



The
Stockholm Criminology
Symposium

Program & Abstracts

2015



The Stockholm
Criminology Symposium 2015

Program & Abstracts

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Detailed program

Monday, June 8

Session: MON01

Opening ceremony

Day: Monday Time: 09.00–09.10 Room: the Auditorium

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

Session: MON02

Opening discussion. Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention. Researchers' advice to policy

Day: Monday Time: 09.10–10.30 Room: the Auditorium

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

Ronald V. Clarke (Rutgers University, USA)

Patricia Mayhew (former Home Office, UK and Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand)

Kate Bowers (University College London, UK)

Lorraine Mazerolle (University of Queensland, Australia)

Chair: *Gloria Laycock* (University College London, UK)

Session: MON03

Trajectories, the crime drop, threat assessment and environmental criminology

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

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Routine activity trajectories

Marcus Felson (Texas State University, USA)

Why crime fell – getting the story out there

Nick Ross (University College London, UK)

Assessing threats and devising prevention strategies: The role of SCP in tiger protection

Andrew Lemieux (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, the Netherlands) and *Elvira Brouwer* (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, the Netherlands)

Illicit heroin use and post-war crime trends in England and Wales

Graham Farrell (Simon Fraser University, Canada)

Chair: *Graham Farrell* (Simon Fraser University, Canada)

Session: MON04

Reconsidering prevention programs in the community

Day: Monday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: the Music Hall

Theme: Contemporary criminology

CREATE-ing capacity to take developmental crime prevention to scale:

A community-based approach within a national framework

Ross Homel (Griffith University, Australia)

Different agencies working together in collaboration to prevent a criminal lifestyle among high risk youths: A structured model for how to work with community intervention teams (CIT)

Maria Doyle (Örebro University, Sweden)

A meta-analytic review of studies on family-based prevention programs in Germany

Friedrich Loesel (University of Cambridge, UK and University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany)

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

Session: MON05

Perspectives and findings on victimization and victim support

Day: Monday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: 353

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Victim assistance and crime prevention: Two sides of the same coin

Belaulah Shekhar (Manonmaniam sundaranar University, India)

From crime to culture: Is there a case for a cultural victimology?

Sandra Walklate (University of Liverpool, UK)

Post-victimization support in Sweden: From which organizations can young victims of crime expect to receive psychosocial support?

Sara Thunberg (Örebro University, Sweden)

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

Session: MON06

Studies on the origins of violent offending

Day: Monday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Dynamic association of criminal offending and violent victimization

Mikko Aaltonen (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Violent youngsters: Linking experiences of attachment and later violence
Ragnhild Bjornebekk (Norwegian Police University College, Norway)

Aggressors, deviants or just delinquents' violent sex offenders in the Czech Republic

Petr Zeman (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention Prague, Czech Republic)

The self-reported offending histories of male homicide perpetrators

Li Eriksson (Griffith University, Australia)

The special orphans: An exploratory survey on the psychological consequences.

Vincenza Cinquegrana (Second University of Naples, Italy)

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

Session: MON07

European experiences on prevention of violent extremism

Day: Monday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: 357

Theme: Contemporary criminology

National coordination to protect democracy from violent extremism

Mona Sahlin (National coordination to protect democracy against violent extremism, Sweden)

Preventing violent radicalisation through a locally integrated strategy:

Experiences of European cities

Véronique Ketelaer (European Forum for Urban Security, France)

Prevention of radicalization: The French model of care for families

Pierre N'Gahane (The Interministerial committee for the prevention of delinquency, France)

Chair: *Lars Nicander* (The Swedish Defence University, Sweden)

Session: MON08

Situational prevention of organized crime

Day: Monday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: 359

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Prostitution policy in the Netherlands: From regulated tolerance towards moralization

Hans Nelen (Maastricht University, the Netherlands)

Regulation as a situational tool against organized crime infiltration in legitimate businesses

Lars Korsell (The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden) and *Johanna Skinnari* (The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

Proofing legislation against crime: Some years later

Ernesto U. Savona (Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Italy)

Chair: *Lars Korsell* (The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

Session: MON09

A situational crime prevention perspective on the dynamics of violence

Day: Monday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: 361

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Exploring the theoretical determinants of violent crime in Newark

Leigh Grossman (Rutgers University, USA)

Predicting gun violence in Washington

Meagan Cahill (RAND Corporation, USA) and *Samuel Bieler* (The Urban Institute, USA)

An analysis of violent crime patterns in Washington DC Metropolitan area with RTM

Yasemin Irvin-Erickson (The Urban Institute, USA) and *Meagan Cahill* (RAND Corporation, USA)

Crime science and crime epidemics in developing countries: A retrospective examination of kidnapping for ransom in Colombia, South America

Rob T. Guerette (Florida International University, USA), *Stephen Pires* (Florida International University, USA) and *Christopher Stubbert* (Florida International University, USA)

Chair: *Meagan Cahill* (RAND Corporation, USA)

Session: MON10

What you really need to know if you want to reduce crime:

Emerging findings from the UK

Day: Monday Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Introduction to the session

Gloria Laycock (University College London, UK)

What do we know already?

Jyoti Belur (University College London, UK) and *Amy Thornton* (University College London, UK)

Carrying out new systematic reviews: The challenge

Aiden Sidebottom (University College London, UK)

From researcher to practitioner

Nick Tilley (University College London, UK)

Chair: *Gloria Laycock* (University College London, UK)

Session: MON11

Re-imagining what the police should and can do:

The contributions of situational crime prevention

Day: Monday Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: the Music Hall

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Extending the long arm of the law: The role of police in removing excuses

Lorraine Mazerolle (University of Queensland, Australia)

Situational crime prevention and police effectiveness: A review of evaluation studies

David Weisburd (George Mason University, USA and Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel) and *Cody W. Telep* (George Mason University, USA)

Applying situational crime prevention to policing technologies: What have we learned and what does the future hold?

Nancy La Vigne (The Urban Institute, USA)

Chair: *David Weisburd* (George Mason University, USA and Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)

Session: MON12

Cyberbullying and cyberharassment

Day: Monday Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: 353

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Adultery in the age of technology: Internet infidelity in India

Garima Jain (O.P. Jindal Global University, India) and *Sanjeev P. Sabni* (O.P. Jindal Global University, India)

Cyber crime: Children's safety online

Matthew Chester (Northamptonshire Police and Crime Commission, UK)

Am I at risk of cyberbullying? A review and conceptual framework for research on self-assessment of risk of cyberbullying among youngsters
Anna Costanza Baldry (Second University of Naples, Italy)

Cyber harassment and latent revictimisation
Nieves Martinez Francisco (University Complutense of Madrid, Spain)

Chair: *Anna Costanza Baldry* (Second University of Naples, Italy)

Session: MON13

Atrocity crimes: Victims and the challenges of international criminal justice

Day: Monday Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary criminology

The emotional transparency of transitional justice: Shared and collective emotions

Susanne Karstedt (Griffith University, Australia)

The problem with victims: Lessons from international criminal justice

Chrisje Brants (University of Northumbria, UK)

Mapping insecurity, injustice and criminality in Africa-re-thinking in public international law

Mohamed Elamin Elmasri (African Center for Criminal Justice and Peace Studies, Sudan)

Chair: *Susanne Karstedt* (Griffith University, Australia)

Session: MON14

Situational crime prevention and counterterrorism

Day: Monday Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: 357

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Considering displacement when protecting against terrorist attacks:

Visible versus invisible measures

Sunniva Frislid Meyer (Transport Economics Institute, Norway)

Situational crime prevention and counterterrorism: Measuring the influence of rational choice factors

Hans Brun (Swedish National Defence University, Sweden)

Exploiting theoretical frameworks to the full: A best practice review of situational approaches for protecting multi-modal passenger termini from terrorist attack

Alexander Hirschfield (University of Huddersfield, UK) and *Paul Ekblom* (University of the Arts London, UK)

Chair: *Paul Ekblom* (University of the Arts London, UK)

Session: MON15

Studies on organized and economic crime

Day: Monday Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: 359

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Modern strategies for tackling proceeds from organized crime and corruption Lithuanian experience

Skirmantas Bikelis (Law Institute of Lithuania, Lithuania)

The Routes from the Balkans: European wood sector and criminal infiltration

Nicoletta Policek (Research Centre on Crime and Security, Italy)

Destructive entrepreneurship: Bankruptcy fraud in Sweden 1835–2013

Karl Gratzner (Södertörn University, Sweden)

Legalized prostitution and human trafficking

Martin Killias (University of St.Gallen, Switzerland)

Chair: *Karl Gratzner* (Södertörn University, Sweden)

Session: MON16

Towards a more effective and efficient judicial chain: Making use of international data. A roundtable discussion around three presentations

Day: Monday Time: 13.30–15.00 Room: 361

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Explaining the crime drop in The Netherlands: The importance of comparisons with other industrialised countries

Jaap de Waard (Ministry of Security and Justice, the Netherlands)

Measuring comparative data from the European Sourcebook (ESB)

– Reflecting the attrition process

Jörg-Martin Jehle (University of Göttingen and European Sourcebook Group, Germany)

Using international statistics for policy purposes: Trying to assess trends in crime, victimisation and trust in eight countries during the last decade

Monika Olsson (Ministry of Justice, Sweden)

Chair: *Jörg-Martin Jehle* (University of Göttingen and European Sourcebook Group, Germany)

Session: MON17

Situational crime prevention: Current controversies and future directions

Day: Monday Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Does situational crime prevention simply displace crime?

Kate Bowers (University College London, UK) and *Shane Johnson*
(University College London, UK)

Does SCP require a richer model of offender decision making?

Richard Wortley (University College London, UK)

Environmental criminology: Perspectives from a developing country

Faisal Umar (University College London, UK)

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

Session: MON18

Testing situational action theory. Situations and selection

Day: Monday Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: the Music Hall

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Young people's differential vulnerability to criminogenic exposure

Per-Olof Wikström (University of Cambridge, UK)

Social disadvantage, selection and crime

Kyle Treiber (University of Cambridge, UK)

An examination of the interaction between morality and self-control
in offending

Marie Torstensson Levander (Malmö University, Sweden)

Moral support for the use of violence by (left-wing, right-wing and
religious) terrorist group, low self-control and political violence

Lieven J.R. Pauwels (Ghent University, Belgium)

Chair: *Per-Olof Wikström* (University of Cambridge, UK)

Session: MON19

**Translating research into practice in policing and criminal justice:
Three perspectives from the field**

Day: Monday Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: 353

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Learning by testing in policing and criminal justice: The case study of
operation

Peter Neyroud (University of Cambridge, UK)

How could ‘What Works Centres’ for criminology use Campbell reviews?
Jacque Mallender (Partner Optimity Matrix, UK) and *Aurélie Heetman*
 (Partner Optimity Matrix, UK)

Translating qualitative research into practice: The case of an ethnography
 of police community support officers
Megan O’Neill (University of Dundee, UK)

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

Session: MON20

Selected studies on contemporary criminology I

Day: Monday Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Phenomena of self-apartheid in the outskirts of Naples
Pasquale Peluso (University Guglielmo Marconi of Rome, Italy)

From Kungälv to Sandy Hook. Strategies to prevent violence in schools in
 Sweden and the USA
Sofia Wikman (Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

Revitalised or disorganised? An empirical examination of immigration and
 crime in a multi-ethnic setting
Michelle Sydes (University of Queensland, Australia)

From generation to generation. Exploring differences in criminal behav-
 iour between first, second, and third generation immigrants in Belgium
Diederik Cops (University of Leuven, Belgium)

Starting from the end: A plea for focusing on the consequences of crime
Letizia Paoli (University of Leuven, Belgium)

Chair: *Diederik Cops* (University of Leuven, Belgium)

Session: MON21

Studies on terrorism and combating terrorism

Day: Monday Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: 357

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Intelligence and the changing strategy of police in crime prevention:
 The case of Indonesian police in preventing terrorism
Amira Paripurna (University of Washington, USA)

The victimisation experience and the radicalisation process:
 An understanding of the perpetrator victim cycle amongst individuals
 involved in terrorism
Orla Lynch (University College Cork, Ireland)

Situational crime prevention, the four pillars of opportunity and lone-wolf terrorist events: The case of run-over attacks

Simon Perry (The Hebrew University, Israel), *Gali Perry* (The Hebrew University, Israel) and *Badi Hasisi* (The Hebrew University, Israel)

Chair: *Simon Perry* (The Hebrew University, Israel)

Session: MON22

Forensic bioinformation, criminal investigations, governance and human rights in a pan-European context

Day: Monday Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: 359

Theme: Contemporary criminology

The uncertain consequences of EU criminal justice cooperation:
Treating citizens as criminals or criminals as citizens

Tim Wilson (Northumbria University, UK)

Cross-border sharing of forensic bio-information: Theorising the risks versus the rewards

Ashley Savage (Northumbria University, UK) and *Richard Hyde* (University of Nottingham, UK)

Sharing and using biometric data to solve crime: What are the risks?

Christopher A. Wood (Northumbria University, UK)

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

Session: MON23

Situational crime prevention, crowd violence and social unease

Day: Monday Time: 15.30–17.00 Room: 361

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Preventing crowd-violence with situational crime prevention

Johannes Knutsson (Norwegian Police University College, Norway)

Reducing opportunities for prison riots

Mijin Kim (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA) and *Sasruta Sudula* (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA)

Mapping spatial variations in attitudes towards police

Daniel Lawrence (The Urban Institute, USA)

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

Session: Poster session

Day: Monday

Time: 17.00–19.00

Room: the Atrium

The extent of scope of punishment

Itumeleng Lephale (University of South Africa, South Africa)

The influence of the neighborhood on residential burglary risk

Marlijn Peeters (Ghent University, Belgium)

Graffiti prevention: Discussion of innovative and pro-active strategies

Marion Müller (the Sine-Institute, Germany)

Work training with social enterprise

Thomas Ekblom (Skyddsvärnet, Sweden)

From a security breach to a crime: Applying situational crime prevention to data system break-ins

Anna Leppänen (University of Tampere, Finland and The Police University College of Finland, Finland)

Police and the law on compulsory psychiatric care in Stockholms western district

Leonard Swahn (Malmö University, Sweden)

Anticipated feelings of shame and youth delinquency:

Evidence from Belgium

Arne De Boeck (University of Leuven, Belgium)

Differentiating intimate-partner homicide from other homicide:

A registry-based study of social and criminological characteristics

Shilan Caman (Karolinska Institute and National Board of Forensic Medicine, Sweden)

Physical and verbal aggressive behavior and the COMT gene:

Sensitivity to the environment

Catherine Tuwblad (University of Southern California, USA and Örebro University, Sweden)

Children, sex and the capacity of acting freely – constructions of children in Swedish legislation and verdicts concerning sexual offenses against children

My Hyltegren (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

Tuesday, June 9

Session: TUE01

Situational crime prevention and the crime drop

Day: Tuesday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

The international crime drop and the security hypothesis

Graham Farrell (Simon Fraser University, Canada)

Did security cause the drop in domestic burglary?

Graham Farrell (Simon Fraser University, Canada) and *Nick Tilley* (University College London, UK)

The association between burglary and effective house security:

Individual, household and area mediating factors

Andromachi Tseloni (Loughborough University, UK)

Did security cause the violent crime drop?

Graham Farrell (Simon Fraser University, Canada) and *Nick Tilley* (University College London, UK)

Chair: *Graham Farrell* (Simon Fraser University, Canada)

Session: TUE02

Innovations in spatial and temporal crime analysis: The influence of the immediate environment on offender decision making

Day: Tuesday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: the Music Hall

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Is offender location choice rational? Evidence from the everyday to the extreme

Shane Johnson (University College London, UK)

Modelling the unmeasurable: A new method for estimating the influence of the environment on robbery events

Lisa Tompson (University College London, UK)

Does every-day policing patrol reduce crime?

Kate Bowers (University College London, UK)

Chair: *Kate Bowers* (University College London, UK)

Session: TUE03

Findings on prison-related offender rehabilitation

Day: Tuesday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 353

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Social trainings during short incarceration: A new way to reduce young offenders' recidivism? Presentation of a pilot project in southern Germany
Ursula Gernbeck (Georg August University Goettingen, Germany) and
Katrin Hoeffler (Georg August University Goettingen, Germany)

To what extent is the UK government's transforming rehabilitation agenda supporting offender rehabilitation? A mid-term research evaluation of the BME muslim offender rehabilitation programme, ReachingOut
Christine Hough (University of Central Lancashire, UK)

The role of family relations in prisoner's resettlement and resilience of their families

Friedrich Loesel (University of Cambridge, UK and University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany)

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

Session: TUE04

Policing and networking with communities

Day: Tuesday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Using social network analysis to build community relationship through points of contact

Pat Nelson (Minnesota State University, USA)

The importance of partnerships: The spread of a voluntary police cadet program and its benefits to procedural justice

Jeffrey DeMarco (Royal Holloway University of London, UK)

The relationship between policing and faith communities:

Policing perspectives

Laura Knight (University of Leicester, UK)

Chair: *Pat Nelson* (Minnesota State University, USA)

Session: TUE05

New findings in the Stockholm life-course project

Day: Tuesday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 357

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Criminal offending and health

Johan Axelsson (Stockholm University, Sweden) and *Klara Hradilova-Selin* (Stockholm University, Sweden and the National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

Long term follow-up of institutional treatment

Johan Axelsson (Stockholm University, Sweden) and *Jerzy Sarnecki* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

The past, present, and future of human agency in life-course criminology

Christoffer Carlsson (Stockholm University, Sweden)

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

Session: TUE06

Race and restorative justice

Day: Tuesday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 359

Theme: Contemporary criminology

A 10-year interiew followup, by race, of offenders randomly assigned to court or restorative policing

Heather Strang (University of Cambridge, UK)

A long-term followup of criminal histories, by race, of offenders randomly assigned to court or restorative policing

Lawrence W. Sherman (University of Cambridge, UK and University of Maryland, USA)

Chair: *Heather Strang* (University of Cambridge, UK)

Session: TUE07

Crime and place I: Measures and models

Day: Tuesday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 361

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Alternative denominators in transport crime rates

Reka Solymosi (University College London, UK)

Scenes from a bird's eye view: Imaging the Brussels protests via Twitter

Lucas Melgaco (Vrije University Brussel, Belgium)

On understanding the ecological characteristics of rape occurrence:
 A Bayesian profile regression approach
Guangquan Li (Northumbria University, UK) and *Vania Ceccato* (Royal
 Institute of Technology, Sweden)

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

Session: TUE08

Technology, crime and crime prevention

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

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

What difference do electronic vehicle immobilisers make?

Rick Brown (Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia)

What is the buzz about drone crime? Honeypots, sting operations and
 other uplifting discussion topics

Hervé Borrión (University College London, UK)

Technology's intended and unintended crime consequences

Paul Ekblom (University of the Arts London, UK)

Chair: *Nick Tilley* (University College London, UK)

Session: TUE09

Longitudinal studies of criminal behavior

Day: Tuesday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: the Music Hall

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Does childhood abuse and neglect alter a person's criminal career
 trajectory over the life course?

Cathy Spatz Widom (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA)

Family psychosocial characteristics influencing criminal behaviour and
 mortality – possible mediating factors: A longitudinal study of male and
 female subjects in the Stockholm Birth Cohort

Ylva Almquist (Stockholm University and Karolinska Institute, Sweden)

Chair: *Britt af Klinteberg* (Stockholm University and Karolinska Institute,
 Sweden)

Session: TUE10

Probation services: Improving assessment and decision-making

Day: Tuesday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: 353

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Development of a comprehensive risk, needs and responsivity screen for all clients in the Swedish prison and probation service (RNR-A)

Marcus Wågenberg (Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

Experimental study of possible gender bias in the pre-sentence investigation context

Jenny Yourstone (Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

On the complexities of assessing humans with multiple risks

Mimmi Agnevald (Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

Chair: *Niklas Långström* (Karolinska Institute, Sweden)

Session: TUE11

Policing and public confidence in the police

Day: Tuesday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Responding to fear: How does fear of crime condition responses to community problems?

Elise Sargeant (University of Queensland, Australia)

The role of background and experiences: Insights on juveniles' attitudes toward the police from the German-French POLIS research project

Anina Schwarzenbach (Max Planck Institute of Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany)

Indirect effects of police searches on community attitudes to the Police: Resentment or reassurance?

Joel Miller (Rutgers University, USA)

Chair: *Joel Miller* (Rutgers University, USA)

Session: TUE12

Reinventing American policing: A six-point blueprint for 21st century

Day: Tuesday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: 357

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Daniel S. Nagin (Carnegie Mellon University, USA)

Discussants: *Peter Neyroud* (University of Cambridge, UK), *Lawrence*

W. Sherman (University of Cambridge, UK and University of Maryland,

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

Session: TUE13

Insights on restorative justice

Day: Tuesday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: 359

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Can restorative justice reduce incarceration?

William R. Wood (Griffith University, Australia)

Restorative justice in schools: Just a tool or something more?

Yasmin Devi-McGleish (Aberystwyth University, UK)

Restorative justice and the spector of the courtroom

Jac Armstrong (University of Chester, UK)

Chair: *Jac Armstrong* (University of Chester, UK)

Session: TUE14

Crime and place II: Crime prevention through environmental design and public spaces

Day: Tuesday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: 361

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Crime prevention through urban design and planning in Denmark

– intentions and realities – and a burst of recent experiences after many years of slow progress

Bo Grönlund (KADK, Denmark)

Crime and disorder in public spaces in South Africa

Karina Landman (University of Pretoria, South Africa)

Inclusive urban spaces in Latin America for women

Macarena Rau (ICA, Chile)

Adapting CPTED principles to parks: A Scandinavian study

Asifa Iqbal (Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden) and *Vania Ceccato* (Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

Elderly fear in senior housing environments

Roya Bamzar (Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden) and *Vania Ceccato* (Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

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

Session: TUE15

The prize winners lecture

Day: Tuesday Time: 13.30–14.45 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Ronald V. Clarke (Rutgers University, USA)

Patricia Mayhew (former, Home Office, UK and Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand)

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

Session: TUE16

Crime analysis and situational crime prevention

Day: Tuesday Time: 15.15–16.45 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

What Linnaeus teaches criminologists

Marcus Felson (Texas State University, USA)

Terrorist assassinations and situational crime prevention:

A crime scripts approach

Marissa Mandala (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA)

Corrupt decision making: Script analysis of corruption in public procurement

Marco Zanella (Trento, Italy)

Re-lighting the royal duchy (county) of Cornwall: lessons for situational crime prevention

Kate Painter (University of Cambridge, UK)

Chair: *Mangai Natarajan* (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA)

Session: TUE17

Mental disorder and violence: Risk effects, interventions and public policy

Day: Tuesday Time: 15.15–16.45 Room: the Music Hall

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Are mentally ill individuals responsible for gun violence and should they be restricted from carrying guns?

Lia Ahonen (University of Pittsburgh, USA and Örebro University, Sweden)

Antipsychotics, mood stabilizers, and risk of violent crime
Niklas Långström (Karolinska Institute, Sweden)

The developmental course of mental health problems and delinquency:
 Implications for treatment in Belgium and the Netherlands
Robert R. J. M. Vermeiren (Leiden University, the Netherlands)

Discussant: *Rolf Loeber* (University of Pittsburgh, USA)

Chair: *Lia Ahonen* (University of Pittsburgh, USA and Örebro University, Sweden)

Session: TUE18

Aggression in correctional practice

Day: Tuesday Time: 15.15–16.45 Room: 353

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Aggression: A brief introduction

Lena Lundholm (Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

Measuring aggression in prisoners: Validation of a new measure
Susanne Apelqvist (Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

Violent reoffending among prisoners: Effects of major psychotropic medications?

Seena Fazel (Warneford Hospital, UK and University of Oxford, UK)

Treating aggression: Improving indicated violence prevention programmes
Martin Lardén (Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

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

Session: TUE19

Elaborating crime investigation practices

Day: Tuesday Time: 15.15–16.45 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary criminology

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

King's Evidence: A controversial instrument in contemporary European criminal policy
Johannes Kaspar (University of Augsburg, Germany) and *Stephan Christoph* (University of Augsburg, Germany)

Dangerous evidence from crime scene to safe storage and destruction
Dariusz Kuzelewski (University of Bialystok, Poland)

Dismantle or disrupt? Strategies in dealing with higher level drug traffickers

Frederick Desroches (University of Waterloo, Canada)

Chair: *Frederick Desroches* (University of Waterloo, Canada)

Session: TUE20

Using systematic reviews to inform crime policy: International perspectives

Day: Tuesday Time: 15.15–16.45 Room: 357

Theme: Contemporary criminology

The global policing database: Developing a tool for evidence synthesis in policing

Angela Higginson (University of Queensland, Australia)

Boozed up and busted: What do we know about alcohol use disorders and brief interventions in the criminal justice system in relation to the UK?

Dorothy Newbury-Birch (Teesside University, UK)

A century of anti-prison rhetoric and continued use of imprisonment: Thoughts after a systematic review

Martin Killias (University of St. Gallen, Switzerland)

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

Session: TUE21

Spatial and opportunity structures – situational crime prevention

Day: Tuesday Time: 15.15–16.45 Room: 359

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Museum (in)security

Louise Grove (Loughborough University, UK) and *Suzie Thomas* and (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Crime behind the farm gate: Preventing and policing farm crime in rural Victoria, Australia

Alistair Harkness (Federation University, Australia)

Global hotspots of violence: How to focus intervention and prevention.

Susanne Karstedt (Griffith University, Australia)

The effect of alcohol outlet openings and closings on geographical crime displacement

Seung Hoon Han (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

Chair: *Susanne Karstedt* (Griffith University, Australia)

Session: TUE22

Crime and place III: Crime concentrations and situational crime prevention

Day: Tuesday Time: 15.15–16.45 Room: 361

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

School crime concentration: “Risky facilities” or “contextual causality”?
Peter Lindström (Malmö University, Sweden)

Evaluating the effect of CCTV-cameras to improve hot spot policing in the city of Malmö

Manne Gerell (Malmö University, Sweden)

Space-time variations of crime in and around commuting train stations
Vania Ceccato (Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

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

Wednesday, June 10

Session: WED01

Routine activities, transit crime, and situational crime prevention

Day: Wednesday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Situational crime prevention and public transport crime in El Salvador
Mangai V. Natarajan (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA) and
Ronald V. Clarke (Rutgers University, USA)

A spatio-temporal analysis of crime at Washington, DC Metro Rail
Nancy La Vigne (The Urban Institute, USA) and *Yasemin Irvin-Erickson*
(The Urban Institute, USA)

Bike thefts on the DC Metro: A case study in routine activities theory
Jeremy Levy (The Urban Institute, USA) and *Nancy La Vigne* (The Urban
Institute, USA)

Situational crime prevention and school commute safety
Jonathan Kremser (Kutztown University, USA)

Chair: *Nancy La Vigne* (The Urban Institute, USA)

Session: WED02

Changing patterns of crime and the crime drop

Day: Wednesday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: the Music Hall

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

The changing scale and distribution of shop theft in England
James Hunter (Nottingham Trent University, UK)

Cashing in on mobile phones
Rebecca Thompson (The Institute for Public Safety, UK)

On the association between routine activities and the decline in stranger
and acquaintance violence
Soenita Ganpat (Loughborough University, UK) and *Andromachi Tseloni*
(Loughborough University, UK)

The characteristics of night-time violence
Laura Garius (Nottingham Trent University)

Chair: *Andromachi Tseloni* (Loughborough University, UK)

Session: WED03

Studies on sentencing practices

Day: Wednesday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 353

Theme: Contemporary criminology

“We have no awareness of what they actually do”: Magistrates’ knowledge of and confidence in community sentences for women offenders in England and Wales

Gemma Birkett (University of Winchester, UK)

Effects of the minimum age of criminal responsibility: Evidence from policy reforms in Denmark.

Britt Østergaard Larsen (Aalborg University, Denmark)

Public opinion and death penalty attitude: The Indian perspective

Sanjeev P. Sahni (O.P. Jindal Global University, India) and *Garima Jain* (O.P. Jindal Global University, India)

The politics of parole: Discretion and the life sentence prisoner

Diarmuid Griffin (NUI Galway, Ireland)

Chair: *Gemma Birkett* (University of Winchester, UK)

Session: WED04

Selected studies on contemporary criminology II

Day: Wednesday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary criminology

The moderating role of parenting on the relationship between psychopathy and antisocial behavior in adolescence

Teresa C. Silva (Mid Sweden University, Sweden)

Borderline personality disorder: Prevalence and psychiatric comorbidity among male offenders on probation in Sweden

Dan Wetterborg (Karolinska Institute, Sweden)

Risk factors associate with sexual violence victimization regarding girls in Bangladesh: An exploratory study on school going female student

Omar Faruk (Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University, Bangladesh)

Non acceptable behavior or sexual harassment?

Perceptions and attitudes towards sexual harassment

Irit Ein-Tal (Yezreel Valley College, Israel)

Crime is terribly revealing: Information technology and police productivity

Giovanni Mastrobuoni (University of Essex, UK)

Chair: *Irit Ein-Tal* (Yezreel Valley College, Israel)

Session: WED05

Sexual offending: Risk factors and treatment development

Day: Wednesday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 357

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Parafilic sexual interests and sexual violence

Mats Forsman (Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

Sexual offending runs in families

Niklas Långström (Karolinska Institute, Sweden)

On revising correctional sex offender treatment programs to improve effects

Jonas Lennestål (Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

Chair: *Niklas Långström* (Karolinska Institute, Sweden)

Session: WED06

The routine activity approach. Empirical analyses

Day: Wednesday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 359

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Domestic burglary: An empirical analysis of the routine activity theory based on the French crime victimisation survey

Vincent Delbecque (French National Supervisory Body on Crime and Punishment, France)

Routine activities, delinquency and youth victimization

Venla Salmi (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Routine activities and road safety: An evaluation of the “capable guardian” in preventing driving under the influence of alcohol

Jose E. Medina-Sarmiento (The Miguel Hernandez University, Spain)

The routine activity robber: Learnings from a total study of cash-in-transit robberies and opportunity structures

Fredrik Fors (Stockholm University, Sweden and the Swedish National Defence University, Sweden)

Chair: *Venla Salmi* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Session: WED07

The crime drop. Testing hypotheses

Day: Wednesday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 361

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

The heroin epidemic and its role in the crime drop in England and Wales and elsewhere

Nick Morgan (Home Office, UK)

Decrease in crime and crime displacement in recent Japan

Taisuke Kanayama (Nihon University, Japan)

Testing security hypothesis to explain burglary downward trends in Chile

Hugo Soto Ojeda (University College London, UK)

Chair: *Taisuke Kanayama* (Nihon University, Japan)

Session: WED08

The Jerry Lee lecture

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

The ripple effects of police experimentation: How one trial can change the lives of many

Lorraine Mazerolle (University of Queensland, Australia)

Session: WED09

Situational prevention of crimes against wildlife

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

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

The spatio-temporal patterns of parrot poaching in Bolivia

Stephen F. Pires (Florida International University, USA), *Jacqueline L. Schneider* (Illinois State University, USA) and *Mauricio Herrera* (Museo de Historia Natural Noel Kempff Mercado, Bolivia)

When human-leopard conflict turns deadly: A cross-country situational analysis

Julie Viollaz (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA)

The decision to offload illegally caught fish: What country characteristics matter?

Nerea Marteache (California State University-San Bernardino, USA), *Julie Viollaz* (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA) and *Gohar Petrossian* (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA)

Preventing IUU fishing from the situational crime prevention perspective
Gohar Petrossian (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA)

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

Session: WED10

Cooperation on detention in the European Union: Between the devil and the deep blue sea?

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

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Transferring prisoners within the EU framework: Its cosmopolitan reflections and existing European detention norms

Rebecca Deruiter (Ghent University, Belgium)

Stark raving mad? Detention and rehabilitation of mentally ill offenders in the European area of freedom, security and justice

Michaël Meysman (Ghent University, Belgium)

EU-instruments in solitary confinement: How to improve the use of existing EU-instruments on the transfer of prisoners in spite of different detention conditions, illustrated with standards on prison discipline

Vincent Eechaudt (Ghent University, Belgium)

Chair: *Rebecca Deruiter* (Ghent University, Belgium)

Session: WED11

Recent experiences on prison and custody

Day: Wednesday Time: 13.00–14.30 Room: 353

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Young offenders' experiences related to accessing TV and press news in Portuguese juvenile institutions

Maria João Leote de Carvalho (University Nova de Lisboa, Portugal)

Incentives and earned privileges: Exploring prisoner perceptions of staff in an English prison

Zarek Khan (University of Cambridge, UK)

How much does prison really cost? Estimating the wider costs and savings from imprisonment and community corrections

Anthony Morgan (Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia)

Chair: *Anthony Morgan* (Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia)

Session: WED12

Selected studies on contemporary criminology III

Day: Wednesday Time: 13.00–14.30 Room: 356

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Making good: Dealing with increasing crystal methamphetamine addiction in Hong Kong (with reference to the Swedish experience of drug testing)

Jack Burke (City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Organisation, operations, and success of environmental organized crime in Italy and India: A comparative analysis

Anita Lavorgna (University of Wolverhampton, UK)

Substance use framed as situational action

Nina-Katri Gustafsson (Cambridge University, UK and Stockholm University, Sweden)

Detectives' use of discretion in investigation of illegal wildlife trade in Norway

Siv Runhovde (The Norwegian Police University College, Norway)

Chair: *Anita Lavorgna* (University of Wolverhampton, UK)

Session: WED13

Selected studies on contemporary criminology IV

Day: Wednesday Time: 13.00–14.30 Room: 357

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Fear or a sense of insecurity – beyond safety: A pedestrian perspective over outdoor urban lighting

José Nuno Sampaio (Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

Preventing disorderly behavior with motion sensor lights:

A field experiment

Ben Vollaard (Tilburg University, the Netherlands)

Childhood exposure to segregation and long-run criminal involvement

Hans Grönqvist (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Chair: *Kate Painter* (University of Cambridge, UK)

Session: WED14

Empirical testing of theories of crime

Day: Wednesday Time: 13.00–14.30 Room: 359

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Uncovering the gender participation gap in the crime market

Nadia Campaniello (University of Essex, UK)

Results of the ISRD-3 survey in Lithuania in a context of contemporary theories in criminology

Alina Mickevi (Law Institute of Lithuania, Lithuania)

Self-control, social bonds, and decisions to crime: An empirical investigation on Chinese juvenile delinquency

Xue Weng (The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Chair: *Nadia Campaniello* (University of Essex, UK)

Session: WED15

Intra-EU migrant crime: Fact, fiction and knowledge gaps

Day: Wednesday Time: 13.00–14.30 Room: 361

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Exploiting forensic DNA data to draw pictures of organized or transnational crime(s)

Patrick Jeuniaux (National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology, Belgium)

Seeking informed policy on intra-EU: What we do, what we don't and what we need to know

Derek Johnson (Northumbria University, UK)

Utilising the exchange of fingerprint data to analyse criminality trends across the European Union

Jessica Fraser (Sustainable Criminal Justice Solutions, UK)

Chair: *Derek Johnson* (Northumbria University, UK)

Abstracts

This section contains abstracts of most of the sessions which will be held during the Stockholm Criminology Symposium 2015. All abstracts, with a few exceptions, are presented unedited, and each individual author is responsible for the content of his or her abstract. The texts are reproduced as they were received.

Monday, June 8

Session: MON01

Opening ceremony

Session: MON02

Opening discussion. Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention. Researchers' advice to policy

Session: MON03

Trajectories, the crime drop, threat assessment and environmental criminology

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Speaker: *Marcus Felson*

Presentation title: Routine activity trajectories

Co-author: *Mary A. Eckert* (M. A. Eckert Associates, USA)

It's very important to learn how much time youths spend with peers but away from parental or adult supervision, and how this changes as adolescence progresses. To commit an ordinary crime, a youth must escape the watchful eyes of parents before finding a target. Although quantity of unsupervised time is highly related to crime participation, during most of these hours nothing much happens. Raw data about offenders show their criminal acts to be highly episodic, not smooth. Common models of adolescent crime trajectories are produced by mathematical smoothing of episodic data. An alternative approach is to build our adolescent trajectory model on routine activities, not crime episodes, leaving the latter as subsidiary to the former. The general shape of the routine activity trajectory is (1) a steady increase in early- and mid-adolescence in time spent with peers, not parents; (2) in later adolescence, more time in sexual partnerships, with zigzagging relationships common. Time spent with peers, absent parents, influences the probability of criminal acts, but these acts remain episodic and subsidiary to smoother trajectories in routine activities.

The general shape of the routine activity trajectory transcends communities and nations; however, its specific shape can vary greatly. This raises the possibility that youths in some locales will evade parents at younger ages and get into far more trouble, without necessarily having any higher level of criminal inclination. This suggests that situational management of adolescent convergence settings and avoidance of abandoned urban properties can help minimize crime and delinquency. It also helps explain the low crime rates in Japan, where youths are routinely and closely supervised by adults for many more hours per day, allowing little time for peer autonomy.

Speaker: *Nick Ross*

Presentation title: Why crime fell – getting the story out there

After World War Two until the 1990s crime rose throughout North America, Western Europe and Australia spawning all sorts of social and political assertions about why. Then, across all measures and across the industrialised world, the tide turned and receded as robustly as it had flooded. This so contradicted conventional theories, not to say established news values, that the news was at first either ridiculed or not reported and for two decades was widely disbelieved. Those criminologists who did accept the trends proposed various narratives (such as penal policy, deprivation or tough policing in New York) but none could explain crime's extraordinary trajectory or its consistency across different jurisdictions. The one concept that could explain it, the one that has earned this year's Stockholm Prize for Ronald V. Clarke and Patricia Mayhew, has until now gained little traction in public debate. Now is the time to be shouting from the rooftops that we know how to control crime, and that if our advice is not heeded we will lose the battle all over again.

Speakers: *Andrew Lemieux* and *Elvira Brouwer*

Presentation title: Assessing threats and devising prevention strategies:
The role of SCP in tiger protection

The world's tiger population has declined dramatically over the last century. There are fewer than 3,200 wild tigers in the world today, occupying less than 7 % of their historical range. Assessing and monitoring threats to tiger populations is central to protecting them but a standard methodology for doing this has yet to be developed. More importantly, empirical research on tiger protection strategies is lacking. This paper describes a Tiger Threat Assessment Protocol (T-TAP) developed to help academics and practitioners identify, monitor and ultimately reduce threats to tiger populations. Drawing from the ideas of situational crime prevention, T-TAP is a structured way to quantify and describe problems related to tiger conservation in protected areas. The protocol guides users through the twenty-five techniques of SCP to see which techniques are currently in place, which might be used, and which are not applicable to the site. The final section gives advice on how to measure the effectiveness of prevention strategies. Using data from three tiger sites in Asia, the paper will show how T-TAP is being used to implement and test SCP interventions for tiger protection.

Speaker: *Graham Farrell*

Presentation title: Illicit heroin use and post-war crime trends in England and Wales

This study examines post-war crime trends and the illicit heroin 'epidemic' of the 1980s and early 1990s. Increasing crime trends began three decades

before the ‘epidemic’ and continued through it, while crime’s decline since the mid-1990s has continued after it. In the 1980s and 90s, important crime patterns appear largely independent of illicit heroin use: car theft, for example, was mainly temporary theft for joyriding which is neither a crime to fund illicit drug use nor particularly compatible with a heroin high. A pre- and post-test analysis using the Crime Survey for England and Wales finds increased illicit heroin use may have marginally increased the crime rate in England and Wales for a short period. Any coincidence between declining illicit heroin use and declining crime from the 1990s is probably explained by improved security which drove down property crime, taking illicit heroin use with it as part of a broader diffusion of crime control benefits.

Session: MON04

Reconsidering prevention programs in the community

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Ross Homel*

Presentation title: CREATE-ing capacity to take developmental crime prevention to scale: A community-based approach within a national framework

Co-authors: *Kate Freiberg* (Griffith University, Australia) and *Sara Branch* (Griffith University, Australia)

Developmental crime prevention is founded on the long-term outcomes and economic efficiency of about 50 promising or model programs for fostering healthy youth development and for preventing crime. However, few if any of these programs have been successfully taken to scale, a problem that is the focus of Type 2 (T2) Translation Research within prevention science. This paper describes one approach to building capacity for population-level community-based developmental prevention using the CREATE model that we developed as an outcome of the Pathways to Prevention Project that operated in a disadvantaged region of Brisbane between 2002 and 2011. CREATE is an acronym: Collaborative; Relationships-driven; Early in the pathway; Accountable; Training-focused; Evidence-driven. CREATE is being used to develop, in T2 Translation terms, a prevention support system (PSS) for the Communities for Children (CfC) program, a prevention delivery system that is operated by the Department of Social Services in 52 communities across Australia. The aim is to build the capacity for schools and community agencies to transcend system silos; foster ethical practices and respectful relationships; and deliver goal-directed, quantitatively evaluated, evidence-based resources that promote child wellbeing and prevent antisocial and criminal behaviours. The PSS combines web-based interactive electronic resources for schools and com-

munity agencies serving children in CfC communities with systems and processes established by Collaboration Facilitators who build the skills and knowledge of community coalitions to use the electronic resources and implement CREATE effectively. This capacity building exercise is being evaluated through a comprehensive array of pre- and post-measures of coalition functioning. The PSS integrates with national prevention infrastructure developed by DSS, including a Data Exchange System, an Expert Panel, and an Information Exchange.

Speaker: *Maria Doyle*

Presentation title: Different agencies working together in collaboration to prevent a criminal lifestyle among high risk youths: A structured model for how to work with community intervention teams (CIT)

Co-author: *Henrik Andershed* (Örebro University, Sweden)

Young people's involvement in loosely connected criminal networks as well as clearly structured organized criminal groups is a major social problem in Sweden, according to the Swedish government. To work with Community Intervention Teams (CIT) is one idea on how to potentially prevent recruitment among young criminals. A pilot-version of CIT was implemented in 12 Swedish municipalities and it revealed that a fixed framework for how to work with CIT through structured ways of finding the target population and structured ways of how to assess the target population might be desirable. A structured model of CIT has therefore been developed and will be presented in more detail. In short, the target population for CIT is young people between the ages of 13 and 20 at high risk for long-term criminal behavior and a significant need for collaboration among different authorities such as between schools, social services, police and psychiatry. The target population can be found using a newly developed checklist covering the central eight risk factors for recidivism. The short term goal of CIT is that the interventions taking place will lead to reduced risk factors for-, and strengthened protective factors against long-term criminal behavior. The long-term goal of CIT is that the adolescents involved 1) should not exhibit criminal conduct at the conclusion of CIT and 2) there should be no criminal behavior in adulthood (after age 20). CIT is furthermore built upon the RNR (risk, need and responsivity) model for assessing and treating criminals and is therefore based on the General Personality and Cognitive Social Learning theoretical perspective (GPCSL) which stems from the integration of the RNR model. In sum, a structured way to work with CIT will be presented alongside the newly developed checklist as well as flowcharts describing the work-process.

Speaker: *Friedrich Loesel*
Presentation title: A meta-analytic review of studies on family-based prevention programs in Germany
Co-authors: *Maren Weiss* (University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany) and *Martin Schmucker* (University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany)

The last decade has seen a strong expansion in programs of developmental prevention of delinquent and other problem behavior in childhood and youth. Various meta-analyses revealed mean positive effects, however, nearly all based on North-American research. Therefore, more research on transnational generalization is needed. Against this background this presentation reports a meta-analysis of controlled evaluations studies on family-based prevention programs in Germany. Forty-five studies containing more than 4,213 persons met the eligibility criteria. Most evaluations addressed parent trainings; other measures such as mother-child groups or prenatal classes were rare. Overall, there was a significant positive mean effect of the programs ($d = .35$), which remained relatively stable in the follow-up analyses. Effects on parenting skills were larger than on child outcome measures. Further moderator analyses revealed larger effects of targeted vs. universal prevention, of studies with smaller vs. larger samples, and of methodologically weaker vs. stronger designs. Most results were consistent to what was found in North-American meta-analyses. However, more research on transnational generalization and high-quality, long-term evaluations are needed in Europe.

Session: MON05

Perspectives and findings on victimization and victim support

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Belaulah Shekhar*
Presentation title: Victim assistance and crime prevention: Two sides of the same coin
Co-author: *Sunanda Bhagavathy* (Police Department at Tamil Nadu State, India)

According to Buckl, “Society prepares the crime, the criminal commits it” (Kamenetzky, 1999 p. 125). It implies that the environment plays a vital role in the creation of a criminal. However, not everyone affected by the environment becomes a criminal. Human choice also matters (Brennen, 2011). Following victimization is there a causal path towards criminalization? Is a victim who is not reconciled with his/her victimization more susceptible to becoming a criminal? The findings of many studies among prisoners who were victims of crime suggest a new perspective that victim-

ization can also be a cause of crime. Victimization as a cause of crime is the postulate of many studies and is based on the victim turned offender, one of several victim classifications prescribed by Hans Von Hentig (Dorner & Lab, 2012). Shekhar (2012) proposed a diverse point of view in the aetiology of criminal behaviour, stating that crime could also be a cause of crime. She further proposed that this be included as one of the factors influencing the volume and type of crime in the Uniform Crime Report of the Federal Bureau of Investigations. So on the flip side can we say that victim assistance is crime prevention? So can victim assistance and services be used as a crime prevention strategy? Is victim assistance and crime prevention two sides of the same coin? This empirical study using qualitative data in a depth analysis of case studies from a rural All Women Police Station in Tamil Nadu to substantiate this statement.

Speaker: *Sandra Walklate*

Presentation title: From crime to culture: Is there a case for a cultural victimology?

Mirroring developments in the criminological turn to the “cultural”, there has been a recent move towards cultural victimology (Mythen, 2007). This is “a victimology attuned to human agency, symbolic display, and shared emotion” (Ferrell et al, 2008: 190). Elements of this cultural turn can be found in Furedi’s (1997) rather sardonic observations about the emergence of a compensation culture in which we are all victims now (though it should be noted that Quinney, 1972, highlighted similar concerns). The increasing importance of the cultural is also alluded to in Valier’s (2004) observations of a return to the Gothic: making public the suffering of the victim. Indeed the rising focus on such cultural pre-occupations cannot be divorced from the increasingly visual nature of social life which constantly and consistently places us beside the victim, encouraging us to feel what they feel.

This turn to the cultural has (at least) two aspects. First, individual and/or collective experiences of victimisation and its aftermath and how those experiences are shared with family, friends, or symbolised more publicly (like for example in the roadside shrine or in the “on the scene” reportage and/or other public media). Arguably what has been a more recent development is the public nature and public voice given to those emotional responses, the public dissemination of them, and the intermeshing of these processes with criminal justice policy. Thus McEvoy and Jamieson (2007: 425) have commented that “Suffering becomes reshaped, commodified, and packaged for its public and didactic salience.” At every juncture in the public nature of suffering some voices are heard and others are silenced (as intimated in Wijk’s 2013 discussion of the ideal victim of international crimes). The purpose of this paper is to explore the extent to which a cultural victimology might be equipped to make sense of these developments.

Speaker: *Sara Thunberg*
Presentation title: Post-victimization support in Sweden: From which organizations can young victims of crime expect to receive psychosocial support?

Co-author: *Åsa Källström Cater* (Örebro University, Sweden)

Numerous studies have shown that victims of crime might need professional help and psycho-social support post-victimization. However, studies also show that victims not always receive the support they need and wish to have, due to public institutions and non-profit organizations being unclear about their different roles and responsibilities. This study therefore seeks to investigate the relationship between which organizations/support providers young female and male victims of different crimes have sought help from, from whom they received it, and whether they were satisfied with what they received. Data consists of 2,500 survey responses from 20–24 year-olds about their experiences of victimization during childhood and adolescence and connected help-seeking. The implications for public welfare institutions, such as social welfare and psychiatry, and non-profit organizations, such as the Association for Victim Support, are discussed.

Session: MON06

Studies on the origins of violent offending

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Mikko Aaltonen*

Presentation title: Dynamic association of criminal offending and violent victimization

Co-author: *Venla Salmi* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Prior research has shown that an individual's own criminal background is one of the strongest predictors of violent victimization. While this overlap of offender and victim populations is an established fact in the criminological literature, it remains unclear whether it is mostly caused by shared risk factors explaining both phenomena, or if the association truly is dynamic so that criminal offending increases the subsequent risk of victimization, net of other factors. One problem in this domain of research has been a lack of longitudinal data including both victimization and offending measures with sufficiently short measurement intervals. The aim of current study is to examine month-to-month changes in general and violent offending before and after violent victimization, to see if the probability of crime changes around this time. We use a nationally representative register-based sample of the Finnish population ($n = 150,010$), where the offending and victimization variables are based on police-reported violent crime from years 2005–2011. The results indicate that levels of crime

increase in the months preceding violent victimization, and remain on elevated levels 3–4 months after. However, preliminary analyses also show that these patterns differ by gender and also by severity of violence. Generally, the results support the idea the offending and victimization have a state-dependent association, where an increase in offending increases the risk of victimization.

Speaker: *Petr Zeman*

Presentation title: Aggressors, deviants or just delinquents' violent sex offenders in the Czech Republic

Co-author: *Sarka Blatnikova* (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic)

Violent crime of sexual nature results not only in serious consequences for its direct victims, but it subsequently disrupts and jeopardizes relationships and undermines a sense of safety in society. The actual evidence base on violent sex crime in the Czech Republic does not match the seriousness of the problem. So far, no comprehensive criminological research on the occurrence and forms of the violent sex crime and its offenders, analysing the measures taken against offenders of this type of crime, has been carried out in this country. To fill this gap, the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention in Prague has carried out a research, which specifically focuses on the issue of sexually oriented violence, its offenders and victims and also on the response of the public authorities to this serious type of offending. The paper presents selected results of a unique study of a sample of more than 700 offenders, convicted of rape or other violent sex offences in the Czech Republic in years 2007-2011 (which represents approximately 2/3 of all offenders convicted of this type of crime there in that period), based mainly on an analysis of criminal court files, criminal records in the Penal Register and written forensic expert opinions on the mental state of offenders.

Speaker: *Li Eriksson*

Presentation title: The self-reported offending histories of male homicide perpetrators

Research suggests that violent offenders often have a long history of offending behaviour and contact with the criminal justice system. This appears particularly true for homicide offenders. However, most data are based on official records (e.g. police reports), and therefore limited to those offences that have come to the attention of the criminal justice system. We address this shortcoming in previous research by using interview data from 262 male homicide offenders in Australia to study self-reported offending history across victim-offender relationship. Results show that the majority of offenders reported engaging in some form of criminal

behaviour prior to the homicide. The type of offences (e.g. theft, violence, property damage) varied noticeably across victim-offender relationships. In addition, results show that men who killed strangers or acquaintances showed more versatility in their offending behaviour compared to men who killed within the family unit. The data illustrate opportunities for interventions, particularly for certain groups of homicide offenders.

Speaker: *Ragnhild Bjørnebekk*

Presentation title: Violent Youngsters: Linking experiences of attachment and later violence

Children who have suffered the disruption of multiple affective bonds, negative and weak attachments, may, as a consequence develop violence (e.g. Ryder 2014). This study analyze the quality of multiple attachment-bonds in a group of violent youngsters during upbringing, to explore a possible link between disrupted attachment to different caregivers and violence.

Method: retrospective life-history interview

Sample: Vs: 34 violent kids, 21m - 13f, age 13-19, 1/3 multi-ethnic or refugees, Os: 20 “ordinary” kids, randomly matched Vs

Some results: Vs report an overdoze of disrupting attachments in chaotic families, with many break-ups. Violence and abuse are included in these attachment-bonds. Most have no one to contact when in trouble or in need of protection. Some have caring attachments without violence included in foster-care. When leaving foster-home and remove to biological family, caring bonds are replaced by disrupting ones.

Most have some healthy attachment to school-peers, a teacher and leisure-time activity when in 1–5th class. Parents are not a part of these bonds. Some are in clubs offering healthy relations. When 12–13years these attachments usually break, and get replaced by strong bonds to anti-social gang-peers. Acts of violence escalate in intensity and occurrence and get part of a serious pattern.

Os report: Few transitions, harmonic family-, peer-, and prosocial-group attachments, as well as rich attachment to school and leisure-time. Parents are their “heroes”, ones to trust and contact when in trouble. Some report disturbing father-attachment, but caring and protective bonds to mother seem to exceed the power of poor father-attachment.

Speaker: *Vincenza Cinquegrana*
Presentation title: The special orphans: An exploratory survey on the psychological consequences
Co-author: *Anna Costanza Baldry* (Second University of Naples, Italy)

Introduction

Femicide (homicide of women) in intimate partner relationship is the most serious form of violence against women (WHO, 2012). A few clinical reports describe the trauma and the psychological aftermath experienced by children whose mother has been killed by their father (Pynoos & Eth, 1983; Levandowsky, 2004). The death of a parent is particularly significant when it occurs during childhood or adolescence and can have consequences for life (Clark et al., 1996). Trauma in adolescence has been linked with long-term developmental disturbances, including disrupted moral development, missed developmental opportunities, delayed preparation for professional and family life, and disruptions in close relationships (Pynoos, Steinberg, & Wraith, 1995).

The research

The aim of this study was to examine the orphan's competencies and behaviour problems after femicide. For this purpose we have used the Child Behavior Checklist/6-18 (CBCL/4-18) or Youth Self-Report Form (YSR) (Achenbach & Rescorla, 2001), depending on the age at the time of the interview. These instruments include measurement of the child's behaviour and also allow the examination of two broad grouping of syndromes: Internalizing Problems and Externalizing Problems. For the psychological profile of orphans aged over 18, the Cognitive Behavioural Assessment-Young (CBA-Y) was used.

Procedure and Sample

The sample of the orphans under study (N = 123), age M = 12,40, SD = 10,28 derives from a screening of the femicide cases that occurs in Italy from 2000 to 2013.

Results

The findings show that in 84 % of all cases the couple had children under age at the time of the murder, 57 % of them did not receive any type of psychological support, and in most cases orphans reported psychological and relational problems significantly higher than the reference population, and at the time of the killing. In conclusion, it is important to increase awareness of needs of the special children/adolescents orphans and of risk the aftermath on their psychological health.

Session: MON07

European experiences on prevention of violent extremism

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Mona Sablin*

Presentation title: National coordination to protect democracy from violent extremism

The national coordinator is responsible for improving cooperation between government agencies, local authorities and organisations at national, regional and local level in efforts to protect democracy against violent extremism. The coordinator will act to advance knowledge about violent extremism and to promote the development of preventive methods, and will present a report on the remit in June 2015.

The task of the national coordinator includes strengthening and supporting cooperation in efforts to protect democracy against violent extremism at national and local level; establishing a reference group for knowledge and information exchange, supporting actors who identify problems with violent extremism at local level, and implementing targeted educational measures.

Even though violent extremism overall is not a threat to Sweden's democratic form of government, there are people who use violence towards political opponents and thus act against the fundamental functions of the democratic system. These people can mainly be found within the white power movement, the autonomous movement and the violent jihadist milieu.

To strengthen cooperation in efforts to protect democracy against violent extremism, the national coordinator is working to engage actors at local level, such as the social service, police, schools and civil society organisations including religious communities to facilitate the development of local structures of cooperation. This includes disseminating examples of successful measures taken to counter violent extremism on local, national and international level as well as providing targeted education for local level actors.

The national coordinator has established a reference group, consisting of representatives for government agencies with significant roles in protecting democracy against violent extremism. The purpose of the reference group is to exchange knowledge and information and to consult on operational and methodological development as well as follow-up and evaluation of preventive efforts.

The national coordinator has identified two areas of development for Sweden's preventive efforts against violent extremism: support to family and relations and exit activities. The national coordinator will continue to

develop strategies to address these areas and to provide adequate support to those in need.

Speaker: *Véronique Ketelaer*

Presentation title: Preventing violent radicalisation through a locally integrated strategy: Experiences of European cities

The European Forum for Urban Security is an NGO which gathers together 250 cities and regions across Europe. It aims to promote the exchange of good practices, to support elected officials and local administrators in the development of urban security policies, and to promote the fundamental role of cities in crime prevention policies.

Since early 2013, the worrying phenomenon of violent radicalisation has been examined by Efus' cities for the first time, initially led by efforts from Rotterdam and Brussels. Several 'departure' cases had been identified in 2012 in these Northern European cities, and the municipal representatives urged the network to consider this issue a priority for collaborative work, in order to help cities objectivise and share their observations, and to implement prevention and management strategies for this phenomenon at the local level.

Subsequently, the phenomenon of European jihadists heading abroad has continued to grow in Europe and has, as such, appeared constantly in the news.

My presentation will aim to give an insight into the European cities' and regions' reports, particularly in Belgium and Brussels, regarding the evolution of this phenomenon: the observed forms of violent radicalisation, the profile of recruited persons, the impact of these departures within the community, but also the strategies implemented by the cities themselves in order to prevent departures and to manage the return of ex-jihadists to their localities.

Of course, the different locally developed measures vary according to the cities and their characteristics, the types of local schemes in place (prevention personnel, associative sector, local prevention model...), and also the measures developed at the international, federal, regional and community levels.

Within the management of the particular phenomenon that is violent radicalism, a global, partner-based and locally integrated approach is crucial – at the actors' level and that of the municipality, as well as the different levels of power (ministries) and sectors of activity (security, health, schools, prisons, socio-community services...).

City- and region-based forums (Efus as well as the national forums) have a particularly useful and recognised role in supporting the municipal manag-

ers in the development of adequate and concrete measure to fight against violent radicalisation. These forums and their networks of professionals have enabled the exchange of good practices between cities (for example in Belgium), the sharing of observations, and the communication of cities' recommendations to the supralocal authorities, but also the development of contact directories and prevention tools on radicalisation and the organisation of training for field practitioners.

Speaker: *Pierre N'Gahane*

Presentation title: Prevention of radicalization: The French model of care for families

I'm Pierre N'Gahane, Secretary General of the The Interministerial Committee for the prevention of delinquency. This committee created in 2006 and chaired by the Prime Ministry, sets national guidelines for the prevention of delinquency. I lead an interdepartmental team of eight high-level staff who is responsible for preparing, in this area, the Government's decisions and ensure their implementation.

In early 2014, I was given the preventive part of the plan against radicalization arrested by the French Government.

Like other European countries, France is now facing a serious threat due to the phenomenon of conversion of several people in the violent radical commitment, usually in connection with terrorist networks in the near east.

To respond to this, the Government has in fact adopted a plan to fight against violent radicalization and terrorist networks presented by the Minister of the Interior in April 2014.

This plan aims to dismantle these sectors, to prevent generators threats trips, to cooperate more effectively internationally and has a preventive approach to support the needs of families.

Of which radicalization are we talking about? It is the Islamic radicalization that leads to extremism or terrorism. In the hierarchy of violent and dangerous behaviors, the radicalization is considered as the first level. The second level is extremism and the third is terrorism. This form of radicalization is considered dangerous for our democracies by the form it takes and the consequences on our social contract.

This form of radicalization concern us of all. It is estimated that there are about 20,000 foreigners involved in the events in Syria and Iraq, including about 5,000 Europeans and 1,400 French.

The preventive actions are located upstream in order to avoid the passages in violent acts. The goal of the radicalization prevention is to avoid to get

in extremism or terrorism. This radicalisation must be distinguished from the practice of Islam or from Islam quietist. This radicalization can not be confused with the practice of Islam even the most literalist, even the most rigorous. This radicalization is more like a sectarian drift that is putting in danger people that join but also our social cohesion and our republican pact.

Our difficulty was to avoid the trap of stigmatisation and confusion. We were always vigilant on our founding principles of secularism.

For the reason of secularism, the main objectives for us were to detect the situations of the danger in which people can put ourselves. And for these reasons, we have essentially worked on the indicators of behavior changing.

For this, we have worked on the identification of behavior indicators. It was important for us to identify the process of indoctrination which lead to the school rupture, friendly rupture, the social break and the family break

Identification of situations of radicalization

It is possible to separate two types of identification:

- The active identification: it falls within the intelligence services, which are required to identify particular individuals who threaten the state security, consulting regularly radical sites or that are monitored under their illegal and dangerous activities.
- The passive identification: it comes from reports of families, relatives or institutional actors, including national education. The main novelty of the prevention plan was to create a focal point (or a call center) for identify situations that we couldn't know easily.

About the focal point (Call center)

The focal point has indeed been created on April 29 and placed within the Department of the Interior.

The February 28, it received 3000 reports (half of which are calls received. The other half coming from local police). 23 % of these reports relate to minors, 34 % to women and 40 % relate to people of non-Arab or non-Musilm origin.

Particular attention is paid to sort calls by determining precisely indicators of conversion in radicalization. The operators of call center have received training in this regard. It is indeed important to accurately identify the indoctrination process that leads to the young school leavers, social, friendly, family. The degree of radicalism of a young translates largely by the nature of its relationship with its original environment, which involves identifying prior behavioral indices.

After the filtering performed by the operators of the focal point, the reports are sent to the Prefects. The principle is the centralization of information, but his treatment is done in a framework decentralized.

The pivotal role of the prefects at the local level

The prefect in France is a civil servant who is the representative of the central government at local level. He is not an elected politician. He is appointed. (since Napoleon Bonaparte in 1800).

The role of prefects is absolutely essential in the implementation of the prevention that emphasizes a multidisciplinary and individualized approach.

Upon receipt of the information from the focal point, it is up to the Prefect to notify the prosecutor. It may possibly when it comes to minors, consider the implementation of educational assistance measures. With the agreement of the prosecutor, the prefect informs the mayor of the municipality.

Prefects must establish a specific monitoring of mobilizing state services and operators concerned (police, national education, legal protection of youth employment center, including local mission), local authorities (in addition to the concerned town hall, social services council), and the network associative in particular associations working towards families and young people.

Concerning situation of families, It's asked the prefects to show a high reactivity for their support. It is quite possible to identify a referent from social work, to help the family.

Concerning youth, prefects can use the methodology included in the national strategy for crime prevention which was adopted in July 2013 by the Government. Indeed, it is planned to set up an individualized program for young people affected and the designation of a referent to follow.

For this individualized monitoring, prefects must mobilize several tools which promote professionalization, education or humanitarian in which young people are encouraged to reflect on the sense of commitment and solidarity. The citizens training may also be reaffirmed under the civic values that govern the French society as well as inscriptions in social and professional integration process.

This support process is experimental in nature because of the specificity of the phenomenon of radicalization. Issues related to religion and the process of mental manipulation can indeed be evaded. Prefects are asked to demonstrate innovation and creativity in this field. At this stage, it is premature to make an assessment of their action.

Therefore, there is some specificities in public response:

- Preventive
- Targetted

- Multidisciplinary
- Distinctive
- And experimental

There are some experimental examples:

- Psychological approach for family and people concerned
- Social and professional approach for people concerned

The necessary training of local actors

For implementation at the local level of the prevention plan, it became essential to train stakeholders. For this purpose, the SG-CIPD has developed a training program that meets at the complexity of the phenomenon:

We have developed many modules:

- How to identify the process of indoctrination and how to deal with
- The conflict in near east and geopolitical and sociological issues of contemporary Islam.
- Religious justifications of jihadism and the cases of Islamic radicalism in France.
- The legal framework to avoid the departures
- Practical solutions in support of youth and family

It's done in 2 days. This 2-day training has benefited more than 800 people so far, mostly from prefectures and police but also of national education, justice and social workers..

Conclusion

The French system remains perfectible and it will prove his effectiveness in the future especially in its ability to bring young people radicalized in the bosom of the Republic. For this, we need to find effective methods and actions of désendoctrinement and reintegration. We are facing a new phenomenon that involves initiating innovative and experimental actions. As such, I think it would be useful to share practices and to evaluate the dispositives.

Session: MON08

Situational prevention of organized crime

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Speaker: *Hans Nelen*

Presentation title: Prostitution policy in the Netherlands:
From regulated tolerance towards moralization

In his presentation Nelen will describe and analyse the latest developments in the prostitution sector in the Netherlands, and in particular, the developments in the red light district of Amsterdam since the legalization of the

sector in 2000. His main argument is that, paradoxically, the Netherlands is in the middle of a transitional stage: Dutch policy has undergone a paradigm shift from a pragmatic, rational approach towards a state of moralization. In the contemporary victim-oriented moral discourse, the abolitionist approach seems to have become more dominant. Brothels are primarily perceived as retail outlets in criminal business cycles, in which prostitutes are victimized by organized crime networks. The premise of normalization, that used to give the Dutch policy of regulated tolerance a solid basis, is now perceived in the popular media and the public debate as naïve.

Speakers: *Lars Korsell and Johanna Skinnari*

Presentation title: Regulation as a situational tool against organized crime infiltration in legitimate businesses

“Infiltration” of organized crime in legitimate businesses is a new concept in Sweden, but well known on an international level. Situational crime prevention is often used to, in a more or less physical way, prevent the perpetrator to reach the suitable target for a crime. Infiltration of a business is also a kind of movement – but less physical – that could be prevented, also in a situational but less physical way, by regulation. And to prevent the infiltrators to use – and misuse – the company for criminal purposes could also be done by regulation. In this paper, the researchers explore these possibilities, which also can be described as administrative measures.

Speaker: *Ernesto U. Savona*

Presentation title: Proofing legislation against crime: Some years later

This paper discusses the main characteristics and the evolution of the crime proofing of legislation. An approach intended as an instrument to reduce opportunities for crime. The core idea underlying crime proofing is that legislation may inadvertently produce new opportunities for crime. Once established which parts of the legislation produce such opportunities, prevention should focus on proofing this legislation against crime. This approach, developed in the middle of the 2000s in the framework of the EU Commission, quite close to the Impact Assessment methodology, has been neglected for a long time for reasons that the author will explain. He explains that, due to the development of complex crimes, today proofing legislation against crime is a more relevant challenge than in the past. The approach should be more refined and focused.

Session: MON09

A situational crime prevention perspective on the dynamics of violence

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Speaker: *Leigh Grossman*

Presentation title: Exploring the theoretical determinants of violent crime in Newark

Most criminological research on the uneven distribution of crime across cities tends to examine social disorganization concepts, such as collective efficacy (Sampson et al. 1997), or crime opportunity concepts, such as guardianship, in identifying risk factors associated with crime concentrations (Sherman et al. 1989). A recent longitudinal study of crime places conducted by Weisburd et al. (2012) in Seattle, Washington examined why certain street segments experienced disproportionate amounts of crime over a 16 year period. They analyzed existing data on numerous situational and social disorganization variables and found support for both as salient factors explaining persistent crime places. Braga and Clark (2014), however, suggest some of the variables used by Weisburd and his colleagues to measure social disorganization and collective efficacy were flawed. The current research aims to develop more valid and reliable social disorganization, opportunity and collective efficacy measures at street segments in Newark, NJ. Stronger measures will better position empirical inquiries designed to understand theoretical and practical differences between high violence and no/low violence street segments. Trajectory analysis was used to determine persistently violent street segments from 2008–2013. The main analysis features a matched case control design that will compare a range of socioeconomic, situational and other factors at the most violent street segments relative to the least violent street segments within the same census tract or within tracts with similar demographic features. Site visits were conducted on both high violence and no/low violence street segments that were matched based on street length, street type and census tract. These site visits allow for more detailed data collection that is not possible in a citywide analysis. Initial findings and future data collection and analysis will be discussed as well as potential policy implications.

Speakers: *Meagan Cahill* and *Samuel Bieler*

Presentation title: Predicting gun violence in Washington

Gun violence is traditionally one of the most traumatic and disruptive forms of crime and police departments put immense resources into preventing and disrupting these incidents. One of the primary tools currently used in this effort is predictive mapping, which models the expected geographic distribution of future crimes. Insights from these tools are used

to allocate public safety resources and guide the deployment of police officers. However, many of these tools are expensive or labor intensive to deploy or require high quality data to be effective (Perry et al. 2013). To rectify this issue, the current research creates a model that generates usable predictions using only two data sources that will be readily available to police: crime data and gunfire detection technology (GDT) activations. Using a Markov Transition Model we predict crime on a monthly basis and compare the model's predictions to actual crime rates to determine their accuracy. We also explore the impact of including GDT data on the model to determine the added value of this new source of data on gun violence. Initial findings from the model and their implications for crime mapping and exploring the geographic dynamics of gun violence are discussed and future directions for research are mapped on.

Speakers: *Yasemin Irvin-Erickson and Meagan Cahill*

Presentation title: An analysis of violent crime patterns in Washington DC Metropolitan area with RTM

In environmental criminology, it is widely accepted that crime risk is affected by the legitimate and illegitimate activities hosted at places. Studies exploring this influence use the concepts of environmental criminology to explain how land use features can promote criminal behavior. This study examines the criminogenic influences of land use features on violent crime risk in the Washington DC metropolitan area using the principles of Risk Terrain Modeling (RTM). This study uses a twofold analytical strategy. The spatial element of the study identifies which land use features have a criminogenic influence on violent crime risk, how their spatial influence extents change, how they influence risk in relation to one another, and how their combined spatial influences affect risk. The spatiotemporal element examines how these effects change across different times of the day and different days of the week. Implications for policy and future studies are discussed.

Speakers: *Rob T. Guerette, Stephen Pires and Christopher Stubbert*

Presentation title: Crime science and crime epidemics in developing countries: A retrospective examination of kidnapping for ransom in Colombia, South America

Commonly, established nations are called upon to deal with crime epidemics in developing countries. This is particularly the case when the outside country has a vested interest in doing something about the foreign nation's problem. This interest may be the result of global civic responsibility but it is more likely that the epidemic experienced in the developing country has some direct and detrimental impact on the established nation(s). Yet most

preventive programs and policies which take place in developed nation states are carried out within policing and governmental institutions that are comparatively well trained, adequately funded, and otherwise professionalized. For underdeveloped nations this is rarely the case. Efforts by outside countries to establish and professionalize governmental agencies in underdeveloped countries as a means to combat crime epidemics requires an enormous investment in time and resources, things which are not always feasible. Through a retrospective examination of the kidnaping for ransom epidemic which occurred in Colombia, South America throughout the 2000s, this paper identifies the potential utility of the crime science approach as a cost effective and more direct strategy to deal with crime epidemics in developing countries. Implications and ideas for future applications are discussed.

Session: MON10

**What you really need to know if you want to reduce crime:
Emerging findings from the UK**

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Speaker: *Gloria Laycock*

Presentation title: Introduction to the session

This brief opening introduction will outline the background to the Commissioned Partnership Programme of research funded by the UK ESRC and the College of Policing. The remainder of the session will outline the approach of the consortium and some of the emerging results.

Speakers: *Jyoti Belur and Amy Thornton*

Presentation title: What do we know already?

This paper will outline the rationale underlying the search for existing systematic reviews in crime reduction. It will show some of the results of this process, in particular pointing to the gaps in the knowledge base, many of which are in the situational crime prevention area.

Speaker: *Aiden Sidebottom*

Presentation title: Carrying out new systematic reviews: The challenge

This paper will describe the mixed methods approach taken by the research team to systematically review the evidence on alleygating as a crime reduction method. The results of and difficulties encountered in carrying out such a review will be discussed.

Speaker: *Nick Tilley*

Presentation title: From researcher to practitioner

This session will present the toolkit, which has been developed to provide the output from the research programme to crime reduction practitioners. In particular it will describe the acronym EMMIE (Effect, Mechanism, Moderator, Implementation and Economics) and the thinking behind that, touching on the overall messages on what works that are emerging from the programme.

Session: MON11

Re-imagining what the police should and can do:

The contributions of situational crime prevention

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Speaker: *Lorraine Mazerolle*

Presentation title: Extending the long arm of the law: The role of police in removing excuses

Situational Crime Prevention (SCP) offers police dozens of ways to reduce crime and crime opportunities. Some of the techniques for crime reduction are easily accomplished by police working on their own. Most, however, involve police leveraging the cooperation of others to gain a crime control outcome. In extending and re-imagining the role of police in SCP, I focus on the range of ways that police can block opportunities for crime by removing excuses. Using the mechanisms activated in the ABILITY Truancy Trial – a randomized field trial of 102 truanting young people allocated to a business-as-usual condition (control) or an intervention that involved a partnership between police and schools (experimental condition) ? I examine how Third Party Policing extends the arm of the law to remove excuses. The ABILITY experimental mechanism involved a police officer, school representative, parent or guardian and the young people coming together in a facilitated Family Group Conference where the reasons for truancy were explored and the school representatives communicated the legal obligations for attending school. In this paper, I examine and analyse the excuses for truancy raised in the context of the ABILITY Trial. I focus on the excuses of young truants and their parents, and also the excuses of school “street-level bureaucrats” (third parties) who lament the legitimacy of truancy laws. I conclude with a discussion of the complexities of police working in partnership with schools to remove two types of excuses: excuses made by schools for why they question the legitimacy of truancy laws and excuses made by parents of young truants for why they fail to comply with the law.

Speakers: *David Weisburd and Cody W. Telep*

Presentation title: Situational crime prevention and police effectiveness:
A review of evaluation studies

Prior reviews of the policing crime prevention literature suggest there are a number of strategies police can use to effectively reduce crime and disorder. Similarly, reviews of the situational crime prevention literature find that the majority of interventions focused on situational prevention show crime reduction benefits. Scholars have noted the strong link that exists between situational crime prevention and problem-oriented policing, but only limited research to date has systematically examined the relationship between situational crime prevention and effective policing strategies more generally. That is, little prior research has reviewed either the extent to which successful situational crime prevention interventions involve the police or the extent to which successful police interventions involve situational crime prevention. We examine both areas using prior databases of situational crime prevention evaluations (e.g. the Situational Crime Prevention Evaluation Database from the Center for Problem-Oriented Policing) and police crime control interventions (e.g. the Evidence-Based Policing Matrix from the Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy). Although Ron Clarke did not initially envision situational crime prevention as a policing innovation, the police are often involved in the implementation of situational measures, such as CCTV, and situational prevention has been a guiding principle for a number of place-based intervention strategies. Our goal is to assess both how frequently police agencies are using the principles of situational crime prevention as part of evaluated crime reduction strategies and how often police play a role in the development of situational prevention interventions led by place managers or other non-police groups.

Speaker: *Nancy La Vigne*

Presentation title: Applying situational crime prevention to policing technologies: What have we learned and what does the future hold?

Technologies to enhance law enforcement's crime control and prevention activities have proliferated in recent years. While many observers have lamented the lack of theory with which such technologies are employed, there is ample opportunity for Situational Crime Prevention (SCP) and its theoretical antecedent, rational choice perspective, to guide the deployment and use of policing technologies. Doing so increases the likelihood that these technologies will yield their intended purposes.

In this presentation I will discuss the ways in which SCP can be employed to guide police in the use of three technologies: CCTV, police body cameras, and gunshot detection technology. Drawing from published studies, in each case I examine the ways in which these technologies have been

employed, as well as how their use could be modified in order to increase perceived effort, risks, and rewards, while removing excuses.

I conclude with a discussion of the challenges innate in police adoption of new technologies and make recommendations on how they can be overcome through a more systematic deployment, accompanied by policy development and training, that is guided by theories of criminal opportunity generally, and SCP specifically.

Session: MON12

Cyberbullying and cyberharassment

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speakers: *Garima Jain and Sanjeev P. Sahni*

Presentation title: Adultery in the age of technology: Internet infidelity in India

It has been alleged that social pathologies are beginning to surface in cyberspace. The present study examined whether attribution-making process serve as a mechanism for a partner's extra-dyadic involvement with some else through internet. It extends insight into the prevalence, incidence, and consequences of internet infidelity. We investigated the reasons behind people's involvement in internet infidelity or online sexual gratification through self-administered survey (n = 14,987) from almost all states in India.

Study 1 attempted to redress the question by comparing attributions, perception and attitude towards online acts of infidelity of the two set of participants: Perpetrators and Non Perpetrators of Online Infidelity. A factor analysis was carried out that yielded two components: Dispositional factors (which included 3 sub- factors: (a.) Strong Moral Values, (b.) Religious Principles, (c.) Not wanting to cheat on one's partner) and Situational factors (which also included 3 sub- factors: (a.) Fear of being caught, (b.) Lack of knowledge, (c.) Internet Inaccessibility). Predictor variables were entered into Logistic Regression with presence of age, sexual orientation, gender, education, relationship status, family type, occupation as the dependent variable. The potential implication of cyberspace addiction and infidelity on intimate partner violence (physical and psychological abuse), divorce, marital discord, mental health related issues and neglect of best parenting practices is also presented.

Study 2 investigates the reasons of perpetrators (Married and In a committed relationship) behind involvement in Internet Infidelity. Findings demonstrated significantly different reasons behind involvement in extradyadic online relationship between respondents who are Married (Emotional

Support, Frustration, Boredom) and In a Relationship (Peer Pressure, Desire to Explore). The research offers a proposal for legislators and decision makers by examining current law of adultery and addressing whether law should be expanded to include online infidelity.

Speaker: *Matthew Chester*

Presentation title: Cyber crime: Children's safety online

The majority of children in the UK have access to the internet and its growth in scale and speed is resulting in more and more social interaction and relationship building being conducted online. The Police and Crime Commissioner for Northamptonshire in the UK commissioned this work to provide insight into the experiences of children online, to inform online safety policy development. This case study seeks to develop understanding of the use of the internet by children across age groups, their perceptions and experience of safety and risk online and the impact of negative experiences. In particular the research tools focus on accessing age restricted content online, interactions with peers and adults including experiences of grooming and cyber-bullying and online relationships. To contextualise this, the perceptions and protective behaviours of parents and carers are also captured, including supervision, content control, security settings and sharing passwords. Using triangulated qualitative and quantitative methods, this study surveyed 11,916 children aged five years to eighteen years and 1,003 parents and carers. Focus groups were undertaken with 471 children, parents, carers and teachers to gather qualitative data, building contextual information to frame the quantitative findings and provide insight into the perceptions and experiences shared. The findings conclude that one in three children accessed content online that is inappropriate for their age and one in five children have had an upsetting experience online. Children most commonly reported experiences of bullying or harassment online, behaviours that have become normalised, followed in small numbers by identity theft, sharing and receiving sexually explicit and personal material and meeting online acquaintances in person. Children are not sufficiently using security and privacy settings and younger children are more likely to have upsetting experiences online, despite having greater supervision and controls from parents.

Speaker: *Anna Costanza Baldry*

Presentation title: Am I at risk of cyberbullying? A review and conceptual framework for research on self-assessment of risk of cyberbullying among youngsters

Co-authors: *Anna Sorrentino* (Second University of Naples, Italy) and *David P. Farrington* (Cambridge University, UK)

Introduction Bullying and its cybernetic evolution, cyberbullying are wide spread problems among children and adolescents. Numerous studies have been conducted that address prevalence, nature, possible impact and strategies to prevent it (Patchin, 2013). Some recent papers have reviewed existing instruments designed to assess cyberbullying (Berne et al., 2012; Vivolo-Kantor, Martell, Holland & Westby, 2014).

The study

The aim of the present presentation is to provide an overview of the current instruments/approaches designed to assess cyber bullying risk and threat assessment based on risk and protecting factors.

We conducted a review of cyber bullying assessment strategies and measurement instruments. To this aim Multiple online databases (i.e., PsychInfo, SocIndex and PubMed) were searched to identify measurement strategies. The keyword search criteria were: (bull* or cyberbull* or school viol* or juvenile delinquency) AND (risk* or threat* or assess*) AND (measure* or *method*) between 2000-2014.

Procedure

Article title and abstracts were reviewed, and all articles that appeared relevant were retrieved in full-text format and evaluated for inclusion in the review. In addition, articles accessed electronically were hand-searched for other relevant studies. A total of 952 empirical articles that identified specific risk and protective factors for risk assessment in juvenile delinquency or bullying and cyber bullying were identified for the basis of the present review.

Because of the large variability in study methods and item wording across the studies included in our review, a meta-analysis was not possible. Also, specifically with regard to risk assessment or threat assessment methods no specific studies, so a theoretical review framework was adopted to develop a conceptual framework for research of risk assessment of cyber bullying.

Wherever possible, however, we conducted statistical analyses to determine prevalence of certain risk and protective factors for youngsters involvement in cyber bullying.

Results

Results showed that the prediction power and variance explained by certain risk and protective factors enables youngsters and relevant adults (teachers, parents, educators) to establish and assess the risk of the threats they pose or that they receive in the cyber world and tackle actions to manage those risks. This review is of high relevance because it is innovative and develops a conceptual framework explaining risk assessment in cases of cyberbullying.

Speaker: *Nieves Martinez Francisco*

Presentation title: Cyber harassment and latent revictimitation

As cyber harassment can trigger a latent and endless suffering in the victim. The person suffering an attack on their privacy through a cyber harassment can never be sure that the information used in the network is definitely eliminated, the immortality of the data and acts in cyberspace can produce an incurable damage to the victim because he is not known when and where the information can re-emerge.

Only prevention measures and can curb this criminal practice of incalculable damage.

It is necessary to explain people the importance of sharing data in cyberspace, they have to understand that the easy and massive dissemination of data make us vulnerable when data are misused for other purposes than those we want.

So that once a person is a victim of an attack never will be sure never gonna arise in the network the facts of the crime and the victim will suffer a latent revictimitation.

Session: MON13

Atrocity crimes: Victims and the challenges of international criminal justice

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Susanne Karstedt*

Presentation title: The emotional transparency of transitional justice: Shared and collective emotions

A characteristic of transitional justice procedures is their emotional transparency. This comprises turning private emotions into public ones, making emotions generally public, offering victims and perpetrators to share emotions, and mirroring private emotions back to collectives and vice versa. Based on a review of research on emotion sharing, and a perspective of transitional justice as a space for sharing and regulating emotions, a number of widely held assumptions on their role in such procedures are questioned. These concern first, the processes of sharing traumatic events by victims and witnesses, and second, the mobilization of collective shame and guilt in transitional justice events. Different cases and events of transitional justice are reviewed.

Speaker: *Chrisje Brants*

Presentation title: The problem with victims: Lessons from international criminal justice

In the sphere of international criminal justice, the problems surrounding the use of criminal law to tackle political and social problems are greatly enlarged by the sheer numbers of people involved, the heinousness of the crimes, the (perverse) role of the state. And so too with victims. While this may distinguish the international from the domestic sphere, it also has a magnifying effect that brings such issues, that also occur in national jurisdictions albeit sometimes in a slightly different guise, more sharply into focus. One such is the consequences of the shift from the offender to the victim paradigm in criminal law and procedure. This paper will argue that there are lessons to be learnt from international criminal law about the effects of that shift, in particular with regard to claims that a criminal trial, and allowing victims greater agency within its confines, brings justice for victims. The paper problematises the concept of justice and argues that the necessary rationality of criminal procedure has room only for rational agency and must by definition neglect the emotional expression of the narratives that are part of both coping with victimhood and moving toward reconciliation.

Speaker: *Mohamed Elamin Elnasri*

Presentation title: Mapping insecurity, injustice and criminality in Africa-re-thinking in public international law

Today, human being, global environment and natural resources are suffering from the extended and endless national, regional and global conflicts, wars, political violence, terror attacks and natural disasters. Traditional crime and the role of traditional criminal justice system is no long a focus of the citizens in many parts of the world. In 2013, total terror attacks and armed conflicts have caused death of more than two millions. The offenders were governments, ethnic and ideological groups, tribal factions or so-called freedom fighters who were not subject of the criminal justice system. A remarkable portion of this tragedy has been taking place in Africa during the last three or four decades.

This paper is an attempt to locate and highlight roots and causes of insecurity, injustice, criminality and armed conflicts in Africa, as well as calling for an effective international law and involvement of the international community in supporting Africa. According to this paper, contemporary collective security measures are not capable to solve the problems of security, peace and social development in African troubled nations.

This paper suggests re-thinking on public international law, looking for innovative means and mechanisms of public international law implementation. Radical changes in the theory of public international law are urgent, as far as the world is moving from its traditional structure of isolated states into a uniform, integrated and cooperative structure. New mechanisms are urgent for implementation of public international law to make it more effective in governing states, unrecognized states, insurgent

factions, ideological fighters and ethnic groups as well as administration of justice and fairness. The collective security system should be re-designed to produce effective measures to control arms dealers, suppress bad governments, combating military terrorism and insurgencies as well as putting troubled countries under trusteeship.

Session: MON14

Situational crime prevention and counterterrorism

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Speaker: *Sunniva Frislid Meyer*

Presentation title: Considering displacement when protecting against terrorist attacks: Visible versus invisible measures

Situational crime prevention seeks to change the immediate environment of a criminal offence “such that potential offenders either are physically prevented from committing the crime or perceive the opportunities as limited and the risk as high, and thus might choose against committing the crime” (Clarke 1983, p. 225). Some situational crime prevention measures, such as increasing structural redundancy or concealed CCTV, can be invisible, but measures that aim to influence the perception of opportunities and risks must by definition be visible to the offender.

When an offender is faced with limited opportunities and/or high risks, he or she ideally (from society’s perspective) chooses not to commit any crime at all. Unfortunately, many offenders are sufficiently motivated to go through with a modified (type of target, spatial, tactical or temporal) version of the original criminal offence (displacement). Terrorist attacks tend to be committed by particularly dedicated offenders and often have serious consequences which might increase rather than decrease in the event of displacement.

Building on the offender-centred “rational planning”-perspective from Meyer (2013), this paper presents a model for evaluating possible negative security externalities when protecting against high consequence criminal events such as terrorist attacks. The purpose of this model is to establish when security personnel should choose covert measures, rather than overt measures that displace the attack in such a way that expected negative consequences actually increase.

Speaker: *Hans Brun*

Presentation title: Situational crime prevention and counterterrorism: Measuring the influence of rational choice factors

Situational crime prevention has been formed and influenced by several theories such as rational choice, routine activity, and crime pattern, among

other examples. Often a crime-fighting strategy based upon situational crime prevention considers the notion that crime can be reduced by:

- Increasing the perceived efforts for the perpetrator by making it more difficult for him/her to get access to potential and suitable targets.
- Increasing the perceived risk of detection and apprehension from the perpetrator's point of view.
- Reducing the anticipated rewards of crime, e.g., by removing suitable targets or protecting them better.

This paper analyses and discusses whether it is possible to use this approach as part of an effective counterterrorism strategy and if it is possible to find any indications that terrorist groups are aware of this approach and have developed strategies to counter it. This is done by using an empirical approach that measures the target selection process and the operational tempo in two case studies regarding two terrorist groups operating under different conditions. In the first case, the Provisional Irish Republican Army's (IRA) operational tempo is analyzed from 1970 to 1974 and whether situational crime prevention had any measurable effect on this tempo. The second case analyzes Boko Haram from 2009 to 2011 using the same perspective. The target selection process analyzes what types of targets were attacked and how. In this study, the variable operational tempo is defined as the number of days between lethal attacks. The reason for this is simply that lethal attacks consume scarce resources (manpower, weapons, finances, time), presumably have a rather small dark figure, and therefore can be used as a basic indicator of whether certain counterterrorism measures have an impact.

Speakers: *Alexander Hirschfield* and *Paul Ekblom*

Presentation title: Exploiting theoretical frameworks to the full: A best practice review of situational approaches for protecting multi-modal passenger termini from terrorist attack

This paper discusses the creation and use of a Conceptual Attack Framework (CAF) to help identify best practice in protecting Multi-Modal Passenger Termini (MMPTs) against terrorist attack in the EU. MMPTs are where different forms of transportation and land use converge (e.g. sites combining railway station, bus terminal and shopping mall) and their complexity renders them hard to protect against terrorist attack. In the absence of substantial research and evaluation specifically on the protection of MMPTs or similar sites, the CAF performs a key function in identifying theoretically plausible terrorist attack opportunities and ways of blocking these through direct extrapolation from tested theory in situational prevention. Its novel and pivotal role resides first, in the design and implementation of the research instruments (e.g. search terms for the systematic

review of published and grey literature, what to examine in visual audits of vulnerable sites, questions in interviews with security personnel); and second, in organising and structuring research findings and practice knowledge to facilitate protection of MMPTs by security staff. In particular, by revealing a) what proportion of the “entire space of attack possibilities” (mapped out by the CAF using crime scripts and causal models) has been researched, in terms of threats and interventions to tackle them; b) how many of these threats and responses fall within security personnel’s awareness space; c) which theoretically plausible opportunities have been ignored by both researchers and practitioners; d) what additional insights are needed to identify what works, how and for whom. The paper concludes by discussing how this “operationalization” of theoretical frameworks can embed them far more in the dynamics of research and problem solving and how more thought must be given to how to evaluate their utility and impact. In particular, would conventional evaluation techniques suffice? What would constitute the ‘counterfactual’ in assessing their utility? And finally, how can the effectiveness of theoretical frameworks in the identification and knowledge transfer of best practice in counter terrorism be maximised?

Session: MON15

Studies on organized and economic crime

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Skirmantas Bikelis*

Presentation title: Modern strategies for tackling proceeds from organized crime and corruption Lithuanian experience

The confiscation and recovery of criminal assets is a very effective way to fight organised crime and corruption, which are essentially profit-driven. However already in the second half of the XXth century it has been perceived that traditional strategies for cutting-off criminal gains are inadequate to the complexity of contemporary criminal schemes and, therefore, ineffective. At the beginning of the XXIst century development of different modern strategies for confiscation of criminal assets gained its pace in the European countries. On the other hand, new highly effective confiscation strategies have raised serious concerns about the risks to the fundamental human rights.

The paper provides a quick overview of modern confiscation strategies and current state of Art in the Members States of the European. Then it focuses on rich experience of Lithuania in implementing one of the modern confiscation strategies’ criminal liability for illicit enrichment.

Lithuania became a pioneer in Europe when it adopted an extremely broad concept of criminal liability for illicit enrichment into the national criminal law in 2010. The novel has been hailed by the highest authorities of the State and the international anti-corruption and anti-money laundering bodies. However, the first four years of implementation of criminal liability for illicit enrichment have only enhanced the concerns about the risks of infringements of human rights. The wave of prosecutions has been quashed by the series of acquittals in the highest courts of Lithuania.

The paper discusses the key issues that have been addressed by the Supreme Court of Lithuania in the criminal cases for illicit enrichment. The analysis focuses on principles *non bis in idem*, *lex retro non agit* and presumption of innocence.

Speaker: *Nicoletta Policek*

Presentation title: The Routes from the Balkans: European wood sector and criminal infiltration

The European Union is worldwide the main importer of wood, whose origins, however, remain often ambiguous. Wood entering into the European timber market from the Balkans can often face patchy border controls. Therefore, corruption takes place as instrumental crime for smuggling, making timber market vulnerable to corruption and other crimes. In order to increase control and prevent criminal infiltration, the EU has adopted the Timber Regulation N°995/2010, entered into force in March 2013, which requires private operators to implement the Due Diligence System by assessing timber origin. The Timber Regulation does not focus on corruption, however its Due Diligence System, committing private operators to carry out a risk assessment and a risk mitigation procedure, can represent a valid tool to prevent and detect it, both for private sectors and for Law Enforcement Agencies.

This contribution, supported by data gathered in Italy, Macedonia, Albania, Kosovo and Bulgaria, as part of a study funded by the Internal Affairs DG of the European Commission as part of the ISEC Program (Prevention of and Fight against Crime), analyses procedures for vulnerability assessment to corruption of the Due Diligence System in order to identify weak points. The poor capacity to detect false certificates, the lack of standard procedures, the lack of training, the lack of minimal standards, the difficulty to detect criminal routes and *modus operandi* are the main vulnerabilities still existing in DDS procedures. This paper discusses the gap of precise guidelines on risk assessment and risk mitigation procedures leaving enough room for 'grey areas' which in turn reduce the potential impact of Timber Regulation to tackle corruption. Subsequently, potentialities for filling such gap are examined exploring the anti-corruption potential of

Timber Regulation. Instances of best practices on the prevention of corruption are finally highlighted by way of close analysis of particular cases.

Speaker: *Karl Gratzner*

Presentation title: Destructive entrepreneurship: Bankruptcy fraud in Sweden 1835–2013

Co-author: *Marcus Box* (Södertörn University, Sweden)

Entrepreneurship has become to be associated with the good (Joseph A. Schumpeter 1911). However, entrepreneurship is not always productive for society. William Baumol (1990, 1993) distinguished between productive (innovation), unproductive (rent seeking) and destructive (illegal activities) entrepreneurship. The entrepreneurial activity results in the last two cases in the redistribution of wealth and new values are not created for society. Entrepreneurship in these cases has negative effects. This is not often mentioned in the academic literature and in the general economic debate.

Economic crime is a serious social problem, while the knowledge of it is deficient. The bankruptcy institute is often seen as a economic cleansing mechanism that sorts out inefficient firms from the market (Merton Miller 1990). According to another approach the bankruptcy institution can be seen as a financial institution in the market that also redistributes funds in unplanned and undesired directions (Karl Gratzner 1998, 2001, 2002).

Assets can be redistributed by criminal procedure and this can change the selection mechanism on the market. A form of economic crime can be conducted with the bankruptcy institute as a legal cover. Based on Baumol's conceptual framework this study tries to provide a theoretical and empirical contribution to the literature on economic crime and entrepreneurship.

We want to show how, above all, the concept of destructive entrepreneurship can be operationalized and used for an empirical assessment. The overarching question is whether destructive entrepreneurship (measured in bankruptcy frauds) has increased or decreased during the period of investigation. Does the number of bankruptcies correlate with bankruptcy crimes under the period of investigation? The study also tries to provide answers to the question if these variables can be linked to economic cycles, growth and the number of entrepreneurs.

Speaker: *Martin Killias*

Presentation title: Legalized prostitution and human trafficking

Co-author: *Lorenz Biberstein* (University of Zurich, Switzerland)

In Switzerland, a nation-wide survey using multiple indicators has been conducted to assess the extent and the structure of the prostitution market. Beyond extrapolations on the size of this market and global profits, a large

number of data were collected on the “business model” of sex clubs and other structures, the profile of sex workers and clients, as well as on ways of recruitment and perspectives of sex workers. The implications for the hypothesis of forced prostitution will be outlined, and possible advantages and shortcomings of liberalized vs. prohibitionist approaches will be discussed.

Session: MON16

Towards a more effective and efficient judicial chain: Making use of international data. A roundtable discussion around three presentations

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Jaap de Waard*

Presentation title: Explaining the crime drop in The Netherlands: The importance of comparisons with other industrialised countries

In the last ten years, the number of people in the Netherlands who said they had been the victim of common crimes such as violence, property crime and vandalism has fallen substantially. Fewer people also say they do not feel safe. In the past year, neighbourhood nuisance, too, has decreased. The number of persons aged 15 and older who said they had been the victim of frequently occurring crimes in The Netherlands fell by 30 percent overall in the period 2005–2014. In 2005, nearly three in ten people in the Netherlands (28 percent) were affected, in 2014 this was just under two in ten (19 percent). The largest decrease was for vandalism, followed by property crimes such as burglary and theft, and violence, such as abuse or threatening behaviour. The reported decrease in crime in The Netherlands corresponds to the development in crime figures recorded by the police. During this presentation the main explanations for this drop in crime will be given. Comparisons with other industrialised countries will also be presented on the observed drop in crime and the explanations given for this development. It appears that there are many similarities between countries when explaining the drop in crime. The importance of comparative crime and criminal justice statistics for evidence based policy and practical use are stressed when explaining why crime has fallen in many countries.

Speaker: *Jörg-Martin Jehle*

Presentation title: Measuring comparative data from the European Sourcebook (ESB) – Reflecting the attrition process

Efficiency and effectiveness of criminal justice systems can be evaluated by various measures within the different stages of the criminal justice chain or between them. An ideal form of such a measurement could be estab-

lished if flow statistics existed which allow to exactly combine person-related data from different sources in the field of crime and criminal justice statistics. As this is not the case in most European countries one has to relate cross-sectional data on the level of police, prosecution and court. So the attrition, the loss of cases throughout the criminal justice chain, can be approximated by creating indicators: for example on police level suspects per cases known to the police (offender ratio), persons brought before a court by prosecution service per output of persons prosecuted or per suspects known to the police (indictment ratio), persons convicted per persons brought before a court or per suspects known to the police (conviction ratio), persons sentenced to an (unsuspended) prison sentence per all convicted persons (punitivity ratio) . Based on results of a pilot study and data from the European Sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics the author can demonstrate the added value for national evaluations and international comparisons.

Speaker: *Monika Olsson*

Presentation title: Using international statistics for policy purposes:
Trying to assess trends in crime, victimisation and trust in eight countries during the last decade

A number of international organisations and research collaborations collect data on a plethora of subjects in the field of crime and criminal justice. National ministries and agencies provide these entities with the requested data to satisfy the increased demand for a stable knowledge base. In trying to assess the performance and development of law enforcement in Sweden and establish a possible way to compare the future development in Sweden with that of other comparable countries, the speaker ventured into this field. The purpose is to try and find and use data to compare the development in Sweden with that of Austria, Denmark, England and Wales, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands and Norway. Based on this pilot study, the speaker will demonstrate some findings for discussion and will reflect on the possibilities to find and collect data from international organisations or collaborations, which could be used for the purposes of informing national policy.

Session: MON17

Situational crime prevention: Current controversies and future directions

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Speakers: *Kate Bowers and Shane Johnson*

Presentation title: Does situational crime prevention simply displace crime?

This paper reviews evidence on one of the key criticisms raised regarding situational approaches to prevention- displacement. It is often suggested that focused SCP will purely move crime problems to different places, times, targets or types of crime. This paper reports the findings of systematic reviews of the evidence- and concludes that displacement when it does happen tends to be modest and that the reverse scenario- a diffusion of the benefit of a treatment to untreated targets is generally a more likely outcome.

Speaker: *Richard Wortley*

Presentation title: Does SCP require a richer model of offender decision making?

Rational Choice Perspective (RCP) is typically presented in the literature as one of the foundational underpinning rationales for Situational Crime Prevention (SCP). However, it is often forgotten that SCP was developed some 15 years before RCP; that is, RCP was a retrofitted account of the existing realisation that immediate situations furnish key conditions affecting criminal behaviour and that these situations could be modified for preventive purposes. There is no doubt that RCP has been extremely influential in shaping the SCP agenda over the past 30 years. However, SCP also suffers from its association with RCP. RCP is a controversial model and has been heavily criticised as providing an inadequate account of offender psychology. If SCP depends upon RCP, then to the extent that RCP is found wanting, the validity of SCP also comes under question. In this paper we argue that rational choice assumptions can now inhibit rather than facilitate progress in SCP research and practice. Their weaknesses may also be detracting from the credibility of situational crime prevention more generally, both in academic and practitioner circles. It is argued here that theory and practice would both be improved by abandoning rational choice as the sole theoretical foundation for situational crime prevention. Some alternative possibilities are briefly outlined. Unlike many critics of RCP, our aim is to strengthen SCP not to weaken it.

Speaker: *Faisal Umar*

Presentation title: Environmental Criminology: Perspectives from a developing country

Co-authors: *Shane Johnson* (University College London, UK) and *James Cheshire* (University College London, UK)

Research conducted in American and European cities demonstrates that crime is spatially concentrated. Moreover, that the distribution of offences is correlated with situational characteristics of the urban environment (e.g. road configuration), or households (e.g. target hardening) in the case of property crime. Such research is scarce in developing countries such as

Nigeria, and no studies of which we are aware have examined patterns of urban crime within the cities of such countries. Consequently, it is unclear if theories derived to explain spatial patterns of urban crime in developed countries have utility for explaining those in developing ones. This paper aims to address such questions. Primary data was collected using a block environmental inventory (BEI) exercise and a crime victimization survey in the city of Kaduna, Nigeria. A total of 13,687 properties (and the streets on which they were located) were observed during the BEI exercise, and of these 3,294 were sampled using a victimization survey. This forms a rich dataset and in this paper we explore the spatial distribution of crime at the micro level, and test hypotheses regarding the situational determinants of crime at the individual property, as well as, street segment and neighbourhood levels.

Session: MON18

Testing situational action theory. Situations and selection

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Speaker: *Per-Olof Wikström*

Presentation title: Young people's differential vulnerability to criminogenic exposure

Co-authors: *Richard Mann* (ETH Zurich, Switzerland) and *Beth Hardie* (University of Cambridge, UK)

In this paper, using a unique set of space-time budget, small area community survey and other data from the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (PADS+) and an Artificial Neural Network approach to modelling, we will test the hypothesis that young people vary in their vulnerability to criminogenic exposures depending on their level of crime propensity.

Speaker: *Kyle Treiber*

Presentation title: Social disadvantage, selection and crime

Co-author: *Per-Olof H Wikström* (University of Cambridge, UK)

The role of social disadvantage (the comparative lack of social and economic resources) in crime causation is one of the most academically and publically discussed topics in crime causation. It is difficult to imagine any criminological topic that is more debated but less scientifically understood than the extent and nature of the relationship between social disadvantage and crime. While research findings generally suggest that social disadvantage (typically in reference to families and neighbourhoods) is somehow implicated in crime causation, there is far from a simple one-to-one relationship, and researchers avidly disagree about the strength and nature of

this relationship, with some even questioning whether there is a relationship at all. In this study we will explore the relationship between disadvantage and crime, and to what extent it is mediated through social selection.

Speaker: *Marie Torstensson Levander*

Presentation title: An examination of the interaction between morality and self-control in offending

Co-authors: *Robert Svensson* (Malmö University, Sweden),
Anna-Karin Ivert (Malmö University, Sweden)
and *Frida Andersson* (National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

In this study we will examine whether morality and self-control interact in the explanation of self-reported offending among adolescents in Malmö, Sweden. More specifically, self-control is assumed to have a greater effect on offending for individuals with low levels of morality than for individuals with high levels of morality. To achieve this we use data from the Swedish Malmö Individual and Neighbourhood Development Study (MINDS) (N = 485).

Speaker: *Lieven J.R. Pauwels*

Presentation title: Moral support for the use of violence by (left-wing, right-wing and religious) terrorist group, low self-control and political violence

Recent events of religiously inspired violence have increased the size of academic and non-academic literature on the so-called “root causes of terrorism”. However, as Horgan (2005), Bjørgo (2013) and Bouhana & Wikström (2008) already postulated, the increase in studies has not led to a proper understanding of the origins of political violence and terrorism. A major problem with the root cause literature is that it does not identify intermediate mechanisms that explain how political violence (right-wing, left-wing and religiously inspired) is brought about. Some scholars have developed theoretical frameworks of extremism (Boehnke, Hagan and Merkens, 1998; Van den Bos, Loseman en Doosje, 2009; Bouhana & Wikström 2008). This paper deals with Situational Action Theory (SAT), a general framework for the explanation of rule-breaking which has received empirical support with regard to the explanation of adolescent offending. In the present study we test a key hypothesis that is derived from SAT, namely that the effect of self-control is conditional on one’s level of morality, and apply it to the study of political violence among young adults. The study shows that self-control is only related to political violence when individuals morally support terrorism. The interaction effect holds across measures of moral support for terrorism (left-wing, right-wing or religious) and dimensions of self-control (thrill-seeking and impulsiveness).

Session: MON19

**Translating research into practice in policing and criminal justice:
Three perspectives from the field**

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Peter Neyroud*

Presentation title: Learning by testing in policing and criminal justice:
The case study of operation

Learning by Testing in Policing and criminal justice: the case study of Operation Turning Point, a UK randomized controlled trial of diversion versus prosecution: The paper will explore how the police and criminal justice agencies can learn and develop practice by testing in the field. The paper centres on the experience and lessons from Operation Turning Point, a randomised controlled trial in Birmingham in the UK. The experiment tested a deferred prosecution with conditions against a control condition of prosecution. The trial was also used to study the process of conducting and managing field experiments in policing and criminal justice. The outcomes from the experiment and the observations on the process are used to suggest lessons for managing future experiments and for translating practice successful into the field.

Speakers: *Jacque Mallender and Aurélie Heetman*

Presentation title: How could ‘What Works Centres’ for criminology use
Campbell Reviews?

Perspectives from the field

How could ‘What Works Centres’ for criminology use Campbell Reviews? The international evidence-base for effective policy on crime reduction and justice is growing. With it comes a demand for evidence on what works and return on investment. In response, organisations have been established with the purpose of sharing evidence for translation in a local context. In the USA, examples include: the Institute of Public Policy in Washington State (WSIPP); the Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative; the Centre for Problem-Orientated Policing; the National Institute of Justice; Crimesolutions. In the UK we now have the What Works Centre for Crime Reduction established by the UK College of Policing, one of eight centres established to share evidence and rank interventions based on their effectiveness, impact and cost in the UK context. The authors have recently completed a review of these centres to explore how they gather and synthesize evidence, how evidence is rated, how interventions are ranked, and how it is shared with local practitioners and policy makers (through for example online toolkits). Many of these centres take a ‘risk based’ approach to evidence and include evidence from a wide variety of study designs and sources. The authors present the findings from their review

and consider the potential role of the Campbell Collaboration in providing evidence for these centres and how Campbell Reviews might be compared with other sources of evidence.

Speaker: Megan O'Neill

Presentation title: Translating qualitative research into practice: The case of an ethnography of police community support officers

This paper explores an ethnographic study of Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) in two police forces in England, and the challenges of translating the findings of this project into operational practice. Despite their presence in police forces since 2002 and their central role in Neighbourhood Policing, there has been relatively little research on the occupational experiences and cultures of PCSOs. This research sought to gain a better understanding of these issues to (among other things) improve the management and deployment of PCSOs. This has been a challenging task as police organisations can, at times, struggle to operationalise qualitative research evidence. Learning from this process will be highlighted.

Session: MON20

Selected studies on contemporary criminology I

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Pasquale Peluso*

Presentation title: Phenomena of self-apartheid in the outskirts of Naples

The paper aims to analyze the origin and development of micro-society similar to the feudal ones, built in some districts of Naples. Such districts were affected by the popular housing. A homogeneous environment is produced, that is different from the old alleys of Forcella or Sanità ones where a large number of people were loyal to the local boss. In these districts Camorra blockhouses were built. The research aims to understand the reasons and modalities of this phenomenon that had given life to a kind of self-apartheid. Nowadays the scholars talk about camorras or pulverization of the camorra with reference to the phenomenon of several clans that succeed after the conquest or the loss of a territory. As a consequence there are many areas associated to the clans that keep control under them. In Naples, since the end of Seventies a set of factors has favored the conquest of some districts by many clans. The focus is on the illegal occupation of many council housing built in Naples districts and destined to popular building. That such a phenomenon has produced two effects.

The crime organizations have evicted the lawful winners of the housing in order to give them to their affiliates, thus building real forts. The abandon

of the center has occurred by the people belonging to the underprivileged classes. The micro-society creates a crime community that excludes and puts together and a city cut in two parts by a cultural, social and anthropological fracture. The illegal occupations of housing by clans, the indemnity laws by Campania Region, the strict selection by crime organizations of the tenants make difficult to destroy not only the architectural forts but also the cultural ones, that have been created in such degraded areas, that have been become the clan fortress.

Speaker: *Sofia Wikman*

Presentation title: From Kungälv to Sandy Hook. Strategies to prevent violence in schools in Sweden and the USA

Co-authors: *Carina Gallo* (Berkeley SF, USA) and *Moa Lundgren* (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

Policies to prevent school violence in Sweden and in the United States are different, yet alike. In the US, school violence seems to be a growing problem but in Sweden it is decreasing. Not only have the US had substantially more school shootings; they have also implemented more preventive measures to combat school violence. This paper examines how school violence is handled in Sweden and the United States. The study is based on qualitative content analysis of educational steering documents and interviews with middle and high school principals. Both in Sweden and the US, a crime perspective (that students increasingly are subjected to zero tolerance policies that are used primarily to punish, repress and exclude them), dominates how violence are treated and handled in schools. In the US students are increasingly subjected to a “crime complex” where harsh disciplinary practices by security staff increasingly replace normative functions teachers once provided both in and outside of the classroom. One obvious difference between the two countries is the emergence of a great number of federal and state laws in the US, such as the Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994. Schools in the US are also increasingly turning towards alternative methods like restorative justice as a mean for creating safer schools and social equity. One main point of the paper is also that the key to violence prevention might be found in a comparison of how normalized masculinity is operating in everyday dynamics, rather than differences in policies.

Speaker: *Michelle Sydes*

Presentation title: Revitalised or disorganised? An empirical examination of immigration and crime in a multi-ethnic setting

Much of what we know about the immigration-crime link is derived from the United States experience. Here, concentrated immigration is consistently found to have no effect on crime at the neighbourhood or city level and in some cases, actually reduces crime. Yet the unique racial, political,

economic and social features of the United States are likely to produce distinct outcomes for immigration and crime which may not hold in other contexts. This paper investigates the immigration-crime relationship across two multi-ethnic Australian cities: Sydney – an established immigrant gateway, and Brisbane – a relatively new immigrant destination. Utilising three waves of census data and official recorded crime incidents across 12 years, I examine how changes in immigration concentration impact changes in violent and property crime over time within and between neighbourhoods. In each city, I disaggregate total immigration by a range of ethnicity indicators to explore the effects of immigrant birthplace, language and religious affiliation on crime. Further, I consider whether the degree of immigrant diversity or immigrant concentration within a neighbourhood influences the direction of the immigration-crime association. My findings suggest the applicability of theories of immigration and crime, such as the immigration revitalisation thesis and social disorganisation theory, are unlikely to be universal but rather highly nuanced and context specific.

Speaker: *Diederik Cops*

Presentation title: From generation to generation. Exploring differences in criminal behaviour between first, second, and third generation immigrants in Belgium

The relation between ethnicity and criminal behaviour has induced numerous political and societal debates. In several European countries this topic has been and still remains highly controversial and empirical research on this relation is often mistrusted. In this paper, two important elements in this debate are touched upon. First, the conceptualization of “ethnicity” and the consequences of its empirical measurement on scientific results will be discussed. In contrast to the often used dichotomy between “natives” and “ethnic minorities”, this paper brings more diversity to the latter group by making a division between first generation, second generation and third generation immigrants. Second, the often suggested, but little studied, explanation for the higher crime rates among ethnic minorities’ the lack of parental involvement in the social life of these youngsters’ is critically and empirically assessed. Aim is to determine the extent to which parental involvement with regard to school, leisure, etc. can explain possible differences in crime prevalence estimates. Using data from a recent large-scale school survey in Flanders, in which both adolescents and their parents were questioned, answers on both topics will be sought and discussed.

Speaker: *Letizia Paoli*

Presentation title: Starting from the end: A plea for focusing on the consequences of crime

In this talk I will argue that it is time to “start at the end” and further expand criminology’s scope, by making the empirical, systematic assessment of the consequences of crime a new branch of criminology. I will present a new methodology, the harm assessment framework (Greenfield and Paoli, 2013) that enables such an assessment, and briefly discuss the results of its first applications. Lastly, I will argue that giving the consequences and, more specifically, the harms of crime a place, of prominence in criminology would benefit both the discipline and crime-control policy. First, it would allow criminology to better address the criticisms raised “from the left and the right” (Laub, 2004: 8). Second, it could provide crucial evidence for establishing policy priorities and criminalization, making crime control policy more “cost effective” and accountable.

Session: MON21

Studies on terrorism and combating terrorism

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Amira Paripurna*

Presentation title: Intelligence and the changing strategy of police in crime prevention: The case of Indonesian police in preventing terrorism

One of the most pressing issues confronting law enforcement agencies today is the issue of preventing terrorism. Intelligence-led policing (ILP) is currently considered a “promising” model of policing that may positively contribute to prevention and reduction of crime. The core framework of ILP is a collaborative approach to law enforcement, based on information sharing, and police accountability with the enhancement of intelligence operations. This paper identifies the major current change in the ruling logic of police strategies in Indonesia to prevent terrorism. Drawing on qualitative data from the study in Indonesia’s police counter-terror unit (Detachment 88), this paper discerns the shift to a strengthening dependence on the use of intelligence data and the power of information in the police organization. This paper examines how the proactive intelligence and information sharing has been conceived and the curbs of the changes that are taking places. It is concluded that currently there are a number of changes occurring in the police crime prevention strategy. The intelligence has significantly driven the police action. The adoption of ILP philosophy is as the highlight of current changes occurring in the police sector, however the logistical difficulty of coordinating their actions with the other agencies and actors charged with fighting terrorism remain the major obstacle.

Speaker: *Orla Lynch*

Presentation title: The victimisation experience and the radicalisation process: An understanding of the perpetrator victim cycle amongst individuals involved in terrorism

Co-author: *Doug Weeks* (University of St Andrews Scotland, UK)

The following paper describes the data and conclusions of research that examined the process of mentoring Islamic extremists in the UK post offending. This paper will present one element of the research that examined issues of prior experiences of victimisation and the notion of various victimisation amongst an extremist population. The participants in this study had been involved in extremist organisations and convicted of terrorism related offences in England and in some instances the mentors were also former members of this extremism population. The focus of the research is to examine whether there is evidence of a dominant narrative of victimisation amongst both the extremists and the mentors and how this notion is utilised prior to and post offending and de-radicalisation. This paper also explores the mentoring process itself, examining the motivations of those engaged in mentoring to become involved in this counter terrorism process.

Speakers: *Simon Perry and Gali Perry*

Presentation title: Situational crime prevention, the four pillars of opportunity and lone-wolf terrorist events: the case of run-over attacks

Lone wolf terrorist – a person, who acts on his or her own without direct orders from an organization, has become a major terrorism threat for western democracies in the last years. Compared to organized terror attacks, lone actor extremist events are harder to anticipate. Earlier studies have mainly focused on the terrorist; his profile, psychology and motivation, yet, very little has been done to describe the Modus Operandi of lone wolf attacks, and how it differs from organization affiliated terrorism. In the present study, the principals of situational crime prevention are used as an analytical framework to analyse the four pillars of opportunity which constructs lone-wolf terrorist attacks: Target, weapon, tools/training and facilitating Conditions. We base our analysis on all run-over lone-wolf terrorist attacks which occurred in Israel between 2004 and 2014. Our Situational Crime Prevention analysis reflects on the decision making of lone-wolf terrorist in run-over attacks.

Session: MON22

**Forensic bioinformation, criminal investigations,
governance and human rights in a pan-European context**

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Tim Wilson*

Presentation title: The uncertain consequences of eu criminal justice cooperation: Treating citizens as criminals or criminals as citizens

The premise underlying the mutual recognition of judicial decisions and other aspects of EU criminal justice cooperation is that public safety requires swift and effective action to prevent offenders from evading justice simply by crossing borders. Criminological research and analyses of DNA matches with an international dimension have enhanced our appreciation of the value of the exchange of forensic biometric data. Sociological studies of science, however, have identified important questions about whether the policy making assumptions used to justify such data exchanges were mistaken and whether such cooperation might contribute to supra-state surveillance.

It is argued in this presentation that while these concerns are rooted in or related to significant contemporary anxieties, for example, about the mass interception of private communications, they stem from a misinterpretation of the nature and significance of forensic bioinformation. The rapid and continuing scientific development of forensic genetics should not blind us to the fact that databases based on such techniques are essentially the latest instalment in the century old story of recidivist record keeping and the even longer struggle to balance the ambitions of investigators and governments with accountability to legislators and supervision by the courts. Although the space within which some offences are committed and legislation introduced in response has become (almost) continental, most of the implementation issues are national although they simultaneously reinforce an international human rights order. Such issues include the relationship between domestic criminal jurisprudence, especially relating to suspects, with those of other EU Member States and ECHR. One consequence of EU legal cooperation is external judicial supervision – beyond the more commonly discussed question of privacy protection of minimum penal standards for cross-border criminals in their country of origin. All this might change adversely, however, because of potential doctrinal differences between the European courts in Luxembourg and Strasbourg.

Speakers: *Ashley Savage and Richard Hyde*

Presentation title: Cross-border sharing of forensic bio-information: Theorising the risks versus the rewards

This paper aims to test the rationale for sharing forensic bio-information between the participants to the European Council's Prüm Decision. It will consider general theories applicable to the obtaining, storage and sharing forensic bio-information in a criminal justice context alongside established doctrinal theory. It will seek to evaluate the doctrinal positions with cross-border information sharing.

The paper will address the difference between DNA stains, samples and profiles and fingerprint information and will then proceed to question whether certain theoretical propositions carry more weight depending on the nature of the information in question. The practical operation of sharing DNA information between member states will be discussed. The authors will then consider arguments relating to utilitarianism with reference to Kant, Bentham and Mill.

It will discuss the proposed benefits of firstly, the use of forensic bio-information in criminal justice, and second, the sharing of such information beyond domestic borders. The paper will seek to determine whether there is a hierarchy of types of offence which warrant the sharing of forensic bio-information and conversely, whether this hierarchy can or serve as a justification to not share information beyond domestic borders.

The authors will seek to suggest whether the variances in cultural norms, domestic laws and practices of different member states require different ethical considerations. Autonomy will be considered, in particular the works of J.S. Mill and Kant and the paper will question whether the retention and sharing of forensic bio-information might act as an inhibitor. Focus will then move to consider whether it can be acceptable to share forensic bio-information of individuals who have not previously been convicted of a crime. The paper will conclude by providing a suggested framework for the governance of forensic bio-information which places particular emphasis on the sharing of such information between member states.

Speaker: *Christopher A. Wood*

Presentation title: Sharing and using biometric data to solve crime:
What are the risks?

The migration of serious crime has become an ever increasing problem for countries and addressing the problem on a domestic level alone is no longer sufficient. International mutual assistance and cooperation provides a new mechanism to countries to tackle serious migrant crime. This paper will use the Prüm Council Decision as an example of such a mechanism which provides a framework to support countries in tackling migrant crime.

The Prüm framework enables the exchange of biometric data between States in a systematic manner. The aim of the Treaty was to tackle serious crime and terrorism. This paper will argue that the collection, access and

sharing of biometric data can provide more information over the criminal activity by exposing wider criminal networks. The framework aims to enable States to investigate serious criminal offences and prosecute offenders whilst protecting the innocent. Despite these objectives of the Prüm Decision there are wider concerns and risks which the framework presents, these include:

- (i) The collection and processing of biometric data from crime scene to laboratory;
- (ii) The cultural misunderstanding between States;
- (iii) Privacy of personal data;
- (iv) Cultural differences in criminal justice systems and expectations; and
- (v) Respect of human rights.

This paper will consider the objectives of the Prüm Decision and further analyse the wider risk implications. It will consider how the treaty supports criminal investigation and prosecution and question how the treaty has been implemented by some EU countries. This holistic assessment will consider how risks can be limited and ask the question of whether the Prüm Decision can be an effective way of tackling serious migrant crime.

Session: MON23

Situational crime prevention, crowd violence, and social unease

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Speaker: *Johannes Knutsson*

Presentation title: Preventing crowd-violence with situational crime prevention

Following the serious riots and vandalism during the EU-summit in Gothenburg 2001, the Swedish police had to establish a new national crowd management tactic. The principles forming the tactic can be described through a few key terms, namely facilitation, counterpart perspective, differentiation, and signal value. The strategy is either deferred, where the police wait and see how events evolve, or offensive where police attempt to take charge of the situation. Within the tactic, communication is central. However, not only verbal communication is used. Through intentional and consequent use of signals, the police readiness to use force is continuously conveyed to the crowd. A key element of the tactic is a scheme called dialogue policing in which communication with protesters is an essential element. My basic assumption was that if the new tactic is effective in preventing crowd violence, then situational crime preventive measures are employed – but which and how? The aim of the study was to identify the situational measures at work. Protest demonstrations were observed dur-

ing 3 years, complemented with interviews. By writing up the paper jointly with one of the originators of the special scheme – an officer who also is a qualified researcher – his rich experiential knowledge could be combined with my theoretical insights into situational crime prevention. We were able to distinguish altogether 38 context specific situational techniques employed in the tactic. Even if it is hard to verify, strong indications suggest that the new tactic is effective in preventing confrontations and violence.

Speakers: *Mijin Kim and Sasruta Sudula*

Presentation title: Reducing opportunities for prison riots

Prison riots have adversarial consequences on inmates, correctional officers, and the correctional facility. While existing studies focus on the offender and examine the nature and causes of prison riots, there is still a dearth of empirical research that examines the situational factors that are associated with riot. Using crime opportunity theories this study addresses the following questions: Why do riots occur despite the high level of guardianship in the prison system, a contrived environment? What are the situational factors that generate prison riots? And how can situational crime prevention measures help reduce the likelihood of prison riots? Further, this paper describes how maximum security prisons are risky facilities for prison riots that emphasize the salience of crime and place. Case studies of reported prison riots and rampages worldwide were identified and the contents of the cases were analyzed. In essence, the study analyzes all three elements of the crime triangle including the inmates, “likely offenders,” the correctional facility the suitable target, and the correctional officers who were both the capable guardians and suitable targets. The findings indicate that factors such as weak prison administration, overcrowding, the physical construct of facility, inmate characteristics, perceptions of legitimacy, and other situational precipitators lead to opportunities for inmates to engage in prison riots. Inmates who have criminal histories of theft, possession of weapons or drugs, and threatening of staff are more likely to engage in prison riots. Our study also shows the utility of Broken Windows theories to determine unresolved small tensions within prisons that can lead to major riots. This dictates the need for future research to identify associations between place management and criminal opportunity by type of correctional facilities. Policy implications for situational crime prevention measures in reducing opportunities are discussed.

Speaker: *Daniel Lawrence*

Presentation title: Mapping spatial variations in attitudes towards police

Co-authors: *Dennis Rosenbaum* (University of Illinois at Chicago, USA) and *Jon Maskaly* (University of Illinois at Chicago, USA)

The adoption of crime mapping systems have provided American law enforcement agencies with the ability to identify and react to developing trends within the communities they serve. What has been ignored from this practice has been to include the shifting trends on a community's attitudes toward the police. This paper emphasizes the need for departments to identify areas where the quality of police-community member interactions excel and where they need improvement within its community. Spatial variations of attitudes toward the police are presented from a large American city. The implications of providing a visualization of attitudes to a department are discussed.

Session: Poster session

Poster session

Speaker: *Itumeleng Lephale*

Presentation title: The extent of scope of punishment

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

Speaker: *Marlijn Peeters*

Presentation title: The influence of the neighborhood on residential burglary risk

In observational research on burglary, often only the house, and rarely the street level too, are taken into account. However, it has been well-documented that the choice process of a burglar includes multiple stages before a suitable house is selected. Therefore it is important to take the house, street and neighborhood levels into account. This research studies the interaction between the multiple levels "house, street and neighborhood" with the goal to determine how environmental characteristics at these three levels are intertwined and influence the occurrence of burglary.

In this research, concepts from environmental criminology, such as territoriality and surveillance, are operationalised into an observational instrument using information on three levels. This instrument includes stable environmental characteristics that can be observed while walking on the street. This instrument is used to observe 1551 houses (burgled and not burgled), 1147 street segments and 152 neighborhoods in Ghent, Belgium.

This presentation, which is based on the research findings of the above-mentioned empirical research, specifies how burglary risk is influenced by the neighborhood of the house. In particular, I look at the influences of several concepts, like territoriality, surveillance and wealth, on the burglary risk of houses. It is elaborated whether neighborhood characteristics strengthen or weaken the influence of the characteristics on house level.

Speaker: *Marion Müller*

Presentation title: Graffiti prevention: Discussion of innovative and pro-active strategies

Co-author: *Sebastian Kleele* (the Sine-Institute, Germany)

Initiated by the European Commission, the Project “Graffolution - Awareness and prevention solutions against graffiti vandalism in public areas and transport” seeks to counteract the increase of graffiti vandalism in public areas and transportation networks by focusing on smart awareness and positive prevention solutions for all affected stakeholder groups. This includes also those who have utilised street art as part of city regeneration and placemaking strategies.

Based on the actual findings of the project, different approaches towards graffiti are presented. On the one hand, graffiti is rated as “criminal damage” and as “degenerative” for the respective environment. Linked to this position, the respective prevention measures can be described as rather repressive and include for example surveillance, access barriers and other physical protections.

On the other hand, graffiti is also regarded as a way of personal expression and a natural element of the public sphere with a positive impact on the cityscape; a point of view that focuses more on the artistic aspects of the phenomenon.

Regarding these counteracting positions, the presentation seeks to demonstrate new strategies which combine the existence of graffiti as a part of the public sphere and the right for self-expression with the legal right to preserve the integrity of one’s property. Thereby, one promising aspect is the implementation of legal graffiti and street art projects at spaces that are often affected by graffiti vandalism; an approach which makes use of a basic rule of the graffiti scene, not to spray or damage the work of another

writer. According to that, an attractive design in cooperation with (local) graffiti writers can prevent public spaces from illegal graffiti.

Speaker: *Thomas Ekbohm*

Presentation title: Work training with social enterprise

Skyddsvärnet is a Swedish non-profit organisation in Stockholm, which was formed in 1910 and has a history of protecting and supporting released prisoners. Today, Skyddsvärnet is working to prevent crime and social exclusion by offering activities in a care chain, including

- family care
- living and work training in an own accomodation with around the clock staff support
- a halfway house for men
- training apartments
- education and training of staff and clients, for example in handling conflicts
- work training with social enterprises

Skyddsvärnet is also active in building a supportive society by offering public, cost free seminars etc

Skyddsvärnet` Social enterprise group offers work training for those who have been outside the normal workforce for some time and/or those in need of work-based rehabilitation. It initially started to offer work training for existing clients in our Care Chain. The program`s main utilizer is now the State Employment authority. Skyddsvärnet strives to offer opportunities for participants to enhance their knowledge and skills in areas that they have not previously tried, or refresh old knowledge that has become outdated due to the individual`s absence from the workforce. The goal is to help participants find new opportunities to enter or re-enter the labour market.

Skyddsvärnets` Social enterprise group has two business concepts:

- to sell products on an open market
- offer work- and worktraining places for unemployed/home-sick/ handicapped persons

Skyddsvärnet` Social enterprise group

- tries out new tasks based on each individual`s ability
- uses regular training
- offers industry-knowledgeable supervisors and teamleaders
- has at least two people on client assignments
- helps broaden the individual`s contact network
- helps the individual to get fresh references

Speaker: *Anna Leppänen*
Presentation title: From a security breach to a crime: Applying situational crime prevention to data system break-ins
Co-author: *Terhi Kankaanranta* (the Police University College of Finland, Finland)

Only a fraction of data system break-ins end up to criminal process. Thus, crime prevention and incident handling often occurs elsewhere than in traditional law enforcement organizations. Based on the empirical analysis and previous studies, the applicability of situational Crime Prevention Theory (SCPT) to crime prevention of data system break-ins was explored in this study.

Data system break-ins, which were reported to the Finnish national computer emergency response team (CERT-FI) in 2012, were analyzed. Based on the analysis, a crime script for two types of website defacements was formulated. Preventing website defacements were chosen to more specific analysis because it was the most common type of data system break-in presented in the empirical data.

Applicability of 25 opportunity-reducing techniques (Clarke, 1997: 18; Cornish and Clarke, 2003.) was analyzed by using the formulated crime scripts. The results can be further utilized e.g. in policymaking and among those who are responsible for data system break-in prevention and have necessary technical skills to develop specific solutions.

Speaker: *Leonard Swahn*
Presentation title: Police and the law on compulsory psychiatric care in Stockholms Western district.
Co-author: *Gunilla Cöster* (the Swedish Police, Sweden)

The Law on compulsory psychiatric care (LPT) §47 regulates police arrests of individuals suspected of suffering from a serious mental disorder (APS) and is a danger to themselves or another person's safety.

The purpose of this study was to obtain a descriptive analysis of the individuals taken into custody under the LPT by police in Stockholm Western district, and the situations and circumstances that characterized those taken into custody. This was based on police reports by officers.

The study was a quantitative pilot study and consisted of 166 LPT forms documented in 2013. The study considered and coded the following variables such as age, gender, justification for the police disposal according to LPT, occurrence of aggression and weapons, as well as the individual's level of intoxication.

The results of the study showed that the average age of the individuals taken into custody was 36 years and 50.4 percent were male. The aver-

age time for police intervention was 42 minutes, including hand over to psychiatric care. The most common reason for arrest according to the LPT was expressed weariness of life / suicidal thoughts including self-injury. In about 20 percent of the cases the arrested individual was aggressive towards another person or the police.

The analysis of this study suggests that the results are comparable to previous studies. As previous research has suggested there are specific circumstances that can help lead the discussion of what type of suitable action is needed to handle these situations.

Speaker: *Arne De Boeck*

Presentation title: Anticipated feelings of shame and youth delinquency: Evidence from Belgium

Evidence suggests that many of the central theoretical correlates of common forms of youth delinquency are gender invariant (e.g. lack of parental supervision, delinquent peers, low school commitment and moral beliefs), but that certain mediators of these experiences might not be. A factor that plays a major role in producing norm conformity, albeit not in an entirely gender-neutral way, is shame. This emotion does not only give us moral feedback through “emotional punishment” after transgressive behavior, it also has the potential to inhibit future transgressive behavior. Indeed, recent studies indicate that adolescents who expect feeling ashamed in response to transgressions are less likely to report engagement in delinquent behavior, and that girls experience stronger threats of shame than boys. However, many questions surrounding results remain unsolved. Where do the gender-differences in anticipated feelings of shame come from? Do they vary in function of the type of delinquency under consideration? Is the relation between anticipated shame and delinquent behavior invariant across gender? First, we will discuss some theories that can provide answers to these questions. Second, we test some hypotheses derived from these theories using a sample of 4000 Belgian youngsters aged 12 to 18.

Speaker: *Shilan Caman*

Presentation title: Differentiating intimate-partner homicide from other homicide: A registry-based study of social and criminological characteristics

Co-authors: *Katarina Howner* (Karolinska Institute and National Board of Forensic Medicine, Sweden), *Marianne Kristiansson* (Karolinska Institute and National Board of Forensic Medicine, Sweden) and *Joakim Sturup*, (Karolinska Institute and National Board of Forensic Medicine, Sweden)

Previous research has raised the question of whether perpetrators of partner-related offenses constitute a separate phenotype, and whether type of homicide should be disaggregated. The aim of the study was to identify social and criminological characteristics of perpetrators and victims of IPH, and to determine whether they differ from other types of homicide perpetrators and victims in a Swedish context. The study was retrospective and based on data from national registries of all male-perpetrated homicides (N = 211) in Sweden between January 2007 and December 2009, including characteristics of victims, perpetrators and incidents. Characteristics of IPH (n = 46) and non-IPH (n = 165) were compared and analyzed. Perpetrators of IPH were older, less criminally active and more likely to be employed. In addition, the results confirm that homicide-suicide is considerably over represented in cases of IPH. The incident characteristics of whether the weapon used was brought to the crime scene clearly differentiated the groups, putatively highlighting the reactive and more impulsive nature of IPH offenses. Based on the findings, which indicate that IPH perpetrators and IPH incidents exhibit different characteristics, the study implies that IPH might preferably be investigated separately from other types of homicide.

Speaker: *Catherine Tuwblad*

Presentation title: Physical and verbal aggressive behavior and the COMT gene: Sensitivity to the environment

Co-authors: *Henrik Andershed* (Örebro University, Sweden), *Anna-Karin Andershed* (Örebro University, Sweden), *Jurgita Narusyte* (Karolinska Institute, Sweden), *Erika Comasco* (Uppsala University, Sweden), *Olivier F. Colins* (University Medical Center, the Netherlands), *Kostas Fanti* (University of Cyprus, Cyprus) and *Kent Nilsson* (Uppsala University, Sweden)

The COMT gene has been implicated as a risk factor for several neuropsychiatric diseases as well as aggressive behavior, either directly, or in interaction with an adverse environment. The purpose of the present study was to investigate the interactions of the COMT gene, environmental risk and protective factors in relation to physical and verbal aggression. Participants were drawn from a Swedish population-based study including 2,500 20–24 year olds. Significant interactions were found of the COMT gene, environmental risk and protective factors in relation to physical and verbal aggression. Importantly, a strong or positive parent-to-child relationship conferred protection against physical and verbal aggressive behavior, even after taking into account exposure to physical violence and neglect. These findings expand our knowledge on the relationships among the COMT gene, environmental protective and risk exposures and behavioral problems. Future research should focus on the underlying neurobiologi-

cal mechanisms behind these associations to further aid more successful intervention strategies.

Speaker: *My Hyltegren*

Presentation title: Children, sex and the capacity of acting freely –
Constructions of children in Swedish legislation and
verdicts concerning sexual offenses against children

The aim of the study is to examine the social constructions of children, and the possible consequences of these constructions, in verdicts and legislation concerning sexual offenses against children. This is done by investigating how the aggrieved party can be constructed as a child in verdicts, in relation to the legislation, when the aggrieved party is approaching the Swedish limit at 15 years for the age of sexual consent.

Theory and key concepts:

The ontological, semantic and epistemological foundation of the study is social constructionism and the field of research is the sociology of childhood.

Method and data:

The approach is qualitative with a closeness to the empirical data and inspired by grounded theory. The verdicts are cases of sexual acts with or against someone under the age of 15, where the prosecutor considers that the case is coarser, but stating that there is no violence or threats, and where the verdict was given by the district court in 2012. Current clauses in legislation and the bill for the amendment in 2005 are also included in the data.

Results:

The law (re)constructs conceptions of children in the work of demarcation concerning the age of sexual consent. Child as a concept is constantly contrasted to its antithesis non-child, which has an impact through the courts discussions in the verdicts. The possibility of a voluntary action of the minor determines whether he or she may retain guaranteed status as a child or not.

Tuesday, 9 June

Session: TUE01

Situational crime prevention and the crime drop

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Speaker: *Graham Farrell*

Presentation title: The international crime drop and the security hypothesis

Co-authors: *Andromachi Tseloni* (Loughborough University, UK) and *Nick Tilley* (University College London, UK)

There is emerging scientific consensus that there has been an “international crime drop” wherein many types of crime have decline considerably in most high income countries. Yet most prior explanations for crime’s decline (such as imprisonment, policing, demographics, lead poisoning etc.) are inconsistent with critical aspects of the evidence and can be considered to have been largely falsified. The security hypothesis, with origins in rational choice and situational crime prevention, offers a theoretical framework that can account for cross-national similarities and differences among crime types as well as the fact that some crime (e.g. e-crime and i-crime) have increased while many declined. Compelling evidence that improved vehicle security caused major drops in car crime, in different countries at different times, will be reviewed and the context set for the rest of the panel.

Speakers: *Graham Farrell* and *Nick Tilley*

Presentation title: Did security cause the drop in domestic burglary?

Co-authors: *Andromachi Tseloni* (Loughborough University, UK) and *Emily Evans* (Loughborough University, UK)

There has been a substantial international drop in domestic burglary. In England and Wales the risk fell from 7 % in 1993 to 2 % in 2011/12. Successive sweeps of the Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW) and the British Crime Survey (BCS) are drawn on to test the security hypothesis: that increases in the extent and efficacy of security devices has played a major part in causing the drop. The CSEW/BCS (the CSEW is simply a new name for what was previously known as the BCS) asks respondents both about crimes they have experienced and about crime prevention measures installed in their homes. Victims of burglary are asked about security devices that were present at the time of the incident. It is shown first that there has been a substantial increase in the number of security devices installed in homes, second that the effectiveness of sets of security device has increased over time, and third that the drop in successful burglaries is concentrated amongst those whose modus operandi involved forced

entry and hence were open to prevention though security. Two major qualifications are needed for the security hypothesis and its test. First the data suggest that not all security devices are effective: in particular burglar alarms had once added protection from burglary but have since become counterproductive. Second, there are limitations in the data collected by the BCS/CSEW. For example, there have been changes in the range of security devices about which respondents are asked, and the presence of some hypothetical sources of improved security, notably double-glazing which has become much more widespread in the UK, have not been included in any sweeps so far.

Speaker: *Andromachi Tseloni*

Presentation title: The association between burglary and effective house security: Individual, household and area mediating factors

Co-authors: *Rebecca Thompson*, (Northampton University, UK),
Nick Tilley (University College of London, UK),
Louise Grove (Loughborough University, UK) and
Graham Farrell (Simon Fraser University, Canada)

Domestic burglary has fallen in England and Wales by over 60 per cent since 1995 according to estimates based on the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW). The present paper examines multiple CSEW data sets from 1998 to 2011/12, some merged with the 2001 Census, and employs bivariate (or joint regression models) multilevel logit modelling in order to investigate the association between burglary risk and availability of effective security configurations across specific population subgroups and areas in England and Wales. A number of socio-demographic, lifestyle and area characteristics reflecting opportunity and social disorganisation theories are employed for improving both our theoretical understanding of over time burglary patterns and the practical allocation of security improvements. The relative risk of burglary increased for lone parents, social and private renters, households in low income or those without a car has increased while their relative access to effective security has remained stable during the crime drop. Compounding socio-economic factors, such as the above, in addition to area deprivation contribute to high burglary risk and lack of effective security. This paper forms part of a wider ESRC-Secondary Data Analysis Phase 1 - funded project which utilised CSEW data from 1992 to 2011/12 to explore the role of security in declining burglary rates, exploring: "Which burglary security devices work for whom and in what context"?

Speakers: *Graham Farrell and Nick Tilley*

Presentation title: Did security cause the violent crime drop?

Co-author: *Andromachi Tseloni* (Loughborough University, UK)

There is strong evidence that improved security caused the drop in property crime including car crime, burglary (and most likely shoplifting). The present study identifies mechanisms by which improved security is likely to have caused the decline in violence. Some violence will have been directly reduced such as many types of robbery (improved security at banks, stores, etc.). The keystone hypothesis and debut crime hypotheses argues that other types of violence are likely to have been indirectly reduced. Most crime is property crime, while most criminal careers are dominated by property crime and violence is rarely a specialism. When debut property crimes are made harder to commit, offending onset and continuance rates are likely to decline. Further, many crimes are inter-related or inter-dependent, and removing the keystone property crimes is likely to induce falls in various types of violence. We suggest this is likely to include robberies, assault of various types, sexual victimization, intimate partner violence, child abuse, and homicide.

Session: TUE02

Innovations in spatial and temporal crime analysis: The influence of the immediate environment on offender decision making

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Speaker: *Shane Johnson*

Presentation title: Is offender location choice rational? Evidence from the everyday to the extreme

The rational choice perspective suggests that at the event level, offender decision-making can be understood in terms of utility maximization. With respect to where criminals offend, this would suggest that they would prefer to target locations that offer rewards which are perceived to outweigh the associated effort and risks (for that offender). The discrete location choice approach (Bernasco & Nieuwbeerta, 2005) provides a methodological framework to test such predictions. In this paper, models of offender decision-making for both everyday urban crime and extreme events (riots) are shown to provide support for this perspective.

Speaker: *Lisa Tompson*

Presentation title: Modelling the unmeasurable: A new method for estimating the influence of the environment on robbery events

This presentation focuses on those elements in urban settings that create favourable conditions for street robbery. Specifically, features of the natural and built environment are examined at the micro-space-time level, to reveal what impact they have on the opportunity structure for robbery. An innovative new modelling approach is described whereby the conditions at the time of robbery events are compared to a hypothetical distribution of those same conditions at “non-events”. The implications of the findings for crime prevention are discussed.

Speaker: *Kate Bowers*

Presentation title: Does every-day policing patrol reduce crime?

Findings of previous systematic reviews has demonstrated that geographically focused patrolling- primarily of high risk areas- have been modestly but significantly successful at controlling crime problems. This is indeed useful for practitioners to know, but is limited to special operations needing extra resources and is one of a host of possible strategies that could be useful at reducing crime over and above the usual practice of day-to-day policing. It is this last form- day-to-day resourcing- that this presentation focuses upon. In other words, it is also important to know whether in a general sense patrolling leads to a deterrent effect. This has, as tends to be traditional with blanket level policies, been assumed rather than tested. Current research at UCL hopes to address this gap in knowledge.

Session: TUE03

Findings on prison-related offender rehabilitation

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speakers: *Ursula Gernbeck* and *Katrin Hoeffler*

Presentation title: Social trainings during short incarceration: A new way to reduce young offenders’ recidivism? Presentation of a pilot project in southern Germany

German material criminal law is divided into two parts: one part states criminal offences, the other one defines the legal consequences. The former are the same for all offenders, whereas the latter distinguish between young offenders and adults.

Although there is still no final consensus on the objectives and the purpose of criminal law in the (German) scientific discourse, the legislator has decided that the purpose of punishing young offenders is to reduce recidivism

(§ 2 JGG). Moreover the German constitution forces us to review if this intention withstands scientific verification.

In doing so, one federal state in the south-west of Germany, Baden-Württemberg, carries out a pilot project to figure out the impact of a special treatment during short detention on recidivism rates. Detention centers for young offenders between 14 and 21 years run social training courses during short detentions (up to four weeks). The courses are meant to teach the detainees how to cope with their everyday life in a norm-compliant way. The overall goal of these classes is to reduce recidivism after release.

To figure out if this objective can be attained we have conducted a survey among detainees and social trainers in two detention centers. A quasi-experimental design enables us to measure the effect of the social training on recidivism rates. There will be a comparison of the recidivism of those detainees who participated in the social training with the one of detainees who did not. The similarity of the two groups will be controlled by variables like sex, age, nationality and number of convictions in the past. The recidivism itself is analyzed by an evaluation of Germany's Federal Central Criminal Register (official offenders' registry). The observation period takes 10 to 12 months. The presentation covers methods and first results of the described research project.

Speaker: *Christine Hough*

Presentation title: To what extent is the UK government's transforming rehabilitation agenda supporting offender rehabilitation? A mid-term research evaluation of the BME muslim offender rehabilitation programme, ReachingOut

This paper draws on the mid-term review of ReachingOut, the research-based evaluation, of an offender rehabilitation programme located in North West Lancashire, which is delivered by a third sector mentoring organisation, Arooj. The programme provides a specialist rehabilitation service for BME, Asian, male and female Muslim offenders and is funded jointly by the Cumbria and Lancashire Community Rehabilitation Company and NHS England. The research focus of ReachingOut is an analysis of the extent to which Arooj's offender clients are able sustain their rehabilitation progress and desist from re-offending after release from prison.

Since September 2014 Arooj's mentoring and rehabilitation services have been incorporated into a centralised, regional pilot project (Pan Gateway) that has been set up for a twelve month period, in which the new arrangements for the Transforming Rehabilitation (TR) agenda will be included in the wider reform of the probation services in England. The pilot incorporates a range of community rehabilitation support groups throughout

Lancashire, to whom medium to low risk offenders are referred, on their release, through the prison service.

This paper analyses problematic outcomes associated with the structure of the Pan Gateway pilot, which has presented constraints to the successful delivery of Arooj's three stage mentoring process. The structure and management of the pilot is linked closely to the absence (since the inception of the pilot) of referrals of offenders, both to Arooj and the other community support groups, for rehabilitation support. This raises important questions about the efficacy and value of the TR reforms to the probation service in England and how these will ensure the "statutory supervision and support to offenders released from short custodial sentences". With the probation services now in part-private ownership a well-maintained and closely supervised referral process will be essential if the community based rehabilitation services employed by private owners are to be cost effective and able to guarantee the offenders' sustained desistance from re-offending.

Speaker: *Friedrich Loesel*

Presentation title: The role of family relations in prisoner's resettlement and resilience of their families

Co-authors: *Caroline Lanskey* (University of Cambridge, UK),
Lucy Markson (University of Cambridge, UK) and
Karen Souza (University of Cambridge, UK)

According to theories of social bonding and social capital positive family relationships are important for resilience in resettlement and rehabilitation after release from prison. However, this topic has rarely been addressed in prospective longitudinal studies. In the first whole-family approach on this topic in Europe our study gathered data from 39 British male prisoners, their (ex-) partners and children before and after release. Data on the father's relationship, involvement and contact with the family were used in a multiple-informant design. At the bivariate level and after control of pre-prison risk variables, family relationships predicted positive outcomes with finding accommodation, alcohol and drug use, and coping with post-release challenges. In contrast, difficulties with employment and finance were neither related to previous family relations nor to the other resettlement outcomes. With regard to the father-child relationship the intensity and quality of contact during imprisonment played a significant role (even after control for pre-prison relationship). Overall, this study underlines the importance of family relations as "natural" protective factors in the process of resettlement, desistance and coping in vulnerable families. Implications for policy and practice will be discussed.

Session: TUE04

Policing and networking with communities

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Pat Nelson*

Presentation title: Using social network analysis to build community relationship through points of contact

The community intelligence component of the trust relationships between local law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve are difficult relationships to build without knowing the appropriate points of contact in the community. Law enforcement has used social network analysis as a model to identify key players in criminal networks, and this same analysis model can be used to identify key points of contacts within communities based on location, ethnicity, and shared social capital. The use of the analysis can overcome the personal relationship bias that can cause distrust, and the perception of the community that local law enforcement does not understand their social structure.

Speaker: *Jeffrey De Marco*

Presentation title: The importance of partnerships: The spread of a voluntary police cadet program and its benefits to procedural justice

The National Volunteer Police Cadet Programme (VPC) is a nationwide initiative aimed at educating and including adolescents in voluntary and constructive extracurricular activities. Based on principals of social inclusion and community engagement, the project aims at bringing diverse youth together in a structured, hierarchical and regimented way to engage with unknown peers as well as non-coercive police authority figures. Elements of intergroup contact and vicarious transmissions of experience are believed to assist youth in forging stronger impressions and opinions of their general police force when dealing with the police in more informal situations. A sample of youth involved with the national VPC were matched for risk factors with a group of youth not working directly with police officers in order to investigate the potential benefits of working with police officers in these settings. Correlation and regression analysis was used to compare behavioral intentions to cooperate with the police in an on-going investigation of the groups of adolescents, with those working directly with VPC police demonstrating more favorable intentions and beliefs.

Policy implications linked to the current state of policing in England and Wales, including recent findings from an All-Party investigation into the importance of youth involvement in police functionality and legitimacy will be discussed. The more general findings of charitable voluntarism and philanthropic reciprocation in an often labeled “lost” or “disenfranchised”

generation are argued to be a beneficial product of youth inclusion with societal institutions at an early age.

Speaker: *Laura Knight*

Presentation title: The relationship between policing and faith communities: Policing perspectives

Changes to policing approaches to faith communities, the boundaries of public and private faith, the effects of community hostility, faith hate crime, perceptions of disproportionality in police protection and surveillance are just a few examples of the changing landscape of police-faith relations in the UK. The significance of police engagement with faith communities beyond Muslim communities in the context of extremism and terrorism has received very little academic attention or policy guidance. Hate crime literature which addresses faith largely focuses on Jewish and Muslim communities, which leaves a gap in our empirical understanding of faith hate crime beyond those groups and its impact on relationships between victims, broader faith communities and local policing. This PhD case study research seeks to explore in-depth perceptions and experiences of police-faith relations from both perspectives; those managing and delivering policing services and those receiving and experiencing policing in the community. This study uses qualitative interviews with; senior police leaders, exploring their interpretation of government policy and implementation of strategy; middle management and frontline police officers and staff, in engaging with faith communities, policing faith-hate crime and delivering counter-terrorism responsibilities; self-identified “faith community leaders” across Christian, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim and Sikh faiths (as most commonly represented in the geographical area) and people of faith, both with specific experience of local policing and without. Initial findings through grounded theory analysis of interviews with police officers produced four core themes; changing context for policing faith communities caused by international events, media coverage and local hate crime “backlashes”, austerity measures reducing police community engagement and relationships, poor representation of faith (alongside ethnicity and culture) in policing inherently limiting faith-police relationship development and frontline police officer confidence and skills in “doing difference”, understanding local communities and responding to individual needs.

Tuesday, June 9th

Session: TUE05

New findings in the Stockholm life-course project

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speakers: *Johan Axelsson and Klara Hradilova-Selin*

Presentation title: Criminal offending and health

Criminal offending and health affect each other over the life course. Numerous studies have shown that criminal individuals tend to suffer from adverse health problems, both psychological and physical. A high degree of health problem may even be enough to make an individual slow down or even desist all together. In this paper, we study the time from a physical injury requiring a hospitalization to the next offence committed. Using event history analysis, we found that the more serious the injury, the more likely one is to offend after the injury. This association existed after-controlling for possible confounders. Implications are discussed.

Speakers: *Johan Axelsson and Jerzy Sarnecki*

Presentation title: Long term follow-up of institutional treatment

Long-term follow-ups of youths treated for problem behaviors in special residential homes are rare, both in Sweden and indeed the rest of the world. This gap in knowledge is in need of filling both in terms of exploring the long-term consequences of being treated as well as providing further knowledge of the causes of crime and desistance. This in turn has been found to be important in creating effective treatment programs for future treatment of youths. This paper explores the long-term trajectories of offending, substance abuse and mental health for boys and girls that spent time in special residential homes between 1990 and 1995 as well as individuals that did not receive a placement. The long-term effectiveness of anti-social treatment is discussed.

Speaker: *Christoffer Carlsson*

Presentation title: The past, present, and future of human agency in life-course criminology

In life-course criminology, human agency is one of the most important explanatory mechanisms for understanding pathways out of crime. This finding is particularly prominent in qualitative studies of criminal careers. The present paper reflects on agency as concept and phenomenon, both theoretically and methodologically. Beginning by briefly reviewing the human agency-desistance connection using empirical data from The Stockholm Life-Course Project, the paper proceeds by critically assessing the concept and phenomenon of human agency. The paper ends with a number of implications for the future study of human agency and the dynamics of criminal careers, and desistance in particular.

Session: TUE06

Race and restorative justice

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Heather Strang*

Presentation title: A 10-year interview followup, by race, of offenders randomly assigned to court or restorative policing

Co-author: *Lawrence W. Sherman* (University of Cambridge, UK and University of Maryland, USA)

Experiments in policing are revealing important differences by race in how people respond to the same police tactics. This panel examines data from a long-term followup of 4 random assignment experiments in Canberra Australia. Interviews conducted with participants ten years after their cases were randomly assigned to court or restorative policing, cover a range of life-course impacts of their justice experience. Implications for policing diverse societies around the world are discussed.

Speaker: *Lawrence W. Sherman*

Presentation title: A long-term followup of criminal histories, by race, of offenders randomly assigned to court or restorative policing

Co-author: *Heather Strang* (University of Cambridge, UK)

Experiments in policing are revealing important differences by race in how people respond to the same police tactics. This panel examines survey and criminal records data from a long-term followup of 4 random assignment experiments in Canberra Australia. Criminal histories, by race, compare the impact of restorative policing over 13 to 18 years of official police records. Implications for policing diverse societies around the world are discussed.

Session: TUE07

Crime and place I: Measures and models

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Speaker: *Reka Solymosi*

Presentation title: Alternative denominators in transport crime rates

Co-authors: *Matt Ashby* (University College London, UK), *Tom Cohen* (University College London, UK) and *Aiden Sidebottom* (University College London, UK)

Crime rates are an important estimate of the risk of criminal victimization. Their accuracy is dependent upon our ability to reliably measure the number of units at risk of victimization. Yet there is often a tension

between the ideal denominator that most accurately represents the population at risk versus less precise denominators for which data are readily available. This paper demonstrates the effect of using multiple denominators arranged on this accuracy-availability spectrum to estimate the risk of criminal victimization on the London Underground railway network.

Speaker: *Lucas Melgaco*

Presentation title: Scenes from a bird's eye view: Imaging the Brussels protests via Twitter

Co-author: *Iris Steenhout* (Vrije University, Belgium)

Our technological capacity for imaging events has exponentially grown. Compare, for example, two striking historical events like the storming of the Bastille in Paris on 14 July 1789 and the attacks on the Twin Towers in New York City on 11 September 2001. While in the first case there are not more than a few drawings of the event, in the latter the amount of images coming from different sources is incredible: private video cameras, media cameras, phone cameras, video surveillance cameras, and so on. Since 9/11, however, further new developments have emerged. Not only have new visual recording technologies like drones, smartphones and wearable devices appeared, but the rise of social networking sites has facilitated the convergence of this data in centralized databases. In this research we will show an experiment in progress relating to the collection of images from the protest that took place in Brussels on 6 November 2014. A script was created in order to collect and download information related to specific hashtags on Twitter. We will discuss the new technological possibilities this enables and the implications of the use of such material for tracking people's response during protests and riots.

Speaker: *Guangquan Li*

Presentation title: On understanding the ecological characteristics of rape occurrence: A Bayesian profile regression approach

Co-Authors: *Vania Ceccato* (Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden) and *Robert Haining* (University of Cambridge, UK)

Crime events rarely occur randomly in space. For prevention purposes, an understanding of the types of environments where criminological activity takes place is required. Small area crime data offer a unique opportunity to reveal the spatial pattern of the crime in question and to identify important localized risk factors. However, when analyzing small area crime events, there are three main methodological challenges. Firstly, event counts are typically small; in particular, a large number of areas may present zero counts. Secondly, covariates/risk factors are typically strongly correlated, presenting the multi-collinearity problem. Thirdly, the covariate effects may vary spatially. In this paper, we address all these three modelling challenges

using the so-called Bayesian profile regression model. The key idea of the profile regression approach is to create clusters of areas such that within a cluster areas are similar in both crime occurrence and areal characteristics. As a result, both the crime level and the areal covariates jointly inform the formation of the clusters. We will demonstrate this modelling approach through the analysis of rape cases reported in Stockholm, Sweden, between 2008 and 2009.

Session: TUE08

Technology, crime and crime prevention

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Speaker: *Rick Brown*

Presentation title: What difference do electronic vehicle immobilisers make?

Since the mid-1990s electronic immobilisers have become standard equipment on new vehicles in many countries. This has corresponded with unprecedented declines in vehicle theft. This paper explores evidence of the effectiveness of this specific technology. It examines six hypotheses that may explain the way in which vehicle theft may have been affected by electronic immobilisation. The paper concludes with a call for greater attention to be paid towards the next countermove in co-evolutionary arms race, with the advent of connected smart vehicles making cyber-attacks on car security increasingly likely.

Speaker: *Hervé Borrión*

Presentation title: What is the buzz about drone crime? Honeypots, sting operations and other uplifting discussion topics

In recent years Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) have become more powerful, more affordable and more widely available to the public. Police forces across the world have started using them to enhance their investigative and enforcement capabilities. In parallel, those platforms have been involved in several crimes committed by ordinary citizens and criminal organisations. Should the rise of UAVs be accompanied by the introduction of new legislations and prevention measures? In this presentation, we examine the available evidence and attempt to answer this question by assessing the impact that those platforms may have on crime in the future.

Speaker: *Paul Ekblom*

Presentation title: Technology's intended and unintended crime consequences

In this presentation I consider how technology, crime opportunity and crime prevention relate to one another, using the script perspective and the Conjunction of Criminal Opportunity framework in an ecological analysis that draws additionally on concepts from evolutionary adaptation and co-evolutionary arms races.

Session: TUE09

Longitudinal studies of criminal behavior

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Cathy Spatz Widom*

Presentation title: Does childhood abuse and neglect alter a person's criminal career trajectory over the life course?

Co-authors: *Jacqueline Horan* (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA), *Daniel S. Nagin* (Carnegie Mellon University, USA), *Alex R. Piquero* (University of Texas at Dallas, USA) and *Ashbel Smith* (University of Texas at Dallas, USA)

Over the last 30 years, the cycle of violence literature has demonstrated a clear link between childhood abuse and neglect and later delinquency, crime, and violence. However, most existing research on this topic has reported on the extent to which childhood victimization is related to criminal behavior at a single point in time. This strategy does not reflect potential differences in criminal career trajectories. Given the heterogeneity within the offending population, the notion of one single pathway or trajectory of offending is likely not adequate, particularly because there is substantial diversity in the shape, pattern, and frequency of offending over the life course. To date, little is known about the developmental life course of offending among abused and neglected children and whether these patterns vary across gender. This presentation has three goals:(1) to determine whether childhood abuse and neglect alters developmental trajectories of criminal behavior over the life course;(2) to examine whether there are sex differences in criminal trajectories for abused and neglected children and matched controls; and (3) to determine whether trajectories assessed at one point in time (young adulthood) are similar to trajectories identified at a later point in time (middle adulthood) for the same individuals. The data are from a research project based on a cohorts design study in which abused and neglected children (N = 908) were matched with non abused and non neglected children (N = 667) and followed prospectively into young adulthood. Arrest data were collected from multiple levels of law enforcement at three points in time (1986–1987, 1994, and 2013). Arrest history information is organized in a longitudinal manner with the number of arrests at each age through two time periods (age 34 and

age 56). Criminal career trajectories will be identified through the use of group-based trajectory modeling which identifies groups of individuals following similar trajectories of offending across time. These findings will have implications for interventions and prevention programs.

Speaker: *Ylva Almquist*

Presentation title: Family psychosocial characteristics influencing criminal behaviour and mortality – possible mediating factors: A longitudinal study of male and female subjects in the Stockholm Birth Cohort

Co-authors: *Ulla Beijer* (Karolinska Institute, Sweden),
Per-Anders Rydelius (Karolinska Institute, Sweden),
Britt af Klinteberg (Stockholm University and
Karolinska Institute, Sweden)

Objective: To explore possible relationships between family psychosocial characteristics in childhood and the children's development into criminal behaviour and mortality. Further, alcohol and/or drug use and mental problems were examined as possible mediating factors, highlighting gender-specific patterns.

Methods: Data from Swedish subjects born in 1953 ($n = 14,294$) from the Stockholm Birth Cohort study were examined. Several indicators of adverse family factors and individual problems were included, and the information was derived from various data sources, covering different periods. Gender-specific associations with incidence of criminality (1966-1980) and mortality (1981-2009) were analysed using logistic regression. Furthermore, the population attributable fraction (PAF) was calculated for all variables in the fully adjusted models which were positively related to the outcome.

Results: All aspects of family psychosocial and individual problems studied were associated with criminality for both genders. Among males, individual problems seemed to partly mediate these relations, but the associations remained statistically significant. Interestingly, the PAF analysis revealed a reduction in criminality of 17.5 % when individual problems with alcohol and/or drug use were considered. Among females, a significant impact of alcohol and/or drug use on the association between family psychosocial characteristics and subsequent criminality was obtained. Concerning male mortality, father's alcohol abuse was significantly related to an increased risk. When individual criminality was accounted for, the association was substantially reduced but remained statistically significant. Among females, when adjusting for family psychosocial factors, only the association between parents' mental problems and females' mortality was significant.

Conclusions: Family psychosocial characteristics were associated with both subsequent criminal behaviour and mortality. These connections were partly explained by individual risk factors, especially by alcohol and/or drug use, pointing to the importance of addressing the individual's alcohol and/or drug use in reducing criminal behaviour, which would also lower the mortality rates.

Session: TUE10

Probation services: Improving assessment and decision-making

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Marcus Wågenberg*

Presentation title: Development of a comprehensive risk, needs and responsivity screen for all clients in the Swedish prison and probation service (RNR-A)

Co-author: *Maria Danielsson* (Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden)

The Swedish Prison and Probation Service initiated RNR-A development following problems with the sentence planning process; primarily due to insufficient use of structured assessments of criminal recidivism risk.

The RNR-A is an empirically-based, 87-item standardized screening tool to be completed based on a file review and a structured client interview. Based on number, character and constellations of risks and needs factors, a computerized decision-aid suggests re-offending risks (low-medium-high) in various types of crime. The RNR-A also provides a computerized summary of client needs and guides manual assessment of client responsivity to available treatments and interventions. The RNR-A is meant to be used with all clients (approximately 20 000 yearly) in the Swedish Prison and Probation Service. We will report on underlying theory and organizational needs, the challenge to provide risk level suggestions with limited specific data on predictive validity and future validation process.

Speaker: *Jenny Yourstone*

Presentation title: Experimental study of possible gender bias in the pre-sentence investigation context

Co-author: *Marie Gustafsson Sendén* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

A core task for Probation officers in Sweden and several other countries is to complete pre-sentence investigation reports to assist criminal courts in decisions involving sentencing. As part of a gender equality initiative from the Swedish Government, we carried out a web-based factorial survey to investigate possible gender bias in the pre-sentence investigation context.

A random selection of 232 probation officers in the Swedish Prison and Probation Service were presented with 10 randomly chosen vignettes describing hypothetical histories of male and female individuals charged with a crime. Several gender effects were found for both clients and decision-makers. We will summarize major findings and discuss potential implications of the results for correct and gender-sensitive decision-making in legal settings.

Speaker: *Mimmi Agnevald*

Presentation title: On the complexities of assessing humans with multiple risks

The presenter will attempt to contextualize the findings of the two previous papers. She will reflect on potential pitfalls but also new possibilities for more precise and fair assessments and decision-making in probation settings.

Session: TUE11

Policing and public confidence in the police

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Elise Sargeant*

Presentation title: Responding to fear: How does fear of crime condition responses to community problems?

In criminological research, fear of crime is found to be detrimental. We know fear can lead to high anxiety, depression, restricted freedom and community withdrawal. We expect fear of crime will also lead to passivity in the face of community problems. This study examines the link between fear of crime, police competence, collective efficacy and the willingness to assist police when community problems arise. We compare results in two contexts: St Louis County (US) and Brisbane City (Australia). We find similarities and differences in the way fear of crime, police competence and community processes impact upon the willingness to assist police across our two research sites.

Speaker: *Anina Schwarzenbach*

Presentation title: The role of background and experiences: Insights on juveniles' attitudes toward the police from the German-French POLIS research project

The German-French POLIS Research Project (Police and Adolescents in Multi-Ethnic Societies) inquires youth-police interactions and delivers insights on juveniles' attitudes toward the police in a multi-ethnic urban environment.

Young people frequently interact with the police and therefore, studying the relationship between juveniles and the police is of pivotal interest.

Of particular salience is the fact that some countries report more conflict-ridden youth-police interactions than others. In countries like France, tense youth-police interactions are not only frequently reported but also believed to be a trigger, if not the cause, for several severe youth riots in recent years.

Based upon a unique comparative large-scale youth-survey (N = ca. 20.000) the POLIS Research Project disentangles the factors that affect juveniles' interaction with and perception of the police in Germany and France. The questions whether commonly shared patterns of youth-police interaction exist across countries, or which differences can explain different levels of legitimacy and violence, are addressed.

The findings from the POLIS Research Project pinpoint commonalities and differences between Germany and France, especially with regard to the role of background and experiences. Although no significant overall disparity in the frequency of police contacts in the two countries exists, there are important differences by ethnic minority status. Whereas in France adolescents of North African origin report significantly more police-initiated contacts, more physical violence during those contacts, and correspondingly express less trust in the police, the interactions and attitudes of youths in Germany do not vary to the same extent by ethnic status.

In the comparative analyses of police contacts and attitudes to the police by French and German youths which will be presented, the influence of social status, lifestyle and delinquency will be modeled in addition to ethnic minority status.

Speaker: *Joel Miller*

Presentation title: Indirect effects of police searches on community attitudes to the police: Resentment or reassurance?

Co-author: *Amanda D'Souza* (Rutgers University, USA)

Public confidence in the police is not consistent across social groups. One reason for its variation is that members of the public differ in their experience of contacts with the police. Public surveys tend to show that people, who have had recent encounters with the police, whether police- or public-initiated, report less confidence in the police than people who have not. However, research has neglected the possibility that police-public encounters may have impacts on the broader public. This could happen if accounts of police-public encounters, as told by participants or witnesses, are repeatedly recounted across social networks. Such a process could produce negative effects on the broader public in an echo of the impacts on the individuals directly involved in the encounters. Alternatively, it might have

positive effects, as sightings and stories about police encounters serve as a signal of constructive police activity, boosting the image of police in the eyes of the broader public. The current article tests these ideas in relation to police searches following “stop and search” encounters. It capitalizes on survey data collected for London’s Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) that can be used to examine public opinions within each of the forces 32 boroughs policed by London’s MPS over multiple years. It compares these borough measures with corresponding measures of searches based on published statistics from the MPS and assesses whether within-borough variations in searches over seven years can help account for variations in public opinion over the same period.

Session: TUE12

Reinventing American policing: A six-point blueprint for 21th century

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Daniel S. Nagin*

Presentation title: Reinventing American Policing: A Six-Point Blueprint for the 21st Century

Discussants: *Peter Neyroud* (University of Cambridge, UK), *Lawrence W. Sherman* (University of Cambridge, UK and University of Maryland, USA) and *David Weisburd* (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel and George Mason University, USA)

More than 250 years ago the Enlightenment philosopher Cesare Beccaria admonished that, “It is better to prevent crimes than punish them.” In this essay we lay out an ambitious blueprint for reorienting policing toward Becarria’s goal and in so doing reducing both arrests and imprisonment. The blueprint also aims to advance another important objective of policing – maintaining high levels of credibility and confidence in the police within the public they are sworn to protect. Both objectives form the bedrock of effective policing in a democratic society.

Session: TUE13

Insights on restorative justice

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Willian R. Wood*

Presentation title: Can restorative justice reduce incarceration?

Restorative justice goals are routinely set forth on micro, meso and macro levels. One macro-level goal made by some proponents of restorative

justice is that such practices may serve to reduce the use of incarceration. Focusing on Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom (England and Wales), and the United States, this research addresses the viability of such claims. In the past three decades, these countries have seen some of the largest increases in the use of incarceration within western industrialized nations. These four countries have also seen some of the most wide-spread development and implementation of restorative justice. Yet given the growth and emerging popularity of restorative justice, there is little evidence that such practices have made much of an impact on the use of incarceration. Furthermore, given current directions in the use of restorative justice, there is little reason to think that such practices will make any significant contribution to the reduction of incarceration in the near future. Particular attention is given to the problem of the “transformation” assumption inherent in restorative justice that micro-level changes in offender behaviour or justice outcomes can substantially affect larger social structures of incarceration and punishment.

Speaker: *Yasmin Devi-McGleish*

Presentation title: Restorative justice in schools: Just a tool or something more?

Restorative justice and restorative type approaches are quickly gaining popularity worldwide, throughout criminal justice systems, schools, organisations, and communities. With claims that it can improve relationships, cultures and provide a safe, more pleasant experience for all individuals in a community it is not a surprise that advocates are enthusiastically trying to implement and use restorative justice type approaches. However, the successes of restorative justice do not add up to the praise from its proponents. This paper will look at the roots of both restorative justice and restorative approaches/practices and see whether, in modern society, they can provide the “transformative” aspect that they are claimed to by some, or whether they just provide a useful tool to be used as and when is appropriate. The paper will examine restorative processes in the criminal justice system and in schools, to determine how and where they are used successfully but also the limitations to this success. The paper will be mainly UK based, however will look further afield to the international context of restorative justice and approaches. The paper will offer a balanced look at the successes and limitations of restorative justice

Speaker: *Jac Armstrong*

Presentation title: Restorative justice and the spector of the courtroom

Restorative justice has (re)emerged as a contemporary disposal within the criminal justice system of England and Wales. The use of restorative practices have increased in popularity and implementation, receiving (albeit

limited) statutory support within the Criminal Justice Act 2003. Restorative justice practices represent a departure from the western, formal court based justice process, towards a process of justice located firmly outside the traditional physical and symbolic place occupied by the courtroom.

This paper examines the extent to which the spectre of the traditional courtroom persists within victims' experiences of restorative justice practices in England. It draws upon original empirical research undertaken with victim participants of restorative practices in England. Through reference to qualitative interviews, undertaken with victims who had participated in a restorative practice, the ever-present image of the courtroom within the restorative encounter is explored. The continued desire of victims for a court-like process relates to the physical demarcation of space (and segregation of the offender) together with the role of a judge in sentencing. These concepts all appear to contradict the central elements of restorative justice philosophy.

Through close examination and subsequent interpretation of this interview data, the apparent reluctance or inability of victims to relinquish their reliance upon the traditional courtroom concepts during their participation in restorative practices is identified. The relevance and impact of such comments are explored and potential explanations for such findings are posed.

Session: TUE14

Crime and place II: Crime prevention through environmental design and public spaces

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Speaker: *Bo Grönlund*

Presentation title: Crime prevention through urban design and planning in Denmark – intentions and realities – and a burst of recent experiences after many years of slow progress

Denmark was the first nordic country to get guidelines for crime prevention through urban planning (Danish Standards since 1990). The practical implementation of those guidelines was slow to take hold, partly because the Planning Law does not mention anything about it. The issue came forward on the national political agenda in 2011 and in 2012–2014 the Danish Crime Prevention Council together with the foundation Trygffonden carried out a trial project with urban planning departments in 5 municipalities, which gave concrete experiences of the problems and possibilities concerning practical urban planning tasks. Recently the City of Copenhagen has also joined in. The paper will describe the development and discuss the problems and results so far – questions that not only relate to the scientific status of crime prevention through urban design and plan-

ning, but to a high degree also to practical questions of how public planning, consultancies, bidding processes for contracts, and the construction industry is organized and operates.

Speaker: *Karina Landman*

Presentation title: Crime and disorder in public spaces in South Africa

Co-author: *Tinus Kruger* (CSIR Built Environment, South Africa)

South Africa is regarded as a country with relatively high levels of crime, especially violent crime. This has had a distinct impact on people's fear of crime and behavior. One consequence is people's reluctance to visit public spaces such as parks. Although this reaction is often linked to the fear of crime, other factors also play a role, including the risk of being exposed to alcohol abuse, drug use and the presence of homeless people. This paper will focus on crime and disorder in six public spaces in Pretoria, South Africa. It is based on research into a range of public spaces involving assessments of their physical characteristics, how they are being used, when and by whom, perceptions of crime based on interviews with users and the types of crime occurring in these spaces. Due to the lack of access to official police crime data, the crime assessment was largely based on other data sources such as private security companies, Community Police Forums and community groups. The paper will discuss opportunities for crime identified in the different public spaces, and will also highlight aspects that contribute to the creation of safer environments. It will then outline the potential for reducing opportunities for crime utilizing situational crime prevention techniques and by applying the principles of crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED). It details a CPTED assessment that was conducted based on an approach developed in response to the South African context, incorporating factors relating to the planning, design and management of the physical environment. The characteristics of the public spaces that complied with certain CPTED criteria and may contribute to improved levels of safety will be described, as well as the areas identified where CPTED interventions could be implemented so as to reduce opportunities for crime and reduce levels of fear.

Speaker: *Macarena Rau*

Presentation title: Inclusive urban spaces in Latin America for women

The problem of high index of crime in Latin-American cities is growing. The LAC region is one of the most violent regions of the world. Insecurity in an objective and subjective scope is modulated by the problem of inequity that appears among all countries in Latino America. Statistics show that the volume of victims of murder and in particular violence against women is a huge problem that needs to be face from a social and environmental structural point of view if a change must happen. CPTED (Crime

Prevention Through Environmental Design) as a comprehensive environmental methodology has proven to be successful reducing fear perception and crime opportunity in particular environments from Mexico, Honduras and Chile among other countries from the LAC region. In those interventions the role of designing inclusive spaces for women as a response of high index of violence against women has been the key factor of success. This paper describes three case studies from Mexico, Honduras and Chile highlighting the relevance of CPTED strategies with a particular accent of gender.

Speakers: *Asifa Iqbal* and *Vania Ceccato*

Presentation title: Adapting CPTED principles to parks: A Scandinavian study

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) has long been suggested as a supporting guideline to improve safety in urban environments. Yet, little is known about CPTED appropriateness to ensure safety at the scale of urban parks. This article evaluates the usefulness of a selected set of CPTED principles to improve safety in parks. Crime mapping, park inspection and interviews with municipal stakeholders underpin the methodology used in this study. The article starts reviewing the historical evolution of CPTED followed by an application of CPTED principles to a park in the city of Stockholm, the capital of Sweden. The results will show how the design, planning, and management of parks matter in crime prevention and how surveillance, territoriality, maintenance of parks and access control are affected by the design and the context of a park. Later, these results will be used to reflect on the existing CPTED strategies in Sweden.

Speakers: *Roya Bamzar* and *Vania Ceccato*

Presentation title: Elderly fear in senior housing environments

The elderly is more likely to be fearful than the rest of population. Yet, environments close to home are often perceived by them as safer than the rest of the city. This article investigates levels of fear of crime experienced by the elderly in a senior housing outdoor environment in the winter and summer. A detailed survey with individuals' aged over 65 years and older, living in Hässelgården senior housing, in the Scandinavian city of Stockholm, Sweden, is used as a basis for the empirical analysis. Findings discuss elderly fear in relation to the quality of the outdoor physical environment and elderly mobility needs in senior housing environments.

Session: TUE15

The prize winners lecture

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Speakers: *Ronald V. Clarke and Patricia Mayhew*

Session: TUE16

Crime analysis and situational crime prevention

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Speaker: *Marcus Felson*

Presentation title: What Linnaeus teaches criminologists

Observation and classification are the foundation of science. The Swedish botanist, Carl Linnaeus, was the greatest scientific observer and organizer in history. His base was the great and historic Uppsala University. He developed the famous typology now used around the world – kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species. Linnaeus was born in 1707 in the countryside of Småland, in southern Sweden. He began to study and classify thousands of plants all over Sweden, then to travel elsewhere, then to send his students around the world to collect and classify more. Their observations and classifications enabled Charles Darwin's theory and allowed the life sciences to develop their scientific paradigm.

As a pre-paradigmatic field, criminology has much to learn from Linnaeus. He observed and classified in much greater detail than we are accustomed to use. That instructs us to be much more methodical and energetic in describing and organizing information about crime. For example, organized crimes and cybercrimes have scores of varieties, requiring description and elaboration. Linnaeus also named and organized living things independently from local languages or folklore. Accordingly, we must name and classify crime species and categories independent of local jurisdictions. Linnaeus emphasized the physical structures of plants and animals in order to classify them. That instructs us to pay much greater attention to the socio-physical world to describe and classify crime. Many environmental criminologists have followed the lead of Ron Clarke in detailing specific crimes in order to devise prevention strategies. Those efforts need to be elaborated and synchronized to produce an ongoing crime classification subdiscipline, with its own expertise. That will require specialists in each area to describe in detail all the varieties of each crime occurring and then figuring out their socio-physical consistencies and variations.

Speaker: *Marissa Mandala*

Presentation title: Terrorist assassinations and situational crime prevention: A crime scripts approach

Assassinations have often been a tactic utilized by terrorists who aim to eliminate particular individuals for ideological reasons. A database consisting of 15,000 terrorist assassinations worldwide compiled by the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism from 1970 through 2011 reveals that 83 % of all terrorist assassinations were successful. Although there are currently a substantial number of studies that examine the broader topic of terrorism, the criminological literature is almost non-existent in terms of specifically examining the tactic of assassinations and how they can be prevented. An exploratory analysis of worldwide terrorist assassination incidents was therefore conducted to examine the applicability of situational crime prevention measures in disrupting and preventing attacks. Using the Global Terrorism Database (GTD), a typology was developed and then four terrorist assassinations were selected for in-depth analysis based on Newman and Clarke's Four Pillars of Opportunity (which include targets, weapons, tools, and facilitating conditions) and twenty five techniques of Clarke's Situational Crime Prevention (under five categories including increasing the effort and risks, and reducing rewards, provocations, and excuses), along with Cornish's crime-scripts concept. An analysis of sequential crime events in assassinations was undertaken to identify the situational factors that provided the crime opportunities leading to assassinations. Results illustrate the use of crime-scripts in disrupting assassinations at various stages of the event to protect targets from potential attacks. This paper ultimately contributes to the assassination and terrorism research because it 1) focuses on the situational factors involved in terrorist assassinations and proposes scripts for prevention, and 2) examines data that contains a large number of terrorist assassination events that have occurred worldwide over an extensive time period. Implications for further research on assassinations carried out by terrorist organizations and situational crime prevention polices are discussed.

Speaker: *Marco Zanella*

Presentation title: Corrupt decision making: Script analysis of corruption in public procurement

Despite the growing concern over corruption in public procurement, there is little knowledge regarding the corruption-commission process. Scant attention has been paid to the event-decisions of corrupt agents in order to explore how an agent decides to pay, how he/she identifies his/her partner, how he/she contacts him/her, how he/she negotiates with him/her, how he/she manages to achieve his/her goal, and how he/she protects himself against "lemons". The aim of this paper is to understand the corrup-

tion-commission process by using crime script analysis to delve into the event-decisions of corrupt agents. Therefore, within the Italian context, this paper seeks to answer the following research questions: how do corrupt deals in public procurement take place? What are the tactics, dynamics and the *modi operandi* of corrupt agents? What are the steps of corruption-commission in the specific area of public procurement? How can these steps be explained? What are the facilitators of corruption-commission? After the relevant literature has been analyzed and the methodology has been discussed, the results of the research are presented in the core of the paper, where the procedural aspects and the procedural requirements of the crime are presented and discussed. Some concluding remarks close the work, devoting particular attention to the implication of the script analysis for situational corruption prevention. Moving from the results of the script analysis, in fact, the paper focuses on how situational crime prevention techniques may be applied in the field of corruption in public procurement, to reduce the *discretus vertus* of such a crime by increasing the efforts and the risks of its commission and reducing the rewards and the moral and rational excuses.

Speaker: *Kate Painter*

Presentation title: Re-lighting the Royal Duchy (County) of Cornwall:
Lessons for Situational Crime Prevention

A succession of targeted projects carried out in the United Kingdom from the late 1980s to the present explained the circumstances under which public lighting improvement reduced crime, fear of crime and made public places safer. The projects were located in specific crimes within high crime, urban areas that were poorly lit. This project builds on those studies. The paper presents the findings of the largest lighting and crime evaluation carried out in Europe. It is located in the rural county of Cornwall... It uses a quasi-experimental design and a comparative framework. Methods include randomized interviews with 1660 households pre-test and 1660 households post-test in four towns. Two towns were experimental (lighting improved) and two were controls (lighting unchanged). This aspect was supplemented with 400 household surveys in four villages (pre-post test) and a non-random survey of 75 adolescents (pre-test). Measures were taken before and after lighting improvement at three points during 2010–2012. A case study of the ‘fear’ effect of ‘dimming’ lighting by 50% was included. The research provides a unique analysis of re-lighting on crime and safety upon different populations over a wide rural area. The crime surveys evaluated a real-life experiment of a lighting initiative not directed explicitly at crime but focused on energy saving. The monetary benefits of street lighting were assessed by comparing the costs of crime and energy saved in the experimental and control towns. Crime reduced across all towns but burglary reduced significantly in the re-lit towns. The findings

support many of the lessons learned from small, empirically-grounded case studies. It concludes that crime prevention practitioners continue to get 'the grease to the squeak'. (Hough,,M.. and Tilley, N. 1998)

Session: TUE17

Mental disorder and violence: Risk effects, interventions and public policy

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Lia Ahonen*

Presentation title: Are mentally ill individuals responsible for gun violence and should they be restricted from carrying guns?

Co-authors: *Rolf Loeber* (University of Pittsburgh, USA) and *David Brent* (University of Pittsburgh, USA)

In the wake of a number of tragic mass shootings in the United States during the last decades, researchers and government together are struggling to find effective prevention strategies to reduce gun violence. Mental health problems are often mentioned as a predictor and a cause of fatal violence in foremost mass tragedies, and international and national media quickly emphasize that individuals with mental health problems are more prone to committing violence including fatal gun violence. There is evidence that certain mental disorders, such as psychosis related conditions, are associated with violence; however the vast majority of violent acts towards other people are committed by individuals without mental illness.

The aim of this paper is to review existing evidence of the relationship between mental illness and violence and especially gun violence. Further, the aim is to review evidence of whether there are effective screening instruments (short/long-term) for future violence, especially gun violence, for people with mental health problems and if those instruments are accurate over different age groups and gender.

The results are discussed in the light of the current political and public safety climate in the United States, with its increasing demand from different stakeholders to screen individuals for mental health problems so that they can be disqualified from carrying a gun and thereby reduce violence. We also discuss whether it is efficient to focus resources on restricting gun access for certain groups of individuals, including individuals with mental health problems. Finally, we discuss how the results compare to other countries, including Sweden.

Speaker: *Niklas Långström*

Presentation title: Antipsychotics, mood stabilizers, and risk of violent crime

Background: Antipsychotics and mood stabilizers are widely prescribed medications. Despite robust evidence for efficacy in relapse prevention and symptom relief, their impact on other adverse outcomes, including violent crime, is uncertain. We aimed to determine the effect of antipsychotics and mood stabilizers on violent crime.

Method: Using linked Swedish national registers, we studied 82,643 individuals who were prescribed antipsychotics or mood stabilizers, their psychiatric diagnoses and subsequent criminal convictions 2006-2009. We used within-individual analyses to compare the rate of violent criminality while individuals were prescribed these medications with the rate for the same individuals while not receiving medication in order to adjust for all confounders that were constant within each individual during follow-up.

Results: A total of 40,934 men who were prescribed antipsychotics or mood stabilizers, of whom 2,650 (6.5 %) were convicted of a violent crime during the study period. Further, 41,709 women were prescribed these medications; 601 (1.4 %) had violent crime convictions. As compared with periods without medication, there was a 45 % reduction in violent crime among individuals receiving antipsychotics (hazard ratio[HR] = 0.55, 95 % CI 0.47-0.64) and a 24 % reduction among those prescribed mood stabilizers (HR = 0.76, 0.62-0.93). However, we identified potentially important differences by diagnosis; only patients with affective disorders benefited significantly from mood stabilizers. The violence rate reduction for antipsychotics remained 22-29 % in sensitivity analyses using different outcomes (any crime, drug-related crime, less severe crime, and violent arrest, respectively), and was stronger among those prescribed higher doses. Reductions in violent crime were also substantial for depot medication (HR adjusted for concomitant oral medications = 0.60, 0.39-0.92).

Conclusions: Benefits of antipsychotics and mood stabilizers may extend beyond relapse prevention and psychiatric symptom relief to reducing rates of violent crime. The potential effects on violence and crime should be taken into account when considering treatment options for patients with psychiatric disorder.

Speaker: *Robert R. J. M. Vermeiren*

Presentation title: The developmental course of mental health problems and delinquency: Implications for treatment in Belgium and the Netherlands

The high rates of mental health disorders in delinquent juveniles underscore the need to offer these youngsters targeted treatment programs. However, as young delinquents face challenges in many aspects of life, the efficacy of such programs is far from certain. While treatment programs

have proven effective in standard mental health care, they do not by definition work in more complex contexts, such as juvenile justice.

Mental health problems not only occur at a high rate, they also tend to co-occur frequently. A combination of internalizing, externalizing and substance use problems is frequently being found. Further, while youngsters often feel reluctant to receive treatment, this is even more so in young delinquents. Therefore, it can be questioned whether treatment truly affects the long-term outcome of these youths. Among young delinquents, females constitute a specific group, because they more frequently show a combination of several disorders.

In this lecture, focus will be on the longitudinal course of mental health disorders in delinquent youths. Findings from a number of studies from the Netherlands and Belgium will be used for this purpose. As studies on this topic are sparse, suggestions for future research will be given.

Session: TUE18

Aggression in correctional practice

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Lena Lundholm*

Presentation title: Aggression: A brief introduction

Assessing and managing aggression are integral aspects of correctional practices worldwide. Importantly, aggression often co-occurs with psychiatric ill-health and might result from frustration, irritability and difficulties to regulate emotions and behavior. Clients within correctional services often suffer from psychiatric conditions; substance use disorder, personality disorders and ADHD, that may cause aggressive behavior. But rehabilitation to a less criminal lifestyle could also be hindered by other prevalent conditions such as insomnia, depression, anxiety, and PTSD.

Speaker: *Susanne Apelqvist*

Presentation title: Measuring aggression in prisoners: Validation of a new measure

There is a need to measure client aggression in prisons. We explored the properties of the Prison Adjusted Aggression Measure (PAMA), recently developed to capture changes in aggressive antisocial behavior in prison settings. Ninety-three incarcerated adult male clients within the Swedish Prison and Probation Service were followed for 8 weeks. Subjects' aggressive behaviours were repeatedly assessed through self-ratings and by psychologists.

The findings suggested that the PAMA, self- or psychologist-rated, is sensitive to changes in aggressive antisocial behavior during incarceration. We discuss possibilities to use the instrument for treatment effect monitoring and risk management.

Speaker: *Seena Fazel*

Presentation title: Violent reoffending among prisoners: Effects of major psychotropic medications?

Co-authors: *Zheng Chang* (Warneford Hospital, University of Oxford, UK and Karolinska Institute, Sweden), *Paul Lichtenstein* (Karolinska Institute, Sweden), *Niklas Långström* (Karolinska Institute, Sweden) and *Henrik Larsson* (Karolinska Institute, Sweden)

Psychiatric disorders and substance use disorders are overrepresented among prison populations, and certain psychiatric disorders increase reoffending risk. We used longitudinal Swedish population registers with 18 405 released prisoners to investigate possible effects of main psychotropic medication classes on reoffending. We did this by comparing rates of violent reoffending during medication periods with the rates during non-medication periods in released prisoners. To account for confounding by indication, we restricted analyses in those released prisoners who had ever been prescribed psychotropic medications during the study period. In addition, we also compared findings with effects of prison-based psychological treatments on violent reoffending.

We followed up 16 924 men and 1481 women between July 2005 and 2009 for a mean follow-up time of 1.8 years. We found that the rate of violent reoffending was reduced by 36–61 % when former prisoners were prescribed antipsychotics, psychostimulants or medications used in substance use disorders (e.g. anti-craving, substitution). General crime prevention program and psychological treatments for substance abuse delivered inside prison mostly were associated with smaller but significant reductions of violent reoffending. The implications of these findings for prison health and policy will be discussed.

Speaker: *Martin Lardén*

Presentation title: Treating aggression: Improving indicated violence prevention programmes

The Swedish Prison and Probation Service provides some 15 accredited, evidence-based treatment programmes against criminal recidivism and substance dependency. At least five of these specifically focus antisocial aggressive behavior. However, since treatment effects are marginal worldwide, program development is necessary. This paper will present current theory and treatment principles and avenues for improvement.

Session: TUE19

Elaborating crime investigation practices

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Minakshi Sinha*

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

Co-author: *Shikha Sinha* (High Court Lucknow, India)

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

Speakers: *Johannes Kaspar* and *Stephan Christoph*

Presentation title: King's Evidence: A controversial instrument in contemporary European criminal policy

King's Evidence as an instrument of criminal procedure has a long tradition especially in the Anglo-American legal system. Despite the negative experiences made in the UK the "Kronvittne" spread throughout the whole European continent during the past years. These expansive tendencies are still continuing: The former Swedish Minister of Justice, Beatrice Ask, for example already raised the idea of introducing King's Evidence in the Kingdom of Sweden in 2013.

Since 2009 the German Criminal Code has contained in Section 46b a quite wide-ranging King's Evidence Rule which was vividly criticized by practitioners as well as politicians and legal scholars. In spite of all the disputes on the legitimacy of this method of prosecution the empirical findings about its application in daily practice are rare.

In order to fill the existing gap in empirical research concerning Section 46b, a nationwide study was performed by the Augsburg University to gather information about the effects and the handling of supergrasses in Germany. It contained an online-survey among practitioners (judges, state's attorneys, criminal defense lawyers and policemen), an analysis of judgments and a poll among students of three different universities.

The study examined various practical problems linked to the design of Section 46b as well as conflicts with the leading principles of the German legal system in general. It also showed that — due to the awareness of the existing problems — the law has been applied carefully by the German authorities so far but that reform and changes of the present regulation seem to be necessary. Furthermore it indicates that reductions of punishment for supergrasses are to a certain extent accepted by the general public.

Thus, the Augsburg study might influence the political and scientific discussion and might have a considerable impact on future criminal policy.

Speaker: *Dariusz Kuzelewski*
Presentation title: Dangerous evidence from crime scene to safe storage and destruction
Co-author: *Ewa Kowalewska-Borys* (University of Bialystok, Poland)

The issue of the so-called dangerous evidence in criminal proceedings becomes increasingly important in recent times, primarily due to the increase in drug-related crime and new forms of drugs such as designer drugs, smuggling of illegal and dangerous goods, substances and radioactive materials and their substrates across the EU's external border. These phenomena are felt particularly strongly in countries peripherally located at the external border of the EU, for example Poland. Therefore, relevant legal solutions are necessary to be adopted in the field of security, storage and subsequent use of evidence, as well as logistic solutions in terms of procedures and coordination of state services that are at the crime scene. In Poland, the discussion on this topic is furthermore relevant to the upcoming diametrical remodeling of the Polish criminal procedure, including the rules of evidence, which will enter into force on 1 July 2015. The problem of proper treatment of the evidence which are dangerous for health and human life tends to become increasingly noticeable by police and prosecution services. The purpose of this paper is to present regulations for safe storage, transport and destruction of dangerous evidence in criminal proceedings of selected European countries (Poland, Belgium, Holland, Germany). The authors will offer some proposals for legislative amendments and for the introduction of procedures appropriate to reduce the risk for participants in the criminal trial, as well as for the bystanders.

Speaker: *Frederick Desroches*

Presentation title: Dismantle or disrupt? Strategies in dealing with higher level drug traffickers

This paper analyzes changes in the strategies and tactics of Canada's Federal police in their investigation of higher level drug traffickers. Historically, the RCMP have employed a "dismantle" approach aimed at convicting most or all participants in a drug syndicate. The primary measure of success has been the conviction of those dealers at the top of the drug chain. This strategy, however, involves so much time, personnel, and planning that the costs of targeting a single drug syndicate is prohibitive. In addition, there are often insufficient resources to investigate other traffickers who then operate with relative impunity. The "disruptive" strategy is more opportunistic and targets a large number of drug syndicates. It focuses less on taking out higher level dealers and more on increasing the costs and difficulties of doing business. The goal is to disrupt the flow of drugs by intercepting narcotics, arresting couriers and others in the drug chain, and seizing cash and other assets. Dealers thus find it increasingly difficult and costly to run their illicit business. They are forced to constantly change plans and personnel, and deal with flow reduction, increased costs, conflicts and dissatisfied customers, debt payments, loss of credit, damage to reputation, loss of trust, and fear of informants.

In addition, the police will seek the assistance of other agencies such as Immigration, Border Security, and Revenue Canada to investigate and charge drug dealers with offences that tie up their resources dealing with a variety of legal problems. Time and money dealing with legal issues means less time and money spent on his drug business.

Session: TUE20

Using systematic reviews to inform crime policy: International perspectives

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Angela Higginson*

Presentation title: The global policing database: Developing a tool for evidence synthesis in policing

Co-authors: *Elizabeth Eggins* (University of Queensland, Australia) and *Lorraine Mazerolle* (University of Queensland, Australia)

In recent years there has been a resounding call for evidence-based criminal justice policy and practice. One result of this "what works" movement is the growth of experimental research and systematic reviews aiming to identify best practice in criminal justice. We discuss the development of the Global Policing Database (GPD); a new tool designed to facilitate the

rapid identification of rigorous evaluation evidence on policing interventions. The GPD is a web-based, freely accessible and searchable database designed to capture all experimental and quasi-experimental evaluations of policing interventions. Going beyond other compilations of policing evaluations, the GPD's broad definition of "policing intervention" includes interventions conducted by police, with police, or on police, and covers areas such as police crime control tactics and strategies, training programs, reform interventions, human resource management, and interventions that measure the impact on police health or well-being. With a broad range of outcome measures beyond crime, the GPD collects studies that assess the impact of interventions on such diverse outcomes as fear of crime, truancy, stress, corruption, health, and community satisfaction. The GPD will be an extensive, exhaustive database of policing interventions that can be used to generate new systematic reviews, at a hugely reduced cost. The GPD has been created by researchers at the University of Queensland in partnership with the Mayor's Office of Policing and Crime, using systematic review methodologies. We discuss the aims and methods of the GPD, including the development of the Optimal Searching of Indexing Databases (OSID) computer program which was used to analyse content crossover of academic databases. We conclude with an example of the use of the GPD to inform a systematic review of police investigative techniques for serious violent crime cases.

Speaker: *Dorothy Newbury-Birch*

Presentation title: **Boozed up and busted: What do we know about alcohol use disorders and brief interventions in the criminal justice system in relation to the UK?**

Co-authors: *Ruth McGovern* (Newcastle University, UK), *Jennifer Birch* (Newcastle University, UK), *Gillian O'Neill* (Newcastle University, UK), *Hannah Kaner* (Newcastle University, UK), *Arun Sondhi* (Therapeutic Solutions, UK) and *Kieran Lynch* (Public Health England, UK)

Levels of alcohol use disorders in the UK are very high at all stages in the criminal justice system for adults and young people and disproportionately higher than the 20–30 % found in the primary care setting. We completed a systematic review of the literature that found that 64–84 % of individuals in the police custody setting; 95 % in the magistrate court setting; 59–66 % in the probation setting and 60–73 % of individuals in the prison system have an alcohol use disorder. In relation to dependence 21–48 % of individuals in the police custody setting; 39 % in the magistrate court setting; 17–33 % in the probation setting and between 36 and 42 % in the prison system are dependent on alcohol. This compares to 6 % in the UK general population. Furthermore for young people levels of alcohol use disorder are high (64 %) and levels of probable dependence high (30

%) using adult cut-offs on the AUDIT (8+). Results from a rapid review of the literature show that brief alcohol interventions have a large and robust evidence base for reducing alcohol use in risky drinkers, particularly in primary care settings. However, there is little evidence of effect upon drinking levels in criminal justice settings. Whilst the approach shows promise with some effects being shown on injuries and reoffending rates as well as with young people in the USA, more robust research is needed to ascertain effectiveness of alcohol brief interventions in this setting.

Speaker: *Martin Killias*

Presentation title: A century of anti-prison rhetoric and continued use of imprisonment: Thoughts after a systematic review

A French magistrate of Belgian origin (Arnould Bonneville de Marsangy) first observed around 1850 that short-term imprisonment is damaging because offenders might be affected by the “criminal virus” without taking any benefit from their incarceration. Although de Marsangy was rarely quoted, his affirmation has been repeated in countless publications since the 19th century. Since that time, many studies have shown that incarcerated defendants have higher reconviction rates than those sentenced to non-custodial sanctions. However, these two populations differ systematically in all countries and under all systems on a number of dimensions. Studies that have controlled for critical variables generally find lessor differences, and RCTs mostly find minimal or no difference in reconviction rates. Probably quasi-experimental approaches including those using propensity score matching fail to take all relevant differences into account. Beyond inadequate control, the number of crimes prevented through incarceration is usually neglected.

Maybe the continued use of prison, although paradoxical, is largely due to unmeasured effects of this kind, as well as to other goals of punishment beyond the prevention of recidivism. Strong anti-prison rhetoric, inspired by the American experience and often heard around last year’s Stockholm prize ceremony, may also have adverse effects in the European context with parsimonious use of (long) custodial sentences.

Session: TUE21

Spatial and opportunity structures – situational crime prevention

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Speakers: *Louise Grove and Suzie Thomas*

Presentation title: Museum (in)security

Following the recent launch of their edited collection “Heritage Crime: Progress, Prospects and Prevention” Dr Suzie Thomas and Dr Louise

Grove have looked towards applying some of this newfound knowledge to the area of museum (in)security. In recent years there have been several high-profile thefts from museums including paintings, sculpture, rhinoceros horn and historic artefacts. Whilst larger museums may invest heavily in traditional security methods, such as private security staff and alarm systems; smaller museums may be unable to fund such measures. Furthermore, museums face specific challenges in needing to provide security to visitors, staff and collections, while maintaining an open and intellectually and physically accessible environment. It is therefore important to develop an understanding of contextual factors which influence both risk and possible preventive strategies.

This paper explores issues of crime in the museum setting in Finland and the United Kingdom, with a particular focus on the opportunity structures of theft. It presents an initial exploration of work to date, including preliminary findings from interviews with security staff in museums. The session will be discursive in tone, with the presenters welcoming suggestions for the future direction of their research.

Speaker: *Alistair Harkness*

Presentation title: Crime behind the farm gate: Preventing and policing farm crime in rural Victoria, Australia

Crime devastates lives and communities across different spaces: in cities; remote settings; provincial towns; smaller urbanised regional areas; and on the urban-fringe. However, rural offending has hitherto been a largely forgotten frontier of crime, but one that warrants considerable further attention. In addition to bearing financial costs for farming communities, rural crime also bears significant sociological impacts. Situational crime prevention theory is premised on the notion that a potential offender makes a rational choice as to their behaviour. In essence, situational crime prevention involves increasing the effort involved in crime (by making offending more difficult), increasing the risks of detection (real or perceived), and reducing the rewards for the offending. However, there exists a rural mentality that “she’ll be right” and many opportunities are provided inadvertently for thefts to occur.

Drawing upon primary interview and survey data collected between October 2013 and September 2014, this paper will consider the opportunities presented to offenders’ often unwittingly by farmers and farm communities’ and will determine a suite of situational crime prevention strategies which could be implemented by individuals and agencies of the State to address offending rates.

Importantly, this paper will identify initiatives for the prevention and control of property crime against farms and for the improvement of service

delivery to confront an increasingly important aspect of crime and crime control. In so doing, existing policing practices to confront farm crime such as the role of Agricultural Liaison Officers in Victoria will be assessed, and challenges for contemporary rural policing explored. Building and strengthening relationships with farmers and addressing ingrained reticence in country communities to report crime, seek assistance when needed, and overcome fear are essential to reduce the incidence of farm crime. Experiences from Victoria could well serve as a guide for other jurisdictions.

Speaker: *Susanne Karstedt*

Presentation title: Global hotspots of violence: How to focus intervention and prevention

Most violence is highly concentrated in space and time. This applies to violence by organised actors and within an organised setting, as well as to acts of violence committed by individuals in their daily lives. Hotspots of violence therefore are found on the street-level of communities as well as on the global level of countries and regions. Seemingly an advantage for intervention and prevention, the concentrated nature of violence nonetheless poses a number of problems and difficult questions. What would be the overall impact on violence levels if hotspots are targeted? How responsive are hotspots to violence reduction programmes, are they “hard” or “soft” targets? In which ways are different forms of violence related in hotspots, and will interventions targeting one form of violence have spill-over effects on another type? Based on a unique global data set of “Violent Societies”, which combines types of organised and non-organised violence for 134 countries since 1976, these questions will be addressed in three steps. First, the impact of violence reduction in hot spots on global violence levels will be estimated, for various global regions. Next, the responsiveness / elasticity of violence in hotspots with regard to intervention will be analysed. Finally, the relationship between organised and non-organised violence will be explored for hotspots of violence, with particular attention to their contextual pattern. Conclusions will be drawn as to the advantages, disadvantages and tools of interventions targeting hot spots.

Speaker: *Sung Hoon Han*

Presentation title: The Effect of alcohol outlet openings and closings on geographical crime displacement

This paper investigates the effect of alcohol availability on localized crime rates at a municipal level, with a focus on whether crimes are geographically displaced. Openings and closings of off-premise state-monopoly liquor stores in Philadelphia between 1998 and 2011 represented change in alcohol availability. During the study period, a total 56 liquor stores

experienced either openings or closings of business (treatment group), while 38 stores did not (control group), in Philadelphia. Localized crime rate measures included counts of crime incidents occurring within three different (1/8-, 1/4-, and 1/2-mile) radii from each liquor store, in order to detect any micro-level geographical change of crime patterns. We applied a difference-in-difference (prior- vs. post-opening/closing; treatment vs. control group) method to evaluate the effect. The preliminary results indicate that alcohol availability was positively associated with crime rates, that crimes were to some extent displaced toward places where alcohol availability was relatively high, and that the geographical crime patterns differed between low- and high-socioeconomic status neighborhoods. These results could imply that changes in alcohol availability altered behaviors of potential offenders and victims and thus the crime opportunistic structure, and that the alteration might be contingent on environmental conditions.

Session: TUE22

Crime and place III: Crime concentrations and situational crime prevention

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Speaker: *Peter Lindström*

Presentation title: School crime concentration: “Risky facilities” or “contextual causality”?

Criminologists from the situational crime prevention perspective have identified that within a set of homogeneous entities, such as bars, parking lots, hotels or schools, the distribution of crime follow a J-curve, meaning that a few of the entities within the group account for the majority of all offences. Ronald Clarke and colleagues label high-crime establishments “risky facilities” and argue that they should be the prime target for crime prevention measures. Consequently, an important stakeholder is the place manager. Research on school crime seems to confirm that principals, teachers and other staff members may, at least in part, have an impact on the crime situation. Other studies have shown that the crime rate and various social characteristics of the neighborhood where the school is situated may account for the school crime level. According to this perspective the problem of school crime may be contextually explained. In this study school crimes, such as burglary, theft and violent offences have been collected from a large sample of elementary and secondary schools in Stockholm over a period of ten academic years; for a subsample of the schools the data span two decades. Data on area crime rate and student and school characteristics have also been included in the analyses. The results show that there is support for the “risky facility” hypothesis but more important that there is a significant stability in school crime over a long period

of time, i.e., when all stakeholders, including the students, have been replaced. Following the theory on contextual causality it is argued that a holistic approach to prevent school crime in our most vulnerable neighborhoods is needed.

Speaker: *Manne Gerell*

Presentation title: Evaluating the effect of CCTV-cameras to improve hot spot policing in the city of Malmö

The practice to focus police efforts on places with high crime levels, hot spots, has been convincingly shown to reduce crime. In recent years, research has started to focus on the specifics of hot spot policing in an effort to improve efficiency. In the city of Malmö, Sweden, the police have employed operator controlled CCTV-cameras on weekend nights at a main square to direct police patrols on the scene more efficiently. The police argue that real time information relayed from the CCTV-operator to police patrols on the scene help prevent crime. In the present study the implementation of CCTV-cameras which started in august 2012 is evaluated. The evaluation is performed by comparing before- and after rates of police reported public environment assault relative to two controls. The first control area is the other main entertainment district in the city, defined through a kernel density of night clubs in the city. The second control is based on time, comparing the times when the cameras are active, weekend nights, with weekday nights in the same area when the cameras are not active. The results are mixed, with the control area showing a relative increase in assaults in the CCTV-area while the control times show a relative decrease in assaults in the CCTV-area. Potential explanations and limitations are discussed.

Speaker: *Vania Ceccato*

Presentation title: Space-time variations of crime in and around commuting train stations

This presentation illustrates preliminary findings of the research on crime in and around commuting train stations in Stockholm, the capital of Sweden. The article assesses space-time variations of crime by investigating daily, weekly, and seasonal variations by types of lines. Results show that opportunities for crime vary and are dependent on how these transport nodes and their contexts reflect the city's rhythmic patterns of routine activity, especially those at and between peak and off peak hours. The article concludes with directions for future research.

Wednesday, June 10

Session: WED01

Routine activities, transit crime, and situational crime prevention

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Speakers: *Mangai Natarajan* and *Ronald V. Clarke*

Presentation title: Situational crime prevention and public transport crime in El Salvador

Co-authors: *Carlos Carcach* (ESEN, El Salvador), *Carlos Ponce* (FUSADES, El Salvador), *Margarita Beneke de Sanfeliú* (FUSADES, El Salvador), *Dolores Polanco* (FUSADES, El Salvador), *Mario Chávez* (FUSADES, El Salvador) and *Mauricio Shi*, (FUSADES, El Salvador)

There is a very serious problem of crime on the public transport system in El Salvador. As reported by the Instituto de Medicina Legal, 3.3 % of all homicides in El Salvador during the 5-years of 2008–2013 occurred “within a public transit vehicle”. This amounts to 715 homicides, a truly horrifying number for a country with a population estimated at about six million. Guided by crime opportunity theory, this exploratory research undertook a systematic observation of public transport in El Salvador as well as focus group discussions with passengers; bus drivers; enforcers (public transport staff and police); and bus company owners/managers. The purposes were (1) to describe the main forms of crime and disorder afflicting the system (buses, bus stops and terminals, and the immediately surrounding areas), (2) to identify the main sources of this crime and disorder, and (3) to identify measures, consistent with international experience, that could help to prevent crime and fear on the public transport system. It was concluded that the bus system is a magnet and a training ground for criminals. As suggested by the focus group discussions and success stories in the international literature of the application of situational crime prevention, a program of situational crime prevention measures that are practical and immediate were identified. Two sets of preventive measures were prescribed (1) general measures relating to the operations of the bus system as a whole, which will help to create a more orderly and secure transport environment and, (2) more specific measures designed to reduce opportunities for very specific crimes occurring on buses or at bus stops, such as homicides, robberies, and sexual assaults on women. Future research and implementation of the preventive measures are discussed.

Speakers: *Nancy La Vigne and Yasemin Irvin-Erickson*

Presentation title: A spatio-temporal analysis of crime at Washington, DC Metro Rail

Transit stations are acknowledged as particularly criminogenic settings. Crime at transit stations is influenced by the attributes of the stations, the features of the areas in which stations are located, and the characteristics of the transit system overall. These factors indicate that in general, transit stations may serve as crime “generators,” breeding crime because they bring together large volumes of people at particular geographies and times. They may also serve as crime “attractors,” providing well-known opportunities for crimes. This paper explores the node and place characteristics that can change Washington DC, Metro stations to generators and attractors of different crimes. The findings from this study not only suggest that stations assume different nodal and place-based crime-generating and crime-attracting characteristics, but also these roles vary for different crimes and different times. Policy and future research implications are discussed.

Speakers: *Jeremy Levy and Nancy La Vigne*

Presentation title: Bike thefts on the dc metro: A case study in routine activities theory

Washington, DC’s commuter light rail transit system (Metro) was environmentally designed to reduce opportunities for crime at its rail stations, and has been shown to have lower crime rates than transit systems in other comparable cities (La Vigne, 1996). However, in recent years, the number of serious crimes reported to the Metropolitan Transit Police Department (MTPD) at rail stations has been increasing. A large driver of this growth is an increase in bike thefts, which has corresponded with a deliberate effort on the part of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) to increase the number of bike riders who use Metro.

Employing MTPD crime data, WMATA ridership data, and WMATA bike census data, the authors test routine activities theory as it pertains to bike thefts. Is it simply the case that a higher number of targets (bikes) parked at Metro stations leads to an increase in bike thefts, or is the increase explained by a particular mix of suitable targets, capable guardians, and likely offenders surrounding? The study uses regression analysis to determine what factors predict bike theft counts and rates at particular rail stations, testing variables intended to estimate the number of guardians and offenders surrounding stations, as well as variables that may be expected to have a particular impact on bike thefts, such as the presence of bike lockers at the station. The authors also discuss the benefit of calculating bike theft rates by using counts estimating the volume of parked bikes as a denominator, rather than employing a more traditional denominator, such as number of transit riders.

Speaker: *Jonathan Kremser*

Presentation title: Situational crime prevention and school commute safety

Victimization of schoolchildren ranks among the top concerns of policy-makers and the general public. Whether the concern is justified or not, school violence and bullying are two types of offenses directed towards schoolchildren which receive extensive media coverage, and have evolved into social problems that legislators and school administrators around the world consider a priority. Research on the daily movement and activities within a community reveals that a significant amount of youths experience victimization during the hours prior to and immediately following school, when youths travel from a supervised environment to their destination. Offenders who victimize students during the daily commute to and from school make decisions in which they weigh the costs of offending, such as getting caught or the likelihood of formal censure. For offenders along the pathway to and from school, a prime influence in the decision making process includes the accessibility of the victim and the possibility of resistance. This study explores the typical risks that are inherent to youths' daily commute. By focusing on the specific mode of travel, this study explores how Situational Crime Prevention can inform student safety from the time the children leave home until their arrival at the school's front door.

Session: WED02

Changing patterns of crime and the crime drop

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Speaker: *James Hunter*

Presentation title: The changing scale and distribution of shop theft in England

Considerable crime falls have been evidenced internationally, including England and Wales, from the mid 1990s onwards (e.g. van Dijk et al. 2008; Tseloni et al. 2010; van Dijk et al. 2012). According to the Commercial Victimization Survey (2012) incidents of shop theft have equally fallen in England and Wales since 2002. However, official recorded incidents of shop theft increased by six percent between 2011-12 and 2012-13 with the vast majority of the forty three police forces in England and Wales reporting increases in recorded shop theft offences (ONS, 2013). Drawing valid conclusions concerning these conflicting trends is compounded by the significant level of under reporting of offences to the police by retailers.

This paper presents an evaluation of the scale, and spatial distribution, of shop theft offences over time in England. The analysis presented here draws upon new estimates of shop theft levels within individual local au-

thority areas in England derived from the multivariate modelling of spatial variations in recorded shop theft offences based upon the socio-demographic, deprivation and local economic characteristics as well as the retail structure of local areas. These alternative estimates are then compared to the scale and distribution of official recorded shop theft estimates in order to determine whether these two measures of shop theft levels reflect a similar or divergent policy reality.

Speaker: *Rebecca Thompson*

Presentation title: Cashing in on mobile phones

This paper explores the goods stolen through robbery and theft from the person over nearly two decades (1994-2010/11). Between 1995 and 2010/11, all crime recorded by the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) fell 50 per cent, with a 27 and 17 per cent fall in robbery and theft from the person respectively. It is suggested this overarching declining trend is composed of two underlying trends: one which mirrors the more general decreases in crime, and one which reflects increased theft due to the greater availability of new, valuable goods that are attractive to thieves and carried on the person. While cash is found to always play an important role, the proportion of incidents in which it is taken has decreased over time, while mobile phone theft has increased. These findings may help improve both the practical allocation of crime prevention resources and our theoretical understanding of theft and robbery in England and Wales.

Speakers: *Soenita Ganpat* and *Adromachi Tseloni*

Presentation title: On the association between routine activities and the decline in stranger and acquaintance violence

Co-authors: *Nick Tilley* (University College London, UK) and *Graham Farrell* (Simon Fraser University, Canada)

Crime rates have fallen dramatically over the past two decades. This phenomenon is typically referred to as the crime drop. What still remains puzzling, however, is why most crimes, including violent crimes, have fallen in recent years. The current gap in knowledge impedes violence reduction opportunities not just in the UK but across the world.

To understand better why violence has fallen in the past decades, the current study, funded by the Economic and Social Research Council Secondary Data Analysis Initiative Phase 2, investigates the relationship between changes in routine activities and the decline in stranger and acquaintances in the past two decades. In particular, insights from the routine activity theories will be used (Cohen & Felson, 1979) to explain the decline in both types of violence. To examine violence trends, the study uses rich data stemming from the Crime Survey for England & Wales (CSEW). Findings

show that an important relationship exists between changes in routine activities and the fall in violence.

Speaker: *Laura Garius*

Presentation title: The characteristics of night-time violence

This paper presents findings on physical assault occurring in the night-time economy, the collection of businesses, commercial premises and public services operating after 6pm; a space routinely equated with an increase in incidents of interpersonal violence. Using data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales, the research identifies those characteristics which best predict assault victimisation in the night-time economy, as well as those which predict the harm outcome of violent victimisation. The present research observed that assaults of this nature fell 54 % in England and Wales between 1995 and 2011/12. In this context of the crime drop, the objective of the present paper is to (1) identify the present-day risk factors of assault victimisation and resultant severity, and (2) to examine how these risk factors have fluctuated over the course of the crime drop phenomenon. This research adopts a situational understanding of violence and frames alcohol-fuelled assault as vulnerable to cues in the immediate environment. How opportunities for violence pool amongst certain socio-demographic dimensions and certain environmental conditions can be used to develop crime prevention programs: both to reduce the suitability of targets present in the night-time economy; or to educate people about the actions and places that may be more dangerous for them and why, so that they may make informed decisions regarding their routine activities.

Session: WED03

Studies on sentencing practices

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Gemma Birkett*

Presentation title: “We have no awareness of what they actually do”: Magistrates’ knowledge of and confidence in community sentences for women offenders in England and Wales

In its Strategic Objectives for Female Offenders 2013 the British government stated its support for robust and effective sentencing options that enable the majority of non-violent women offenders to be punished in the community. While a laudable ambition, this strategy will only be successfully realised if sentencers are aware of (and support) the options available to achieve this goal. Outlining the current policy context, this paper explores magistrates’ sentencing decisions and their understandings of the

different needs of men and women offenders (including their perceptions of equality before the law and the extra-legal factors that influence their decision-making). Discussing their knowledge of and reservations about current community provision, it highlights the lack of information and training that magistrates receive on this issue. While there is certainly a willingness to learn and consider more creative options when sentencing women, better knowledge of the offender and the options available is needed. Drawing on empirical research conducted with over 160 magistrates in England and Wales, this paper outlines a number of practical areas to improve channels of communication, advocated by magistrates themselves. With many magistrates simply unaware of the existence of a strategic direction on this issue, it also highlights the implications for policy and practice.

Speaker: *Britt Østergaard Larsen*

Presentation title: Effects of the minimum age of criminal responsibility: Evidence from policy reforms in Denmark

Co-authors: *Anna Pii Damm* (Aarhus University, Denmark),
Helena Skyt Nielsen (Aarhus University, Denmark)
and *Marianne Simonsen* (Aarhus University, Denmark)

The age limits for prosecuting young offenders in the legal system vary greatly across different states and countries. In the European countries the minimum age of criminal responsibility ranges from eight to eighteen and in the US it varies from six to fourteen in the juvenile court systems. Prior quantitative studies of the age limitations in the youth justice system and the effects on young offenders' future outcomes have to a wide extent focused on the majority age and juvenile offenders transferred to the adult justice system. With this study we contribute to the literature by investigating the minimum age of criminal responsibility and thereby widening the scope from transferred juveniles, which is a small and selected group, to the population of juvenile offenders at the fringes of the criminal justice system. The purpose of the study is to investigate the deterrent or labelling effects of lowering the minimum age of criminal responsibility on young offenders future offending and educational outcomes. It is difficult to determine the causal effects of involvements in the criminal justice system (like arrest, prosecution, court appearance, criminal records etc.) as these system interactions per definition lack random assignment. We exploit a temporary reform of the criminal justice system in Denmark from 2010-2012 lowering the minimum age of criminal responsibility from 15 to 14 to estimate causal effects on recidivism and educational outcomes in a natural experimental design.

Speakers: *Sanjeev P. Sabni and Garima Jain*

Presentation title: Public opinion and death penalty attitude: The Indian perspective

Owing to the rarest of the rare doctrine for capital punishment in Indian legislation, it seems prerogative to take into consideration the views and opinions of the people pertaining to capital punishment and its practice in any form. The present study is first of its kind where we collected 25210 responses from general population from almost all states and union territories of India. An anonymous self-administered survey was formulated comprising of 15 items and disseminated via online and offline method. The purpose of this study to assess public attitude towards capital punishment, the type of crime and circumstances for which death penalty is favored, the level of support among various subpopulation and understanding the reasons, socio- psychological and attitudinal correlates of death penalty in India. It has been observed that an overwhelming 79 % of the respondents favor legalizing capital punishment for specific crimes. Logistic regression and association rule analysis revealed that generally people who supported death penalty tend to be females, elderly, middle and upper class economic status, Hindu, businessman & self-employed. The support of death penalty with respect to demographic correlates for various crimes ranging from treason, murder, rape, terrorist attack, genocide, dowry death, human trafficking, drug trafficking and offences against children is also examined. Research results further indicated that 20 % of the total sample favor abolishing death penalty owing to various factors like violates right to life, uneconomical, due to its barbaric, arbitrary & irretrievable nature. Explanation of this finding and its implication for legislative and judicial decision makers is discussed further.

Speaker: *Diarmuid Griffin*

Presentation title: The politics of parole: Discretion and the life sentence prisoner

In Ireland, like many western countries, the growth in the use of the life sentence as the ultimate penalty derived primarily from the fall of capital punishment through the course of the twentieth century. However, such was the focus on the abolition of capital punishment that little consideration went into the examination of the alternative sanction put in its place. In fact, there was an assumption by death penalty supporters and opponents alike that the natural alternative to execution is and was a life sentence. This has presented many countries with difficult decisions as to how life sentence prisoners should be treated, particularly, given the indeterminate nature of the sentence. Most important, is the length of time a life sentence prisoner should serve prior to being released back into the community and what type of process should determine this. In Ireland, in

the 1970s, life sentence prisoners served an average of 7 and a half years in prison. In 2012, life sentence prisoners served an average of 22 years prior to release. This paper will attempt to provide a rationale for the increase in time served through examining some of the factors that might have influenced decision makers in terms of parole outcomes. This analysis will draw primarily on qualitative research conducted during the completion of a doctoral thesis of Parole Board members responsible for decision making during the period 2007–2012 and Ministers for Justice during the period 2002–2012.

Session: WED04

Selected studies on contemporary criminology II

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Teresa C. Silva*

Presentation title: The moderating role of parenting on the relationship between psychopathy and antisocial behavior in adolescence

Co-author: *Håkan Stattin* (Örebro University, Sweden)

Psychopathic traits are related to a more severe and aggressive pattern of antisocial behavior. In adolescence contextual risk factors, such as parenting, have also been identified as playing a key role in the commission of crimes. Researchers have reported that ineffective parenting is less directly associated with antisocial behavior in children with higher levels of psychopathic traits. However, it is unknown to what extent the relationship between psychopathy and antisocial behavior (i.e. delinquency and violence) is conditional to parenting characteristics. In this study we analyzed, in a community sample of adolescents, what the specific parenting conditions that determine whether psychopathy is strongly or weakly related to delinquency were. Nine hundred youths and their mothers reported on parent-youth interactions, and youth self-report measures of psychopathy, delinquency and violent behavior were taken. Multiple regression was used to test for the significance of interactions between parenting and psychopathy scores. In terms of delinquency, linear interactions between psychopathy and the level of conflict with parents, parents' knowledge of their youths' whereabouts, and the youths' willingness to disclose information were found based on the data reported by the youths. Data reported by mothers indicated linear interactions between psychopathy and parents' knowledge, youth disclosure, and a quadratic interaction on conflict with parents was found. For violence, parents' knowledge interacted with psychopathy when youths reported, while other youth- and mother-reported measures had an effect on violence regardless of the youths' score for psychopathy. The results are consistent with the concept that the relationship

between psychopathy and delinquency is strengthened in situations of high conflict with parents and weakened in situations of positive parenting. Psychopathy remains the most robust predictor of violence, although positive parenting showed a unique protective effect.

Speaker: *Dan Wetterborg*

Presentation title: Borderline personality disorder: Prevalence and psychiatric comorbidity among male offenders on probation in Sweden

Co-authors: *Pia Enebrink* (Karolinska Institute, Sweden),
Niklas Långström (Karolinska Institute, Sweden) and
Gerhard Andersson (Karolinska Institute, Sweden)

We studied the prevalence of borderline personality disorder (BPD) in male offenders on probation/parole in Stockholm. Borderline personality disorder (BPD) is a complex psychiatric disorder, characterized by emotional instability, impulsivity, disturbed identity and self-image and relationship problems. It is associated with substantially increased risk of deliberate self-harm and, particularly in men, also with interpersonal violence and other criminal behavior. Although BPD might be common among prison inmates, little is known about the prevalence and psychiatric comorbidity in probationers and parolees.

A consecutive sample of 109 newly admitted adult male offenders on probation or parole in all three probation offices of Stockholm, Sweden, completed self-report screening questionnaires for BPD and other psychiatric morbidity.

Participants screening above the BPD cut-off (48.6 %) reported substantially more symptoms of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), anxiety and depression than those without BPD. Among those who also participated in a psychiatric diagnostic interview, we ascertained a final DSM5 BPD prevalence rate of 19.8 % (95 % CI: 12.3 %–27.3 %). Individuals diagnosed with BPD also had significantly more current psychiatric comorbidity ($M = 6.2$ disorders) compared to participants not fulfilling BPD criteria ($M = 3.6$). The most common current co-morbid disorders among subjects with BPD were antisocial personality disorder (91 %).

In conclusion, BPD affected one fifth of probationers and was related to serious mental ill-health known to affect recidivism risk. This distinctly suggests a need for more research on identification, management and treatment of this disorder in offender populations.

- Speaker: *Omar Faruk*
- Presentation title: Risk factors associate with sexual violence victimization regarding girls in Bangladesh: An exploratory study on school going female student
- Co-authors: *Ishtiaq Ahmed Talukder* (Mawlana Bhashani Science & Technology, Bangladesh) and *Iffat Ara Islam Leuza* (Mawlana Bhashani Science & Technology University, Bangladesh)

Sexual violence victimization is one of the most common and widespread violations to which women are subject in worldwide. In this study we investigate to explore the Several socio-demographic characteristics have been positively associated with sexual violence victimization in childhood female student in Bangladesh. Approximately 45 % girls have experienced some form of sexual violence, including unwanted sexual touching, before the age of 18 years. This study, the finding of a higher risk of childhood sexual violence among girls whose correlate with their individual traits, dysfunction of family, poverty, physical and social environment. The impacts and vulnerability sexual violence are described, including physical and sexual health; psychological, social, and societal impacts; as well as impact on risky health behaviors .This study has been conduct during the period of January to June 2014. Primary data have been collected from eleven high schools of Tangail municipal area in Bangladesh. Cluster sampling method has been used to select the schools and the total sample was 110 grails who became victim sexual violence .This study counted on information and views collected by questionnaires and case studies and based its finding on firsthand data.

- Speaker: *Irit Ein-Tal*
- Presentation title: Non acceptable behavior or sexual harassment?
Perceptions and attitudes towards sexual harassment

Sexual harassment in the workplace and learning area is increasingly recognized as a stressor with serious consequences for individuals, organizations and society as a whole. Despite the increased amount of research literature dealing with sexual harassment, the issue of a common and coherent definition remains unresolved. Researchers argue that the field is still open to subjective interpretation, about the kind of behavior that constitutes sexual harassment, rather than objective, and problems in understanding and addressing sexual harassment stem from the lack of consensus on the issue among the general public; one kind of behavior which is defined by one person as sexual harassment, may not be set as such by another. The current study examines perceptions and attitudes of students towards kinds of behavior defined as sexual harassment.

In order to check students' positions towards sexual harassment, a Sexual Harassment Definition Questionnaire (SHDQ) was used. Description of the sections were based on a behavior list taken from the Harassment Experience Questionnaire (SHEQ) that was used to define sexual harassment which was adopted by the "Australian Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission", 1984. For this study, data was collected from over 500 male and female, Jewish and Arab, College students.

Preliminary results show that there is no significant difference between male and female and between Jews and Arabs in the definition of certain behaviors as Sexual Harassment, but it is a definite difference in emotional response to behaviors that are defined as Sexual Harassment among these populations.

Speaker: *Giovanni Mastrobuoni*

Presentation title: Crime is terribly revealing: Information technology and police productivity

In an unprecedented information technology (IT) revolution in the public service sector, an increasing number of police departments use advanced statistical methods to improve their productivity in fighting crimes. Since 2007 the police department of Milan has been using a predictive policing software that is unique, as it not only produces aggregate crime predictions but also individual ones.

This paper uses detailed information on individual crime incidents, coupled with offender-level identifiers produced by the software, to show that criminals follow habits, and that such habits make their future actions predictable. Using quasi-random assignment of crimes to two police forces that differ in the availability of this predictive policing software, this study shows that the adoption of this very advanced yet inexpensive IT innovation doubles the productivity of policing.

Session: WED05

Sexual offending: Risk factors and treatment development

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Mats Forsman*

Presentation title: Parafilic sexual interests and sexual violence

Co-authors: *Niklas Långström* (Karolinska Institute, Sweden), *Elena Baur* (Münster, Germany), *Pekka Santtila* (Abo Akademi University, Finland), *Ada Johansson* (Abo Akademi University, Finland) and *Kenneth Sandnabba* (Abo Akademi University, Finland)

Prior research suggests associations between paraphilic sexual interests (e.g. exhibitionism and sexual sadism) and sexually coercive behavior. We used a large, representative and genetically informative population sample to address the potentially causal nature of this association. We used self-report data on paraphilic and sexually coercive behavior from 5,990 18–32-year-old male and female twins from a contemporary Finnish population cohort. Results indicated that associations between five tested paraphilic behaviors (exhibitionism, masochism, sadism, transvestic fetishism, and voyeurism, respectively) and sexually coercive behavior were moderate to strong. All paraphilias were similarly strongly predictive of sexually coercive behavior. Comparisons of twins reporting paraphilias with their paraphilia-discordant twin further suggested that associations were largely independent of shared genetic and environmental confounds, consistent with a causal association.

In conclusion, similar to previously reported predictive effects of paraphilias on sexual crime recidivism, paraphilic interests among young adults in the general population increase sexual offending risk. The presenter will discuss if early identification of paraphilic interest and preventive interventions with at-risk individuals might reduce perpetration of first-time sexual violence.

Speaker: *Niklas Långström*
 Presentation title: Sexual offending runs in families
 Co-authors: *Kelly M. Babchishin* (University of Ottawa, Canada), *Seena Fazel* (University of Oxford, UK), *Paul Lichtenstein* (Karolinska Institute, Sweden) and *Thomas Frisell* (Karolinska Institute, Sweden)

The causes of sexual aggression remain uncertain. We examined the familial aggregation of sexual crime by linking longitudinal, nationwide Swedish crime and multigenerational family registers. We included all men convicted of any sexual offence 1973–2009 (N = 21,566). Sexual crime rates among fathers and brothers of sexual offenders were compared with corresponding rates in fathers and brothers of age-matched population control men without sexual crime convictions.

We found strong familial aggregation of sexual crime (odds ratio [OR] = 5.1; 95 % CI = 4.5–5.9) among full brothers of convicted sexual offenders. Statistical modelling of the strength and patterns of familial aggregation suggested that genetic factors and non-shared (unique) environmental factors that included measurement error, explained the liability to offend sexually better than shared environmental influences.

The presenter will discuss potential implications of these novel findings. Possible developments include consideration of familial co-occurrence when

assessing sexual violence risk and the testing of selective prevention effectiveness for male first-degree relatives of sexually aggressive individuals.

Speaker: *Jonas Lennestål*

Presentation title: On revising correctional sex offender treatment programs to improve effects

Current treatment programs aimed at reducing criminal recidivism in sexual offenders have unclear empirical support worldwide. And possible effects seem moderate at best. The presenter will talk about the rationale behind and the ongoing process to revise the Swedish National Sex offender Treatment Program (Swedish acronym: ROS) to improve treatment effects.

Session: WED06

The routine activity approach. Empirical analyses

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Speaker: *Vincent Delbecque*

Presentation title: Domestic burglary: An empirical analysis of the routine activity theory based on the French crime victimisation survey

Following a large stream of literature, this paper focuses on households' property crime using data from a national crime survey. In this paper, we empirically investigate the impact of various sets of characteristics related to the Routine Activity Theory on the propensity of being victim of a domestic burglary. These characteristics include factors related to the household, the accommodation, the location and the level of local criminality.

This empirical assessment relies on data taken from the annual French crime victimisation survey (CVS). The dataset covers 132 000 households over an 8-year time period. Amongst them, 6 346 households reported at least one attempt towards their property (4.8 % of households in total population using weighted data). Indicators available in the survey include characteristics such as income, diploma, age, type and size of the accommodation, presence of security devices, level of criminality in the neighborhood, etc.

According to our first results, several findings identified in the literature also apply to the French data. Using a binomial logit model, we find that the probability of been victim of a domestic burglary increases with the income, the size of the accommodation, urban density and the level of local criminality amongst others. Contrarily, the probability decreases with the age, the number of security devices and the marital status for instance. We finally run a simulation exercise in order to estimate de probability for a few types of households.

Speaker: *Venla Salmi*

Presentation title: Routine activities, delinquency and youth victimization

Co-author: *Mikko Aaltonen* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

In routine activity/lifestyle-exposure theoretical framework of victimization, an individual's risk of violence is hypothesized to vary as a function of daily routine activities shaped by work and leisure time. At the same time, individuals' own criminal behavior is an important risk factor of victimization. Although prior research has shown a connection between risky routine activities and victimization risk, it is unclear to what extent own criminal behavior is driving this association. What is more, this association might vary by type of victimization, as risky routine activities and criminal behavior might be more conducive to specific types of victimization. In this paper we examine the association between routine activities, delinquent behaviour, and types of youth victimization among 15–16-year-old adolescents. Delinquency and leisure time activities are measured separately, and we additionally control for patterns of alcohol use. We use data from the 2012 sweep of the Finnish Self Report Delinquency Study (N = 4855). First, different victimization profiles from ten items measuring victimization are identified using latent class analysis. Second, multinomial regression models are used to analyze the association between risky routines and different victimization types, and to see to what extent own delinquent behavior explains these associations. The results indicate that the role of risky routines varies depending on the victimization profile, and that own delinquent behavior has a particularly strong association with the poly-victimization profile. At the same time, the association between risky routines and victimization is not completely mediated by personal delinquency in any of the subtypes. Overall, the findings are in line with the routine activity/lifestyle-perspective, suggesting that certain routine activities increase the risk of victimization even in the absence of personal alcohol use and delinquent lifestyle.

Speaker: *Jose E. Medina-Sarmiento*

Presentation title: Routine activities and road safety: An evaluation of the “capable guardian” in preventing driving under the influence of alcohol

The routine activities focus (Cohen and Felson, 1979) is one of the most influential and tested theoretical constructs of what some authors have called late modern crime theory (Garland, 1999). Briefly, this approach posits that changes in society have in turn led to an increase in the likelihood that the three minimum elements that make crime possible will coincide in space and time. These basic components, initially identified as a potential offender, a suitable target, and the absence of a capable guardian of the target, have allowed for better crime analysis and devel-

opment of preventive strategies. Although refinement of this approach has situated the guardian as one of the relevant elements, its role in research and its definition as a construct do not reflect this importance. In fact, it has sometimes even been confused with other elements such as the target's vulnerability. In any case, although it has been established that the guardian should not be identified exclusively as the police (Felson, 1986; Felson, 1994), prevention of certain events such as road crime is strongly influenced by police work (Yannis, Papadimitriou and Antoniou, 2007). This study will analyze the behavior of driving under the influence of alcohol from the perspective of the guard or guardian and relates his presence or absence to people's routine activities.

Speaker: *Fredrik Fors*

Presentation title: The routine activity robber: Learnings from a total study of cash-in-transit robberies and opportunity structures

With this total study it is shown how opportunity structures influence criminals in the case of cash-in-transit (CIT) robberies. Sweden was one of the countries hit hardest by robberies of CITs in the early 2000s, in relationship to the population. Robbers, often armed with automatic weapons and explosives, could get away with lots of money, with the justice system initially unable to stabilize the situation.

Likely offenders saw suitable targets and the lack of capable guardians, as discussed by the Routine Activity Theory. This applies to the situation in Sweden in the late 1990s when robbers moved away from bank robberies and chose CITs for their relatively lower safety (lack of capable guardians) and the higher amount of money available (suitable targets). It also explains how the target hardening processes strengthened the security of banks and CITS, respectively, hence making them less suitable targets. This displacement effect once again showed in 2007–2008, with a brief spike of bank robberies, when the robbers moved away from the CITs.

The total study provides an overview of every CIT/cash depot robbery in Sweden since the late 1990s. By mapping out these aggravated robberies, it offers knowledge about how such robberies actually look like: the number of perpetrators, their level of organization, their armament and methods, and often their "success" rate. A total study is a rare opportunity for criminologists to study a subject without having to deal with the usual restrictions of selection bias. If the crime studied at the same time is rare, compared to every day crime, but not rare enough to be statistically problematic, then the researcher should be able to come up with a solid description of opportunity structures influence the development of crime.

Session: WED07

The crime drop. Testing hypotheses

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Speaker: *Nick Morgan*

Presentation title: The heroin epidemic and its role in the crime drop in England and Wales and elsewhere

The report provides a historical account of the heroin epidemic in England and Wales and assesses its impact on crime. The analysis shows that although some heroin users commit little or no crime, a small minority commit a large enough volume of offences to affect overall crime trends.

The report analyses the spread of the epidemic and shows that local and international variations in the rise and fall in crime tended to follow the spread of heroin use. Most local areas and nations had a property crime peak in the mid 1990s, but some did not (e.g. the US, Ireland, Merseyside, Edinburgh, etc). The report shows that the earlier crime peak in these areas coincided with well documented increases in heroin use. This means that part of the crime decline is likely to be due to the unwinding of these drug epidemics, which can take a number of decades to complete.

The report concludes with quantitative analysis estimating the degree to which heroin and crack-cocaine use may have contributed to both the rise and fall in overall property crime in England and Wales, and with some important policy implications. In many nations, the epidemic 'cohort', though well into their forties, is likely still to be having an effect on crime, meaning suitable crime reduction policies targeting this group could still have large benefits.

Speaker: *Taisuke Kanayama*

Presentation title: Decrease in crime and crime displacement in recent Japan

In 1990s, Japan faced a sharp increase in crime. For seven consecutive years between 1995 and 2001, the number of reported penal code crimes increased. In 2002 these crimes numbered over 2.8 million, a 60 percent increase compared to the seven previous years.

In response to the critical decline in public safety, the Japanese Cabinet initiated "The ministerial committee against crime," which adopted "The Action Plan to Create a Crime-resistant Society" in December 2003.

Owing to the national plan and the measures against crime taken by the ministries and the local governments, the number of reported penal code crimes has been decreasing since 2003 for twelve consecutive years and reduced to less than half of the number in 2002.

However, according to the national survey on public safety in 2012, 81.1 % of responders replied that public safety in Japan was getting worse.

What is the reason of this contradiction? One of possible explanations is deemed to be a displacement of crimes.

In this paper, evidences of crime displacement in recent Japan will be explored through statistical analysis on the National Crime Statistics and the National Crime Victims Survey in Japan based on the Steven P. Lab's criteria of the crime displacement, followed by an examination of current increased crimes such as cyber-crimes and remittance fraud. Finally, some policy measures for improvement of people's sense of safety will be suggested based on above findings.

Speaker: *Hugo Soto Ojeda*

Presentation title: Testing security hypothesis to explain burglary downward trends in Chile

Similar to other western countries before, a significant decrease in victimisation rates was experienced in Chile for a decade from the mid-2000s. However, there is no research over explanations or policy lessons. This research used data from Chilean Victimization Survey and other sources to test the power of security hypothesis (Van Dijk, 2006) to explain burglary downward trends in Chile. By using multilevel and pseudo-panel data statistical methodology, individual cross-sectional and longitudinal aggregated analysis were made to assess the effect of household security devices on burglary risk, and the effect of increasing prevalence of household security devices on burglary rates over time. Results show that household's protection devices are effective to reduce burglary risk, and that its increasing prevalence has played a significant role on the observed downward burglary trends. Those results suggest that explanatory power of security hypothesis' and more generically, of changes in target suitability- in relation to the crime drop is not confined to industrialized countries

Session: WED08

The Jerry Lee lecture

Speaker: *Lorraine Mazerolle*

Presentation title: The ripple effects of police experimentation: How one trial can change the lives of many

In 2015, police experimentation is still relatively rare in criminology. With less than 100 Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs) in policing ever undertaken, the complexities of running field trials pose sometimes insurmountable barriers to test how police interventions work (and don't

work) to control crime and disorder problems. With reference to longitudinal experimental work in policing, and paying tribute to one of the 2015 Stockholm Prize in Criminology Winners, Professor Ronald V. Clarke's early experimental work, the lecture will examine the long term ripple effects of randomized field trials. The lecture will begin by revisiting the lessons learned from Clarke and Cornish's Kingswood Training School experiment. The lecture then traces the long term ripple effects from that one trial, leading to a focus on the ABILITY Truancy Trial by Mazerolle and her team in Australia. I describe the mechanisms activated in the ABILITY Truancy Trial -- a randomized field trial of 102 truanting young people allocated to a business-as-usual condition (control) or an intervention that involved a partnership between police and schools (experimental condition) – and argue how the ABILITY Trial activates the key components of Third Party Policing to change the lives of many: the young truants, their parents, and their peers. I discuss how the ABILITY Trial set out to change the trajectories of young truanting people, not just in the short term, but also in the long term. I conclude with a discussion of the complexities of police experimentation, particularly the difficulties of police working in partnership with schools to reduce truancy problems, returning once more to the legacies raised in the aftermath of the Kingswood Training School Experiment.

Session: WED09

Situational prevention of crimes against wildlife

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Speakers: *Stephen F. Pires, Jacqueline L. Schneider and Mauricio Herrera*

Presentation title: The spatio-temporal patterns of parrot poaching in Bolivia

Parrot poaching and their subsequent trade in the neo-tropics are exacerbating the decline in parrot populations. The goals of this study were to identify the spatio-temporal patterns of parrot poaching in the Santa Cruz, Bolivia area in order to identify ways in which poaching can be reduced. The study aimed to answer the following questions: (1) what are the locations from which most parrots are poached and is that activity concentrated in particular areas; (2) does parrot poaching vary seasonally; and (3) are species' breeding patterns detectable from when they arrive for sale on illicit wildlife markets? The study used parrot data (n = 9,012) collected daily in the Los Pozos market in Santa Cruz, Bolivia in 2005. Parrot data identified the individuals by species, the date of arrival at market, and the origin from where the individuals were poached. GIS data on Bolivian administrative levels were used to map aggregated locations of poaching.

Results show six municipalities are responsible for over 80 % of poaching with a mean distance of 146.5 kilometres from Santa Cruz. A temporal analysis found that about half of all parrots brought to market came within a three-month period in the summer, and that breeding periods could indeed be identified by examining the arrival of juvenile parrots on market. Implications of this research include the recommendation of allocating policing and conservation resources to patrol particular areas at particular times of the year in order to reduce the likelihood of poaching. Additionally, temporal patterns of parrots arriving on illicit markets can be a useful method for gaining insight on breeding patterns, especially for species where very little is known about their breeding phenology.

Speaker: *Julie Viollaz*

Presentation title: When human-leopard conflict turns deadly:
A cross-country situational analysis

Habitat destruction and pollution are two of the main causes for the decline of the planet's biodiversity. Yet environmentalists are now recognizing that illegal wildlife killings, both poaching and retaliatory killings due to human-wildlife conflict, are perhaps the next major threat. Biologists have researched illegal killings and their effect on species conservation, but few researchers have applied criminological principles of crime reduction to them. This research will explore the situational factors that drive retaliatory leopard killings in parts of South Africa, Kenya, and India. These factors, human and environmental, include local expectations from wildlife, sensitivity to environmental issues, communication between conservation actors, leopard abundance, land-use overlap between humans and leopards, and poor leopard habitat conditions. A combination of qualitative and quantitative methods (interview and media article content analysis and logistic regression and non-parametric tests) are used to understand which factors best predict where human-leopard conflicts will arise and deteriorate into retaliatory leopard killings. Solutions to reduce the incidence of retaliatory leopard killings are suggested based on the 25 techniques of situational crime prevention.

Speakers: *Nerea Marteache, Julie Viollaz and Gohar Petrossian*

Presentation title: The decision to offload illegally caught fish:
What country characteristics matter?

Using data from 72 countries, this study examines country characteristics that influence IUU fishing vessels' decisions to visit their ports to offload their catch, with an emphasis on differences between developing and developed countries. The concept of "choice-structuring properties" is applied to analyze whether the following factors influence the selection of a country to offload illegal catch: concealability of vessels and illegally

caught fish; convenience of the ports; strength of fisheries monitoring, control, and surveillance measures; effectiveness of country governance; and commitment to wildlife protection regulations. Results indicate that, rather than the level of development of the country, situational factors play a key role in the choice of country by IUU fishing vessels.

Speaker: *Gohar Petrossian*

Presentation title: Preventing IUU fishing from the situational crime prevention perspective

Illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing is a serious global problem, one that undermines the sustainability of marine ecosystem and significantly affects the livelihoods of millions of people worldwide. Despite the growing international pressure on bringing IUU fishing under control, few practical solutions have been identified to date. Recent research in criminology has begun to shed light on the problem and suggest practical policy instruments to reduce IUU fishing. These studies relied on the situational crime prevention perspective to identify and test factors that lead to IUU fishing, and propose policy-relevant prevention strategies. This presentation reviews these studies, discusses their outcomes, and suggests avenues for dealing with this serious problem by adopting situational crime prevention as a guiding principle.

Session: WED10

Cooperation on detention in the European Union: Between the devil and the deep blue sea?

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Rebecca Deruiter*

Presentation title: Transferring prisoners within the EU framework: Its cosmopolitan reflections and existing European detention norms

A perverse side-effect of our interconnected world is that also crime crosses more and more borders. As a result, judicial cooperation in criminal matters is crucial before and after a criminal sentence. The increased global connectivity also gave rise to new paradigms in social sciences. As such, the paradigm of cosmopolitanism has been researched extensively in social sciences but has been largely neglected in criminology. By analyzing case law, European detention norms and EU legal instruments the submission critically evaluates cosmopolitanism in the area of EU judicial cooperation in criminal matters and more specifically to the transfer of prisoners.

Cosmopolitanism is perfectly reflected in the mutual recognition principle as the cornerstone to develop the EU area of freedom, security and jus-

tice, based on notions of equivalence and trust. This principle is justified because every member state signed the European Convention of Human Rights and is a party of the EU Charter on Human Rights. On the other hand, reality revealed that mutual recognition is not absolute and mutual trust cannot be blind. An IRCP study, published in 2011, highlighted the various and often detrimental material prison conditions in different member states. These variances undermine the assumed mutual trust between member states although European detention norms - such as the European Prison Rules and CPT reports' already exist. These norms aren't legally binding and are still considered as "soft law", simultaneously they gain importance due to increased reference in the ECtHR judgments.

The cosmopolitan outlook by the member states related to the transfer of prisoners is in this submission highlighted as being both problematic and promising. Hereby it appears as if the EU rhetoric being a "unity in diversity", by applying mutual recognition, is dominantly used to accommodate member states purposes rather than giving a central role to the individual.

Speaker: *Michaël Meysman*

Presentation title: Stark raving mad? Detention and rehabilitation of mentally ill offenders in the European area of freedom, security and justice

The European area of freedom, security and justice ensures free movement and a high level of protection for its citizens. The area's envisioned cooperation in criminal matters seeks to enhance cross-border assistance between member states while enhancing the individual rights of the defendants involved. Based on their shared commitment to the principles of freedom, democracy and human rights, states are to trust their respective criminal justice systems and recognize and execute each other's judicial decisions. Many a critical observer has lamented, however, over the EU's emphasis on the simplification and acceleration of cooperation without consideration for setting an acceptable standard to ensure the fundamental rights of the person involved.

For post-trial detention, the Council Framework Decision 2008/909/JHA (FD 909) envisions an enhanced transfer of sentenced persons with a view to facilitating their social rehabilitation. Yet for mentally ill offenders, there is increasing evidence "through country and EU-wide reports as well as judgments by the ECtHR" that states fail to live up to their commitments regarding the former's accommodation, care and treatment. This submission explores how the juxtaposition of presupposed commitments against a backdrop of evidenced breaches of international norms & standards influences the proper functioning of FD 909 and its vision of enhanced social rehabilitation as well as the position of the mentally ill offender involved. Moreover, recent EU instruments aiming to improve

this position, like the Commission Recommendation on procedural safeguards for vulnerable persons in criminal proceedings, are assessed. The contributor draws from an extensive country & case law analysis, in-depth examination of EU instruments, as well as his involvement as co-author in a European Commission mandated handbook on FD 909. Flaws in the approach of mentally disordered offenders and obstacles for an effective rehabilitation are presented and included in the evaluation of past and present EU initiatives.

Speaker: *Vincent Eechaudt*

Presentation title: EU-instruments in solitary confinement: How to improve the use of existing EU-instruments on the transfer of prisoners in spite of different detention conditions, illustrated with standards on prison discipline

A sneak peek is given on the compliance of Western-European member states with (non-)binding international standards on prison discipline. These results illustrate problems detainees face when transferred to other EU member states following the use of the EU Framework Decision (FD909) as possibilities for judicial review are severely limited. In particular, the dichotomy between the FD909's aim of rehabilitation and the potential reality where detainees face a fundamental deterioration of their detention conditions is highlighted.

Furthermore, amendments are proposed preventing detrimental detention conditions and ensuring a sound rehabilitation, consistent with the FD909's goal. First, while there is substantial proof that serious problems occur in prisons throughout the EU, a comprehensive overview of those flaws doesn't exist. This can be tackled without reinventing the wheel, but by gearing EU-instruments to other organisations' efforts. As such, the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture as a prerequisite for the use of the FD909 not only establishes independent monitoring bodies in each Member State but ensures up-to-date and wide-spread information on the state of a country's prisons. This constitutes a bonus for both prison authorities and prisoners. Second, the FD909, based on mutual trust between member states, allows for smooth cooperation as prisoners' consent with their transfer is no longer needed. However, any system of checks and balances was omitted, as no possibility for judicial review of a decision exists. As a result, prisoners cannot contest transfer, in spite of proven detention flaws across Europe. Amending the FD909 with the right to judicial review would enable prisoners to substantiate that a transfer would be detrimental to their rehabilitation. This would bring the FD909 in line with its goal and preamble which refers to the respect of fundamental rights, while retaining the principles of mutual recognition and mutual trust.

Session: WED11

Recent experiences on prison and custody

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Maria João Leote de Carvalho*

Presentation title: Young offenders' experiences related to accessing TV and press news in Portuguese juvenile institutions

Stressing the need for giving voice to youth, this paper aims to discuss how young offenders placed in Portuguese custodial institutions look at TV and press news, and how through their choices they (re)view their own life trajectories and attitudes towards the institution and the juvenile justice system. It focused on a population that tends to gain the media's attention, but their own interpretation of social matters has rarely been heard. Through informed consent, a random sample was collected involving 150 participants, of both sexes, between 12 and 21 years of age. The data collection involved two instruments: a questionnaire survey (N = 150; 56.1 % of the total population), which covered the range of young offenders' interests, motivations and attitudes towards the news extensively; and a semi-structured individual interview (N = 86; 32.2 %) where their experiences in relation to journalists were explored. The results provided an understanding of the importance of the news in the relation to the world outside custodial institutions and in the rehabilitation process. This population was particularly attentive to what was happening around them, making the news a privileged vehicle for deepening relationships in their peer groups and with the institutional staff within a context of strict rules; the more the system is regulated and closed, the greater the value is assigned to the news content. Their awareness of social problems was high, and their wish to be heard was strongly expressed. They were particularly interested in news on two issues: children in danger, and crime. Many had direct contact with journalists in a double sense, "delinquent actor" vs. "social actor", and diametrically opposed meanings emerged from these experiences. Not only was their experience in the juvenile system clearly reflected in their discussion about the news, they also projected into an aftercare future.

Speaker: *Zarek Khan*

Presentation title: Incentives and earned privileges: Exploring prisoner perceptions of staff in an English prison

Since the mid-1990s, the Incentives and Earned Privileges (IEP) policy has become an integral feature to prison and prisoner regimes (see Liebling and Bosworth, 1995), and the maxim that "staff-prisoner relationships matter" (Home Office, 1984) has become crucial to understanding prison life. Previous studies have evaluated the impact of the IEP scheme, in

relation to the effects on prisoner behaviour and perceptions of fairness and relationships (Liebling et al, 1997; Liebling 2008). Despite this, the influence of the IEP scheme on staff-prisoner relationships has received little academic attention.

This paper centres on the IEP scheme, with a specific focus on prisoner perceptions of staff, and how IEP influence staff-prisoner relationships. The study is based in HMP Wandsworth, a medium-security prison, holding male prisoners, and involves the use of semi-structured interviews (n = 20). Its aim is to explain how IEP contributes to the maintenance and/or distancing of social relationships. The following questions are addressed: How does privilege level shape perceptions of staff? What are the priorities of staff and how does this impact the prisoner's chance of progression within the scheme? The former will involve focusing on the way that prisoners experience gain/loss of privileges and their intended effects on staff-prisoner relationships while the latter will cast light on how the power officers hold, via the IEP scheme, shape the ways in which prisoners seek to form relationships with them. The application of these ideas highlight the opportunities available for IEP progression within a total institution, offering potential for developing understanding of the effects of imprisonment. This paper concludes that the IEP policy has significant influences on staff-prisoner relationships, which in turn simultaneously ameliorate and exacerbate the effects of an isolated lifestyle in contemporary prison settings.

Speaker: *Anthony Morgan*

Presentation title: How much does prison really cost? Estimating the wider costs and savings from imprisonment and community corrections

In Victoria (Australia), changes to community-based orders, sentencing and parole reforms and a growing prison population have resulted in an increase in the cost of prison and community corrections of more than 20 percent over the past three years. While these direct costs are significant, there is a range of other social costs that are incurred by an offender and their family, the Victorian government and the broader community when a custodial or non-custodial penalty is imposed. Further, there are certain benefits that may offset some of these costs, including those savings that result from (for example) a reduction in offending or alcohol and illicit drug use. Understanding the real cost of prison and community corrections, taking into account these wider costs and savings, can help to better inform sentencing policy and estimate the impact of changes to correctional policy and practice.

This paper will describe the methodology and findings from the first stage of the development of a cost-benefit model for imprisonment and commu-

nity corrections in Victoria. Developed for a matched cohort of offenders sentenced in 2009/10, the model accounts for changes to employment and government payments, the incapacitation effect of prison and impact of supervision on offending, the value of work completed in prison or the community and changes in alcohol and illicit drug use. When these wider costs and savings are accounted for, the difference between the cost of imprisonment and community corrections becomes even greater. The uses, limitations and next steps in developing the model will be discussed.

Session: WED12

Selected studies on contemporary criminology III

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Jack Burke*

Presentation title: Making good: Dealing with increasing crystal methamphetamine addiction in Hong Kong (with reference to the Swedish experience of drug testing)

There has been a spike in the use of crystal methamphetamine or “ice” in Hong Kong in the past five years. This contrasts with falling levels of usage among other drugs. This increased ice use is of concern because of its highly addictive nature and the detrimental effect it has on addicts’ health. This article will examine a drug testing scheme used in Sweden, which is held up as a model that Hong Kong should follow by the Action Committee Against Narcotics, a non-statutory body tasked with advising the Hong Kong Government about how best to combat illegal drugs. Finally, the article will canvass focusing greater efforts into support of family based training initiatives as a more effective long term response than radical law and order alternatives, especially in relation to the consumption of “ice”.

Speaker: *Anita Lavorgna*

Presentation title: Organisation, operations, and success of environmental organized crime in Italy and India: A comparative analysis

Co-author: *Aunshul Rege* (Temple University, USA)

Environmental crimes, specifically resource-related crimes, include those crimes that illegally harvest the earth’s natural resources, thereby negatively impacting the environment. One such natural resource is soil and especially sand, which is an essential commodity for construction. Despite the devastating short- and long-term environmental consequences, rampant illegal soil and sand mining continues worldwide. In countries such as India and Italy, organized crime groups have emerged as prominent illegal suppliers of soil and sand. In India, legal means of mining sand are not

enough to meet the demand of the booming construction sector, and large-scale illegal sand mining operations have thus surfaced. Similarly in Italy illegal mining is used in the construction and infrastructure industry, which traditionally suffer from the infiltration of mafias. The proposed study is based on document analysis of Indian and Italian newspaper articles, documents published by environmental activist agencies, and government reports published between 2010 and 2013. It focuses on an understudied research area at the intersection between organized crime and environmental crimes, and offers a trans-comparative study of illegal soil and sand mining conducted by Indian and Italian organized crime groups with two main objectives. First, a comparative analysis of the organizational mechanisms, operational practices, threat management, and supporting cultural, regulatory, and policing factors is conducted. Second, a theoretical discussion of how these groups reflect mainstream models of organized crime is offered.

Speaker: *Nina-Katri Gustafsson*

Presentation title: Substance use framed as situational action

Introduction

Over the years the research field of substance use has become immense and to some extent divided and specialized. The interdisciplinary characteristic of the field increases this distinction. The main aim of this paper will be to give a short overview of some central aspects in the earlier research, identify some of the shortcomings and argue that the Situational Action Theory (SAT) could solve some of them.

Methods

A full systematic literature review of a whole research field as large as that of substance use is impossible. The aim was however to identify the most important theories of the field suggested to explain why people use substances, and to perform this search as systematic as possible.

Results

The research field of substance use came out as scattered. Three central theoretical traits were however identified, suggesting that people's substance use is affected by laws and policies in society, norms and behaviours of others and people's individual characteristics including personal traits, experiences, and biological vulnerability. It was further demonstrated that the diversity of the field interfere with the potential of knowing what matters most. Many of the explanations that are given have been shown to have an impact on substance use, suggesting that individual and environmental factors matters. SAT acknowledge their importance but argues that the interaction between them is most important.

Conclusion

SAT fits very well with many of the theories proposed to explain substance use and is able to incorporate the various aspects into a common theoretical framework. A common framework helps determine what the causes are and which one is most important. Using SAT as the theoretical frame in relation to substance use can thus help us determine the real causes which might further assist in selecting between various substance use policy approaches.

Speaker: *Siv Runhovde*

Presentation title: Detectives' use of discretion in investigation of illegal wildlife trade in Norway

Police investigation is reported to have gone through a process of professionalization (Hald & Rønn, 2013). Discretion within professional work represents the use of judgment prior to making a decision (Cox Iii, Hill, & Pyakuryal, 2008). The use of discretion is asserted as essential in police investigation and takes place in relation to considering whether a crime has been committed, if there is ground for commencing an investigation and/or a prosecution, when interpreting findings etc. (McCoy, 1996). However Hald and Rønn (2013) warn against assuming police discretion is identical to the discretion executed within traditional professions. Discretion in policing is thought to rest upon common sense rather than specialist knowledge and can partly be understood as decision making without being under direct command from superiors. The National Police Directorate recognizes the need for having expert officers to deal with investigation and prosecution of environmental crime. Yet interview data suggests that these officers frequently are assigned to other cases, conceivably at the expense of environmental crime. The paper will discuss what discretion within police investigation entails, what knowledge that is necessary for investigating illegal wildlife trade and to what extent the investigators can be considered qualified to make sound, discretionary decisions in these cases.

Session: WED13

Selected studies on contemporary criminology IV

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Speaker: *José Nuno Sampaio*

Presentation title: Fear or a sense of insecurity – beyond safety: A pedestrian perspective over outdoor urban lighting

Observed the generalized tendency towards relating bright outdoor lighting and its effectiveness preventing crime in public space. At the same time, people often are safe and feel insecure with the dark hours.

It seems established in western everyday life the preconceived relation between the presence of outdoor lighting and nighttime levels of safety or security, often understood as a directly proportional relation, assumed such as: more light corresponds to more safety.

When public space and lighting are combined associated to criminology studies, in the tradition of Situational Crime Prevention (SCP) and theory, the terms “improved street lighting” (2) brought to us by Farrington and Welsh, are often used as and misunderstood by increased light levels, suggesting an established quantitative approach.

This Outdoor Lighting qualitative research reflects over this topic, recognizing its importance, in order to find if conclusive evidence exists which supports the generalized assumption that more light is positive for any perceived or sensed security and safety, specifically in the context of crime prevention, or if an urban myth (3).

The two main arguments here defended are (first) that to improve lighting conditions on public space does not necessarily mean more light, and vice versa, more light in public space is not necessarily an improvement. A “sense of darkness” (4) may be explored admitting that a sense of fear may be a necessary emotion on healthy people.

The second argument in this paper, that adequate quality lighting may support outdoor livability and, as a consequence, a sense of personal insecurity may be mitigated by the presence of other people and their informality. Other “Urban Senses” may be explored admitting that crime is a normal feature of any city. (5)

The International Commission of Illumination (CIE) “conflict areas” (6) in pedestrian public space may be analyzed to shed some light.

Speaker: *Ben Vollaard*

Presentation title: Preventing disorderly behavior with motion sensor lights: A field experiment

Lights are frequently used as a situational measure to prevent crime and disorder, both in private and public areas. So far, empirical evidence on the behavioral effects is limited. Based on a randomized controlled trial, we estimate the effect of using motion sensor lights to deter public urination at the Royal Palace in Amsterdam. We experimentally vary times at which the motion sensor lights are in operation. Source of data is intelligent video analysis of 14 on site cameras. We find a substantial and persistent reduction in public urination. In addition, we find evidence for diffusion of benefits to other locations without motion sensor lights.

Speaker: *Hans Grönqvist*
Presentation title: Childhood exposure to segregation and long-run criminal involvement
Co-authors: *Susan Niknami* (Stockholm University, Sweden) and *Per-Olof Robling* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Crime is disproportionately concentrated among minority youths living in highly segregated neighborhoods. In this paper we present quasi-experimental evidence on how exposure to immigrant residential segregation during childhood affects male youths' criminal behavior. Our analysis exploits the "Whole of Sweden Strategy" in which all newly arrived refugees and their children during the years 1985–1994 were assigned to their initial neighborhood in a way that can be seen as random. We follow the children for a period up to 19 years using administrative records. We find evidence that exposure to a neighborhood with a large share of immigrants increases the probability of committing drug related crimes as well as raises the likelihood of being incarcerated later in life. Our results indicate that moving an immigrant from the area with the highest to the lowest level of segregation in Sweden would shrink the immigrant-to-native crime gap for these specific types of offenses by about one third. The impacts are mainly concentrated among youths with low educated parents. Our findings further lend some support to the idea that the relationship between segregation and crime may arise because of a weakened labor force attachment among individuals who grew up in segregated areas.

Session: WED14

Empirical testing of theories of crime

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Speaker: *Nadia Campaniello*
Presentation title: Uncovering the gender participation gap in the crime market

Using data from the U.S. National Incident Based Reporting System we document a gender gap in the number of crimes committed in the property crime market: only 30 % of the crimes are committed by women. Starting from the classical Becker's model on crime we investigate some potential reasons for the participation gap looking at the differential incentives, measured in terms of earnings and probability of arrest. We observe that women obtain on average 32 % less criminal earnings and face a 10 % higher probability of arrest with respect to males. Once we account for type of crime and the attributes of ending, such as weapons, we find that the earnings gap is zero on average, while females still face a 1 % higher probability of arrest than males. We also observe that females sort into

offense types, characterized by a lower variation in the earnings risk, which reveals that females in the crime market are more risk averse than males. Furthermore, we analyze the participation gap by looking at the perceived incentives. We estimate the elasticities of crime with respect to the expected earnings and to the expected probability of not being arrested for both genders. We find that males respond to both these incentives, while females respond less to the incentive for higher earnings than males and they do not respond to the probability of arrest. Finally, we use a Blinder-Oaxaca type decomposition technique to measure crime differentials between females and males that arise due to different responses to incentives. We find that, in a counterfactual scenario where the female elasticities increase to the level of the male ones, women would commit 40 % more crimes than they actually do, reducing the male-female participation gap by almost 50 %.

Speaker: *Alina Mickevi*

Presentation title: Results of the ISRD-3 survey in Lithuania in a context of contemporary theories in criminology

In 2014 in Lithuania there was conducted an International Self-Report Delinquency study (hereinafter – ISRD-3) on a basis of the third-wave questionnaire. The goal of this survey is to collect data on juvenile delinquency and victimisation rates on the one hand and to test contemporary theoretical approaches in criminology with the additional modules in the questionnaire.

This presentation is based on the statistical analysis of Lithuanian ISRD-3 data. Lithuanian sample consists of the answers of the 7th–9th-grade students from two big cities and three small towns. Sample size is 2,800 students from 146 classes.

The aim of this presentation is (1) to introduce the latest results of self-report delinquency and victimisation rates of the 7th–9th-grade students in the country and (2) to present main insights about the environmental, moral and institutional factors that may have an impact on resisting from delinquent acts. The theoretical development for this analysis rests mostly upon Situational Action Theory and Institutional Anomie Theory.

The ISRD-3 data suggest that there is a statistically significant difference between genders in terms of different types of delinquent acts and experienced victimisation; other important correlates (importance of social bonds, moral attitudes) differ significantly within gender as well. The data allows check the relation of the core aspects of above-mentioned theories (self-control, morality, subjective norms, norm transmission) to the delinquent behaviour.

The ISRD-3 survey in Lithuania was conducted by the team of researchers (sociologists, criminologists and lawyers) of the Law Institute of Lithuania with funding of the Research Council of Lithuania.

Speaker: *Xue Weng*

Presentation title: Self-control, social bonds, and decisions to crime:
An empirical investigation on Chinese juvenile delinquency

Juvenile delinquency is an emerging social problem in China, thus more theoretical-grounded studies are necessary to investigate this phenomenon. In 2004, Hirschi made an intriguing contribution by integrating his two control theories (social- and self-control theories). This theoretical integration broadens the psychological attribution of self-control and takes the consideration of behavioral consequences and costs, when confronting a criminal opportunity. Nevertheless, Hirschi's revision of self-control theory has not been widely tested to date. To fill this gap, this study makes pioneering effort to explain how self-control and social bonds among Chinese adolescents, interacting with criminal considerations, affect their decisions to engage in delinquent conducts.

Two different groups of Chinese adolescents are examined in this study, with one group of 780 confined juveniles as delinquent samples, while the other group of 1330 school students as non-delinquent samples. Path analysis results support Hirschi's assertion that instead of a direct negative effect, self-control and social bonds exhibit significant indirect impacts on delinquency through juveniles perception of criminal costs. The increased potential negative costs are likely to result in the decrease of propensity to engage in delinquent behavior. By investigating both individual and situational factors contributing to juvenile delinquent conducts, this study offers implications for further research and practice.

Session: WED15

Intra-EU migrant crime: Fact, fiction and knowledge gaps

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: Patrick Jeuniaux

Presentation title: Exploiting forensic DNA data to draw pictures of organized or transnational crime(s)

Co-authors: *Bertrand Renard* and *Vanessa Vanvooren*, (National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology, Belgium), *Sabine De Moor* (University of Gent, Belgium), *Stijn Van Daele* (University of Gent, Belgium), *Tom Vander Beken* (University of Gent, Belgium), *Wim Bernasco*,

(Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), Netherlands), *Mathilde Huet* (French Criminal Investigation Department, France) and *Antony Leplingard*, (French Criminal Investigation Department, France)

Forensic DNA expertise is conventionally used to link within a criminal case a DNA profile found on a crime scene to the DNA profile of a known individual (e.g., a suspect). Forensic DNA databases extend that logic across cases. By storing profiles from different cases in such a database we can link cases that concern the same profile (i.e., the same individual) with each other. Although these are the two main approaches to exploiting databases, there exist other approaches that may deliver intelligence for law enforcement and judicial purposes, or for criminology research. For instance, DNA databases have been crossed with other types of information (e.g., fingerprints) and have been exploited to study serial offending. More recently, forensic DNA data has served as a medium to study organized and transnational crimes. The current study exploits two ideas. First, it relies on the principle that different individuals could be linked to each other because their profiles had been found on the same crime scenes, hereby forming DNA-based networks of individuals. This capability allows drawing so-called pictures of potentially ?organized? crimes. Second, it relies on examining the patterns of transnational criminal events as they are expressed by the DNA links between cases handled by different countries. Since the 2008 so-called Prüm Decisions all European Union Member states are required to extensively proceed to comparisons between their national forensic DNA databases, which significantly increases the amount of data available to study transnational crime. In this study we discuss results based on Belgian data describing DNA-based networks of individuals, the nature of the crimes they were involved in, their geographical spread in Belgium and their involvement in Prüm hits with the Netherlands and France.

Speaker: *Derek Johnson*

Presentation title: Seeking informed policy on intra-EU: What we do, what we don't and what we need to know

European Union (EU) expansion generates many studies, surpassed only by governmental & media comment following this theme. Issues explored and expressed are many, including a hard to evidence crime-migration

nexus generally led by media. Research reported here is twofold. First a geographic focus on intra-EU migrant offending in England secures contextual knowledge and provides new meso scale understanding of the spatial diversity of relevant attributes. Hampered by restrictive data collection methodologies of nation states the second issue explored is the current picture of intra-EU migrant offending at the macro scale spanning EU Member States. Data on localised offending informs intelligence employed by national and international policing agencies, generates effective cross-border information exchange, aids investigatory techniques and significantly informs crime reduction policies. However, where such information is not available for robust analysis within and across Member States, informed knowledge and therefore policy development is difficult to achieve. Migrant related crime is inherently transient in nature and diverse in motivation, but this study finds that knowledge at the state and cross Member state level is limited. The available English model is potentially transferable and indicates significant problem crime reporting gaps. To address the knowledge gap and inform policy development the author suggests a multi-disciplinary mixed methods approach is required seeking understanding of both offending and victimisation in the arena of intra-EU migrant crime at the macro EU level, rather than continued and somewhat restrictive attention on developing meso level national understanding.

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Speaker: *Jessica Fraser*
 Presentation title: Utilising the exchange of fingerprint data to analyse criminality trends across the European Union
 Co-authors: *Gary Linton* (Sustainable Criminal Justice Solutions, UK) and *Nicholas Apps* (Sustainable Criminal Justice Solutions, UK)

European Union (EU) enlargement has opened transnational borders and it is recognised that the free movement of EU nationals supports the migration of crime and criminals. With the growing trend of cross-border offending, there is a recognised need for a mechanism that allows for the sharing of crime related data for investigative purposes. In response to this requirement, the Prüm Decisions (Council Decision 2008/615/JHA and Council Decision 2008/616/JHA) were transposed into EU Law in 2008 recognising the need to step up cross-border cooperation. A key element of the Prüm Decisions is the ability for Member States to conduct an

automated search of fingerprint data from other EU databases. Following a “hit”, the Member State who launched the search can then request the associated personal data. The national Prüm implementation of each operational Member State (17 in 2014) collects quantitative data concerning where a “hit” has been obtained. To complement this statistical material, the data concerning the investigative process and subsequent outcomes are often not so easily accessible. At present, no research has been published that analyses the recorded Prüm fingerprint “hit” data which could be used to explore crime migration patterns of travelling offenders of both serious and minor crimes, both of which impact on the economy of the EU. This proposal seeks to establish how the Prüm fingerprint data and the details of investigations following a Prüm “hit” can be obtained and used for research purposes. The presentation will report preliminary statistics and discuss the importance of this data as a method to better understand transnational offending to support investigation and reduction activities from a European perspective. The added knowledge research of this kind could bring bridges a gap between law enforcement, crime prevention and theoretical perspectives on tackling transnational crime by exploiting data already routinely collected.

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