in May 2010. The commission was mainly established to respond to the pressure of the Organization of American States with the purpose of addressing the causes that had led to the coup as well as to deal with the human rights abuses that have occurred during and in the aftermath of the coup.

As opposed to truth commissions elsewhere in Latin America (e.g. Peru, Argentina, Guatemala, etc.), the truth commission in Honduras did not receive much (international) attention, nor did it show to have a clear and lasting impact. On the contrary, while former president Zelaya had been ousted for allegedly attempting to run for a second presidential term, sitting president Juan Orlando Hernandez, two presidential terms later, changed the constitutional law in order to be able to run a second time as president. Hernandez was not ousted by a coup, given he had the support of the military and the international community (mainly the US and EU).

The question that we want to address in this paper, then, is whether the Honduran truth commission was a genuine attempt to deal with the past human rights abuses and avoid them to be repeated, or a mere effort of ticking the box?

Session: TUE23 Time: 15.00–16.00

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Afghanistan: An anomaly in times of “normalization” or a case of inevitability of transitional justice?**

SPEAKER:

Huma Saeed

(KU Leuven University, Belgium)

According to Ruti Teitel (2003) transitional justice, once considered an exception, has become a norm in many post-authoritarian and post-conflict societies during the last decades.

Afghanistan, however, falls out of this trend. Decades of violent conflict with consecutive transitions has left a society where 70% of the population consider themselves war victims (AIHRC 2005). Following the 2001 transition from the Taliban autocratic regime to democracy, the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, together with the UN mission to Afghanistan and the Afghan government developed an action plan to address legacies of violent conflict. However, lack of political will by international and national actors impeded the implementation of the action plan, arguing the measures were disruptive of peace and security.

This presentation will analyse the factors that impeded the implementation of TJ during transition in 2001 while highlighting the innovative approaches spearheaded by civil society and victims' rights groups.

It will also explore other venues, such as the role of the large Afghan diaspora in addressing justice demands of war victims. The presentation will argue that peace efforts will not be sustainable and meaningful if it does not include war victims and their demands for justice as an important component in the process.

Session: TUE23 Time: 15.00–16.00

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Instruments, strategies and challenges of universal jurisdiction at EU and International level**

SPEAKER:

Mariana Lara Palacios
(*KU Leuven University, Belgium*)

Universal jurisdiction has become an important principle of international law since World War II. It has been recognized in the Geneva Conventions (1949) and over time, this principle has become consolidated and enshrined in other major international conventions such as the Convention Against Torture (1984). It is a powerful tool at the service of international justice, but the specific nature and complexity of these crimes requires States to adopt appropriate legislation and allocate sufficient resources for its implementation.

At the EU level, universal jurisdiction is regarded as an important resource and for some of its Member States in particular, as perpetrators of international crimes often decide to migrate to European countries as a way to avoid prosecution in their countries, especially those having a double nationality (e.g. the case of former Head of the Police Force, Erwin Sperisen of Guatemalan/Swiss nationality, condemned in Switzerland to 15 years for murder against inmates in one of the high-security prisons in Guatemala).

However, universal jurisdiction has also shown significant difficulties to condemn perpetrators of serious crimes as the proof and testimonies are sometimes difficult to obtain. Furthermore, some legislations are restricting the admission of cases and efforts to discuss international guidelines and the initiative for a multilateral treaty on mutual legal assistance have not yielded concrete outcomes yet.

This paper will analyse the challenges in reaching concrete agreements and the implementation of mechanisms for the prosecution of international crimes under universal jurisdiction. It focuses on cooperation at two specific levels, namely the cooperation at EU level and the cooperation at EU and international level. It will draw conclusions on the strengths and weaknesses of the strategies at the two levels, and provide recommendations for further engagement.

PERSPECTIVES ON RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Gábor Héra

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Restorative justice and peace building in Sub-Saharan Africa:
An explorative study on the Democratic Republic of Congo**

SPEAKER:

Patrick Bashizi Bashige Murhula
(University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)

Governments of countries, such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, emerging from political conflicts (civil war, dictatorship) are confronted by irreconcilable demands from victims and civil societies to prosecute authors who committed human rights violation. However, the offenders, largely made up of the former state officials, consider that their successors must guarantee them impunity, otherwise, they still have the means to destabilise the new power which is still fragile.

In this case, the punishment of the perpetrators allows neither the establishment of peace nor the democratisation. There is a need for alternative approaches which do not encourage perpetrators to obstruct justice but still holds them accountable for their actions.

This study looks at the problematic of peacebuilding in a context of the situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo and to assess whether restorative justice appears as a kind of justice that may grant the requests of offenders and offended by promoting the peace and the democratisation.

Therefore, it is based on the United Nations Mapping Report documenting the most serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed within the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo between March 1993 and June 2003. The United Nations Mapping Report is the result of interviews with several hundred interlocutors, both Congolese and foreign, who witnessed human rights violation in the Democratic Republic of Congo and it substantiates their accounts and reflects their aspirations for justice.

Session: TUE24 Time: 15.00–16.00

PRESENTATION TITLE: Restorative justice in cases of domestic violence: danger or opportunity?

SPEAKER:

Gábor Héra

(Foresee Research Group, Hungary)

Domestic violence (DV), responses of the formal justice and care system often leave the victim on the side, do not provide long-term relief, do not support the active responsibility-taking and restoration of harm. Thereby, it is important to identify alternative solutions that are able to react to the “justice gap” while putting more emphasis on the needs and interests of those who have a stake in DV incidents.

The purpose of the presentation is to introduce one of the alternatives; the approach and technics of restorative justice (RJ). To this end, the author gives an insight into the findings of the research and innovation IMPRODOVA program that focused on the way front-line responders prevented and reacted to DV in eight European countries. Taking the research results into consideration, the potential benefits and risks of using restorative technics are analyzed.

In addition, the presentation reveals how RJ is able to complete litigation and effectively support recovery.

Session: TUE24 Time: 15.00–16.00

PRESENTATION TITLE: Restorative practices in school settings

SPEAKER:

Gábor Héra

(Foresee Research Group, Hungary)

A growing interest of U.S. schools in restorative practices can be observed. Schools are primarily motivated to embrace RJ techniques because of bullying, crime, and violence taking place in school settings and as increasing numbers of youths, especially minority and poor students, are ‘pushed out’ resulting in the so-called ‘school-to-prison pipeline’.

It has been already demonstrated that RJ improves students’ academic achievement, deepens student-parent engagement, opens the door for building social and human capital through challenging students in the context of social and emotional learning, and facilitates positive relationships among students and staff.

Thereby, it is important to support schools in embracing and implementing restorative practices. The training program of the International Institute for Restorative Practices (IIRP) is initiated in order to ensure this support for educational institution in the United States. An implementation research, that was conducted by the author of the presentation in 2020, sheds light on the scope, aims, and methods of the program.

The findings of the qualitative, interview-based fieldwork reveal the factors that support and hinder schools to join the training, sustain restorative practices, reduce violence and build safe communities.

Session: TUE25 Time: 16.30–17.30

THREE STUDIES ON GUN-USE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

Theme: Gun violence: sound knowledge and countermeasures

CHAIR: **Vania Ceccato**

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Guns and illegal protection business by organized crime: the method and countermeasures**

SPEAKERS:

Siru Törnroos

(SSMWhite Consulting, Finland and Canada)

Vernon White

(SSMWhite Consulting, Finland and Canada)

Illegal protection business is a method used widely by organized crime groups and mafias. The method bases on a threat of violence, normally gun violence, and may cause extortion and corruption. The illegal protection business may also interlink with other illicit acts, such as drug trafficking.

How does the method really work? How many people a mafioso may “protect” at the same time? Also, there are multiple risks when criminals start such business, especially in states that have been free from these illegal activities previously. Are there some existing effective countermeasures by law enforcement?

Session: TUE25 Time: 16.30–17.30

PRESENTATION TITLE: **What effect do shootings have on the attractiveness of the residential area? The case of Stockholm, Sweden**

SPEAKER:

Vania Ceccato

(KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

CO-AUTHORS:

Mats Wilhelmsson

(KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

Manne Gerell

(Malmö University, Sweden)

This study aims to analyse gun-related violence’s effect on housing prices controlling for the area’s crime levels and locational factors. Using regression discontinuity design method, we can estimate the short-term effects of shootings.

Findings from our analysis indicate that shootings have effects not only on those who are directly affected by shootings but also indirect in the environments where shootings take place. The indirect effect of shootings is momentary as it is capitalised directly in housing values in the immediate area.

The effect also appears to be relatively long-term, and persistence as property prices have not returned to the price level before the shooting after 100–200 days after the shooting. The capitalisation effect is higher the closer one gets to the city’s central parts. However, the capitalisation effect is not higher in areas with a higher crime per capita.

Session: TUE26 Time: 16.30–17.30

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Perpetration of firearm crime, incarceration, and subsequent risk for suicide**

SPEAKER:

Erin Morgan

(University of Washington, USA)

CO-AUTHORS:

Frederick Rivara

(University of Washington, USA)

Myduc Ta

(Public Health Seattle & King County, USA)

David Grossman

(Kaiser Permanente Washington Health Research Institute, USA)

Karl Jones

(Washington State Department of Corrections, USA)

Ali Rowhani-Rahbar

(University of Washington, USA)

Mass incarceration in the U.S. disproportionately impacts individuals of lower socioeconomic status. These populations have also experienced increased rates of suicide over the past decade. This is especially noteworthy in the context of the United States, where half of all suicides involve a firearm.

We sought to examine if incarceration and release from a Washington State Prison was associated with increased risk of suicide, especially firearm suicide. We conducted a population-based cohort study of 140,281 individuals incarcerated in Washington State at least once during the study period 1990-2017. These individuals were compared to the age-, sex-, and race-matched population of Washington. Incarceration records from Department of Corrections were used to construct timelines for individuals incarcerated and released from Washington prisons.

Death certificates provided data on suicide and firearm suicide. Of 25,287 suicides in Washington during 1990-2017, 484 were among previously incarcerated individuals. Suicide risk was 62% higher among former inmates compared to the general population (RR: 1.62; 95% CI:1.46–1.79) and higher among individuals convicted of firearm-involved crimes (RR:2.27; 95% CI:1.79–2.89).

Compared to the general population, individuals whose first release was prior to age 18 had substantially elevated suicide risk (RR: 7.62; 95% CI:2.84–20.46) and notably higher risk for firearm suicide (RR: 15.98; 95% CI:5.95–42.91). This is one of few studies in the US to examine self-directed harm among those involved in the criminal legal system.

The increased rates of suicide among previously incarcerated individuals, especially those incarcerated at a young age, highlight the need for improved access to mental health resources both during and after incarceration, as well as measures to reduce the impact of incarceration on subsequent opportunities including employment, housing, and government programs.

These findings also indicate that current dispossession policies may not be sufficient in restricting access to firearms among previously incarcerated populations.

Session: TUE26 Time: 16.30–17.30

PROBLEMS OF MEASUREMENT

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Peter Reuter

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The dynamics of local opioid markets and their response to state policies**

SPEAKER:

Rosalie Pacula

(University of Southern California, USA)

CO-AUTHORS:

Rosanna Smart

(RAND, USA)

David Powell

(RAND, USA)

Communities in the U.S. are attacking the opioid crisis using a variety of strategies. While state and federal governments have passed laws reducing access to opioid analgesics and increasing coverage for medication assisted therapies, local communities are adopting their own strategies to tackle problems that have emerged given their own experience with the drugs making it difficult to identify using standard methods what policies are indeed having the expected impacts. This is made even more difficult without accurate information on local opioid markets.

We use information in the System to Retrieve Information from Drug Evidence (STRIDE) dataset to help provide a more complete characterization of local illicit markets for prescription opioids and heroin. We compare our newly constructed indicators of heroin market supply to other demand-side measures of the market, including opioid-involved poison calls, treatment admissions and mortality to demonstrate that these newly developed supply metrics are externally valid.

We then use them to estimate potential unintended consequences of state level opioid policies (e.g. must-access prescription drug monitoring program, MA-PDMP) on opioid mortality at the local level.

Estimation of differential effects of MA-PDMPs suggest that all areas experienced increased heroin-related mortality, with no evidence of heterogeneous effects in mature versus immature heroin markets.

Communities without mature existing heroin markets experienced a larger increase in heroin-only related overdose following MA-PDMP implementation, however.

Our estimates of heterogeneous effects based on the characteristics of local preexisting heroin markets suggest that areas that already had robust heroin markets in place experienced a faster incorporation of fentanyl into the heroin supply after MA-PDMP implementation.

Session: TUE26 Time: 16.30–17.30

PRESENTATION TITLE: **When good surveys go bad: Norms for identifying and reporting massive errors in survey-based estimates**

SPEAKER:

Peter Reuter

(University of Maryland, USA)

CO-AUTHOR:

Philip Cook

(Duke University, USA)

Population surveys are a common tool for producing descriptive statistics. There is a well-developed survey methodology, and it is common in government reports and academic publications to characterize the quality of the survey by noting the methods used and metrics such as sample size, response rate, sample representativeness, and so forth.

What is not common is to conduct checks on the plausibility of estimates. Unfortunately, there are many instances in which surveys that appear to be of high quality according to methods and metrics, actually produce particular parameter estimates that are far from the mark. For example, high-quality population surveys of drinking and smoking typically produce per capita consumption estimates that are about half of tax-paid sales (as measured by administrative data).

The National Crime Victimization Survey yields estimates of the number of victims of gunshot assault that are about one-third the number from other, more credible sources. The National Survey on Drug Use and Health may underestimate regular heroin use by close to an order of magnitude

In this essay, we document the problem with examples from a number of domains, discuss the likely sources of massive error in good surveys, and provide suggestions about identifying implausible results and limiting their dissemination and use. Our examples are all taken from surveys that ask respondents about their personal experience or condition.

Session: TUE26 Time: 16.30–17.30

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Discontinuities in the age-victimization profile and the determinants of victimization**

SPEAKER:

Anna Bindler

(University of Cologne, Germany)

CO-AUTHORS:

Randi Hjalmarsson

(University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

Nadine Ketel

(Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Andreea Mitrut

(University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

Using register data for all reported victimizations in the Netherlands between 2005 and 2018 matched to national population registers, our paper starts with the observation that (over and above upward trends in victimization risk) there are sharp and discontinuous increases in victimization rates at exactly two points in the age-victimization profile: ages 16 and 18.

Formal regression discontinuity analyses find that the chance of victimization (especially for property and other offenses) increases significantly by about 12% for males and 13% for females at age 16, and 9% for males and 15% for females at age 18, respectively. We hypothesize that these jumps are driven by ‘bundles’ of rights (e.g., driving or drinking alcohol) granted to individuals at ages 16 and 18.

To start uncovering the mechanisms and the relative importance of these rights, we conduct heterogeneity analyses with respect to offense type and location and exploit variation across birth cohorts that stems from a 2014 reform of the minimum legal drinking age. Three conclusions can be drawn: The discontinuities in victimization risk are not driven by motor-vehicle related rights (mopeds at 16, motorcycles/cars at 18) or the right to drop out of schools; access to ‘weak’ alcohol, tobacco and bars/clubs at age 16 plays a significant role; and the right to consume ‘hard’ alcohol at age 18 has an effect in and of itself.

We plan to supplement this analysis with a difference-in-discontinuity design as well as out-of-sample first stage evidence from surveys on drinking and related behaviours. Finally, we will conclude with analyses of whether these increases in victimization risk are unequally distributed across socioeconomic characteristics.

Session: TUE27 Time: 16.30–17.30

INVESTING IN THE EVIDENCE BASE AND IMPROVING THE DATA INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GUN VIOLENCE IN AMERICA

Theme: Gun violence: sound knowledge and countermeasures

CHAIR: Andrew Morrall

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Filling in the gaps: The role of advocacy in building the evidence base for gun policy**

SPEAKER:

Asheley Van Ness

(Arnold Ventures, USA)

CO-AUTHOR:

Andrew Morrall

(RAND, USA)

Despite substantial public concern, the U.S. is struggling to effectively address its current epidemic of gun violence because the federal government, our biggest research funder, has significantly underinvested in gun research for more than two decades.

The consequences have implications beyond the U.S. as underfunded research and data systems leave considerable gaps in the ability to study gun violence and as a result there are very few researchers who spend the majority of their time on gun issues.

In 2018, Arnold Ventures launched the National Collaborative on Gun Violence Research and committed \$20 million to advance scientific research on gun policy in addition to launching a national expert panel on firearms data infrastructure.

Separately, Arnold Ventures advocated for federal funding to support research at a scale commensurate with the problem – something only the federal government has the power to do.

In 2019, Congress approved gun violence prevention research funding for the first time in more than 20 years. However, until the federal government commits to a large and sustained portfolio of research on gun violence prevention, the need for the Collaborative's funded research will remain urgent to build the evidence base needed to support fair and effective gun policies.

This presentation will discuss the foundation's gun violence research and data portfolio, its advocacy strategy around federal funding and its implications on the broader field. New federal funding that was recently allocated is welcome and needed, but there is still enormous ground to be made up to build the evidence base needed to support fair and effective gun policies.

Session: TUE27 Time: 16.30–17.30

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The science of gun policy: A critical synthesis of research evidence on the effects of gun policies in the United States**

SPEAKER:

Rosanna Smart
(RAND, USA)

The past two years has seen a surge in scientific research evaluating the effects of firearm policies, as well as continued efforts by states and philanthropic organizations to sustain and expand research investigating specific gun policy or gun violence prevention topics.

CO-AUTHORS:

Andrew R. Morral
(RAND, USA)

In this study, we conduct a systematic review of the literature published since 1995 evaluating the effects of 18 classes of gun laws in the United States on eight outcomes: violent crime, suicide, unintentional injury and death, mass shootings, defensive gun use, hunting and recreational gun use, officer-involved shootings, and the gun industry. Our broad search strategy, which covered 13 electronic literature databases, identified 21,700 articles, 123 of which met our inclusion criteria of using comparative pre-post designs for causal inference.

Sierra Smucker
(RAND, USA)

Samantha Cherney
(RAND, USA)

Terry Schell
(RAND, USA)

We found supportive evidence – our strongest evidence rating – that stand-your-ground laws increase firearm homicides and that child access prevention laws reduce self-inflicted fatal or nonfatal injuries among youth. We also found moderate evidence that state laws prohibiting gun ownership by individuals subject to domestic violence restraining orders decrease total and firearm-related intimate partner homicides; and that waiting period requirements reduce firearm suicide and total homicides.

Sam Peterson
(RAND, USA)

Sangeeta C. Ahluwalia
(RAND, USA)

However, for many policies, current science is inconclusive or non-existent about their effects, with particularly scarce research to inform how policy influences officer-involved shootings, defensive gun use, and hunting or sport shooting.

Matt Cefalu
(RAND, USA)

Lea Xenakis
(RAND, USA)

Our review findings highlight the need for improvements in both methodological approaches and systematic data collection to better support firearm-related research.

Rajeev Ramchand
(RAND, USA)

Carole Gresenz
(RAND, USA)

Session: TUE27 Time: 16.30–17.30

PRESENTATION TITLE: Findings from the expert panel on firearms data infrastructure

SPEAKER:

John Roman

(NORC at the University of Chicago, USA)

Any reasoned debate on firearms in the US, particularly one that seeks to protect 2nd amendment rights while taking seriously the role of firearms in America's disproportionate violence, must begin with a shared set of facts. At present, the firearms data infrastructure in the United States is too limited to provide that foundation.

In partnership with Arnold Ventures, NORC has convened an expert panel with diverse professional and lived experiences produced practical guidance to develop a rigorous, objective, and sustainable firearms data architecture for use by local, state, and federal policymakers and their constituents. Over one year, the expert panel met three times to exchange ideas, review a broad systems science literature and hear testimony from experts.

The panel produced three documents. The State of Firearms Data in 2019 assessed firearms data collection and infrastructure in key substantive domains (criminal justice, health, and public health). A Conceptual Framework to Guide the Firearms Data Infrastructures described a conceptual framework to guide the recommendations for data infrastructure improvements, mechanisms for the sustainability of data infrastructure, implementation science of data systems adoption, and development of key research questions.

A Data Infrastructure to Serve 21st Century Policymaking, the "blueprint," describes key recommendations for improvements in data items and data collections with actionable recommendations. This paper will report the key findings from these three documents.

Session: TUE28 Time: 16.30–17.30

THREE STUDIES ON VIOLENCE AND CRACKDOWNS AGAINST VIOLENCE IN BRAZIL.

Sponsored by America Latina Crime and Policy Network – AL CAPONE.

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: **Juan Vargas** (University del Rosario, Colombia)

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Spatial spillover of a crime crackdown policy in Brazil: the case of the Pacifying Police Units (UPPs)**

SPEAKER:

Luiz Guilherme Scorzafave

(University of São Paulo, Brazil)

CO-AUTHOR:

Wander Plassa

(University of São Paulo, Brazil)

This paper aims to analyze whether the installation of Pacifying Police Units (UPPs) in some slums (also called favelas) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, resulted in an overflow of violence to neighboring areas. The key hypothesis is that when a crime crackdown policy is implemented in a community, rather than reducing illicit activity, it merely partially shifts it to other locations with similar characteristics.

Using a Spatial Difference-in-Differences (SDID) estimator that allows the modeling of a possible spillover effect, we show that Police Districts (PDs) that received UPPs experienced a decrease in drug trade-related crime, including rates of intentional homicide, violent crime, and car thefts. On the other hand, the opposite effect occurred in neighboring PDs that did not receive UPPs.

Session: TUE28 Time: 16.30–17.30

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Violence and human capital investments**

SPEAKER:

Martin Foureaux Koppensteiner

(University of Surrey, UK)

CO-AUTHOR:

Livia Menezes

(University of Birmingham, UK)

In this paper, we combine extremely granular information on the location and timing of homicides with a number of large administrative educational datasets from Brazil, to estimate the effect of exposure to homicides around schools, students' residence, and on their way to school.

We show that violence has a detrimental effect on school attendance, on standardised test scores and increases dropout rates of students substantially. We use exceptionally rich information from student- and parent-background questionnaires to investigate the effect of violence on the aspirations and attitudes towards education.

We find that boys systematically report lower educational aspiration towards education.

Session: TUE28 Time: 16.30–17.30

PRESENTATION TITLE: Avoiding crime at work: homicides and labor markets

SPEAKER:

Camila Navajas-Ahumada

(University of California, San Diego, USA)

This paper estimates crime avoidance costs in the aftermath of homicides that occur near employees' workplaces. I combine incident-level data on homicides with a matched employer-employee dataset for São Paulo City, Brazil, and estimate causal effects by exploiting timing and hyper-local variation in how close employees work to a homicide.

Exposed employees experience a significant and persistent reduction in labor earnings due to a decrease in the hourly wage rather than a reduction in hours worked. In terms of incidence, I do not find evidence of firm labor market responses to homicides.

On the contrary, I find that the effects are driven by employees switching to establishments that typically pay lower wages and are located in other municipalities.

In addition, workers move to establishments located farther from the crime scene and in municipalities with lower murder rates, consistent with avoiding future crime.

Overall, these findings demonstrate that, in addition to the costs imposed on victims, crime avoidance costs are consequential when designing and evaluating policies that cost-effectively prevent crime.

Session: TUE29 Time: 16.30–17.30

EUROPEAN CRIME PREVENTION NETWORK (EUCPN)

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: **Stijn Aerts**

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Towards a European concept of crime prevention**

SPEAKER:

Jorne Vanhee

(EUCPN, Belgium)

CO-AUTHOR:

Jorne Vanhee

(EUCPN, Belgium)

Crime prevention is a complex field to navigate. Diving into this field, one comes across a myriad of definitions, concepts, activities and theories. The European Crime Prevention Network has tasked itself to guide practitioners and policymakers in their efforts, facilitating the dialogue between research, practice and policy, by sharing knowledge and best practices. Defining crime prevention is part of this endeavour.

Despite legal references in the founding documents of the Network, the concept of crime prevention had never been fully conceptualised within the EUCPN, nor made explicit to the different target groups in a clear and concise manner.

This presentation will focus on the efforts that have been taken to address this issue and the newly adopted definition. Given the historical background and the composition of the EUCPN, its concept of crime prevention needed to resonate with academics, practitioners and policymakers in a European context. Expressing these different requirements, the target groups were directly consulted in this process to work towards a consensus.

This moment of reflection simultaneously offered the opportunity to look forward and carve out new pathways for the Network to continue to improve crime prevention throughout the Member States.

Session: TUE29 Time: 16.30–17.30

PRESENTATION TITLE: The European Network on the Administrative Approach in practice

SPEAKER:

Chadia Dehbi
(ENAA, Belgium)

The European Network on the Administrative Approach (ENAA) was established through the adoption of the 2010 Council Conclusions on the fight against crimes committed by mobile (itinerant) criminal groups (Page 7, DOC 15875/10 GENVAL 19 ENFOPOL 314).

ENAA is a Network of National Contact Points which acts as a gateway to law enforcement agencies, government departments, administrative bodies and academia in their respective countries. The focus is on actors who are regularly using administrative powers or non-traditional ways of working on a practical level, as part of a multidisciplinary approach to prevent and disrupt organised crime.

The Network is currently developing a third EU Handbook on the administrative approach in the EU. ENAA is developing two European barrier models for Europol's EMPACT Operational Action Plan on Synthetic Drugs and Organised Property Crime.

This presentation will explain how the administrative approach is used and more specifically how a barrier model can be used to tackle the production and distribution of Synthetic Drugs. A barrier model is a method for determining what barriers the partner organisations can set up against criminal activities. For every component of the production and distribution of Synthetic Drugs it is reviewed which partner is in the best position to prevent criminal organisations or persons from abusing legal structures.

The barrier model also identifies at what points of the drug production and distribution process government agencies, companies, etc. come into contact with synthetic drugs and can notify the authorities of their suspicion.

Session: TUE29 Time: 16.30–17.30

PRESENTATION TITLE: **On a mission to bust crime prevention myths**

SPEAKER:

Stijn Aerts

(EUCPN, Belgium)

In the crime prevention field, there is a move towards an evidence-based policy, as there is in other policy domains. In spite of that, many practices persist in crime prevention even though there is abundant evidence that they are ineffective.

Inspired by Dutch researcher, civil servant and crime prevention wizard Jaap de Waard, the European Crime Prevention Network has begun to publish a series of “Mythbuster” papers. The objective is to debunk widely held but false beliefs and assumptions, in hopes that decision-makers and prevention workers stop basing their work on them. In doing so, the EUCPN aims to contribute to a more effective crime prevention and a more responsible use of public resources.

As an EU-wide organisation focused on sharing good practices between Member States, the European Crime Prevention Network has a bird’s-eye-view of crime prevention initiatives, both local and national, across the EU. Consequently, it is in a position to identify such myths and observe how they influence policy and practice.

In this presentation, I discuss two such myths. The first concerns awareness-raising campaigns, the second is the use of deterrence in crime prevention. Awareness campaigns are tremendously popular in the field, but there is little evidence that awareness in and of itself is able to cause behaviour change, and consequently, that it can contribute much to the crime prevention. Deterrence is a valid crime prevention mechanism, but we also note the persistent use of fear-based deterrence even though there is evidence that is counter-productive.

I make some suggestions as to why and how it is that false assumptions govern crime prevention policy, canvass the evidence and indicate why this leads to ineffective and inefficient crime prevention.

Session: TUE30 Time: 16.30–17.30

STUDIES ON PRISON INMATES AND PRISON ACTIVITIES

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Cristina Güerri

PRESENTATION TITLE: **How does visitation affect incarcerated persons and their families? Estimates using exogenous variation in visits driven by distance between home and prison**

SPEAKER:

Lars Højsgaard Andersen

(ROCKWOOL Foundation Research Unit, Denmark)

CO-AUTHORS:

Maria Fitzpatrick

(Cornell University and NBER, USA)

Christopher Wildeman

(Duke University and ROCKWOOL Foundation Research Unit, USA)

Tens of millions of people in the world are incarcerated, which may have negative consequences for both them and their families. Visitation may mitigate the negative consequences, but there is little causally identified evidence on its efficacy.

To generate plausibly causal estimates, we utilize the fact that inmates in Denmark are assigned to the prison with open capacity that is closest to their home. The distance-driven variation in visitation, coupled with Danish registry data, allows us to measure the effects of visitation on inmates and their families.

We find little evidence that visitation has much effect on incarcerated individuals or on their family members.

Session: TUE30 Time: 16.30–17.30

PRESENTATION TITLE: Prison officers, social support and order in prison

SPEAKER:

Cristina Güerri

(University of Malaga, Spain)

Previous literature on the role of prison officers has demonstrated that many officers go beyond their custodial tasks and help inmates with their institutional or personal problems, thus improving inmates' wellbeing and enriching prison officers' job. This approach to the prison officer's role has been labelled as 'human service' in the US (e.g. Lombardo, 1989) and as 'care' in the UK (e.g. Tait, 2011).

In this presentation I will argue that these human service or caring relationships – and the impact they have on inmates, prison officers and the prison environment – are better understood under the framework of social support (Cullen, 1994).

Drawing on a research on the role of prison officers in two Spanish prisons, it is confirmed that prison officers do provide practical and emotional support to inmates even when it is not their duty. However, we observe that prison officers provide social support not only to enrich their role by helping inmates, but also because it is functional to achieve social order in prison.

Specifically, we find three mechanisms through which social support brings compliance: coping assistance (prevention), reciprocity (instrumental control), and personal authority (normative control). Policy implications of these findings are discussed.

Session: TUE30 Time: 16.30–17.30

PRESENTATION TITLE: Honor and honor violence: Perspectives of men and women convicted of violent crimes. Interview study with prison clients with honor-related violent crime

SPEAKER:

Lina Grip

(Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

CO-AUTHORS:

Marcus Dynevall

(Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

Jon Söderberg

(Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

Preventing honour violence is a political priority for the Swedish justice system. In the past few years a number of studies have studied the phenomenon of honour violence in Western states. Most of these studies have focused on conceptualizing honour violence, on the scope of victimization or the experiences of victims of violence.

This study instead seeks to explore the norms, values, experiences and perspectives of offenders of honour violence. The study is based on in-depth interviews with 16 offenders of honour related violence in Sweden, which were conducted in prisons and probation offices while the participants were serving a sentence for an honour related violent crime. The interviews were transcribed, coded and analysed thematically. Themes that emerged include prior experiences of violence, separation, parenting, migration and honour.

The study concludes with reflections on how state agencies and other actors can consider this new knowledge in their strategies for preventing honour violence in the future.

Session: TUE31 Time: 17.45–18.45

PRIZE WINNERS' LECTURE

CHAIRS: Lawrence Sherman

*(University of Cambridge, UK)
and Jerzy Sarnecki (Stockholm University, Sweden)*

SPEAKERS: Philip J. Cook *(Duke University, Durham, USA), and*

Franklin E. Zimring *(University of California at Berkeley, USA)*

Wednesday, June 16

Session: WED01 Time: 10.00–10.45

STUDENT PANEL I

Theme: Contemporary Criminology

CHAIR: Sanjay Thompson

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Between a rock and a strange place: fear of crime and the well-being of deported migrants in Jamaica**

SPEAKER:

Sanjay Thompson

(Malmö University, Sweden)

Deported migrants in Jamaica face a plethora of integration and rehabilitation issues that have been exacerbated by the society's negative perception of the population. Though previous research has highlighted the counterproductive implications of the negative attitudes (Headley, 2006), it is still evident in the Jamaican society.

The current study examines the relationship between the migrant's fear of crime and their well-being post-deportation. Therein, eight semi-structured interviews facilitated by the National Organisation of Deported Migrants were used to collect data over two weeks. A thematic analysis indicated that visibility impacted the extent to which deported migrants had a perceived risk of victimisation. The population's reduced mobility and lack of integration as a result of increased visibility and distrust of the wider society influenced their exhibition of isolating behaviours which were identified as incubators for physical and mental health effects, potential substance use disorders (SUD) and recidivism. Additionally, migrants residing in communities with reported criminal activities were identified to be at an increased risk of the adverse effects highlighted.

The presence of several protective factors, including less time away from Jamaica and familial support mitigated these factors. The author highlights that social education, in addition to effective long-term reintegration and rehabilitation programs that focus on health are necessary implementations to reduce the risks associated with fear of crime and improve reintegration.

TARGETING GUN VIOLENCE AND ILLICIT FIREARMS TRAFFICKING IN EUROPE: FROM RESEARCH TO POLICY I

Theme: Gun violence: sound knowledge and countermeasures

CHAIR: Nils Duquet

DISCUSSANT: Matt Lewis

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Getting a grip on gun violence: a comparative analysis of the linkages between gun violence and illicit firearms trafficking in Europe.**

SPEAKER:

Nils Duquet

(Flemish Peace Institute, Belgium)

Research on gun violence in Europe is currently strongly underdeveloped, which has important consequences for the development of measures to prevent such acts of violence. One of the main obstacles for studying the linkages between gun violence and illicit firearms trafficking in Europe is the lack of comprehensive, detailed and reliable quantitative data on both phenomena. While previous analyses suggest significant differences between the contexts of both gun violence as well as illicit firearms trafficking across Europe, a comprehensive comparative analysis of both phenomena in Europe has until recently been lacking.

Project TARGET, an ongoing EU-funded comparative research project, aims to improve the understanding of gun violence in Europe and the relationship between gun violence and illicit firearms trafficking. It does so by analysing the available data on these phenomena in 34 European countries, by conducting numerous in-depth interviews with key actors and by collecting quantitative data in 7 countries (Belgium, Estonia, The Netherlands, Poland, Serbia, Spain & Sweden) and by identifying best practices to prevent gun violence and combat illicit firearms trafficking.

In this presentation we will first focus on the difficulties in developing a sound research methodology and setting up a quantitative data collection for studying the linkages between gun violence and illicit firearms trafficking in Europe. Next, we will present the findings of our comparative analysis of the scope and characteristics of gun violence and illicit firearms trafficking in 34 European countries. In the final part of the presentation, we will analyse the various linkages identified between both phenomena in Europe.

Session: WED02 **Time:** 10.00–10.45

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Patterns of firearm homicide in Europe: an empirical analysis**

SPEAKER:

Katharina Krüsselmann

(Leiden University, Netherlands)

CO-AUTHOR:

Marieke Liem

(Leiden University, Netherlands)

Each year, approximately one thousand homicides are committed with firearms in the EU. While significant national differences in rates and characteristics of gun violence exist between EU member states, so far, in-depth research into the characteristics and dynamics of gun homicide in Europe is scarce, due to a lack of reliable and detailed data on this phenomenon.

Drawing on data from the European Homicide Monitor, capturing detailed incident-level homicide data from seven European countries, this paper compares firearm- to non-firearm homicides. The most salient results regarding characteristics of victims, perpetrators and types of homicides committed with and without firearms provide insight into the scope and dynamics of lethal gun violence across Europe.

Session: WED03 Time: 10.00–10.45

SPANISH STUDIES ON UNACCOMPANIED FOREIGN MINORS

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Bertha Verónica Prado Manrique

PRESENTATION TITLE: The social capital of unaccompanied foreign minors and youth

SPEAKER:

Elena Casado

(University of Malaga, Spain)

This article explores the composition of the social networks of some samples of unaccompanied foreign minors and young foreigners ex-ward. The increase in the number of unaccompanied foreign minors arriving in Spanish territory, the importance of social capital in migration and the lack of research that analyses their social networks makes the research presented here relevant. Specifically, it is verified how the composition of the networks varies and decisions are the main sources of resources of both samples in situations of vulnerability.

The results showed, through a quantitative methodology and graphs, that the networks are mainly made up of professionals and volunteers from the social sphere and that the networks of minors are more extensive than that of former foster youth.

Session: WED03 Time: 10.00–10.45

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Prevention of juvenile delinquency of unaccompanied foreign minors: the experience of Ceuta (Spain).**

SPEAKERS:

Elena Casado

(University of Malaga, Spain)

Bertha Verónica Prado Manrique

(University of Malaga, Spain)

We will present the results of the programme for the prevention of juvenile delinquency for foreign unaccompanied minors on street situations in Ceuta (PREMECE). This pilot intervention and research programme is the result of an agreement between Ceuta (Spanish city in the north of Morocco) and the University of Malaga, developed between April 2018 and July 2019.

CO-AUTHORS:

Elisa Garcia Espana

(University of Malaga, Spain)

Jacqueline Carvalho da Silvia

(University of Malaga, Spain)

The methodology consisted of a triangulation of quantitative and qualitative data, collected by the psychosocial intervention team during 15 months with the Moroccan minors who have been spending the night on the streets of Ceuta.

The results of this public policy programme show that street intervention improves the protection of particularly vulnerable minors, relieves tension on the streets, reduces the risk of victimisation and contributes to a decrease in registered delinquency. This highlights the need for public policies for street intervention and their usefulness not only for the child protection system, as a tool to make effective the protection of minors who do not join the system, but also for the police and judicial systems, since the programme facilitates formal intervention with them.

FOSTERING SUCCESSFUL CRIME PREVENTION IN SOUTH KOREA I

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Jeongsook Yoon

PRESENTATION TITLE: Strengthening sex offender treatment programs in South Korea

SPEAKER:

Jeongsook Yoon

*(Korean Institute of Criminology
South Korea)*

The psychological treatment programs for sex offenders in Korean correctional facilities have been run in basic, advanced and intensive courses depending on the offenders' risk of recidivism and the court-ordered hours to attend the program. As of February 2020, the number of sex offenders who completed either the basic, advanced or intensive course and were discharged from prison since the second half of 2014 were 6,028.

The follow up period after discharge from prison was set for maximum five years from January 2015 to February 2020. First, this study observed that the variance in the treatment program (difference between the pre and post-treatment psychometric scores) accorded to the post-treatment direction it predicted, and thus concluded that the correctional treatment program worked effectively.

In particular, the most significant effect related to sexual violence was noted in Rape Myth Scale and Child Molestation. Furthermore, based on the fact that the self-esteem scale, in addition to the one measuring subjective wellbeing, displayed relatively larger effect compared to other scales, a conclusion may be drawn that the psychotherapy program made a positive influence to the target group in their perception of themselves and their own, in general.

Next, this study analyzed the influence of the psychotherapy on recidivism rate after discharge from prison, as the key part of the analysis. The variables which were likely to affect reoffending, namely wearing 'electronic device', pre 'self-esteem' score, pre 'child molestation' score, and 'Static-99 R-total' were put into the examination as control variables.

The study compared the control group's hazards of recidivism, that is, the recidivism hazard, with that of treatment group being the reference group, and found that under the same control variance, the control group's recidivism hazard was 1.29 times higher than that of the treatment group.

It indicates that when the order of electronic device, pre-score of self-esteem, child molestation pre-score, Static-99R total are controlled by average, the recidivism hazard is higher in the control group than the treatment group by 29%, which allows a further interpretation that psychological treatment program for sex offenders in prison has a positive impact on the prevention of repeat crime.

Session: WED04 Time: 10.00–10.45

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Life status of prisoners on death row with fixed penalty and a design for alternative punishment**

SPEAKER:

Dae-Keun Kim

*(Korean Institute of Criminology,
South Korea)*

The Korean government authorities has not executed the death penalty for about 20 years after the execution of 23 convicted individuals on December 30th, 1997. By the fact, Korea is categorized as “Abolitionist in Practice” by Amnesty International. On November 18th, 2020, the government voted in favor of a moratorium on the use of the death penalty at the Third Committee of the 75th UN General Assembly. As of 2020, a total of 60 death row inmates were incarcerated in the cities of Seoul, Busan, Daejeon, Gwangju and Daegu. Researchers affiliated with KIC met with 32 of them twice who agreed to an interview and recorded their lives and thoughts. All present death row inmates are male. Among them are those who have been held under the bar for as long as 27 years. Their ages range from the late 20s to the late 70s, but are usually between 50 and 60.

The subjects of this research were asked their daily, weekly, and monthly life, environment of prison, relation with peers in prison, religion and faith, the use of prisoners’ money, hobbies, family relationships, mood swings, future plans and et cetera. In addition, the inmates were asked, among other things, about the opinion on the death penalty and alternative punishment, consideration of punishment (especially death penalty) at the time of criminal activity, fear of arrest or detection, abuse in criminal proceedings, objection to the prosecution’s arraignment or judicial opinion, memory of the victim, crime-induced trauma.

The findings of the survey pose the following implications on an alternative punishment for death penalty. First, death row inmates need some program and education for long prison life, and a hope for rehabilitation. Second, both the inmates and corrections officers were found to think life without parole can be an alternative to capital punishment.

ANALYZING PATTERNS OF CRIME FOR IMPROVED POLICING 1

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Kai Seidensticker

PRESENTATION TITLE: Crime and police measures in micro places in North Rhine-Westphalia

SPEAKER:

Kai Seidensticker

(Landeskriminalamt
Nordrhein-Westfalen,
Germany))

The criminology of place addresses the question of why crime occurs in certain places and attempts to identify possible risk and protective factors. It pushes us to examine very small geographic areas within cities for their contribution to the crime problem (Weisburd, 2015, p. 134).

Studies usually show that 50 percent of the crime occurs in about 4 to 5 percent of the street segments (Weisburd, 2004, p. 294). Looking at the distribution of emergency calls among micro places, the inter-national literature shows similar distributions (e.g. Pierce, Spaar & Briggs, 1988; Sherman, Gartin & Buerger, 1989).

There have been no comparable studies for cities in North Rhine-Westphalia or Germany to date, which means that the transferability of these findings to German cities is not automatically given. Also studies are mostly concerned with the spatial distribution of crime without looking at offense-specific differences.

Our study addresses this research desideratum and examines the distribution of crime in micro-segments in German cities. We focus on the concentration of crime in cities with different structures, such as small and large cities. Furthermore, we show differences and similarities in terms of crime-specific distribution and compare these with the distribution and concentration of police measures. The initial results show a similar concentration in micro-segments for residential burglaries.

Thus, 50 percent of residential burglaries in 2016 occurred in only 4.6 percent of segments of the cities of Essen and Mülheim a. d. Ruhr (Seidensticker, 2017). The distribution of street crime in Wuppertal, a major German city, is similar: 50 percent is spread over only 3.5 per-cent of street sections (Dudda. 2021).

With our study, we show connections between socio-structural data, police operations, and offense-specific events, contributing to a better understanding regarding the occurrence of crime in space.

Session: WED05 Time: 10.00–10.45

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Family-based crime: Phenomenology and its challenges for crime prevention**

SPEAKERS:

Maximilian Querbach and
Alexander Werner

*(Landeskriminalamt
Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany)*

In Germany, certain extended families of turkish-arabian origin have gained questionable publicity since several members are repeatedly suspected to have committed a large number of serious offences.

The presumed characteristics of so-called “clans” are a high degree of family and ethnic isolation of their members from the outside world, distrust of outsiders and lack of integration, their high level of mobilisation in public and their potential for aggression as well as a practised parallel justice system that undermines criminal prosecution.

Therefore, their structures are difficult for outsiders to penetrate and conventional crime prevention strategies reach their limits. The question arises as to which approaches and concepts may be suitable for preventive mitigation of family-based crime. There is a lack of fundamental understanding of the phenomenon and evidence-based knowledge of factors that make crime prevention approaches promising in relation to family-based crime.

The Criminological Research Unit (KKF), within the State Office of Criminal Investigation of North Rhine-Westphalia (LKA NRW), is conducting a qualitative research project on the prevention of family-based crime. Based on a systematic analysis through literature and database research, the KKF will first identify existing prevention approaches of phenomena similar to family-based crime (e.g. italian mafia, criminal gangs in Malmö) via (inter-)national expert interviews and workshops, followed by a criteria-based analysis of the collected approaches to identify promising mechanisms of successful prevention adaptable to family-based crime.

The findings will benefit practitioners in crime prevention to adapt or supplement existing crime prevention concepts for extended families of turkish-arabian origin and promote the implementation new approaches in the field.

STUDENT PANEL II

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Marianna Serveta

PRESENTATION TITLE: How a cashless society might impact women experiencing economic abuse

SPEAKER:

Maria Wiklund

(Malmö University, Sweden)

Violence against women (VAW) is listed as one of the most serious threats to women's health worldwide and this crime type is increasing every year in Sweden. More than 30% of women worldwide report having experienced violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime. The common perception of intimate partner violence against women (IPV-W) is as of today still dominated by the physical violence, mainly due to how media reports it, while research and practitioners documents several other forms such as psychological-, sexual- and emotional abuse.

One form that has been known for several years by practitioners, but only in recent years been proven as a separate form by researchers, is economic abuse. Economic abuse can be seen as a deliberate pattern of control in which the man interferes with the woman's ability to acquire, use, and maintain economic resources.

The different tactics for how economic abuse are expressed is also addressed in a Swedish context. The digital technology increases the surveillance possibilities for the abuser where online money transactions can be traced. This leads to focus on the unique position of Sweden as world leading in the context of a cashless society where every transaction will soon be online, maybe already in 2023.

Through semi-structured interviews with 12 practitioners, themes are aimed to be identified and discussed to acknowledge consequences of economic abuse and how it is linked with the possible future consequences of a cashless society for women experiencing economic abuse. This link is currently not discussed in national or international research.

SPEAKER:

Marianna Serveta
(Stockholm University, Sweden)

Under the strain posed to the European Union (EU) by the mass mobility of populations, but also by trans-border crime, various mobility control policies have come into force. The European Travel Information and Authorization System (ETIAS) is not the first, nor necessarily the last, policy in this regard. However, planned to become operational in 2022, ETIAS is the EU's latest large-scale response to security challenges connected to mobility and also the meeting point for the EU's surveillance networks.

This study, conducted in 2019, investigates how the EU's population control machinery categorizes individuals on the move through ETIAS. The study is guided by the following research questions: What types of population categorizations does the ETIAS system produce and establish within the EU's migration control agenda? How can ETIAS be understood from a Crimmigrational perspective?

In line with recent findings within the crimmigration research-field, the findings prompt rethinking of current borderwork on an EU level and distinguishes between Schengen's Physical and Virtual border.

Moreover, the findings offer an insight into the dividing practice, and thereby the terms of exclusion produced by ETIAS both for particular travelers and for particular members of the EU.

The findings also suggest the governing process, noted as "governing through guarantees of balance", which enables such population distinctions and allows for coercive measures to diffuse into the ordinary management of undesired groups within the EU. Today, two years after the study and some months before ETIAS comes into effect, the presentation will visit updates in the policy's set-up and implementation. Furthermore, it will discuss developments in the EU's evidence-based security tools related to the criminology of mobility.

TARGETING GUN VIOLENCE AND ILLICIT FIREARMS TRAFFICKING IN EUROPE: FROM RESEARCH TO POLICY II

Theme: Gun violence: sound knowledge and countermeasures

CHAIR: Nils Duquet

DISCUSSANT: Matt Lewis

PRESENTATION TITLE: Supply mechanisms for illicit markets. The phenomenon in the context of gun violence, the Polish perspective

SPEAKER:

Piotr Chlebowicz

(University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Poland)

CO-AUTHORS:

Szymon Buczynski

(Centrum Profilaktyki Biznesu Visna, Poland)

Tomasz Safjanski

(Örebro university, Sweden)

Jarosław Moszczynski

(University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Poland)

It is worth remembering that black market firearms availability is a dynamic category. It is because of its nature that it is necessary to constantly monitor the illegal firearms market and carry out in-depth scientific research. Apart from the sale of single weapons to poachers, perpetrators of racketeering and extortion, drug dealers or traders within the organised crime structures, there are also other forms, characterised by many cooperating perpetrators functioning in complex organisational structures, utilising broad logistical, financial and intellectual support.

Moreover, quantitative or qualitative changes in the availability of firearms observed in one country may affect other actors that recognize the Schengen acquis. Linkages between illicit firearms trafficking with other criminal phenomena are also crucial. Even if only a secondary activity, illicit firearms trade undertaken by organised crime groups makes use of their organisational resources, structures, contacts, trafficking routes, or formal and informal connections made in the course of other criminal activities.

Moreover, a better intelligence view on the impact of illicit firearms trafficking on gun violence is significant for developing adequate institutional responses.

The authors of the presentation, based on a wide range of data sources (including official statistics and reports, data provided by institutions under the Act on Access to Public Information, diagnostic surveys, semi-structured interviews, police reports, forensic expert opinions, court files, media information and data sets collected by the team as a result of previous research on illegal markets and organized crime), try to answer the question whether the size of the black market of firearms affects the phenomenon of gun violence in Poland.

Session: WED07 Time: 11.00–11.45

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Firearm homicides in the family context in Serbia**

SPEAKER:

Sanja Ćopić

*(Victimology Society of Serbia and
Institute of Criminological and Sociological
Research, Serbia)*

CO-AUTHOR:

Mirjana Dokmanović

(Institute for Social Sciences, Serbia)

The uncontrolled spread and misuse of firearms challenges and threatens both state and human security. Serbia is among countries with the highest number of civilian firearms' holding in the world; nevertheless, it is not characterized by high levels of conventional crime or violence, which is most obvious when homicide data is examined and compared to the global average. The lethal acts of violence take place in various contexts and settings, including both public and private. Family-related homicides make up a significant share of all violent deaths in Serbia.

Taking that as a starting point, this presentation will focus on the scope and characteristic of firearm homicides in the family context in Serbia. The paper is primarily based on the data collected from the Serbian Ministry of the Interior and the media reports. The paper starts with a brief introduction to the context related to firearm violence in Serbia and continuous with an analysis of the data on the scope and characteristics of family-related homicides in the period 2015–2019.

The analysis confirms general trends that firearm-related violence is generally a 'male' phenomenon; however, when it comes to the family context, men still present a majority of perpetrators, but most victims of firearm-related incidents are women.

Based on the main conclusions, we will end with recommendations for preventing and suppressing firearm-related homicides in the family context.

AUSTRALIAN STUDIES ON VICTIMIZATION

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Angela Higginson

PRESENTATION TITLE: Examining the overlap of young people's early contact with the police as a person of interest and victim or witness

SPEAKER:

Ulrika Athanassiou

(University of New South Wales, Sydney)

CO-AUTHORS:

Tyson Whitten

(University of Adelaide; University of New South Wales, Australia)

Stacy Tzoumakis

(Griffith University; University of New South Wales, Australia)

Gabrielle Hindmarsh

(University of New South Wales, Sydney)

Kristin R. Laurens

(Queensland University of Technology; University of New South Wales, Australia)

Felicity Harris

(University of New South Wales, Australia)

Vaughan J. Carr

(Monash University; University of New South Wales, Sydney Australia)

Melissa J. Green

(University of New South Wales, Sydney Australia),

Kimberlie Dean

(University of New South Wales, Sydney; Justice Health and Forensic Mental Health Network, Australia)

Individuals who come into contact with the criminal justice system are commonly victims of crime as well as offenders, but the extent of this overlap early in life among children and young adolescents is not clear.

We examined the socio-demographic profiles of young people who had contact with police as a person of interest, victim/witness, or both, as well as the patterns of multiple police contact types, from birth to 13 years of age. Data were drawn from a longitudinal, population-based sample of 91,631 young people from New South Wales, Australia. Among the 10.6% (n=9,677) of young people with at least one contact with the police for a criminal incident by age 13 years, 14.4% (n=1,393) had at least one contact as a person of interest and as a victim/witness on separate occasions.

The most common first contact type was as a victim/witness but those children with a first contact as a person of interest were most likely to have at least one further contact. Young people with both types of police contact were younger at first police contact, were more likely to reside in a socio-economically disadvantaged area and to be recorded as having an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander background.

These findings suggest that one in ten children and young people under 13 years have contact with the police in relation to a criminal incident and that a minority have contact with the police as both a person of interest and a victim/witness. These young people may represent a particularly disadvantaged group in the community who are likely to be at risk of future adversity, including repeated contact with the criminal justice system.

Session: WED08 Time: 11.00–11.45

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Hate crime victimisation and psychosocial harm: preliminary findings from the Australian Youth Safety Survey**

SPEAKER:

Angela Higginson

*(Queensland University of Technology,
Australia)*

Minority youth are increasingly vulnerable to prejudice-motivated abuse or attack, and for victims in adolescence and young adulthood – a critical time of identity formation – the harms of hate speech and hate violence may be multiplied.

Official data on hate crime incidence is generally lacking, particularly with relation to youth hate crime statistics, as the vast majority of young victims do not report their victimisation to either police or school officials.

This paper is part of a 3 year project that aims to provide the first assessment of youth hate crime in Australia. It presents preliminary results from the first wave of the Australian Youth Safety Survey (AYSS) – a comprehensive online survey of the experiences of diversity, identity, and conflict of 3,147 young Australians aged 14 to 25. In the last 12 months almost 1 in 3 participants (32%) had been threatened or verbally abused because of their religion, language, skin colour, social or ethnic background, gender or sexuality, or similar reasons, and 4% of young people had experienced physical violence because of one these aspects of their identity.

This paper offers an exploration of the relationships between victimisation and social and psychological harms.

Based on the main conclusions, we will end with recommendations for preventing and suppressing firearm-related homicides in the family context.

SPEAKER:

Li Eriksson

(Griffith University, Australia)

CO-AUTHORS:

Paul Mazerolle

(University of New Brunswick, Canada)

Samara McPhedran

(Queensland Homicide Victims' Support Group, Australia)

Scholars highlight the importance of asking victim-survivors of intimate partner violence directly about their 'lived experiences'. Such research has, for example, illustrated how men's coercive and controlling behaviour entrap women in these relationships through subjugation and limited autonomy, thereby reducing their 'space for action' (Stark 2007; Westmarland & Kelly 2013). Such research has also illustrated how fear for their own and their children's safety can act as impetus to women's active help-seeking behaviour (Meyer 2010) and ending the relationship does not necessarily result in an end to violence and control (Douglas 2018). Findings such as these highlight the importance of listening to the voices of victim-survivors.

In cases where the victim is killed, however, those voices are silenced. One alternative is to turn to those close to the victim, who may be able to paint a picture of what was going on in the relationship. Of course, those close to the victim, such as family members and friends are often brought into the court to give testimony or provide victim impact statements. However, the information provided in such dealings with the legal system is by no means a full account of their intimate knowledge of the victim's situation.

In the current study, friends and family members of intimate partner femicide victims participated in qualitative interviews. Results show that, whilst many victims experienced physical violence, they often did not label such violence as 'abuse'. Further, the victims had all experienced coercive control in their relationships with the men who killed them, and most were in the process of regaining some level of autonomy at the time of their deaths. As might be expected, the grief and loss for the survivors was close to unbearable.

FOSTERING SUCCESSFUL CRIME PREVENTION IN SOUTH KOREA II

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Jeongsook Yoon

PRESENTATION TITLE: Gender differences in correlates of delinquency among juvenile offenders

SPEAKER:

Youngoh Jo

*(Korean Institute of Criminology,
South Korea)*

The purpose of the study is to examine gender differences in correlates of delinquency, and explore whether the differences are influenced by types of delinquency by using data of 449 juvenile offenders on probation, collected by Korean Institute of Criminology in 2018. Social control, self-control, strain, social learning, lifestyle, labeling variables are used as correlates of delinquency, and five types of delinquency (drinking, smoking, cyber, violence, sexual) are included in analyses.

The results of the analyses provide two interesting findings. First, some of the correlates are more influenced by gender. For example, the effects of parental attachment, social support, abuse at home, and depression on delinquency were significant only for female adolescents, moral belief affected only male delinquency, while anger, pro-social peer, deviant peer, deviant lifestyles, and labeling influenced both male and female delinquency. Second, gender differences in correlates of delinquency differ across types of delinquency. For instance, pro-social peer had significant effect on drinking and violent delinquency only for female youths, had significant influence on cyber delinquency only for male youths, and affected smoking for both male and female youths.

The results show the need of more research on gender differences in correlates of crime not only to better understand juvenile delinquency but also to develop more effective crime prevention programs by considering gender-specific factors.

TWO STUDIES ON HOMICIDE IN SWEDEN

Theme: Gun violence: sound knowledge and countermeasures

CHAIR: Ardavan Khoshnood

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Deadly violence in Sweden: Profiling offenders through a latent class analysis**

SPEAKER:

Ardavan Khoshnood
(Lund University, Sweden)

CO-AUTHORS:

Henrik Ohlsson
(Lund University, Sweden)

Jan Sundquist
(Lund University, Sweden)

Kristina Sundqvist
(Lund University, Sweden)

Sweden has in recent years witnessed increasing rates of fire-arm-related violence and homicide, which has contributed to increased rates of deadly violence. Attempts to profile offenders committing such crimes are of major importance, because such efforts may contribute to better preventive measures. We therefore aimed to study the characteristics of individuals convicted and/or suspected of homicide, attempted homicide, preparation to commit homicide as well as conspiracy to commit homicide (for simplicity called homicide+) in Sweden.

By using information from the Swedish Crime Register and the Swedish Criminal Suspect Register, individuals being 15–60 years old and convicted and/or suspected of homicide+ between 2000 and 2015 were included in the study. Using these registers and also other population and health care registers, information on previous criminality, substance abuse, and psychiatric disorders were added to the Latent Class Analysis (LCA) that was used to identify latent classes of individuals convicted and/or suspected for homicide+.

In addition, several individual variables were added for validation purposes. A total of 14,466 individuals were included in the analysis. The majority were male ($n = 12,802; 88.5\%$) and Swedish-born with Swedish-born parents ($n = 8247; 57.0\%$).

The LCA identified three classes where Conviction Class (CC) contained mostly convicted individuals whereas Mixed Class A (MCA) and Mixed Class B (MCB) contained almost equal rates of both convicted and suspected individuals.

The CC was characterized by individuals with low rates of previous criminality, substance abuse and psychiatric disorders.

The MCA and the MCB were characterized by individuals with higher rates of previous criminality, substance abuse, and psychiatric disorders as well as lower education and worse economy in comparison with the CC.

While MCA and MCB may be constituted by “traditional” criminals often well known by the police and/or the social authorities, the CC was mainly constituted by convicted offenders who may more easily escape the radar of the authorities.

Session: WED10 Time: 11.00–11.45

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Nineteen victims of homicide and attempted homicide in Sweden – their injuries, cause of death, and offender relationship**

SPEAKER:

Ardavan Khoshnood
(Lund University, Sweden)

CO-AUTHORS:

Marie Väfors Fritz
(Malmö University, Sweden)

Ulf Ekelund
(Lund University, Sweden)

Victims of homicide and attempted homicide are not uncommon in Sweden. We therefore aimed to study these victims to understand their injuries, their cause of death, and their relationship to the offender.

All cases during five years in a district court in Sweden, where an offender had been convicted for homicide or attempted homicide, were identified and the court documents reviewed. Nineteen victims were identified; 14 males and five females, with an average age of 39.1 years. Although knife/sharp weapon was the most common weapon used, the use of firearm caused more deaths.

Our study shows higher rates of firearm use than many other countries. The most common anatomical site to be injured by knife/sharp weapon and firearm was the thorax followed by the head. The most common cause of death was hypovolemia, followed by intracranial injuries.

The high rate of firearm use shows that firearms are common modus operandi in Sweden often causing lethal injuries, if the offender intends to kill the victim.

Our results support other studies showing that it is foremost injuries to the vessels, intracranial injuries, and injuries to intrathoracic organs, which causes a victim's death when assaulted with knife/sharp weapon or firearm.

**RAPE LEGISLATION BASED ON THE ABSENCE OF CONSENT.
SWEDISH AND DANISH EXPERIENCES.**

In association with the Nordic Research Council for Criminology (NSFK).

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Stina Holmberg

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Debunking a Danish value narrative – a strategy to prevent sexual violence?**

SPEAKER:

Katrine Bindsbøl Holm Johansen
(*Lev Uden Vold, Denmark*)

The past decades Denmark has continued to have national prevalence studies that shows sexual violence to be both a significant and a gendered problem. Yet, this has until recently not taken much space as a gender equality issue neither in politics nor in public discussions. Even during the first wave of the MeToo-movement in 2017 skepticism and new concepts such as “violation-readiness” seemed to take up more space in the public debate compared to the problem itself.

However, with a new consent-based rape law from January 2021 and a significant shift in reporting and public support to the second wave of the MeToo-movement during the 2020 fall, it seems that the Danish value narrative is under scrutiny. So, where does this leave us in terms of primary prevention of sexual violence?

In this presentation I want to discuss the discrepancy between a Danish value narrative of gender equality, trust and sexual liberal-mindedness and young people’s actual gendered experiences related to the sexual domain by drawing on findings from my PhD research on sexual violence among young people in Denmark.

Based on fieldwork from 2015 to 2016, where I did participant observations, focus group interviews and individual interviews with all together more than 80 young people, I have explored what may condition Danish young people’s perceptions and experiences with different forms of sexual violence. Hence, what may be conducive for the persistence of a significant gendered problem.

In the presentation I want to unfold two key findings. Firstly, how gendered values, perceptions and norms related to (hetero)sexuality may be conducive to young people’s unwanted sexual experiences. Secondly, how the mechanisms that may enable sexual violence also depends on our emotional reason and our needs and vulnerabilities as sentient social beings.

Based on these two findings, I want to discuss where this may leave us in terms of strategies for primary prevention of sexual violence.

I defended my PhD dissertation Gender, power and sexual Violence – An anthropological exploration of young people’s perceptions and unwanted sexual experiences April 24, 2019 at The National Institute for Public Health, University of Southern Denmark.

Session: WED11 Time: 12.00–12.45

PRESENTATION TITLE: Consequences of the new consent law in Sweden

SPEAKER:

Stina Holmberg

(National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

CO-AUTHOR:

Lars Lewenhagen

(National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

After many years of discussion, the legislation concerning rape in Sweden was changed on 1 July 2018, meaning that the law is now based upon the absence of consent instead of the occurrence of violence, threats or a particularly vulnerable situation. The new law was welcomed by many as constituting an important societal signal, but there were also concerns (particularly from judges, for instance in the so called Lagrådet, and from lawyers) that it would be difficult to apply.

The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå) was commissioned to review the application of the new legal rules. We looked at all 362 court judgements from 2019 that involved the consummated rape of a woman, as well as 37 judgements from courts of appeal, and one judgement from the Supreme Court.

We also studied crime statistics and have obtained opinions about how well the new rules have been applied from representatives of the legal system and from voluntary organisations.

The study was published in June of 2020.

STUDIES OF GUN VIOLENCE AND LEGISLATION IN THE EU

Theme: Gun violence: sound knowledge and countermeasures

CHAIR: Quitterie De Labbey

PRESENTATION TITLE: **From diversion to misuse: A study of gun violence committed with diverted firearms in the European Union**

SPEAKER:

Quitterie De Labbey

(Flemish Peace Institute, Belgium)

This presentation aims to address the research gap on the misuse of diverted firearms. Research has shown that most gun-related crimes in Europe are committed with illegally held firearms. The majority of illegally held firearms in Europe are weapons which were legally produced and traded, but at some point diverted into the illicit sphere. At the moment there is a lack of sound understanding on the various diversion patterns and the linkages with gun violence.

Our analyses are based on the findings of Project DIVERT, an EU-funded comparative research project which analyses firearms diversion in the EU, with a particular focus on theft, documents fraud, and the absence of legalisation of firearms (for example after legislative changes). Our analyses are built on official statistics, complemented by a substantial database of cases of diversion and more than 40 interviews with firearms experts.

The presentation will first introduce the audience to firearms diversion by providing an overview of the scope and characteristics of the phenomenon in the EU.

We will then review the various contexts in which diverted firearms have been misused, including neighbour disputes, the criminal milieu or even armed conflicts where human rights abuses have been reported. Hereby, we depict various types of gun violence (inter-personal, criminal, or state-based).

We conclude by pointing out future research avenues to complement the intelligence picture of this new research topic which currently relies on fragmented data.

Session: WED12 Time: 12.00–12.45

PRESENTATION TITLE: **To protect and seize: the duty to protect society against gun violence in light of recent ECtHR case law**

SPEAKER:

Sven Bollens

KU Leuven, Belgium

CO-AUTHOR:

Dirk Van Daele

(KU Leuven, Belgium)

The positive obligation under article 2 ECHR requires States to protect those in their jurisdiction against various threats to the right to life, including gun violence. When applied to the prevention of firearms misuse by non-state actors, this first of all implies the existence of a regulatory framework that allows for the control and supervision of private ownership of firearms. Secondly, law enforcement authorities are also expected to take the necessary operational measures to prevent misuse of firearms. This may include measures such as the withdrawal of a firearms licence or the seizure of a firearm.

The recent Kotilainen and Others v. Finland judgment represents an important development in the ECtHR jurisprudence on this topic. It shows, among other things, that law enforcement authorities need to observe a special duty of diligence when dealing with potential misuse of firearms. The failure to preventively seize a firearm, even when the concerned person does not pose a real and immediate risk to the life of others, may violate the right to life.

This presentation will first focus on the human rights obligation to protect society against gun violence, with an emphasis on the implications of the Kotilainen and Others v. Finland judgment for the discretionary margin of law enforcement authorities.

Next, the possibilities under Belgian law to preventively seize a firearm are examined in light of obligation to protect the right to life.

ANALYZING AND TREATING ADHD IN THE CONTEXT OF CRIMINALITY

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Anne Sofie Anker

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Crime and the medical treatment of ADHD**

SPEAKER:

Anne Sofie Anker

*(ROCKWOOL Foundation Research,
Denmark)*

Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is closely tied to crime and criminal justice contact. However, little attention has been directed at understanding whether medical treatment of ADHD symptoms may lessen a criminogenic effect of ADHD.

This study examines whether consistent medical treatment of ADHD decreases the risk of crime. I utilize the fact that the medication does not work for a subgroup of the treated, and that this medical non-response occurs in a plausibly random manner.

Using Danish administrative data and longitudinal data on purchased medication, I identify a group who most likely discontinue treatment due to medical non-response.

I find that treatment discontinuation compared to following a consistent treatment pattern results in a 22% and 36% relative increase in the risk of being charged or convicted by age 18, respectively, after controlling for a wide range of covariates.

These findings are indicative of a crimereducing effect of treatment for those who qualify for and respond medically to ADHD treatment.

Session: WED13 Time: 12.00–12.45

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Young delinquency: Special mention to ADHD**

SPEAKER:

**Marta Maria
Aguilar-Carceles**

(University of Murcia, Spain)

CO-AUTHOR:

Dirk Van Daele

(KU Leuven, Belgium)

ADHD is considered one of the most prevalent developmental disorder whose main symptoms are based on attention deficit, hyperactivity and impulsivity. One of the most relevant worries in this disorder alludes to the probability of continuity in the adulthood, mainly when its trajectory could even be related with delinquency.

The main objective for the establishment of an appropriate intervention and prevention programs requires further investigation in those variables linked to that path ADHD-delinquency.

Specifically, one of the main questions that should be answered attend to the following fact: would be the core symptoms of ADHD enough to explain by itself the relationship of the disorder with the criminal career? Or it would be necessary the weight of clinical comorbidity with the ODD, the CD, or the APD?

It has been observed that ADHD is a risk factor for criminality, but only in the expression of impulsivity. This predisposition to act increases the possibility of developing other disorders such as ODD and CD, which can also favour the development of later personality disorders links to criminality.

ANALYZING PATTERNS OF CRIME FOR IMPROVED POLICING 2

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Bettina Anja Frei

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Connecting science and police practice: an example from the city of Basel, Switzerland**

SPEAKER:

Bettina Anja Frei

*(Kantonspolizei
Basel-Stadt/Switzerland)*

CO-AUTHOR:

Joëlle Salathe

*(Kantonspolizei
Basel-Stadt/Switzerland)*

The city of Basel in the canton Basel-Stadt heads on top in the infamous ranking of violent crimes in Switzerland. In order to find explanations to this tendency, the Police of Basel-City chose to supplement its existing methods of analysis by a scientific approach. Thus a project was launched by the “Fachreferat”, a specialist unit which serves as a scientific competence center.

The projects aim is to develop an evidence-based action plan to combat violence and the application of interdisciplinary perspectives into the police managements’ strategic decision-making processes. Within said project, a situational examination and analysis of the causes of the occurring violence as well as the measures enforced to prevent it, is carried out in close collaboration with internal and external stakeholders.

To gain a comprehensive understanding of violent crimes in Basel, the situational examination is covering different aspects: After an analysis of different crime indicators (also beyond officially registered delinquencies) findings indicate for example, that the complex phenomena of violence require a holistic and interlaced approach both regarding prevention as well as intervention.

Additionally, Basel-specific statistical data and studies in the field show the importance of comprehensive and coherent criteria for obtaining an appropriate data basis.

Additional insight into both, context and comparability, can be gained by examining reported violence within an urban space, in the sense of a cross-border perspective beyond canton and municipality.

Lastly, the subjective perception of safety is examined, given that the population’s reporting habits greatly influence the data on delinquency. Combined, the findings of this situational examination give first impulses for the ensuing analysis of the causes and measures.

By applying this multi-perspective and interdisciplinary scientific approach, the Police of Basel-Stadt contributes not only to a better understanding of violence phenomena in the city of Basel, but also to the implementation of effective remedies.

Session: WED14 Time: 12.00–12.45

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Local safety measurement system in Sweden**

SPEAKER:

Kjell Elefalk

(Trygghet och management AB, Sweden)

How do the Police measure performance in the delivery of Policing to inhabitants? How do the Police increase the public's influence in policing? How is it possible to measure the effects of crime prevention in society?

“The test of police efficiency is the absence of crime and disorder, and not the visible evidence of police action in dealing with them.” Sir Robert Peel

In modern reading means such a statement that Police units must methodically measure the volume of crime, disorder, and disturbances to the peace in suitable intervals.

The purpose of this presentation is to provide an IRL approach to the tasks concerning better police efficiency in combatting local crime, disorder, and victimization. The measurement system measures crime and disorder problems on an extremely large scale with data from 280 studies and 100,000s of respondents' answers with the same questions and data collection method between 1997–2020.

It is important that the time between examination results and operational work is short. It is not good enough to wait many months or even years with results and planning process. Fast collaboration and planning with the Local Government Units is especially important directly in connection with the results being completed.

After analysing the results, the Police and the Local Government should develop and tailor partnership work.

These systematic measurements in hundreds of Swedish municipalities have for 23 years also been able to be used as indications of how well the work of the police and society has been effective.

The presentation will also show the major obstacles to be successful, and the follow-up system with the focus on whether these working methods increase Police efficiency, reduce exposure to crime, boost safety and lift public confidence with data from 20 years in Swedish communities.

SELECTED STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY 1

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Lufuno Sadiki

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Hiperviolence and criminalization in Latin American films: a mass-media criminology approach to marginal slums**

SPEAKER:

Maylen Villamañan Alba

(University Central de Las Villas / Vrije University, Brussel, Cuba/Belgium)

Every day, news and films provide representations ideas about law-breaking practices, violence and security. Therefore, mass-media criminology approach analyses television and cinema images which shape criminological imaginary and public opinion.

One perspective is focused on cinematographic hyperviolence aesthetic, which in Latin America lies towards the criminalization of popular sectors and their shantytowns. Slums and their residents are commonly labelled spaces, not only by cine-ma, also by law-enforcements and public opinion.

Furthermore, Latin America has the highest rates of global homicide, where victims (usually, young poor men) die by gun violence. Perhaps these are the reasons for the Lumpen Cinema Noir trend: Latin American films dedicate to criminality and violence.

This presentation explores the portrait of two typical slums using two motion pictures: a Brazilian favela illustrate by City of Gods film, an Argentinean villa depict by White Elephant film. A qualitative content analysis offers a violence representation in these neighbourhoods. Criminalization and humanization are represented by characters of these films, personages who characterise the popular and poor classes in Brazil and Argentina.

Images of gun homicide, drug trafficking, gangs, police brutality against residents of slums converge with social imaginary related to marginal neighbourhoods. These films recreate social conditions in the roots of Latin American violence such as inequality, racialization, and discrimination by gender or social class. Usually, these issues have been reported by researchers as significant biases in these countries.

As conclusion, these films connecting fiction with reality, deploying both perspectives in hyper violence aesthetic. Firstly, they can naturalize and trivialize violence until the neutralization of its virulence and mystification of marginal spaces. Finally, they can produce distancing and commotion towards reality, considering violence as the true aesthetic of Latin American essence.

Session: WED15 Time: 12.00–12.45

PRESENTATION TITLE: **In solitary confinement: The constrained identities, spaces and voices of black and female criminologists**

SPEAKER:

Lufuno Sadiki

*(University of Pretoria,
South Africa)*

The end of apartheid resulted in the demolishing of imperial supremacy and the dominance of one race over the other. Yet privileges of race and gender still remain. Change and transformation at South African universities has occurred at a slow pace with racism and sexism still persisting. Notwithstanding the restructuring of policies and developing new frameworks to better address issues of equity and transformation, women still remain marginalised and under-represented in academia. Academia is generally considered to be a white-male dominated profession.

Despite efforts to recruit and retain more women, gender disparity persists within academia. The discipline of Criminology is no exception, with analytical bias having been a feature in the discipline since its inception. For Criminology more specifically in the global north, its canon is as Western, white and male as any other social science discipline. There is an over-presentation of white males and an under-presentation of women, especially Black women. There continues to be a lack of visibility of Black women in the discipline despite the fact that the number of Black females enrolled for doctoral studies continues to increase.

Limited research exists that examines how bias inherent in the discipline affects minority scholars, particularly Black women. The presentation will draw on interviews with Black female criminologists to articulate how their experiences in academia are shaped by their gender and race. These include, among others, carrying large teaching loads, insufficient academic and research mentoring, limited access to resources, and challenges in opening up spaces for emerging Black scholars.

The proposed study will make use of critical race theory and intersectionality as frameworks to understand the complexities of race and gender.

STUDENT PANEL II

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Sanjay Thompson

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Between a rock and a strange place: fear of crime and the well-being of deported migrants in Jamaica**

Desistance studies have developed looking at the process of offenders gradually moving away from offending while classical criminological studies have discussed the criminogenic process of offenders. This difference has given rise to a gap between desistance theories and classical criminological theories. The gap is so serious because desistance studies lack the sound theoretical bases of criminology.

I aim to fill this void by providing appropriate criminological theoretical bases for desistance studies. To begin with, I point out that the definition of desistance from crime means the exit from the wrong way of life to good life. That is, desistance studies is implicitly built on the consensus paradigm in which a single moral order constructs and supports the society. There is demarcation between good and bad, and the desistance from crime is a comeback from the dark to the bright society.

However, I present an alternative view of desistance which is built on conflict paradigm which considers the society as an arena where various interest groups conflict each other to maximize their power. Actually, we need not base our desistance theories on the consensus model if we can closely examine the “desistance” process. I draw upon two papers describing the “desistance” processes in Japan to propose the more radical definition of desistance and the context which facilitates this process.

Further, I argue this new definition is congruent with Merton’s anomie theory and the symbolic interactionist theory which underlies differential association theory. I explicate how these two classical criminological theories relate to new theories of desistance to open up a new view of crime itself.

Session: WED16 Time: 13.45–14.30

PRESENTATION TITLE: “Our default mode is always with a smile”: a study of emotional labour and impression management among police working with youth cases in external service

SPEAKER:

Michaela Hautamäki Bengtsson
(Lund University, Sweden)

Most occupations in contemporary society requires that employees manage their own, and others', emotions. This includes the police working in external service with youth cases, which this study focuses on. The main guidelines for police work with youth cases are Polislagen (SFS 1984:387), and the law (SFS 1967:167) with special provisions for young offenders. However, there are no explicit rules for how the police should manage their own, or others', emotions in their work with young people.

Thus, the aim for this study is to investigate implicit rules for emotion management among the police working with youth cases in external service. This study has a phenomenological approach and empirical focus. The data on experiences of the police are collected through four qualitative semi-structured interviews, with a local police group focusing on youth cases, in a medium sized city in Sweden. The collected data is analysed on the foundation of previous studies on police culture, police work with young people, and emotional labour within different professions. The framework for the analysis is theories and concepts by Hochschild (1983/2012) and Goffman (1959/2014).

The result of the analysis shows that the local police group regulates who is employed on the basis on whether they fit the group's profile. Implicit rules for what emotional labour is expected to be performed in the work is taught through socialization between senior police to the newly employed police. Furthermore, rules for emotional labour differentiates dependent on situation. When the police sometimes are not able to evoke these emotions, they turn to their colleagues for support or suppress the improper emotions.

Finally, the result shows that a vital part of the polices' emotional labour is connected to their uniform.

PATTERNS IN MASS SHOOTINGS AND TRAINING IN FRONT OF SCHOOL SHOOTINGS

Theme: Gun violence: sound knowledge and countermeasures

CHAIR: Megan O'toole

PRESENTATION TITLE: Armed to kill: an analysis of the acquisition patterns of the guns used in public mass shootings in Europe between 2009 and 2018

SPEAKER:

Nils Duquet

(Flemish Peace Institute, Belgium)

This presentation will focus on the various firearms acquisition patterns used by perpetrators of public mass shootings in Europe. Despite their rather small share of the total number of gun homicides in Europe (3–5%), such shootings tend to have significant policy impact.

While numerous American studies have been published on this topic, research on public mass shootings in Europe, and especially the firearms used in these shootings, is very limited. Given the different context in the United States (e.g. firearms legislation, gun possession rates and overall levels of gun violence), it would be unwise to extrapolate the results of American studies on the types, legal status and acquisition of the firearms used to the European context.

In our study we have identified 23 public mass shootings in Europe which resulted in at least four lethal victims (excluding the perpetrator) between 2009 and 2018. First we will give an overview of the different contexts and characteristics of these shootings. Next, we will present the results of our analyses on the different firearm(s) used and the various ways in which the perpetrators have acquired their firearms for each of the identified shootings.

Our analyses indicate that these shootings are typically carried out by one single gunman armed with one or two firearms. Our findings further demonstrate strong differences in the types of firearms and the acquisition of these firearms between public mass shootings with and without a terrorist motive.

These findings have important policy implications with regard to the legal control of firearms possession and the combat against illicit firearms trafficking in Europe.

Session: WED17 Time: 13.45–14.30

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Assessing the impacts of active shooter drills in schools with big data**

SPEAKER:

Megan O'toole

(Everytown for Gun Safety, USA)

Sarah Burd-Sharps

(Everytown for Gun Safety, USA)

CO-AUTHORS:

Munmun De Choudhury

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(Georgia Tec, USA)

Jiajia Xie

(Georgia Tec, USA)

Active shooter drills are an emerging school safety practice employed in over 90% of K-12 schools across the United States today. They require students and staff to remain in confined areas under lockdown as they practice exercises – sometimes including “masked gunman” actors” – in preparation for a potential school shooting. Costing an estimated \$2.7 billion, active shooter drills are implemented as schools feel mounting pressure to “do something” about school shootings, but no evidence currently exists on the effectiveness of this particular gun violence countermeasure. In fact, the overwhelming public sentiment appears to be dissatisfaction with these drills and fear that they may have ill effects.

This paper analyzes big data from social media to assess the health, wellbeing, academic, and gun violence preventative impacts of active shooter drills on students, parents, and teachers. Methods involve citizen-science – as volunteers identified active shooter drill dates in nearly 200 US schools, as well as online communities and hashtags where relevant conversations occur – and machine learning, natural language processing, and sentiment analysis on hundreds of thousands of related tweets and Reddit posts occurring both pre- and post-drills.

Results will highlight common complaints (e.g., “teaching potential shooters public safety responses they can plan to overcome”), unintended consequences (e.g., injury during drill, trauma, asthma attacks, anxiety), needs following drills (e.g., counselors), as well as positive impacts (e.g., feeling safer and more prepared).

As one of the only studies to date to assess the impacts of widespread active shooter drills, findings will have important implications on school safety policies, practices, and strategies.

CRIMINAL MARKETS – INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO IMPROVING UNDERSTANDING AND MEASUREMENT I

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Emma Disley

DISCUSSANT: Mike Levi

PRESENTATION TITLE: Quantifying the revenues earned on nine priority criminal markets in the EU: new estimates for 2019 from a pan-EU study

SPEAKERS:

Shann Hulme

(RAND Europe, UK)

Emma Louise Blondes

(RAND Europe, Belgium)

CO-AUTHOR:

Emma Disley

(RAND, Europe, UK)

Background: Estimating the scale of revenues earned in criminal markets is essential for understanding trends, informing the targeting of resources towards sizeable or growing crime areas, and assessing the risk of illicit proceeds re-entering the legitimate economy. The aim of the study, funded by the Directorate-General Home Affairs at the European Commission, was to generate new, updated estimates of the revenues earned on nine priority criminal markets in the EU.

Methods: For each market we mapped pre-existing estimates, identified available data sources, developed new approaches and validated these methodologies with experts.

Results: This study generated new lower and upper boundary estimates of annual revenues earned across each market in 2019. The largest markets in terms of revenue (from the lower boundary estimate) are MTIC fraud (€50 billion), illicit drugs (€26 billion), illicit tobacco (€8 billion), and illicit waste (€4 billion). The study also produced new estimates of aggregate annual revenues of the nine main criminal markets in the EU, ranging from €92 to €188 billion in 2019. As well as generating new estimates and improved methodologies, the study offers a number of insights and practical solutions for overcoming common challenges in estimating illicit market revenues and for improving future estimation efforts

Session: WED18 Time: 13.45–14.30

PRESENTATION TITLE: Measuring the illicit market for tobacco products

SPEAKER:

Fook Nederveen

(RAND Europe, Belgium)

CO-AUTHORS:

Jirka Taylor

*(Drug Policy Research Center,
RAND Corporation, USA)*

Shann Hulme

(RAND Europe, UK)

Emma Disley

(RAND Europe, UK)

Emma Louise Blondes

(RAND Europe, Belgium)

Background: The market for illicit tobacco is a global phenomenon that exacerbates health harms, results in significant loss of revenue for governments and legitimate businesses and is an important source of income for organised crime groups. Existing estimates of the size of the illicit tobacco market are based on a variety of methods, each with their strengths and limitations. The purpose of this paper commissioned by the Directorate-General Home Affairs at the European Commission was to assess approaches for estimating the size of the illicit tobacco market and generate an updated estimate.

Methods: We mapped the available methodologies and data sources based on in-depth literature reviews and interviews with key informants. We assessed previous estimates of the size of the market and build on existing data and approaches to produce an updated estimate of criminal revenues.

Results: According to the estimates produced in this study, the annual revenues derived from the illicit cigarette market in the EU range between €8 billion and €10 billion (€8.3 billion). This is somewhat lower than previous EU-wide estimates.

GENDERED PERSPECTIVES ON VIOLENCE

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Suzanne Lea

PRESENTATION TITLE: *Theorizing violence in public spaces: the mediating role of gender*

SPEAKERS:

Andrea Adams
(UDC, USA)

CO-AUTHOR:

Suzanne Lea
(UDC, USA)

The relevance of place in understanding crime is a relatively new concept, having emerged in the 1980's, as social disorganization theories (Shaw&McKay, 1942) morphed into a consideration of situational crime prevention (Brantingham&Faust, 1976) and broken windows theory (Wilson&Kelling, 1982).

Criminology had long focused upon individual actors as the unit of analysis (Mearns, 1997), resulting in a neoclassical approach to criminality being incorporated into, especially, American crime policies.

Broken windows theory drove controversial stop and frisk strategies, justified by the idea that aggressive responses to minor infractions impedes crime.

“Place” focused on where to seek criminals. Suburban neighborhoods were not perceived as having broken windows; instead, police focused surveillance upon urban, non-white communities.

Millions of people were sent to prison under “drug war” policies enacted by Reagan and fueled by the logic of broken windows. Eventually, other researchers elucidated a consideration of place as a unit of analysis.

By 1995, studies that prioritized place emerged: Block and Block's (1995) study of crime as it associated with liquor stores and Pain (1995) theorizing how gender intersects with public spaces and considering how public and private spaces – asserting that even the designations of public and private – are gendered.

A decade later, Weisburd (2004) proposed that crime is “tightly coupled” to place and presents hot spots of activity. Whitman (2007) added a consideration of how geographies can be gendered with regards to fear. Indeed, women often report having many strategies for negotiating public spaces safely, and more consideration of how public and private spaces associate with risk from the perspective of gender emerged (Ceccato, 2016).

This analysis engages reports from the Safecity.in crowdmapping platform to consider that intersection of public-private transitional spaces in terms of gender.

Session: WED19 Time: 13.45–14.30

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Adaptations to sexual violence: Reduced access to opportunity structures by women victimized by sexual abuse and harassment**

SPEAKER:

Suzanne Lea
(UDC, USA)

CO-AUTHOR:

Andrea Adams
(UDC, USA)

Sexual and gender-based violence is a global pandemic impacting one in three women around the world (Gaynair, 2013). This violence takes many forms, to include non-verbal, verbal, and physical violence, intimidation, and harassment in public and private spaces. These abuses generate from a patriarchal mindset that prioritizes men over women, portraying women and girls as vulnerable beings in need of protection from men – the irony being that the men who might protect too often become the predators. These stereotypes and socio-cultural norms are reinforced by religion, culture, lack of education, media and influencers in a society (Madan and Nalla, 2016). These dynamics also reinforce the belief that women are the cause of the harassment and therefore must stay silent when they are victimized, lest they bring shame and dishonour to themselves and their families.

The Safecity (<https://safecity.in>) **reporting platform**, which was launched in Dec 2012, has been crowdsourcing anonymous stories of sexual and gender-based violence to make visible the under-reported nature of these incidents. With a dataset of now 19,000+ reports, it is insightful to study the patterns and trends within the data, based on location, time of day, day of week, etc. This provides a better understanding of the context in which the crime occurs and what might contribute to the location being the comfort zone of the perpetrator.

Through three case studies, one in New Delhi, India, and another in Mumbai, as well as one in Nairobi, Kenya, we offer here a deep dive into how the location and the cultural context associated with these crimes contribute to the violence, impact the opportunity structure afforded women, and influence the kinds of solutions that have worked. We detail what teen girls were able to do with imagination and very few resources to change the gender dynamics in their communities – to include changing the laws in Kenya based upon the stories the girls collected and shared.

LONGITUDINAL LIFE-COURSE STUDIES I

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Anne Sofie Anker

PRESENTATION TITLE: Does the intergenerational transmission of crime depend on family complexity?

SPEAKER:

Anne Sofie Anker

(ROCKWOOL Foundation Research, Denmark)

CO-AUTHOR:

Lars Højsgaard Andersen

(ROCKWOOL Foundation Research, Denmark)

Objective: This study examines whether the intergenerational transmission of crime depends on family complexity.

Background: Research has found a substantial intergenerational transmission of crime. But the focus on biological parents in such research tends to not fully align with current demographic trends – which emphasize increasing family complexity (in the form of family instability and prevalence of stepparent-families) – nor with theories which predict why we should observe such transmissions.

Method: We use Danish administrative data on children born in 1985–1995 and linear probability models to estimate whether the association between paternal conviction and offspring conviction risk varies between children living in intact families with both biological parents at age 15 and children living in alternative family constellations, defined by instability and presence of a stepfather in the family. We furthermore examine whether a stepfather's conviction predicts children's conviction risk.

Results: The influence of paternal conviction – net of differences in demographics and parental socioeconomic status – varied substantially with family complexity but appeared to be significantly diminished only in family constellations where a non-convicted stepfather was present.

Conclusion: The findings have important implications for theories of the intergenerational transmission of crime as they underline that biological family ties do not lock in children's future crime risks.

Session: WED20 Time: 13.45–14.30

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Neighbourhood context and externalizing behaviours during childhood and adolescence: The mediational role of family factors**

SPEAKER:

Margarida Santos

(FDUP/IUL-NICEJEA/CJS, Portugal)

CO-AUTHORS:

Gilda Santos

(FDUP/IUL-NICEJEA, Portugal)

Mariana Machado

(FDUP, Portugal)

Carla Cardoso

(FDUP/CJS/CEJEA, Portugal)

Externalizing behaviours have been associated with several negative long-term outcomes. Recent research have highlighted the influence of neighbourhood factors, like socioeconomic deprivation and social/physical disorders in the explanation of such behaviours, but only a relatively small number of studies accounted for the mediational role that other variables, such as family factors, might play this relationship. Additionally, the research analysing the role of these factors across different developmental periods is limited.

Therefore, this study aimed to analyse the direct and indirect effects of neighbourhood (physical/social disorders, neighbourhood attachment) and family (family socioeconomic vulnerability, positive/negative parenting practices) variables on externalizing behaviour in late childhood (7 – 9 years old), early adolescence (10 – 13 years old) and late adolescence (14 – 17 years old).

Data was gathered through different informants and self-report measures. Regarding the first age group, parental reports were used. As for the adolescent groups, questionnaires aiming both parents and youth were delivered.

Results suggested that, in late childhood, the effect of socioeconomic vulnerability on externalizing behaviours is fully mediated by negative parenting practices. Regarding early adolescence, the relationship between neighbourhood attachment and externalizing behaviour is mediated by neighbourhood disorders. In adolescence, a mediational effect between positive parenting practices and externalizing behaviour through neighbourhood attachment was found.

These data suggest that in childhood, negative parental practices are the most relevant factors in explaining externalizing behaviours. However, as the time goes, family loose part of its influence and the neighbourhood context seems to become more significant in explaining youth's externalizing behaviours.

COVID-19 AND ITS CONSEQUENCES ON CRIME

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Linda Kjær Minke

PRESENTATION TITLE: Crime trends during Covid-19 lockdown in Denmark

SPEAKERS:

Linda Kjaer Minke

(University of Southern Denmark, Denmark)

Jonas Mannov

(Danish Crime Preventive Council, Denmark)

Inspired by a modified version of the LUPP-model developed by BRÅ, Sweden, we have compared weekly, national rates of different types of crime (burglary, vandalism, assault, domestic disturbance, and rape), in Denmark during the spring 2020 lockdown compared to previous years. Because of the closing of bars and restaurants and that many employees had to work from their home, we assumed that there would be a drop in police registered assault, vandalism and burglaries. On the contrary we expected an increase in domestic disturbance and rape.

Our analysis revealed dramatic effects on crime levels: police registered assaults were reduced by more than a third. We assume that the closing of bars and the restriction of nightlife activities more broadly accounts for a mayor part of this significant drop. Domestic burglaries also displayed dramatic drops compared to expected levels, which we largely attribute to the wide-spread work-at-home regimes implemented in both the private and public sector. Conversely, we found a higher level of police registered “domestic disturbances” in the weeks following the lockdown. Other data also indicate a possible rise in domestic violence levels following the lockdown. For rape and vandalism, we found a minor reduction.

The results sparked a public debate on what could be learned from changing crime levels during the pandemic. In particular, the overall drop in assaults attributed to reduced nightlife activity caused debate on what could be done to prevent a full “return to normal” when the Covid19-related restrictions are lifted. Domestic violence related to the lockdown and how to respond to it was also a topic of public debate. The question is how practitioners and policymakers can use the results to act in a context of crime prevention and what research questions that needs a further exploration?

Session: WED21 Time: 14.45–15.30

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Changes in the spatial distribution of selected types of crime in Krakow (Poland) in the lock-down period**

SPEAKER:

Agnieszka Polończyk

(University of Krakow, Poland)

CO-AUTHORS:

Andrzej Leśniak

(AGH University of Science and Technology, Poland)

Przemysław Waśniowski

(Municipality of Krakow, Poland)

The paper presents the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on selected types of crime in Krakow and their spatial distribution in the lock-down period in spring 2020. We compared crimes committed over a three month period from March 15 up to June 15 2020 with crimes committed during the corresponding periods of previous years, i.e. in 2015–2019.

We used Nearest Neighbour Analysis (NNA) to characterize their spatial distribution, and then Getis-Ord G_i^* statistics to identify and assess the potential possibility of spatial clusters and their location at the local level. Data points from 2020 were automatically grouped into clusters and marked in point sets using the HDBSCAN method.

In the last stage of the study, an intensity distribution for five different crime categories in 2015–2019 using the kernel function method was prepared. The 2020 point data layer was then superimposed on the intensity layer thus formed. This made it possible to recognize changes in the areas with the highest concentration of crime (so-called ‘hot spots’) that occurred, according to existing criminological theories, as a result of the introduction of the pandemic restrictions.

DETECTING AND POLICING GUN VIOLENCE

Theme: Gun violence: sound knowledge and countermeasures

CHAIR: David Weisburd

PRESENTATION TITLE: The impact of gunshot detection technology use by United States police departments

SPEAKER:

Daniel Lawrence

(CNA Institute for Public Research, USA)

This presentation details the recent evaluation conducted by the Urban Institute of the implementation, use, and impact of gunshot detection technology (GDT) by law enforcement agencies in Denver, Colorado; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Richmond, California.

The goal of this study was to conduct a rigorous process and impact evaluation of GDT to inform policing researchers and practitioners about the impact GDT may have. To achieve this goal, we implemented a mixed-methods research design. Qualitative data collection included 46 interviews with criminal justice stakeholders to learn implementation processes and challenges associated with its GDT, and 6 focus groups with 49 community members to learn how residents feel about policing efforts to reduce firearm violence and its use of GDT. Quantitative data collection included administrative data on calls for service (CFS), crime, and GDT alerts, as well as comprehensive case file reviews of 174 crimes involving a firearm.

This presentation will detail how the technology operates and provide the final evaluation results on (1) comparing counts of gunshot notifications for GDT alerts to shooting-related CFS, (2) comparing response times of GDT alerts to shooting-related CFS, and (3) examining the impact GDT has had on CFS and crimes.

Recommendations for agencies implementing GDT are detailed, including installing sensors strategically, training officers thoroughly, ensuring that GDT data are used and integrated with other systems, and engaging with community members early and often.

Session: WED22 Time: 14.45–15.30

PRESENTATION TITLE: Policing gun violence in a divided society: findings from a process evaluation of a proactive policing intervention in Israel

SPEAKER:

Yael Litmanovitz

(Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)

CO-AUTHORS:

Badi Hasisi

(Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)

David Weisburd

(Hebrew University of Jerusalem and George Mason University, Israel, USA)

Shani Tshuva

(Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)

The Problem: In the last decade, there has been a steep rise in gun crime among the Arab minority in Israel. These events involve not only criminal gangs but a growing number of normative citizens. This trend is also correlated with the Arab community's deep mistrust of the police and their reliance on internal, traditional mechanisms of punishment and conflict mediation.

The Study Context: In 2016 the Israeli Police rolled-out a national reform (the EMUN reform) that aimed to give station commanders the resources and organizational backing to address 'local' problems. The reform includes a modular intervention package of proactive policing approaches, which is of particular relevance to the policing of minority communities.

Aims & Methodology: This paper presents findings from a process evaluation of the reform, focusing on 4 purposefully sampled police stations that targeted gun violence. The study aims to identify the 'active ingredients' of the policing intervention; those that were significant in improving the stations' response to the problem.

Two methods were used: 1) assessing the stations' work plans in comparison to the 'what works' literature in this area, and 2) interviews with key personnel in the stations which were analyzed based on an implementation assessment framework.

Findings: The key factors that improved the police's response to gun crime are the inclusion of empirically-grounded strategies of proactive policing in their treatment plan ('fidelity') and implementing these strategies in-line with their core principles ('quality'). For example, as part of problem-oriented policing stations identified unique gun 'problems' rather than a single, broad 'problem' and developed tailored protocols for dealing with them. The interface with other criminal justice organizations was also a factor. These findings provide insights for effective policing of gun violence beyond Israel, demonstrating the value of evidence-based policing in challenging contexts.

CRIMINAL MARKETS – INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO IMPROVING UNDERSTANDING AND MEASUREMENT II

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Emma Disley

DISCUSSANT: Mike Levi

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Relaxing cannabis supply laws and organised crime: A review of the emerging evidence**

SPEAKER:

Jirka Taylor

(Drug Policy Research Center, RAND Corporation, USA)

CO-AUTHORS:

Bryce Pardo

(Drug Policy Research Center, RAND Corporation, USA)

Beau Kilmer

(Drug Policy Research Center, RAND Corporation, USA)

Background: More jurisdictions are relaxing laws to permit the supply of cannabis for either medical or non-medical purposes. This raises questions about the effects of cannabis supply laws on organised crime and drug trafficking organisations.

Methods: We conducted a literature review examining how changing cannabis policies affects cannabis prices, drug trafficking, and other drug-related crime and associated violence.

Results: Out of 23 studies that met selection criteria, only two explicitly explored the link between cannabis legalisation and organised crime. One study from Italy reported evidence suggestive of declining revenues for organised crime. The other found evidence of lower levels of violence in US counties bordering Mexico following the adoption of medical cannabis laws. Other studies found evidence of increased cannabis trafficking in jurisdictions neighbouring states with relaxed cannabis supply laws though it is unclear what connection this has with organized crime.

Conclusions: The evidence regarding organised crime is extremely limited. Existing literature suffers from a range of limitations, including definitional uncertainties and possible con-founding factors such as changes in enforcement practices and policy implementation dates. We offer recommendations for future efforts aiming to improve the understanding of illicit drug markets following changes in supply laws.

Session: WED23 Time: 14.45–15.30

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The extra-legal governance of corruption: Tracing the organisation of corruption in public procurement**

SPEAKER:

Mihaly Fazeka

(Central European University, Austria)

CO-AUTHORS:

Salvatore Sberna

(Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

Alerto Vanucci

(University of Pisa, Italy)

The paper aims to explore and trace the organization of political corruption in public procurement, by theoretically and empirically assessing the contribution of extra-legal governance organizations (EGOs).

The analysis looks at the governance role played by organized crime groups in corruption networks as enablers, brokers, guarantors and enforcers of corrupt deals. The paper uses regression and machine-learning methods for identifying and validating proxy indicators for institutionalized corruption in line with theory.

In our unique empirical set-up of Italian municipalities, dissolved due to organized crime's infiltration, we exploit a large sample of proven corrupt and clean contracts. The validated EGO indicators are then interpreted and applied more broadly to detect institutionalized forms of political corruption in other contexts: across the whole of Italy and all EU regions.

As a further confirmation of our theory, the procurement-specific EGO scores correlate with Italian province-level mafia indicators and with Europe-wide corruption indices.

UNDERSTANDING VICTIMS OF SEXUAL CRIME AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE JUDICIAL PROCESS

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Ashna Arora

PRESENTATION TITLE: The impact of specialized prosecution on the safety of domestic violence victims

SPEAKER:

Ashna Arora

(University of Chicago, USA)

CO-AUTHORS:

Xander Beberman

(University of Chicago, USA)

Zubin Jelveh

(University of Maryland, USA)

Ashley Motta

(University of Chicago, USA)

Little is known about how to effectively reduce re-victimization among those who experience domestic violence, despite decades of investment in specialized, collaborative programs run by law enforcement, prosecutors, and court systems across the United States.

This study uses the tendency of prosecutors in Cook County, Illinois to include cases in a specialized prosecution program as an instrumental variable to identify the program's effect on serious re-victimization; the rotation of prosecutors in and out of the program creates quasi-experimental variation in which prosecutor makes inclusion decisions on each case.

The results indicate that specialized prosecution – which increases prosecutor capacity on each case, and introduces victim advocates into the prosecution process – lowers the likelihood of homicide for those on the margin of inclusion.

We discuss several mechanisms that may be driving these results, including the impact of the program on the likelihood of incarceration and the receipt of victim-focused services.

Session: WED24 Time: 14.45–15.30

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Let's talk about sex: The influence of judges' gender and age on the verdicts of sexual offence cases**

SPEAKER:

Ronen Shehman

(University of Haifa, Israel)

CO-AUTHOR:

Avital Mentovich

(University of Haifa, Israel)

This study seeks to systematically examine whether judges' identity— in terms of gender and age – is linked to their verdicts in sexual crime cases.

We hypothesized that the presence of a female judge in panels of sex crime cases would increase conviction rates. This was expected due to women's affinity with the issue in question and their desire to benefit their social group.

In addition, we also hypothesized that age would also be linked to conviction rates such that younger judges would be more likely to convict compared with their older peers. This was expected due to changing social norms regarding sexual consent and the growing normative severity of sex crimes.

To test these hypotheses, we collected data from unanimous verdicts in cases of sex crimes in Israel from the last 20 years, excluding cases with male victims ($n = 367$). While initial analysis indicated that a panel of three female judges tends to convict more than other panels, this effect disappeared when judges' age was added to the model. With respect to age, we found, contrary to our hypothesis, that older age of the senior judge in the panel was associated with a greater likelihood of conviction.

The findings demonstrate the importance of conducting empirical research on the connections between judge identity and convictions as the results contrast with latent intuitions and theories we have about inter-generational change in the context of sex offences.

SELECTED STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY II

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Hesam Seyyed Esfahani

PRESENTATION TITLE: Ensuring of safety and security in Japanese society with an increasing number of foreign nationals

SPEAKER:

Takayoshi Tsuda

(Police Policy Research Center, Japan)

The number of foreign residents in Japan tends to increase and has exceeded 2% of the total population of Japan since 2017; Although this number has decreased due to COVID-19 last year, this is anticipated to continue to grow in the future. In addition, there are about 81,000 illegal stayers in Japan as of early 2020, marking an increase for the sixth consecutive year.

As for security impact of the growing number of foreign nationals, no significant increase in crimes committed by foreigners has been reported thus far; however, there are daily life trouble like garbage collection schedule-related issues, noise problems and others between foreign and Japanese residents due to differences in language, culture and customs. Furthermore, the out-of-school rate, high school dropout rate and non-regular employment rate of foreign juveniles are high, which may lead to juvenile delinquency. In a previous case, children of Japanese returnees from China who could not adapt to Japanese society formed an origin of criminal gang called “Chinese Dragon.”

In addition to crime control, the Japanese police also promote measures to achieve an inclusive society, such as raising public awareness of crime prevention, patrolling and door-to-door visits with interpreters, and providing correctional guidance for foreign juveniles, for the sake of ensuring the safety of foreign residents in Japan. The Japanese police are expected to steadily ascertain the situation of foreign nationals and ensure the achievement of a safe and secure society.

Session: WED25 Time: 14.45–15.30

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The Prosecutor v. Al Hassan: Can terrorism be included within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court?**

SPEAKER:

Hesam Seyyed Esfahani

(Université de Moncton, Canada)

CO-AUTHOR:

Ahmad Kabbaha

(University of Jordan, Jordan)

Recently, Al Hassan case is presented before International Criminal Court (ICC) for several crimes committed between 2012 and 2013 in Mali by Al Hassan, member of one terrorist group in North Africa. He is charged with several offenses including crimes against humanity and war crimes.

This case is considered as a turning point in the evolution of the ICC in several aspects including terrorism. Although terrorism is not specified in Rome Statute, the fact that the accused was the member of terrorist group and the goal of this group was also to terrorize the people of local people by the very cruelty of the crimes, raise the importance to reflect on the place of terrorism as serious crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC among the most serious categories of crimes known to international law, like as genocide, crimes against humanity and war crime.

Even if one reason that terrorism is excluded in Rome Statute, is the universal disagreement of terrorism's definition, this case proves that the ICC could consider minimum criteria in the consideration of terrorism as a crime under its jurisdiction. In this paper, we focus on the important elements of this case regarding terrorism.

UNDERSTANDING AND PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Edvin Sandström

PRESENTATION TITLE: Radicalization and de-radicalization in young people

SPEAKER:

Marta Maria Aguilar-Carcele

(University of Murcia, Spain)

This theoretical study argues how terrorism is rising around the world and which are the factors and situations that contribute to this process. Linked to aspects of human development, minors are one of the most vulnerable collectives to be engaged for this purpose. Its special weakness and lower possibility of self-defence makes them more likely to become victims as result of a brainwashing process. Terrorism is an illicit way to achieve political and social changes and new technologies and available resources make it easier to spread.

In this sense, throughout a theoretical revision of different recent and scientific articles, it is evaluated which risk factors can provoke its affiliation and later develop of antisocial and illicit behaviour. An example of this group of factors could be the inter-generational continuity between parents and their children, as well as the socio-demographic aspects joined to cultural experiences (e.g., sense of dishonour, frustration, etc.).

The assess of this kind of variables must be accompanied by the evaluation of protective factors, because the reasons through one person decides to join to terrorism are inherently idiosyncratic and we can only install mechanisms of prevention knowing those personal characteristics.

To sum up, both aspects underline the relevance of the internalizing and externalizing personal factors, each of them in one specific direction: a) to increase the possibility of being recruited or follow this type of criminal group by himself, and b) to be able of avoiding the effects and consequences of terrorism thanks to personal and resilient characteristics (resilience).

Session: WED26 Time: 16.00–17.00

PRESENTATION TITLE: “Bottom-up”: The role of first responders in developing a Swedish assessment model for concerns for violent extremism

SPEAKERS:

Edvin Sandström

(Center for preventing violent extremism (CVE))

Lenita Törning

(Center for preventing violent extremism (CVE))

In 2020, the Swedish Centre for Preventing Violent Extremism (CVE) made the decision to start developing a Swedish assessment model to help first responders (e.g. the Social Services and the local police) deal with concerns for radicalisation and violent extremism. Inspired by the Danish assessment model for concerns for extremism, the goal is to develop a similar dialogue-based model that includes individual and contextual risk and protective factors, and respond to a need from first responders to have an accessible and pedagogical tool to help them ask questions and collaborate with each other in preventing radicalisation and violent extremism.

To get insights into the experiences and needs of first responders, the CVE carried out semi-structured focus groups interviews with individuals from different municipalities across Sweden. These interviews focused on a wide range of themes about what it means to prevent violent extremism, the challenges facing first responders and what they want to see in an assessment model.

In this paper, we focus on the methodological opportunities and challenges in including first responders in developing a Swedish assessment model for concerns for violent extremism. We attend to the recruitment and selection process, and how the data material is analysed and used.

Lastly, we touch upon the opportunities and challenges facing government agencies that want to conduct their own interviews in developing assessment models and tools, and the implications this might have on the result and process going forward.

Session: WED26 Time: 16.00–17.00

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The nature of victimization and fear among farmers working with animal production in Sweden**

SPEAKERS:

Vania Ceccato

(KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

CO-AUTHORS:

Peter Lundqvist

(Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Sweden)

Jonatan Abraham

(KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

Eva Göransson

(Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Sweden)

Catharina Alwall Svennefelt

(Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Sweden)

Swedish farmers who work with animal production are living under increasing pressure. As awareness of the environmental impact of consuming animal products, recognition of animal rights and interest in veganism increase, different types of criticism directed at farmers working with animal production from consumers, government agencies are said to be negatively affecting farmers and their activities (LRF, 2018).

In addition, there have been innumerable accounts of farmers in fear because they are experiencing tampering, robbery, threats, harassment and other criminal acts, some against themselves, others against family, employees, animals and property.

In the search for better understanding of this phenomenon, we investigated the magnitude of the problem, with particular focus on the nature of victimization and fear declared by farmers working with animal production in Sweden. Thus, in this presentation results from a research project that investigates farmers' declared victimization and fear will be presented.

The study is based on responses from 3,815 animal farmers to a national survey in 2020 in Sweden. While understanding the factors that affect farmers' safety is important, we also highlight the ways by which fear of animal activism impacts farmers' personal lives, those of their family and employees, and not least their livelihood.

STUDIES OF CHILDREN: CRIMINALITY AND CRIME PREVENTION

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Gilda Santos

PRESENTATION TITLE: Early developmental prevention programs: The importance of a comprehensive evaluation effort

SPEAKER:

Gilda Santo

(University of Porto, Portugal)

CO-AUTHORS:

Cândido Agra

(FDUPIUL-NICEJEA, Portugal)

Carla Cardoso

(FDUPIUNL/CEJEA, Portugal)

In the last decades, we have experienced a boom in the field of early developmental prevention programs, which mainly aim at preventing the development or growth of children's antisocial or delinquent behaviors. Since that, researchers, policy-makers and practitioners have highlighted the need of distinguishing valuable social programs from the ineffective ones, thus focusing on program evaluation.

Therefore, the main goal of the current research was to conduct the impact evaluation of the universal developmental prevention program ZARPAR – Educational Program for Cognitive and Behavioral Development. To perform this evaluation, a randomized controlled trial design combined with multi-method and multi-informant approaches were used.

Given that the scientific literature appeals to the adoption of complementary strategies, that allow a deeper understanding of impact evaluation's results, this study also comprised the development of a process evaluation in order to understand how well the program was delivered and received in the specific intervention context. To do so, different data gathering strategies were used, being among them a session monitoring report sheet, interviews and focus group with key-informants.

The results of this study could be grouped in four major conclusions: first, the results mainly suggested that the program had null and, for some dimensions, even negative effects; furthermore, this study also demonstrated that the results observed varied depending on the informant, namely teachers and parents; in the third place the results revealed a variation over the different evaluation phases, both according to parent and teacher reports; finally, it was also shown that variables other than the intervention (baseline behaviors, IQ, or parental practices) constituted alternative factors in the explanation of the observed results.

The results obtained are analyzed and discussed in the light of the criminological literature in the context of the evaluation of developmental prevention programs and considering the data driven from the process evaluation.

Session: WED27 Time: 16.00–17.00

PRESENTATION TITLE: **School professionals' perceptions about parental involvement and its mediating effect between school climate and behavior problems**

SPEAKER:

Sónia Caridade

(Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)

CO-AUTHORS:

Vanessa Azevedo

(Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)

Ana Sani

(Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)

Laura M. Nunes

(Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)

School climate (SC) constitutes a critical factor in school life because it establishes socially acceptable behavior at school, which is able to influence and shape interactions between all school members (i.e., students, teachers, and parents) as well as their development at various levels. In turn, school-centered research recognized the existence of several behavior problems (BP) (e.g., violence, indiscipline, aggression, delinquent antisocial behaviors), which seem to be associated with a decline in SC. Parental involvement (PI) is considered as an essential factor for SC, contributing to promote good students' educational grades, as well as better social functioning.

In the present study we analyzed the mediating effect of PI on the relationship between SC and BP, taking into consideration the school personnel perceptions. A total of 329 school personnel, aged between 29 and 66 ($M = 50.78$, $SD = 7.56$), mainly female (79%), were included in the sample. Based on the perception of the school personnel, the results indicated moderate level of PI and SC, as well as the existence of different BP in the school context (e.g., absenteeism, disruptive behaviors and incivilities). PI had a positive important relationship with SC and its dimensions (i.e., environmental-structural and relationships) and a negative significant association with the different BP considered (i.e., disruptive behavior, absenteeism and incivilities). The mediating effect of PI on the relationship of total SC and its dimensions and BP was also demonstrated, concluding that the SC alone did not explain the improvement of behavior, which is verified only when there was PI.

These results clarify and reinforce the important role of parents in their children's school process, whose involvement needs to be widely promoted.

Session: WED27 Time: 16.00–17.00

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Pushed out of the education system: using a natural experiment to evaluate consequences for boys**

SPEAKER:

Kira Solveig Larsen

(The Danish Center for Social Science Research, Denmark)

CO-AUTHORS:

Lars Højsgaard Andersen

(ROCKWOOL Foundation Research Unit, Denmark)

Britt Østergaard Larsen

(The Danish Center for Social Science Research, Denmark)

In this paper, we examine the short-term effects of grade-specific admission requirements for upper secondary vocational education and training (VET) on enrollment and criminal offending among academically low-achieving boys. We apply multi-group difference-in-differences models to full population data and analyze an educational policy reform in Denmark (N = 60,759).

The results show that the reform caused a 16 percentage points lower enrollment in VET among academically low-achieving boys, and their risk of being charged with a crime increased by up to two percentage points 9 months after the end of compulsory school. However, after 12 months, the effect on criminal charges disappeared.

We conclude that in the education-crime nexus, educational enrollment in upper secondary education is an understudied margin, which has important implications for both scholars and policy-makers. Limitations include the short follow-up period.

When a longer follow-up period becomes available, further subgroup-analyses will be possible. For example, Danish registries will enable analyses that distinguish between crime committed on weekdays and during weekends, thus examining whether education incapacitates adolescents, thereby preventing them from committing crime.

Moreover, it will be possible to restrict the sample to adolescents who applied for VET and thereby empirically test general strain theory. Because applicants most likely will have higher expectations for enrollment than non-applicants will, applicants may experience more strain of not achieving the positive valued goal, enrollment in VET, which may lead to criminal behavior. Thus, such subgroup-analyses have the potential to improve our understanding of not only how education may prevent crime, but also of why education may prevent crime.

COUNTERACTING TRAFFICKING

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Jacqueline Da Silva

PRESENTATION TITLE: Evidence-based policies to prevent human trafficking: The experience of ÖDOS Program in the Spanish southern border

SPEAKER:

Bertha Verónica Prado Manrique

(University of Malaga, Spain)

The fight against human trafficking must respond to the dynamic configuration of this criminal phenomenon, both for prevention and for prosecution and punishment. In this sense, public policies against human trafficking need to be evidence-based, which allow proposing effective alternatives for its control and reduction, as well as for the protection of its victims.

The aim of this presentation is to discuss the usefulness of the findings of the ÖDOS Program: a secondary prevention program for potential victims of trafficking in Spain. Its results show the value of having a specialized resource that allows to know first-hand African women accompanied with children who arrived on the Andalusian coast.

The discussion and assessment of the characteristics of these women and children, as well as their migratory paths, would contribute to improving the design of prevention policies of human trafficking in Spain.

Session: WED28 Time: 16.00–17.00

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Protection of children on the move: results of the ÖDOS program in southern Spain**

SPEAKER:

Jacqueline Da Silva

(Andalusian Interuniversity, Spain)

The southern border of Spain is one of the main gateways into Europe for irregular immigration by sea. Among the people who arrive by this means, sub-Saharan pregnant women and/or accompanied by children pose a special challenge to public authorities in charge of the fight against trafficking in persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation or forced labor, as well as for the protection of minors on the move.

Public institutions such as the State Prosecutor's office or the Spanish Ombudsman reported the risk that these women run of being exploited in their transit through Europe. Upon arrival on the Andalusian coast, the accompanied minors are referred together with the adult to a home for shelter and humanitarian assistance from where they disappear together before the parentage is proven, in many cases.

These context points out especially vulnerable accompanied minors of which we lose track shortly after the arrival in the country. ÖDOS is a pioneer program of comprehensive care for women and children in a situation of victimological risk. Is a specialized resource of first reception and accompaniment of these migrant families to respond an urgent and invisible need of protection and prevention of victimization with a gender and childhood approach.

In this communication I will present the results of the external evaluation of the first two years of the ÖDOS program (2018 and 2019) regarding the protection of children on the move. We will focus on the results achieved and the challenges for the future of this innovative initiative.

Session: WED28 Time: 16.00–17.00

PRESENTATION TITLE: **From the third world to the first world: Brazil legislation on sex work and sex trafficking**

SPEAKER:

Alana Goncalves

(Federal University of Paraná, Brazil)

CO-AUTHOR:

Rui Carlo Dissenha

(Federal University of Paraná, Brazil)

The aim of this research is to analyze **Brazilian legislation on sex work** and its influence on female sex trafficking, in order to establish why Brazil's normative model is an interesting option to promote women's rights. To this end, three specific normative models were chosen to contrast with Brazil's.

The research focuses initially on the **U.S. full criminalization model**, known for its brutality towards women engaged in sex work as it criminalizes prostitution, meaning that victims of i.e. sex trafficking can be primarily treated as criminals. In sequence, the outline of the Nordic model with a focus on Sweden's prohibitionism is to be considered.

Lastly, the article seeks to analyze the **Netherlands regulationism** which, although seemingly promising, apparently exposes street sex workers to marginalization and has experienced an increase on sex trafficking rates. It is not uncommon for developing countries to seek for legal alternatives in developed systems, however, developed countries hardly ever consider emerging countries as a source of inspiration for legislation. In this regard, it is argued that developed (first world) countries could draw inference from Brazil's legislation on sex work and female sex trafficking, as Brazilian law does not criminalize sex work, being a crime only direct and indirect exploitation of prostitution as well as sex trafficking.

With decriminalized prostitution, public policies can be directed towards the promotion of sex workers rights and the reduction of social marginalization and stigmatization of sex workers.

As sex work can be occasionally perilous, decriminalization also serves the purpose of enabling sex workers to report crimes perpetrated against them. Therefore, the Brazilian legal model that focus solely on the criminalization of sex trafficking, instead of regulating or criminalizing sex work, furthers the protection of women involved in the sex industry and could serve as a source of inspiration for other countries.

FOCUSING ON VOLUNTARY ENGAGEMENT

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Aleksandra Snowden

PRESENTATION TITLE: Voluntary organizations and violent crime

SPEAKER:

Aleksandra Snowden

(Marquette University, USA)

CO-AUTHORS:

Amanda Seligman

(University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, USA)

Wesley Skogan

(Northwestern University, USA)

In this study, we examine the link between violent crime and block clubs, a key element in the networks of voluntary associations and mutual self-help groups that help define urban communities.

One view of this nexus is that communities dense with block clubs will as a result enjoy lower rates of victimization (Sharkey, Torrats-Espinosa, and Takayar, 2017). On the other hand, crime and its attendant consequences – including fear, withdrawal from community life, and even flight - may undermine the viability of block clubs as a player in community life (Skogan and Maxfield, 1981). Of course, it is also likely that social and economic factors influence both the crime rate and block club formation (Wo, 2019).

In this study, we aim to disentangle the contending effects of social, economic and crime factors, to better understand the relationship between block clubs and crime.

Session: WED28 Time: 16.00–17.00

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Crime prevention and victim of crime assistance through collaboration**

SPEAKERS:

Mattias Öernerheim

(Linnaeus University, Sweden)

Cecilia Jonsson

(Linnaeus University, Sweden)

Missing People, sports associations, religious communities, women's shelters, and crime victim shelters are examples of non-governmental organizations that collaborate with the police. Not only in crime prevention, but also in victim of crime assistance in the aftermath of a crime. The police authority and non-governmental organizations have both their own distinctive features and organizational criterions for the allocation of resources.

The objective with this study is to explain organisational dilemmas in collaboration between the police authority and non-governmental organisations based on structural and cultural factors. In our empirical analyses we apply an instrumental structural perspective and a cultural institutional perspective based in organizational theory. On the one hand, the formal structure influences decision-making, and this perspective assumes rational calculation to achieve high effectiveness. On the other hand, through an institutionalization processes, the organisation adapts to internal and external pressures and develop institutional cultural identities and informal norms.

The data was collected from interviews with police officers with the task to achieve and obtain collaboration with the civic society in different forms, and from representatives affiliated to non-governmental organisations.

The preliminary findings of our study point out that organizational mutual adaptation is necessary in long term partnerships to achieve shared problem solving. The police officers also face challenges within the organisation such as lack of support from colleges and management that aggravate an already difficult situation.

Strategic police collaboration emerges when there is a need to gain peoples trust in priority areas, to undertake new challenges and face the problems of hate crimes and discrimination, and to solve new problems with juvenile criminality to mention a few examples.

LONGITUDINAL LIFE-COURSE STUDIES II

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CHAIR: Margit Wiesner

PRESENTATION TITLE: Associations of male crime trajectories to mid-adult alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use

SPEAKER:

Margit Wiesner

(University of Houston, USA)

CO-AUTHORS:

Weiwei Wu

(University of Houston, USA)

Deborah M Capaldi

(Oregon Social Learning Center, USA)

A growing body of research has examined early adult substance use outcomes of juvenile offender trajectories (for a review, see Day & Wiesner, 2019). However, few prospective studies have extended this line of research to examinations of mid-adult alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana (ATM) use outcomes.

Moreover, longitudinal datasets do not always provide for ATM use involvement indicators that capture the full spectrum from ATM use to clinically relevant ATM abuse/dependence and ATM treatment history. It is therefore not clear whether the differential ATM use outcomes expected by dual taxonomies of antisocial behavior (e.g., Moffitt, 2006; Wiesner et al., 2003) are observable across the full spectrum of ATM use involvement indicators.

Using data from 206 at-risk men enrolled in the Oregon Youth Study, the purpose of this longitudinal study was to examine the associations of young men's crime trajectories to a broad range of tobacco product, marijuana, and alcohol use indicators at age 37/38, after controlling for childhood antisocial propensity and childhood and adolescent ATM use. Annual counts of official arrests from ages 10-11 to 26–27 years were obtained from juvenile and adult court records. Semi-parametric group-based modeling (Nagin, 2005) identified three crime trajectories:

rare offenders (68.5%), low-level chronic offenders (22.3%), and high-level chronic offenders (9.2%). ATM use involvement indicators up to age 37/38 years included self-reported ATM use, consequences of ATM use, ATM use treatment history, and DSM-IV diagnoses of ATM abuse/dependence obtained from the Composite International Diagnostic Interview.

Results of logistic and linear regression analyses provided mixed support for the posited differential mid-adult ATM use outcomes of distinctive crime trajectories. For example, significant differences were found for mid-adult prevalence of marijuana use (OR=2.23, $p<.001$) but almost none for DSM-IV diagnoses of ATM abuse/dependence.

The theoretical and policy-making implications of study findings will be discussed.

Session: WED30 Time: 16.00–17.00

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Association of subcortical grey-matter volumes with life-course-persistent antisocial behavior in a population-representative longitudinal birth cohort**

SPEAKER:

Christina Carlisi

(University College London, UK)

CO-AUTHORS:

Terrie Moffitt

(Duke University, USA)

Annchen Knodt

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Avshalom Caspi

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Ahmad Hariri

(Duke University, UK)

Essi Viding

(University College London, UK)

Neuropsychological evidence supports the Developmental Taxonomy Theory of Antisocial Behavior, suggesting that abnormal brain development distinguishes life-course-persistent from adolescence-limited antisocial behavior.

Recent neuroimaging work confirmed that prospectively-measured life-course-persistent antisocial behavior is associated with differences in cortical brain structure. Whether this extends to subcortical brain structures remains uninvestigated. This study compared subcortical grey-matter volumes between 672 members of the Dunedin Study previously defined as exhibiting life-course-persistent, adolescence-limited or low-level antisocial behavior based on repeated assessments from ages 7-26. Grey-matter volumes of 10 subcortical structures were compared across groups.

The life-course-persistent group had lower volume of amygdala, brain stem, cerebellum, hippocampus, pallidum, thalamus, and ventral diencephalon compared to the low-antisocial group. Differences between life-course-persistent and adolescence-limited individuals were comparable in effect-size to differences between life-course persistent and low-antisocial individuals, but were not statistically significant due to less statistical power. Grey-matter volumes in adolescence-limited individuals were near the norm in this population-representative cohort and similar to volumes in low-antisocial individuals.

Although this study cannot establish causal links between brain volume and antisocial behavior, it constitutes new biological evidence that all people with antisocial behavior are not the same, supporting a need for greater developmental and diagnostic precision in clinical, forensic, and policy-based interventions.

Theme: Covid-19 and its consequences on families, delinquency and policing

CHAIR: Peter Neyroud

PRESENTATION TITLE: Policing the Covid-19 pandemic: Exploratory study of the types of organizational changes and police activities across the globe

SPEAKER:

Peter Neyroud

(University of Cambridge, UK)

CO-AUTHORS:

Jon Maskály

(University of North Dakota, USA)

Sanja Kutnjak Ivković

(Michigan State University, USA)

Objective: The COVID-19 pandemic upended major facets of our society, including policing. This study describes the changes made by police agencies around the world.

Data/Methods: We employed a mixed-methods approach, to collect quantitative survey data that was buttressed by qualitative responses. The instrument was distributed to police executives around the world and we ultimately collected data from 27. The survey asked about the degree of change, the valence of changes, and consequences of the pandemic on future police operations.

Results: Some changes (i.e., the use of personal protective equipment) are relatively ubiquitous and common-sense based on the pandemic. Other organizational changes show a great deal more variation, especially when considering the valence of the change.

The specific changes and challenges do not necessarily appear to be related to the type of country. Finally, the police executives expressed a highly optimistic – and potentially overly rosy – view of the potential longer-term consequences from the pandemic or the operational changes that were made because of it.

Conclusions/Implications: Overall, the results paint a more complicated picture of the responses to the pandemic made by police organizations in our sample. The implications of these findings for future research, police practice, and the development of policy are discussed.

Session: WED31 Time: 16.00–17.00

PRESENTATION TITLE: **Parental monitoring and child delinquency: Covid-19 impact**

SPEAKER:

Lacey Wallace

(Penn State Altoona, USA)

Many past studies found parental monitoring was associated with reductions in delinquency and substance use among teens. However, we do not yet know how the COVID-19 crisis has affected parental monitoring patterns, nor the corresponding effects for juvenile delinquency and related behaviors.

In the United States, many parents lost jobs, started working from home, started new jobs, or changed patterns in daily behaviors like running errands or housework. As schools across the nation closed and explored remote learning options, the daily lives of juveniles also changed substantially.

This presentation details the results of a study addressing two questions. First, how has COVID-19 impacted family practices, including parental monitoring, in the United States? Second, how are changes in family practices and circumstances (COVID-19 impact) associated with juvenile behavior and delinquency specifically?

The study incorporated a repeated cross-sectional design. Respondents were two samples of parents with teenage children residing in the state of Pennsylvania. The first sample completed a web survey about parental monitoring in late 2019. The second completed a similar web survey with additional questions about COVID-19 in February of 2021.

Practical implications and possible directions for further study will also be discussed.

THE JERRY LEE LECTURE

Theme: Gun violence: sound knowledge and countermeasures

CHAIR: Lawrence Sherman

PRESENTATION TITLE: **The behavioral science approach to gun violence prevention**

SPEAKER:

Jens Ludwig

(University of Chicago, USA)

Behavioral science has given us not only new insights into the determinants of human judgments, decisions and behaviors, but also new types of policy levers for solving social problems. These new tools can be useful even for addressing some of our most challenging social problems, such as gun violence.

This talk will discuss the new insights that come from ‘dual processing’ models of human cognition, and their implications for policy intervention. This framework gives us a way to make sense of why a number of existing policies and programs are helpful.

The social value of this approach is also highlighted by a number of entirely new types of interventions, which have proven useful in preventing serious violence in an accumulating number of randomized trials in Chicago and elsewhere.

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