



**Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology**  
Nordisk Samarbejdsråd for Kriminologi

# ÅRSRAPPORT 2014

Nordisk Samarbejdsråd for Kriminologi 2015

Aarhus Universitet

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Danmark

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## Forord

Det er ofte sagt i Nordisk Samarbejdsråd for Kriminologi, at tre år er et passende tidsrum for sekretariatet at have adresse i ét land, før det flytter videre til det næste. Sekretariatet har nu haft adresse i Århus, Danmark i to ud af tre år. Og hvad vi i hvert fald kan konstatere er, at to år ville være for lidt. Det første år gik med at indøve alle faste opgaver. Der er vigtige opgaver, som ligger på bestemte tidspunkter og ikke må forpasses. I år nummer to har der i højere grad været mulighed for at tænke fornyende og nu forestår år nummer tre, hvor fokus i nogen grad skal rettes imod at forberede en god overdragelse til det kommende finske formandskab, men hvor der også skal arbejdes videre med iværksatte initiativer.

NSfK's faste publikationer, nemlig det elektroniske nyhedsbrev, der udkommer 10 gange årligt og det engelsksprogede tidsskrift *Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention* er udkommet punktligt og vi får god respons på begge dele.

Samarbejdet i rådet har forløbet særdeles fint. Alle rådsmedlemmer udviser engagement og interesse. Det gælder ikke alene på rådets møder, men også imellem møderne, når konkrete forespørgsler rundsendes.

Forskerseminaret, som fandt sted i Danmark, var velbesøgt og som ofte før, sad alle tilbage med en oplevelse af at have været præsenteret for utrolig meget og alsidig kvalificeret forskning. Rapporten fra seminaret findes på hjemmesiden og i et mindre antal trykte eksemplarer. Den vidner om et udbytterigt seminar.

Mod slutningen af året holdt en ny arbejdsgruppe et seminar i København. Arbejdsgruppens tema er narkorelaterede forbrydelser og de to ansvarlige rådsmedlemmer arbejder i skrivende stund med indsamling af materiale til rapporten.

Arbejdet med opdatering af NSfK's vedtægter er endnu ikke tilendebragt. Men det sker snarest.

Samarbejdet med Juridisk Institut ved Aarhus Universitet, hvor sekretariatet er bosat, fungerer godt. Udover gode kontorfaciliteter, IT-support mv., indebærer universitetets værtsskab, at NSfK's regnskab er omfattet af den danske Rigsrevision, som er revisor for såvel hele universitetets som alle andre statslige institutioners regnskaber.

Denne rapport omhandler det andet af Danmarks tre-årige formandsperiode og NSfK's leveår nr. 52.

Aarhus den 27. marts 2015

Anette Storgaard  
Rådsleder

Mette Tønder  
Sekretariatsleder

## 1. ORGANISATION

### 1.1 Sekretariat

Nordisk Samarbejdsråd for Kriminologi (NSfK)  
Aarhus Universitet | Juridisk Institut  
Bartholins Allé 16, 8000 Aarhus, Danmark  
Tel +45 87165487  
<http://www.nsfk.org> | [mt@law.au.dk](mailto:mt@law.au.dk)  
Rådsleder: Anette Storgaard, [as@law.au.dk](mailto:as@law.au.dk)  
Sekretariatsleder: Mette Tønder, [mt@law.au.dk](mailto:mt@law.au.dk)

### 1.2 Samarbejdsrådets sammensætning og opgaver

Nordisk Samarbejdsråd for Kriminologi (NSfK) består af 12 medlemmer, som udnævnes af justitsministerierne i medlemslandene. Mandatperioden er på tre år. Medlemslandene Danmark, Finland, Island og Norge er repræsenteret med hver tre medlemmer i Rådet. Medlemmerne repræsenterer først og fremmest kriminologisk forskning, men omfatter også repræsentanter for administrative myndigheder i de respektive lande.

NSfK fungerer som kontaktorgan mellem nordiske forskere, som arbejder med kriminologiske og kriminalpolitiske spørgsmål. Rådet har til formål at fremme kriminologisk forskning. Dette gøres blandt andet ved at bevilge forskningsmidler og ved selv at tage initiativ til at gennemføre kriminologisk forskning. NSfK fungerer også som kontaktorgan mellem kriminologisk forskning og den praktiske kriminalpolitik i Norden. Rådet skal i kriminalpolitiske spørgsmål således blandt andet bistå myndighederne i de nordiske lande samt Nordisk Råd.

Endvidere har NSfK til opgave at udbrede information om nordisk kriminologi – først og fremmest i Norden, men også til lande uden for Norden.

Indeværende rådsperiode strækker sig fra 1. januar 2013 til 31. december 2015. Denne årsrapport angår perioden 1. januar 2014 til 31. december 2014.

I 2014 havde Rådet følgende sammensætning:

<b>Danmark:</b>	Anette Storgaard, Aarhus Universitet, Juridisk Institut Lars Holmberg, Københavns Universitet, Juridisk Fakultet Anne-Julie Boesen Pedersen, Justitsministeriet
<b>Finland</b>	Anne Alvesalo-Kuusi, Universitetet i Turku, Juridisk Fakultet Aarne Kinnunen, Justitsministeriet Natalia Ollus, The European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control
<b>Island</b>	Helgi Gunnlaugsson, Islands Universitet, Det Samfundsvidenskabelige Fakultet

Kolbrun Benediktsdóttir, Rigsadvokaten  
Skúli Gunnsteinsson, Indenrigsministeriet

**Norge** Ragnhild Hennum, Universitetet i Oslo  
Hedda Giertsen, Universitetet i Oslo  
Marit Wårum, Justitsministeriet

### **1.3 Rådsmødet**

Rådets ordinære møde fandt sted i Reykjavik, Island på Islands Universitet, Lögberg, mødelokale på 4. sal den 2. og 3. marts 2014.

### **1.4 Kontaktsekretærer**

NSfKs nationale kontaktsekretærer har blandt andet til opgave at rapportere om kriminologiske og kriminalpolitiske nyheder til NSfKs nyhedsbrev Nordisk Kriminologi. Endvidere bistår kontaktsekretærene sekretariatet med at arrangere møder og seminarer, udbrede informationsmateriale til de lokale miljøer, besvare konkrete forespørgsler samt tage sig af andre praktiske opgaver. Kontaktsekretærene er endvidere nationale redaktører for den elektroniske guide til relevante institutioner m.v. , som under sekretariatslederens ansvar, er tilgængelig på NSfKs hjemmeside [www.nsfk.org](http://www.nsfk.org).

Kontaktsekretærene modtager et årligt basishonorar på DKK 11.066 Den kontaktsekretær som har ansvaret for den praktiske afvikling af møder og arrangementer, modtager desuden et ekstra honorar på DKK 5.533 for hvert seminar.

Følgende har været kontaktsekretærer i 2014:

Dorthe Eriksen, Danmark.

Regina Järg-Tärno, Finland, indtil 1.8.2014.

Karolina Henriksson, Finland, fra 1.8.2014.

Elkin Klettheyggj, Færøerne.

Avijaja Albrechtsen, Grønland.

Snorri Örn Árnason, Island.

Per Jørgen Ystehede, Norge.

Isabel Schoultz, Sverige, indtil 1.8.2014.

David Sausdal, Sverige, fra 1.8.2014.

### **1.5 Revisor**

NSfK's sekretariat er økonomisk indlejret i Juridisk Institut, Aarhus Universitet, og er som følge heraf underlagt den danske rigsrevision. Dette indebærer såvel fuldstændig økonomisk selvstændighed som regelmæssig ekstern uvildig kontrol med de overordnede økonomiske forhold. NSfK's regnskabsrevision foregår som et

led i revisionen af det samlede regnskab for Aarhus Universitet, hvilket er godkendt af det danske justitsministerium.

### **1.6 Daglig drift og løbende regnskabsføring**

Sekretariatsleder Mette Tønder har stået for bl.a. opkrævninger, udbetalinger, opfølgning på forskningsbevillinger og bilagsføringer i hele 2014. Regnskabet forestås af Aarhus Universitets økonomiafdeling.

### **1.7 Formidling og netværk**

Der arbejdes løbende på at vedligeholde og udvikle NSfK's formidling af kendskab til nordisk kriminologi. Det gælder i og udenfor de nordiske kriminologiske miljøer såvel som overfor relevante myndigheder, herunder bl.a. medlemslandenes justitsministerier og de respektive kriminalpræventive råd. Endvidere bidrager NSfK til etablering og vedligeholdelse af forskernetværk og relevante kontaktflader imellem faglige praktikere og forskere indenfor et fælles felt.

Udover at have fokus på medlemslandene, der er direkte repræsenteret i Rådet, opretholdes forskningskontakt og formidling med og i nordiske lande og områder, som ikke har plads i Rådet. Det gælder især, Færøerne, Grønland og Sverige, hvor NSfK har kontaktsekretærer, der månedligt bidrager til NSfK's nyhedsbreve . Samtidig arbejdes løbende med at sikre deltagelse i NSfK's arrangementer fra disse steder.

Forskningsformidling sker primært og mest regelmæssigt på de årlige forskerseminarer, igennem hjemmesiden, i nyhedsbrevene og det engelsksprogede tidsskrift, der udgives i samarbejde med kriminalpræventive råd i medlemslandene, Det Kriminologiske institut på Stockholms Universitet og Finlands forskningspolitiske institut. Derudover deltager repræsentanter fra NSfK også jævnligt i europæiske konferencer. Udover at præsentere nordisk forskning i disse sammenhænge deltager vi også, når dette er muligt, i postersessions med NSfK's poster og flyers.

#### **I 2014 har NSfK været repræsenteret ved:**

Anette Storgaard og Mette Tønder deltog med stand og poster session i den kriminalpræventive dag den 8. april 2014. Arrangementet fandt sted i Tivolisalen i København og var arrangeret af Det Kriminalpræventive Råd i Danmark.

Anette Storgaard deltog i The Stockholm Criminology Symposium i Stockholm den 9. – 11. juni 2014.

Anette Storgaard deltog i Den baltiske kriminologiforenings årsmøde i Vilnius den 26. – 28. juni 2014.

Anette Storgaard deltog i European Society of Criminology i Prag den 10. – 13. september 2014.

## 2. VIRKSOMHEDEN 2014

### 2.1 Forsknings- og rejsestøtte

#### 2.1.1 Retningslinjer for ansøgning om økonomisk støtte fra NSfK

Retningslinjer for ansøgning om økonomisk støtte fra NSfK findes på dansk og engelsk på NSfKs website (nsfk.org).

#### 2.1.2 Bevilget forskningsstøtte år 2014 og opslag for 2015

NSfK uddeler årligt økonomisk støtte til forskningsprojekter, studierejser og arbejdsgruppemøder. Desuden kan rådslederen bevilge mindre beløb i rejsestøtte til enkelt personer eller grupper, ved deltagelse i faglige konferencer m.m.

NSfK modtog i december 2013 i alt 12 ansøgninger om økonomisk støtte. Der blev i alt søgt om støtte for 318.738 EUR til forskningsprojekter m.m.. Kompendium med ansøgninger om forskningsstøtte blev sendt til alle rådsmedlemmer i februar 2014. Før rådsmødet i Reykjavik den 2.- 3. marts blev der afholdt et arbejdsgruppemøde, med et rådsmedlem fra hvert land. Arbejdsgruppen vurderede ansøgninger om forskningsstøtte og fremlagde forslag. Ansøgninger og forslag blev efterfølgende diskuteret i Rådet, som bevilgede i alt 138.450 EUR til 8 projekter som støtte til forskning eller arbejdsgruppemøder.

Følgende forskningsprojekter og arbejdsgruppemøder blev bevilget økonomisk støtte i 2014:

Helga Ólafs bevilgedes 16.000 EUR til projektet *Udenlandske statsborgere og kriminalitet relateret mediedækning*.

Susanna Lundell bevilgedes 30.000 EUR til projektet *Rättens mobilisering oeg tillgång till rätten vid arbetsplatsmobning*.

Riika Kotanen bevilgedes 30.000 EUR til projektet *From a parenting measure to a crime? The legal regulation and control of parental corporal violence in Finland 1978-2010*.

Annick Prieur bevilgedes 15.000 EUR til projektet *Teoriværksted for nordiske ph.d.-studerende i kriminologi*.

Marte Rua bevilgedes 5.500 EUR til projektet *"Mapping" som kunnskapsform i nordiske velferdsstater. Forskningsetiske og kunnskapspolitiske implikasjoner av institusjonell etnografi*.



Arbejdsgruppe bestående af Peter Kruize, Terhi Kankaanranta og Inger Marie Sunde bevilgedes 20.000 EUR til projektet *Internetkriminalitet i Danmark, Finland og Norge*.

Arbejdsgruppe bestående af Synnøve Ugelvik, Jens Kremer og Carolina Sophia Tarrow bevilgedes 12.000 EUR til projektet *Ungt nordisk politiforskningsnettverk*.

Arbejdsgruppe bestående af Marte Rua og Peter Scharff Smith bevilgedes 9.950 EUR til projektet *Lanseringsseminar: "Nordisk isolasjonsforskning"*.

På rådsmødet blev det besluttet at bruge samme form for annoncering af forskningsstøtte i 2015 som i de seneste år, og dermed give Rådet mulighed for at bestemme hvilke temaer og projektyper der bør prioriteres, og hvor meget der skal bevilges. Det aftalte opslag fik følgende ordlyd:

### **Forskningsstøtte for 2015**

Nordisk Samarbejdsråd for Kriminologi (NSfK) yder forskningsstøtte for 2015 til kriminologiske og samfundsvidenskabelige projekter af nordisk relevans.

Det er muligt at søge op til 30.000 euro i støtte til individuelle projekter, og op til 120.000 euro til fællesprojekter. Fællesprojekterne skal omfatte mindst tre nordiske lande, og involvere forskere fra mindst to af disse lande. Rådsmødet i 2015 tager stilling til hvor store midler, der i alt kan afsættes til forskning, og til, hvilke projektyper og temaer der bør prioriteres. NSfK henleder opmærksomheden på mulighederne for at ansøge om økonomisk støtte til møder i arbejdsgrupper med fælles nordiske perspektiver. NSfK opfordrer særligt forskere tidligt i karrieren til at søge midler.

Ansøgere opfordres til at orientere sig i NSfK's retningslinjer for finansiel støtte, inden ansøgningen sendes. Ansøgninger der ikke opfylder formkrav i retningslinjer og ansøgningsformular, vil ikke blive behandlet.

Tre uger før behandling af ansøgninger, vil sekretariatet kræve oplysninger om støtte fra andre sider. Modtager NSfK ikke svar, vil ansøgningen ikke blive behandlet. Hvis du senere modtager støtte fra andre, bedes dette meddelt sekretariatet.

Om nordisk relevans:

Et projekt har nordisk relevans, hvis det er et samarbejdsprojekt mellem to eller flere nordiske lande. Et projekt, der udgår fra en problemstilling, der vedrører flere nordiske lande og som desuden bruger data fra flere nordiske lande, har også nordisk relevans. Et projekt, som alene tager udgangspunkt i ét nordisk land, kan have nordisk relevans, hvis det drejer sig om et emne, der er udforsket i de fleste nordiske lande,

eller dersom der findes megen nordisk forskning om projektets tema, mens der savnes videnskabelige rapporter om temaet fra ét nordisk land.

De lande der deltager i NSfK er Danmark, Finland, Island og Norge. Den forskning, der søges støtte til skal gennemføres i et eller flere af disse medlemslande.

Ansøgningsskema med bilag skulle sendes i ét eksemplar som e-mail til mt@jura.au.dk senest 2. december 2013. Derudover skulle ansøgere sende to underskrevne eksemplarer med post til Nordisk Samarbejdsråd for Kriminologis sekretariat i Danmark, poststempleet senest den 2. december 2013.

### ***2.1.3 Afrapporterede forskningsprojekter 2014***

#### **Rapport fra Henrik Tham**

#### **The Public Sense of Justice in Scandinavia.**

#### **A study of attitudes towards punishments in six Nordic countries.**

A study of attitudes towards punishments has been carried out in the Nordic countries. The design was based on an earlier study in Denmark by Flemming Balvig, University of Copenhagen, in 2006. The results from this study were published in 2006 and the study was financed by the Danish Ministry of Justice and the Lawyers' Guild (Advokatsamfundet).

The Danish study was repeated in 2009, this time solely financed by the Danish Ministry of justice. Leif Petter Olaussen, University of Oslo, took the initiative to make it possible to make similar studies in Norway, Sweden, Iceland and Finland in 2009-12, with economic support from the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology. The results have been presented in publications both in Scandinavian languages and in English (see list below).

The research on the general sense of justice in Scandinavia has continued. A number of studies, particularly on methodological issues, have been carried out and the work goes on. A study based on the same methodology has been conducted in 2014 by Flemming Balvig in Greenland, paid for by the self-government of Greenland. Further studies outside the Nordic part of Europe have been planned in other countries, e.g. Japan, based on the original methodology.

In the original Danish study and the Nordic studies the attitudes were analyzed by using three different methods on representative samples of the population. In the first study, *the general or spontaneous sense of justice* was measured by short questions in telephone interviews. *The informed sense of justice* was examined by presenting vignettes of six cases of serious crimes in a postal survey. *The concrete sense of justice* studies was studied through focus groups proposing sanctions after having seen a mock trial of a crime case and having discussed the case in the group. The results from the different studies to attitudes towards crimes and punishments were finally

compared to *the actual punishment according to* assessments from panels of judges who also completed the questionnaire.

The first study was based on simple items like “sentences in this country are generally too mild” and “violence should be punished more severely than today”. This study was not carried out in Finland.

The second and third studies were based on a questionnaire with six vignettes half to three quarters of a page. The cases described were:

- *Spousal abuse*: a man commits violence against his wife in their home.
- *Heroin smuggling*: a person addicted to heroin smuggles 250 grams of heroin into the country.
- *Kiosk robbery*: a man threatens an employee in a kiosk with a knife to give him the money in the safe, 1 800 euro.
- *Rape*: a woman is raped in a hotel by a man whom she meets during a weekend seminar arranged by their employer.
- *Bank embezzlement*: a female bank employee commits aggravated embezzlement in the bank where she is employed.
- *Assault*: a man commits assault against another man outside a night open grill bar.

Respondents in the postal survey and in the focus groups were asked to answer three questions for each of the six cases (seven in Denmark):

- Which punishment do you think *a court* would inflict?
- Which punishment would *you yourself* inflict?
- Which punishment do you think that *people in general* would inflict?

The respondents could choose their answers among 31 pre-coded alternative sanctions, including no sanction, listed at the back of each case description. The tick off-list was (implicitly) partly ordered with more lenient sanctions at the top of the list. Respondents were allowed to answer each question by ticking off one or two sanctions including mediation and economic compensation to the crime victim.

The information about the perpetrator was systematically varied between questionnaires used in the postal survey to be able to explore if and how different aspect of perpetrator’s background would influence punishments suggested by citizens. All together there were 48 variants of the basic six cases put together in 8 different questionnaires that were mailed to respondents. In the focus group studies the perpetrator was presented as a native-born man without a previous conviction but with a substance abuse problem in the case of drug smuggling and robbery.

Focus group respondents were obtained in the capitals. A market research institute recruited about 120 participants through telephone interviews, and picked out participants according to specified criteria: equal representation of men and women and of three age groups (18-29, 30-49, 50-74 years). In addition – and most important – the focus group participants’ general or spontaneous opinions about level of

punishment should be equal to the opinions found in the nationwide telephone survey. In this respect the focus group participants are a matched sample of adult citizens in the country. The focus group study was not done in Finland.

The focus group participants were assigned to 12 groups, which had one meeting each in the premises of the market research institute. These meetings were monitored by one of the institute's employees, and each group carried out five activities in sequential order: Participants

- answered the same questionnaire as respondents in the postal survey.
- watched a short (14-25 minutes) mock trial film of court proceeding of one of four of the cases in the questionnaire: heroin smuggling, kiosk robbery, rape or assault.
- answered a questionnaire about sanctions for the accused in the film.
- discussed punishment for the accused in the film for about one hour. The participants were asked to give their reasons for the punishment they would inflict, and their discussions were taped and later transcribed by the market research institute. They were informed that they were not expected to come to an agreement.
- answered a final questionnaire about punishment for the accused in the film.

The design of the studies was basically the same in all the countries. There are, however, also differences concerning e.g. sample-size, non-response, the role of the moderator in the focus group studies, and if the filmed mock trials was presented in the original language (Danish), was dubbed or was presented with sub-titles. These and other differences should be observed when comparing the countries. More detailed information on the project can be found below in English and in national languages for the different countries.

The questionnaire can be used freely. The Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology explores the possibilities of making the data from the different countries available for further analyzes, including comparative research. If the questionnaires and the data are used the following note should be included if the results are published.

"The project has been conducted in Denmark and Greenland by Flemming Balvig ([Flemming.Balvig@jur.ku.dk](mailto:Flemming.Balvig@jur.ku.dk)) at the University of Copenhagen, in Finland by Aarne Kinnunen ([kinnunen.aarne@gmail.com](mailto:kinnunen.aarne@gmail.com)) at the Ministry of Justice, in Iceland by Helgi Gunnlaugsson ([helgigun@hi.is](mailto:helgigun@hi.is)) at the University of Iceland, in Norway by Leif Petter Olaussen ([l.p.olaussen@jus.uio.no](mailto:l.p.olaussen@jus.uio.no)) at the University of Oslo, and in Sweden by Kristina Jerre ([Kristina.Jerre@bra.se](mailto:Kristina.Jerre@bra.se)) and Henrik Tham ([henrik.tham@criminology.su.se](mailto:henrik.tham@criminology.su.se)) at Stockholm University.

The project has been financed by the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology, by the Justice Ministry in Denmark, by the University of Iceland Research Fund, by the National Research Institute of Legal Policy in Finland, by the

Justice and Police Ministry in Norway, by the selv-government in Greenland and by the Swedish Research Council.”

#### *Materials and information in English*

The project and the results of the project are described in English in a number of publications in the list below: Jerre 2013 (four publications), Olaussen 2014, and Balvig et al. 2015. An English version of the questionnaire used in the postal survey and the focus group study can be found below. The letter of introduction to the survey has been taken from one of the countries as an example but will vary somewhat between the countries. The variations used in presenting the perpetrator in the postal survey questionnaire can be found below. The variations presented here have also been taken from one of the countries but only differ in names compared to the other countries.

The questionnaire in English: Scandsenseofjustice (questionnaire English).doc].  
The variations in English: Scandsenseofjustice (variations English).docx].

#### *The Nordic countries*

The study design is presented in detail in Danish for the studies carried out in Denmark and Greenland. They can also be read as an introduction to the studies in the other countries. However, country differences as mentioned above should be noticed in the national reports. For questions, please contact the researcher in respective countries. The questionnaires present only one variation each and vary between the countries. The variations used in all the countries can be seen in the Swedish version – only names and places are different depending on country.

#### *Denmark*

The study design in Danish: Scandsenseofjustice (study design DK).docx

#### *Finland*

The study design is in Finnish: Scandsenseofjustice (study design FI).docx

#### *Iceland*

The questionnaire in Icelandic: Scandsenseofjustice (questionnaire IC).docx

#### *Norway*

Publications describing the Norwegian part of the study are: Olaussen LP 2013 and 2014.

The questionnaire in Norwegian: Scandsenseofjustice (questionnaire NO).doc

#### *Sweden*

Publications describing the Swedish part of the study are: Jerre and Tham 2010, and Jerre 2013 (four publications).

The questionnaire in Swedish: Scandsenseofjustice (questionnaire SE).doc

The variations in Swedish: Scandsenseofjustice (variations SE).doc

#### *Greenland*

The study design in Danish for Greenland: Scandsenseofjustice (study design GL).doc

#### *Publications*

Augustsson J (2011) Straffets syfte – en empirisk undersökning. Examensarbete i kriminologi. Stockholm: Kriminologiska institutionen, Stockholms universitet.

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### **Rapport fra Anna Heinonen**

My dissertation proceeded fast during the NSfK grant period. The main aim in the dissertation is to examine how disciplinary violence against children appears in authority records and what kinds of decisions have been made by authorities during the investigation of these suspicions of violence. The analysis is based on child welfare documents of one Finnish municipality and the reports of crime made to the police nationwide regarding parental violence against their children. The dissertation consists of four articles and a summary part.

By the time of the start of this grant period, I already had finished three articles and submitted them to international peer-reviewed journals. During this period, I finished the fourth article "Balancing Between Social Work and Prosecution: A Study of Disciplinary Violence Reported to the Police". The article was published this year in *European Journal of Crime, Criminal Law and Criminal Justice*. The article examines what kind is a typical suspicion of parental disciplinary violence reported to the Finnish police and what kinds of measures have been taken in these suspicions. Specifically, it is examined whether these suspicions of violence have been forwarded



to a prosecutor for him/her to press charges. The arguments behind these decisions are also analyzed.

During this NSfK grant period I also started working on the summary part of the dissertation and finished the first draft version of it. In general work with my dissertation has proceeded fast and according to very early tentative plans the disputation could be held in the spring 2015.

### **Rapport fra Kim Møller**

This is the final report of a study titled "Immigrant Youth Gangs, Delinquency and Drug Sales in Denmark" funded by the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology. The project began on November 1 2012 and ended on November 30 2013. The sites for the study were the cities of Aarhus and Copenhagen.

#### ***Specific Aims***

The aims of the project were to explore the relationship between immigrant youth gangs and drug selling. Using primarily qualitative/ethnographic research methods, we planned to:

- 1) Use a combination of sources to identify and locate youth gangs within immigrant communities in Copenhagen and Aarhus;
- 2) develop contacts and rapport with young people involved in these groups;
- 3) interview 10 key informants including community workers and police concerning immigrant youth gangs and criminal activities, and
- 4) interview 50 youth gang members.

#### ***Research Activities***

Although the initial aim of the project had been to conduct ethnographic fieldwork to identify youth groupings within ethnic minority communities, we decided to devote our time to focusing on conducting in-depth interviews with male ethnic minority youth and key informant stakeholders.

##### ***i) Interviewing Ethnic Minority Youth***

We developed an in-depth semi-structured interview schedule which draws on a specific set of topics and questions, yet also allows the respondent to contextualize their responses within their own experiences, discussing their interpretations, motivations, and beliefs. The detailed interview instrument served as a guide, with probes and follow-up questions lending flexibility to elicit more comprehensive and nuanced responses than from closed-ended questions. Interviews were conducted by Ms. Mie Haller, a Ph.d.-student, who conducted interviews with imprisoned ethnic minority youth on the topic of drugs. Each interview lasted between 1-2 hours. Interviews were conducted between the 1<sup>st</sup> November 2012 and the 30<sup>th</sup> November 2013.

Questions in the interviews focused on the composition, culture and activities of immigrant youth groups; the involvement in delinquent and criminal activities; and

the role of youth gangs within the lives of immigrant youth. The purpose of these interviews was to examine in more detail the characteristics and culture of these groups and to explore the role they play within the lives of young immigrant youth.

The total number of interviews conducted was fourteen and can be categorized in the following way:

Gang desistance program in Copenhagen:	4
Prisons in Denmark:	7
Personal contacts and snowballing in Copenhagen:	3
Total	14

All respondents had had some experience with drug distribution, mostly cannabis but also encompassing a broader spectrum of drugs, including cocaine and amphetamines.

### ***Potential Limitations of recruitment Strategies***

While a common criticism of prison interviews is that respondents are not in close proximity to the events they are narrating and can be influenced by the institutional setting, interviewing in prison may also have certain advantages. For instance, they allow access to a hidden population and participants are likely to be motivated, contemplative and clear-headed. In a more “natural” context, respondents often have other pressing matters to occupy their time, and thus may be eager to finish interviews quickly.

A similar criticism can be raised about conducting interviews with recruiting respondents from gang desistance programs. Given the decision by respondents to end their involvement in youth gangs, this may influence the ways in which they characterize the gang and their life within it. However, we found that these young respondents were able to distance themselves from their gang involvement and provide more introspective reflections.

The three interviews gathered through personal contacts and snowballing were very demanding on the researchers. This is a very hard to reach population and the interviewer spent a lot of time trying to schedule interviews only to have them cancelled in the last minute. On more than one occasion the interviewee simply did not show up and could not be reached afterwards.

### ***ii) Interviewing Key Informant Stakeholders***

Key informant interviews focused on exploring individual stakeholder’s assessment and analysis of the gang problem in Denmark paying particular to their assessment of recent initiatives taken by the authorities to control crime perpetrated by immigrant youth groups. All key informant interviews were conducted by Kim Moeller, the principal investigator, and were conducted in Copenhagen.

The key informant interviews were requested from Copenhagen’s Police and Prosecution Department , as well as the specialized gang unit in Nordsjælland.

Additionally, two researchers were contacted that had conducted fieldwork in specific drug market locations known as contested territory among youth gangs.

The total number of interviews conducted was nine and can be categorized in the following way:

Specialized police gang-unit, Hilleroed:	2
Prosecution, Copenhagen: CEC, SBJ + JRei, SF, SB:	5
Researchers that have worked in specific contested drug markets:	2
Total	9

### *Research Analysis*

Currently all the interviews have been conducted, transcribed, and coded, and are awaiting analysis using a computer-based text analysis program. Some preliminary findings indicate a number of interesting aspects about drug dealing among our sample.

Cannabis use and sale is more widely accepted, to the point where all of the interviewees and their friends are described as users. This normalization extends to how cannabis is sold in the informal youth clubs where they hang out. The cannabis is collective in the sense that both youth associated with the group as well as outside customers purchase from the same stash, and that the earnings are invested in collective resources, like weapons, cars, or furnishing the locales that the group hangs out in.

A theme that several of the interviews describe is that drug sales serve as a form of material foundation that allow these immigrant youth gangs to exist as more than a loosely groups of friends. As such, the drug sales serve many more functions than merely providing supplementary income for the individual. There is, however, an interesting distinction here between the different substances, because this collectivity does not extend to cocaine. Cannabis is collective; cocaine is individual, as one interviewee put it.

Other interviewees, whom were more loosely associated with youth gangs, described drug sales, mostly cannabis, as a supplementary income to the Danish transfer payment system. They are not involved with selling drugs from a specific geographic location but, rather, would sell to friends and acquaintances as part of an everyday lifestyle that revolves around 'hanging out'. They would occasionally meet with a wholesaler and purchase a larger amount, which they would hide somewhere outside, and then ride around town with a smaller amount designated for sale in an adapted hidden compartment on the moped. While not directly associated with the drug sales, several of the interviewees had experiences with using knives in fights. Among these interviewees it was a recurring theme of the interview that this was a period that was behind them and that they were in the process of dissociating themselves with their former friends and beginning a chapter of their life, typically revolving around getting an education.

Following the analysis we will then work on the completion of research papers and a research bulletin. Our aim is to submit a paper to the Scandinavian Journal of Criminology and Crime Prevention tentatively entitled: "Immigrant Youth Gangs, Delinquency and Drug Sales in Denmark".

***Abstract: Immigrant Youth Gangs, Delinquency and Drug Sales in Denmark***

Immigrant youth-gangs in Denmark are often perceived as participants in illegal drug sales, both on the street-level and at higher distribution levels. The research that currently available is based on survey and registry analysis and does little to improve our understanding of the reason and motivations of these youth.

In this study we conducted in-depth interviews with fourteen youth and nine stakeholders in the field. The youth were recruited through personal networks and snowballing, as well as through gang-desistance programs and prisons. The stakeholders were recruited from the Copenhagen police department who worked in specialized gang units and prosecutors. We also recruited employees of Youth Clubs that attracted ethnic minority youth.

Some key preliminary findings suggest that drug sales serve as a form of material foundation that allow these gangs to exist as more than groups of friends. Interviewees report that part of the earnings are pooled and spent on acquiring collective resources, like weapons, cars, or furnishing locales for the group to hang out in. As such, the drug sales serve many more functions than merely providing supplementary income for the individual.

**Rapport fra Nina Jon & Signe Ravn**

***Sammendrag fra konferansen 26.-27. august, Riddersviks Gård, Stockholm.***

Vi gjennomførte en lunsj til lunsj konferanse hvor forfatterne la frem sine manus til diskusjon. Til sammen var vi elleve deltagere, inkludert oss tre redaktører. Hvert bidrag som ble lagt frem hadde en av oss oppnevnt kommentator blant forfatterne.

Seminarieret var svært vellykket og ble den møteplassen vi hadde ønsket; å samle forskere fra nordiske land som arbeider innen krysningfeltet mellom maskulinitetsstudier og kriminologi, og hvor objektet for samtalen var teoretiske og metodologiske diskusjoner. Det er ingen tvil om at muligheten for dette arbeidsseminaret har økt kvaliteten på vår antologi betraktelig.

Nedenfor finnes; innholdsfortegnelse for antologien, reviews hentet fra Ashgates promotering av Michael Kimmel, James W. Messerschmidt och Sandra Walklate samt en forfatter presentasjon.

***Innholdsfortegnelse***

Introduction: Why a Nordic Anthology on Masculinities and Crime? *By Ingrid Lander, Signe Ravn and Nina Jon*

### ***Part I Negotiating Masculinity in Institutional Settings***

1. Transforming Cowboy Masculinity into Appropriate Masculinity, *by Nina Jon*
2. Doing Masculinity in Youth Institutions, *by Tove Pettersson*
3. 'Be a Man. Not a Bitch.' Snitching, the Inmate Code and the Narrative Reconstruction of Masculinity in a Norwegian Prison, *by Thomas Ugelvik*
4. Doing the right masculinities right. The police force as gendered practices, *by Ingrid Lander*
5. A Construction of an Accepted Masculinity. Castration in high security psychiatric institutions in Norway 1923-45, *by Eivind Myhre and Øyvind Thomassen*

### ***Part II Vulnerable Masculinities***

6. Masculinity and Victimization: Young Men Talk about being Victims of Violent Crime, *by Veronika Burcar*
7. Armoured Toughness? Multicultural Group Relationships and Crime among Young Men, *by Päivi Honkatukia and Leena Suurpää*
8. The Narrative of Masculinity in False Reports of Rape – Victimization and the Question of Criminal Masculinities, *by Marie Bruvik Heinskou*
9. Sexualized War Violence: Subversive Victimization and Ignored Perpetrators, *by Anette Bringedal Houge*

### ***Part III On the Edge of Control: Risk Taking and Masculinities***

10. The Dangerous Other? Towards a Contextual Approach of Men's Risk-Taking with Motor Vehicles, *by Dag Balkmar and Tanja Joelsson*
11. Virtuous Fighting in Poker Gambling, *by Simon Simonsen*
12. Along the Lines of Boys and Girls. Masculinity at Play in Young Women's Drug Use, *by Sidsel Kirstine Harder and Signe Ravn*
13. Sex, Drugs and Masculinities: A Life-course Perspective, *by Lotta Pettersson & Christoffer Carlsson*

### ***Reviews:***

'Finally a book from Scandinavia on masculinities and crime! The editors bring together a fascinating diversity of perspectives into an intellectually powerful and pro-

vocative volume. Drawing on cutting-edge research, each scholarly chapter compellingly presents new material and/or new understandings of familiar material. This is an impressive volume that will have much interest by a wide range of criminological, masculinities, and gender scholars.' James W. Messerschmidt, University of Southern Maine, USA 'This collection is a thoughtful, thought-provoking analysis of the relationship between masculinities and crime. Presented as a "Nordic voice", it will have resonance beyond the bounds of Scandinavia. It is conceptually profound, empirically nuanced, and challenges those both within and without criminology who present gender as a simple or simplistic concept. It will undoubtedly become essential reading for anyone who claims to understand crime.' Sandra Walklate, University of Liverpool, UK 'For decades, to study criminology meant to study men, who were so over-represented in the crime data as to be uninteresting. As a new generation of feminist scholars began to explore women's experience in all aspects of crime research, we began, at least to notice males, at least noting men's over-representation in crime, police, courts, and prisons. Now, finally, a new generation has begun to pose the fundamental question about gender - that is, what is the role of masculinity (our cultural ideas about men) that drives, informs and structures crime? This anthology adds to that new investigation, and, one hopes, criminology will never be the same again.' Michael Kimmel, Stony Brook University, USA

### *Forfatter presentasjon*

**Dag Balkmar** (b. 1974) has a PhD in Gender Studies (Critical Studies of Men and Masculinities) from the Thematic Unit of Gender Studies, Linköping University, Sweden. His main research interest is (intersectional) gender constructions in relation to cars, car modification, and dangerous and risky driving practices.

**Veronika Burcar** (b. 1976), PhD, is a lecturer at the Department of Sociology, Lund University, Sweden. Burcar's research interests revolve mainly around young people's experiences of violence and victimization, fear of crime, criminals as victims, safety issues and mediation between victims and offenders.

**Christoffer Carlsson** (b. 1986) is a PhD student at the Department of Criminology, Stockholm University, Sweden. His research interests include life-course criminology, qualitative methodology, and the development of criminological theory.

**Sidsel Harder** (b. 1983), sociologist, works as a consultant in the Danish Police. Her main areas of interest are criminality and at-risk youth. Her qualitative studies have focused on gender and sexuality, such as it plays out in prostitution, pornography and recreational drug use.

**Marie Bruvik Heinskou** (b. 1975) is a sociologist, PhD and Assistant Professor at The Department of Sociology, University of Copenhagen, Denmark. Her main research interests are sexuality, pleasure, gender, sex work, violence and crime prevention.

**Päivi Honkatukia** (b. 1968), is a sociologist, PhD and Professor of Youth Studies at the University of Tampere. Her main research interests are gender, ethnicity, youth, violence, intergenerational tensions and social control.

**Anette Bringedal Houge** (b. 1981) is a PhD candidate at the Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, University of Oslo, Norway. She has a background in Peace and Conflict studies and her main research interests are sexualized war violence, war violence in general, soldier perpetrators and militarized masculinities.

**Tanja Joelsson** (b. 1980) has a PhD in Gender Studies (Critical Studies of Men and Masculinities) from the Thematic Unit of Gender Studies, Linköping University, Sweden. Her main research interest is intersections of young people, risk and public space, with particular emphasis on gender, age, class and place.

**Nina Jon** (b. 1964) is criminologist, PhD and Senior Adviser in The Norwegian National Crime Prevention Council. Her main professional interests are juvenile delinquency, masculinity, men and gender equality, and crime prevention.

**Ingrid Lander** (b. 1966) is a senior researcher, PhD and lecturer at Department of Criminology, Stockholm University, Sweden. Her main research interests are constructions of normality and deviance, focusing on various forms of discipline- and normalization processes in society.

**Eivind Myhre** (b.1985) is a gender researcher and a PhD candidate, at Department of Historical Studies, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway. His main research interests are masculinity, sexuality and the history of psychiatry.

**Lotta Pettersson** (b. 1972) is a PhD in criminology. Her research focuses on life-course criminology, collateral consequences and prisoners' families. Right now she works at the Swedish National Police Academy.

**Tove Pettersson** (b. 1968) is an Associate professor and lecturer at Department of Criminology, Stockholm University, Sweden. Her main research interests are compulsory care of youths at institutions, discrimination within the justice system, gender issues, and police work in relation to youths.

**Signe Ravn** (b. 1980) is a sociologist, PhD and researcher at SFI – The Danish National Centre for Social Research in Copenhagen, Denmark. Her main research interests are youth and risk-taking, in particular youth recreational drug use and misuse, as well as qualitative methods.

**Simon S. Simonsen** (b. 1970) is assistant professor at University College Capital, Copenhagen, Denmark. His main research interests are health and masculinity.

**Leena Suurpää** (b. 1970), is a sociologist, PhD and Research Director in the Finnish Youth Research Network. Her multidisciplinary research interests include issues related to multiculturalism, racism and young people's engagement both in diverse fields of civil society and in welfare structures.

**Øyvind Thomassen** (b.1962) is professor, Dr. art., at Department of Historical Studies, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway. His main research interests are history of science and technology. The recent years he has been focusing the history of forensic and high security psychiatry.

**Thomas Ugelvik** (b. 1977) is a postdoctoral research fellow at the Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law at the University of Oslo. He has published widely on subjects like prisoner culture, forms of everyday power and resistance in

prison and prison masculinities. He is currently working on an ERC funded study of Norway's only prison dedicated solely to foreign prisoners and its single closed immigration detention centre.

*Nordisk antologi tittel: Masculinities and the criminological field. Control, Vulnerability and Risk-Taking*

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### **Rapport fra Annick Prieur**

The idea was to let Ph.D.-students in criminology from different Nordic countries get together and present their research for each other. The emphasis was on the problem definitions that underpin the different projects as well as on their theoretical approaches and epistemologies. There are different research traditions in the four countries, which frequently are expressed in implicit assumptions underpinning the research projects. The discussions in this workshop aimed at bringing them to light through a confrontation with other approaches. After a round of very interesting presentations of the 11 ph.d.-projects, the participants engaged in vivid discussions with each other. Some of the discussions topics were: qualitative vs. quantitative research, perceptions of criminality/delinquency, punitive/deterrence or humanistic approach, policy-oriented versus academic approach.

In smaller group discussions on the future of the Nordic Network was discussed, together with more career related issues: how to publish, how to tackle the work load, etc. A decision was taken to establish a more formal Nordic Network for Criminology PhD students and to try to arrange a similar pre-meeting to the NSFK-research seminar in 2015. In the meantime, a common communication forum for relevant news, tips and tricks, etc. will be established

The meeting was held at Aalborg University May 6, 2014. The participants arrived the day before, and most of them continued directly to the Scandinavian Research Council's yearly conference.

The budget was made for 20 participants, but we were only 12 (11 Ph.D.-students + myself). The travel expenses in particular, but also the other expenses, proved to be lower than expected. This is why we have not spent the total amount

#### **2.1.4 Bevilget rejsestøtte og stipendier 2014**

Indenfor budgetrammen for 2014 har NSfKs rådsleder løbende behandlet ansøgninger om økonomisk støtte til rejseaktiviteter med op til 650 EUR for individuelle rejser og op til 1600 EUR for kollektive rejser. Der kan uddeles støtte til deltagelse på konferencer og seminarer, møder og studiebesøg. Retningslinjer for



ansøgning om økonomisk støtte samt regler for afrapportering findes på NSfKs website.

Rådslederen bevilgede rejsestøtte til følgende i 2014:

- Anna Heinonen (FI). Deltagelse i ANZOC Conference
- Iina Sahramäki (FI). Deltagelse i ANZOC Conference
- Ragnhild Sollund (NO). Deltagelse i European Society of Criminology i Prag
- Aune Ilona Flinck (FI). Deltagelse i Restorative Justice i Belfast
- Synøve Nygaard Andersen (NO). Deltagelse i Desistance Conference på Sheffield Universitet
- Synnøve Jahnsen (NO). Deltagelse i AES Spring Conference
- Siv Runhovde (NO). Deltagelse i WCP Conference i Bahrain
- Anna Newton (IS). Deltagelse i NSfK forskerseminar
- Annemette Nyborg Lauritsen (GR). Deltagelse i NSfK forskerseminar
- Marta Kristin Hreidarsdottir (IS). Deltagelse i NSfK forskerseminar
- Liisa Lähteenmäki (FI). Deltagelse i NSfK forskerseminar
- Marta Kristin Hreidarsdottir (IS). Deltagelse i NSfK forskerseminar
- Jussi Perälä (FI). Deltagelse i NSfK forskerseminar
- Per Jørgen Ystehede (NO). Deltagelse i EHC Working Group Panel i Prag
- Sverre Flaatten (NO). Deltagelse i EHC Working Group Panel i Prag
- Bjørg Anita Thune (NO). Deltagelse i European Group of Deviance i Liverpool
- Christiane Helgar (NO). Deltagelse i European Group of Deviance i Liverpool
- Markus André Engen (NO). Dataindsamling i England
- Riika Kotanen (FI). Deltagelse i European Group of Deviance i Liverpool
- Astrid Renland (NO). Deltagelse i European Group of Deviance i Liverpool

Beløbsrammen for rejsestøtte i 2014 var på i alt 19.920 EUR (150.000 DKK). Den forhøjede beløbsramme for 2014 skyldtes, at rådet besluttede at deltagere i NSfK's forskerseminar ikke som hidtil automatisk ville få rejsen til seminaret betalt. Deltagere opfordredes til at søge rejsen betalt af egen arbejdsgiver. Deltagere der ikke kunne få rejsen betalt af arbejdsgiver eller andre, ville kunne søge rejsestøtte hos NSfK. Man havde regnet med at modtage et stort antal ansøgninger og havde derfor budgetteret efter det. Efter forskerseminaret modtog NSfK dog kun 4 ansøgninger om rejsestøtte til deltagelse i forskerseminaret i Skarrildhus.

Rejsestøtte er bevilget til deltagelse i konferencer, i eller udenfor Norden, med forskellige emner, som alle viser de tværfaglige retninger i nordisk kriminologi samt til deltagelse i internationale videnskabelige konferencer. Der lægges vægt på at modtageren holder en præsentation på konferencen. Rejsestøtten er udbetalt til ansøgerne ved aflevering af en faglig rapport om projektets resultater tillige med en økonomisk rejseafregning.

## 2.1.5 Uddrag fra rejserapporter indleveret i 2014

### Rapport fra Ragnhild Sollund

I travelled to the ESC ANNUAL CONFERENCE "Criminology of Europe: Inspiration by Diversity" which took place in Prague.

Around 800 delegates came to the conference, which had a very diverse program. Plenary sessions were organized each day, in addition to a large number of parallel sessions, including from 8.-30 until 12.55 on Saturday.

There is a problem with so many sessions going parallel as it is hard to choose and often presenters do not get the audience their research deserve. Another problem was the acoustics in the plenary room. That said, there was much to choose from, and much interesting about current important issues related to e.g. the criminalization of drug offences and migration.

I organized a panel myself, within green criminology. There were at this time 18 parallel sessions so I was pleased to see that the room was rather full and that we had a good audience.

**Panel: 166**

**Eco-crimes: corporate power and regulatory failure: Commodification of water, pollution and wildlife trafficking.**

**Friday, 12 September 2014, 17:50–18:15.**

**Room: P217 (Faculty of Arts, 2nd floor)**

**Panel Chair: Ragnhild Sollund (University of Oslo, Norway)**

**Other authors: Reece Walters (Queensland University of Technology, Australia), Paul B. Stretesky (University of Colorado - Denver, USA), Michael J. Lynch (University of South Florida, USA), Michael A. Long (Oklahoma State University, USA), Kimberly L. Barrett (Eastern Michigan University, USA), Ragnhild Sollund (University of Oslo, Norway), South Nigel (Essex University, UK)**

**Presentations:**

**ID:167**

**Eco Crime, Corporate Power and the Privatisation of Water**  
*Reece Walters (Queensland University of Technology, Australia), Nigel South (Essex University, UK)*

**ID: 168**

**The failure of deterrence in environmental law: Why the modernization of criminal enforcement will not stop ecological disorganization**

*Paul B. Stretesky* (University of Colorado - Denver, USA), *Michael J. Lynch* (University of South Florida, USA), *Michael A. Long* (Oklahoma State University, USA), *Kimberly L. Barrett* (Eastern Michigan University, USA)

**ID: 169**

**Legal and illegal wildlife trafficking in the absence of ecological justice**

*Ragnhild Sollund* (University of Oslo, Norway)

Unfortunately; Reece Walters who was supposed to present his and Nigel South's paper was presented from travelling from Australia due to illness and South had to return to his university to give a speech, which left us with only two speakers in the panel. This did, however, give plenty of room for questions and discussion.

My own presentation was about the illegal wildlife trade, a study which is also part of the EFFACE project, a FP7 project financed by the European Commission. <http://efface.eu/> *European Union Action to fight Environmental Crime.*

The legal and illegal trade in so called wildlife is one of the most expanding crimes today, of billion dollar economic value, but far more important; costs innumerable nonhuman animals their lives and freedom every day. The main focus in the project is on CITES –listed endangered species, those which are thereby protected and of which the trade is regulated or banned. The presentation was based on preliminary findings based on data including interviews with law enforcement agencies, experts and offenders in Norway, Colombia and Brazil, on Norwegian Custom's confiscation reports and a large number penal cases. Looking into practices and cases it discusses why animal trafficking prevails and expands, why these crimes are poorly prevented, and why punishment is constantly lenient. Further attention will be paid to the ways in which CITES and wildlife laws fail to regard nonhuman animals as individuals, therefore leave them no protection and rather legitimize trafficking.

Paul Stretesky presented the paper authored by Michal Lynch, Michale Long, Kimberly Barret and Paul Stretesky. The purpose of the work on which the paper was based, is to test the assumption that criminal enforcement reflects and promote ecological modernization in the United States between the years of 1988 and 2013 in the case of toxic releases. Data they use come from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Toxic Release Inventory. An important finding is that they discover little to no correlation between environmental enforcement and modernization. Instead, they find that toxic releases are more likely to correspond to national and global trends in production. The important conclusion is that that the rule of law does *not* reflect or promote environmental sustainability. Therefore they suggest, instead, that enforcement efforts should be focused on reducing production as opposed to promoting deterrence as a way to ensure more sustainable production.

The two papers presented showed very different topics and approaches, yet at the same time illustrated the strengths of both quantitative and qualitative approaches,

depending on the purpose of the research and also hinted to the great variation of what is included within the fast expanding field of green criminology.

It must be added to this report, that Professor May-Len Skilbrei from the University of Oslo, dept. of criminology and sociology of law, was elected to the ESC board in the general assembly during the conference. . Hopefully she can influence the organization to have a broader acceptance for qualitative research both in the journal but also at the conference; not the least what concerns which topics are highlighted in the program.

### **Rapport fra Riikka Kotanen**

Location of the conference: Liverpool, UK: 2.9.–6.9.2014, John Moores University

The Nordic Research Council for Criminology supported my attendance to a 42<sup>nd</sup> annual conference of the European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control. The group is an international network for academics, practitioners, and activists working towards social justice, state accountability and decarceration. It is an open forum promoting critical analysis and connecting theory, politics and activism. The round-up theme of this year's conference was *"Resisting the demonisation of 'the Other': State, nationalism and social control in a time of crisis"*.

The connection between the critical research and activism was well displayed on this year's program: most of the key note speakers were either researchers and activists or activists. This emphasis made the conference particularly interesting and informative to a researcher such as me who is not actively engaged in activism. From the Nordic perspective, it was absolutely terrible to listen how Robert King, one of the Angola Three prison inmates, told the audience about his struggle for freedom after spending 29 years in solitary confinement in Louisiana State Penitentiary. After he was released King has been campaigning together with several organizations (including Amnesty International) for releasing his fellow inmates Albert Woodfox and Herman Wallace, the later was released in 2013. Woodfox is still kept in solitary confinement more than 43 years although his conviction was overturned a couple of years ago. The last paper of the conference "The politics of abolition" held by Thomas Mathiesen via Skype offered an excellent counterbalance to the King's presentation.

I was presenting my own paper in a session "Interpersonal Violence and Interventions" about Scandinavian criminal policy and the victim's point of view in case of violence in private sphere and family relations using Finland and Finnish criminal law as an example case. The paper was based on my research in which I have been analyzing why the legal regulation of violence in the private sphere began to change rapidly in Finland in the mid-1990s, and how this revision process led to

considerable change in the way the state and the legal system reacted to violence in the family and in intimate relationships and regarded its victims. In my paper, I was dealing with this particular turn in legal regulation as an interaction of legal culture and social change in Finland.

All three papers which were held in the session were closely connected: first paper was discussing about parent abuse and difficulties of pinning down the problem (held by Dr. Helen Baker from Edge Hill University). The third paper was a highly interesting case example of a school based relationship violence prevention programme invented and developed in Liverpool John Moores University (held by the work group of Kay Standing, Netti Porter, Julie Blaney and Lauren Grindrod). This is an experiment I would gladly recommend putting in operation in Finnish schools! The results of it were very promising.

## **2.2 Seminarer, arbejdsgruppemøder og kontaktmøder**

Følgende rapporter vedrører de NSfK seminarer og arbejdsgruppemøder som blev gennemført i 2014:

### **2.2.1 NSfKs 56. forskerseminar, 7. - 9. maj på Skarrildhus, Danmark**

Formålet med NSfKs årlige forskerseminarer er at udvikle nordisk kriminologi ved at give deltagerne mulighed for at stifte kendskab med, hvad der sker indenfor nordisk kriminologisk forskning, møde kolleger samt skabe nye kontakter mellem nordiske forskere. Forskerseminarerne er også et godt forum for nordiske forskere til at præsentere deres forskning og få faglig respons.

I dagene 7. til 9. maj 2014 afholdt Nordisk Samarbejdsråd for Kriminologi sit 56. forskerseminar. Seminaret fandt sted på Skarrildhus, Danmark.

Hovedemnet for forskerseminaret var Ungdom og Kriminalitet.

Temaet skulle forstås bredt således at alle præsentationer, der havde blik på ungdom og kriminalitet var velkomne. Herunder havde blandt andet præsentationer om den interessante udvikling i registreret ungdomskriminalitet, selvrapporteret kriminalitet, kriminalpræventive tiltag, om politiets håndtering af unge, unge bander, det psykiatriske system samt udvikling i sanktionsformer og resocialisering for unge, interesse.

Seminaret bestod af plenar sessioner der relaterede sig til hovedemnet som parallelle sessioner hvor den skandinaviske forskning blev diskuteret I mindre arbejdsgrupper der var rubriceret som: blandede metoder og forskningsetik, kvantitative og data-baserede studier af fængsling, metodologiske udfordringer af målinger og definition, evaluering og bedømmelse af forskning, kvalitative interwiev.

Forslag til temaerne for forskerseminaret var initieret af de danske rådsmedlemmer, der også arrangerede seminaret sammen med den danske kontaktsekretær. En hjertelig tak til dem for alt det arbejde, de har udført for at muliggøre seminaret. Rapporten fra seminaret, samt deltagerlisten er publiceret på NSfKs website ([www.nsfk.org](http://www.nsfk.org)).

### **Seminarets program:**

#### **Onsdag den 7. maj 2014**

Kl. 12.00, Ankomst til Skarrildhus. Frokostbuffet og indkvartering

Kl. 13.30 – 13.45, Velkomst ved rådsleder Anette Storgaard

#### **Kl. 13.45 – 15.00, Plenum**

Udviklingen i registreret ungdomskriminalitet v/Britta Kyvsgaard (DK). Ordstyrer Helgi Gunnlaugsson (IS).

#### **Kl. 15.30 – 17.00, Parallelle sessioner**

##### **Workshop A Straf; menneskeret og ideologi**

De politiske partiernas ideer om straff – ideologi och teknikaliteter v/Klara Hermansson (SE). Ordstyrer.

Menneskeretlige rammer for kriminalretlige foranstaltninger mod unge v/Hans Jørgen Engbo (GR)

Protecting or Punishing the Young v/Liisa Lähteenmäki (FI)

##### **Workshop B Livet i fængsel og unge**

Den tomme fangerolle v/Hedda Giertsen (NO). Ordstyrer.

Unge klienter i kriminalforsorgen v/Susanne Clausen (DK)

Straf og pædagogik under samme tag v/Anita Rönneling (DK)

#### **Kl. 17.15 – 18.45, Parallelle sessioner**

##### **Workshop A Registerbased Studies and Studies on Victimization and recidivism**

The effect of population changes on victimization risks v/Torben Tranæs (DK). Ordstyrer.

Processes of repeated recidivism in a Stockholm Cohort v/Fredrik Sivertsson (SE)

Recidivism and the Relative Importance of Probationers, their Cases, and their Probation Officers v/Lars H. Andersen (DK)

##### **Workshop B Civilsamfundet og straffuldbyrdelse i frihed**

Samfundstjeneste i Grønland – de første erfaringer v/Annemette Nyborg Lauritsen (GR).

Mentor og fritidsindsatser for unge I risiko v/Henriette Nobili Christiansen (DK).  
Ordstyrer.

The role of civil society organizations working with offenders v/Maija Helminen (FI)

Kl. 19.00, Middag

**Torsdag den 8. maj 2014**

**Kl. 8.30 – 9.30, Parallele sessioner**

**Workshop A Crime prevention and safety in residential areas**

Keeping young people safe and out of crime v/Britt Østergaard Larsen (DK).  
Ordstyrer.

Citizens' possibilities in the Nordic Countries to affect the Security and amenity in residential areas v/Karolina Henriksson (FI) and Regina Järg-Tärno (FI)

**Workshop B Skoler og skoleelever**

Skol- och klassrumskontextuella variationer i kriminalitet v/Julia Sandahl (SE).  
Ordstyrer.

Christianskolen v/Mette Foss Andersen (DK)

**Kl. 9.45 – 11.00, Plenum**

Social Pejling v/Lars Holmberg (DK). Ordstyrer Marit Wårum (NO).

**Kl. 11.15 – 12.15, Parallele sessioner**

**Workshop A Narkotika, unge og politi**

Drugs, Icelandic society and young people v/Helgi Gunnlaugsson (IS). Ordstyrer.  
Politimetoder innen narkofeltet v/Paul Larsson (NO)

**Workshop B Foreigners between criminal law and administrative law**

Stealing away society v/David Sausdal (SE). Ordstyrer.

Forcing immigrants out – new constellations of penal and administrative justice  
v/Nicolay Borchgrevink Johansen (NO)

K. 12.15, Frokost

**Kl. 13.15 – 14.15, Plenum**

Self-reported Juvenile Crime. A Finnish study v/ Henrik Elenheim (FI). Ordstyrer  
Anne-Julie Boesen Pedersen (DK)

**Kl. 14.30 – 15.30, Parallele sessioner**

### **Workshop A Prisonlife**

Transfer of prisoners v/Linda Kjær Minke (DK). Ordstyrer.

Normative implications of prison-based cognitive behavioral programs v/Julie Laursen (DK)

### **Workshop B Juveniles: Risk-assessment and the Age Crime Curve**

Youth Risk assessment v/Anna Newton (IS). Ordstyrer.

Age at first imprisonment and Age Crime Curve v/Lars H. Andersen (DK)

### **Kl. 16.00 – 17.00, Parallelle sessioner**

#### **Workshop A (Kriminelle) grupperinger og social kontrol**

Social relationships among the outlaw motorcycle club members and their experiences of control by society v/Jussi Perälä (FI). Ordstyrer.

Malmö as Sweden's Chicago v/Leandro Schlarek Mulinari (SE)

#### **Workshop B Juvenile, crime and culture**

Crime Culture and consumption: studying young online hate victims v/Emma Holkeri (FI). Ordstyrer.

Youth and crime in Iceland v/ Marta Kristín Hreiðarsdóttir (IS) og Snorri Árnason (IS)

Kl. 19.00      Festmiddag

### **Fredag den 9. maj 2014**

#### **Kl. 9.30 – 10.30, Plenum**

Opsamling fra parallelle sessioner. Korte high-lights fra ordstyrerne. Ordstyrer Lars Holmberg (DK).

#### **Kl. 10.45 – 12.00, Plenum**

Sluten ungdomsvård och öppenhet under verkställigheten v/Tove Pettersson (SE). Kommentator Anette Storgaard (DK). Ordstyrer Kolbrun Benediktsdóttir (IS).

#### **Kl. 12.00 – 12.15, Farvel og tak for denne gang v/Anette Storgaard**

### ***2.2.2 NSfK Arbejdsgruppemøde om lovgivning for narkotika i nordiske lande***

I perioden 12. – 14. November var NSfK vært for et arbejdsgruppemøde vedrørende lovgivning for narkotika i de nordiske lande. Arbejdsgruppemødet blev holdt i København.

På arbejdsgruppemødet, der var initieret og arrangeret af rådsmedlemmerne Hedda Giertsen og Helgi Gunnlaugsson deltog endvidere Tammi Tuukka (FI), Jussi Perälä



(FI), Johan Edman (SE), Paul Larsson (NO), Ole Røgeberg (NO), Jónas Orri Jónasson (IS), Nanna W. Gotfredsen (DK) og Peter Preben Ege (DK).

Formålet med arbejdsgruppemødet var at kaste lys over den aktuelle narkotikapolitik i de nordiske lande.

Der vil i løbet af foråret 2015 blive udgivet en rapport fra mødet.

### **2.2.3 kontaktmøde med kontaktsekretærer**

Den 2. og 3. oktober blev der i Aarhus holdt møde med NSfK's kontaktsekretærer, rådsleder Anette Storgaard og sekretariatsleder Mette Tønder.

Tilstede: Snorri Arnason, Annemette Nyborg Lauritsen (stedfortræder for Avijaja Albrechtsen), David Sausdal, Dorte Eriksen, Per Jørgen Ystehede, Karolina Henriksson, Anette Storgaard og Mette Tønder (referent)

Afbud fra: Elkin Klettheyggj og Avijaja Albrechtsen

Rådsleder Anette Storgaard bød velkommen og fortalte kort om NSfK's arbejde og formål. Anette runddelte og gennemgik kort vedtægterne og meddelte at disse er under revision på grund af Sveriges udtræden af NSfK i 2012. Sekretariatet har derfor sendt forslag til nye vedtægter til Justitsministeriet i Danmark. Ministeriet står for godkendelsesproceduren og skal blandt andet indhente godkendelser fra ministerierne i de andre medlemslande.

Sekretariatslederen gennemgik kort årshjulet, og fortalte om de forskelle der kan være fra land til land afhængigt af sekretariatets placering. Opmærksomheden blev især henledt på aflæggelse af regnskabet, hvor vi med vores nuværende placering må afvente at Aarhus Universitet får sit samlede regnskab godkendt af Rigsrevisionen.

Sekretariatslederen gennemgik instruktion for kontaktsekretærer og det blev aftalt at denne vil blive rettet til således at blandt andet oplysning om nuværende lønniveau og nye retningslinjer for nyhedsbreve fremgår. Instruktionen revideres og sendes ud til alle kontaktsekretærer senere.

Køreplaner for rådsmøder, forskerseminarer, kontaktseminarer og arbejdsgrupper blev kort gennemgået. Køreplanerne indeholder blandt andet en oversigt over de arbejdsopgaver for kontaktsekretærer, der relaterer sig til seminarerne. Det blev i den forbindelse præciseret, at rådsmøder og forskerseminarer kun afholdes på skift i medlemslandene, og at de således ikke vil finde sted i Sverige, Grønland og Færøerne. Derimod kan det ikke udelukkes at disse lande kan være vært for kontaktseminarer og arbejdsgruppemøder. Dette vil bero på det konkrete emne og deltagerkredsen.

Kontaktsekretæren i værtslandet deltager i udgangspunktet ikke i rådsmøde eller middag.

På mødet blev der omdelt papir med cyklus for henholdsvis forskerseminarer og rådsmøder, så kontaktsekretærerne kan se, hvornår det næste gang holdes i eget land.

Hvad angår det månedlige nyhedsbrev fra NSfK blev det diskuteret hvordan man arbejder med nyhedsbrevet, hvordan sekretariatets efterredigerer nyhedsbrevet og hvem målgruppen for nyhedsbrevet er. Det blev aftalt, at nyhedsbrevet fremover skal køre efter en fast skabelon. Den nærmere aftale fremgår af særskilt aftale af 6. oktober 2014 vedrørende nyhedsbreve.

### **2.3 Nyhedsbrevet Nordisk Kriminologi**

NSfKs nyhedsbrev Nordisk Kriminologi bliver udgivet elektronisk 10 gange om året. Nyhedsbrevet indeholder bl.a. aktuelle kriminalpolitiske nyheder fra de nordiske lande, korte omtaler af ny kriminologisk forskning og litteratur, information om ny lovgivning samt information fra sekretariatet om NSfKs virksomhed og oplysninger om kommende faglige arrangementer.

NSfK's kontaktsekretærer indleverer indhold til nyhedsbrevet fra deres respektive lande. Sekretariatslederen redigerer nyhedsbrevet i samarbejde med kontaktsekretærerne. Nyhedsbrevet er tilgængeligt på NSfKs hjemmeside fra den 3. Arbejdsdag i alle årets måneder, undtagen juni og juli og bliver derudover sendt direkte til omkring 1000 e-mail modtagere.

### **2.4 Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention: Editor's overview the year 2014**

*The Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention (JSSCCP)* is an international, peer reviewed journal publishing original research articles in the field of criminology and crime prevention. The journal provides a forum for criminological research across a wide range of perspectives and methodologies. Priority is given to research with Nordic relevance.

The JSSCCP is published by the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology (SRCC), together with the Danish, Finnish, and Norwegian Crime Prevention Councils, the Finnish National Research Institute of Legal Policy and the Department of Criminology at the University of Stockholm.

The JSSCCP publishes two article formats: articles and short reports. Both articles and short reports are anonymously peer reviewed (double blind peer review). The short report has a maximum word count of 2,500 words, while the maximum word count of a regular article is 7,500 words. In addition to refereed articles, the Editor has written Editorials to each issue.

In the volume 15, published during the calendar year 2014, the following articles appeared in the Journal.

## Volume 15:1

### Editorial

A thought experiment: Nordic Society of Criminology?

*Janne Kivivuori*

### Articles

Why are occupational safety crimes increasing?

*Felipe Estrada, Janne Flyghed, Anders Nilsson and Karin Bäckman*

Pressured to Learn? Swedish Police Experiences of Curbing Organised Crime

*Fredrik Fors and Dan Hansén*

Paradoxical Correlates of a Facilitative Parenting Programme in Prison – Counterproductive Intervention or First Signs of Responsible Parenthood?

*Ane-Marthe Solheim Skar, Stephen von Tetzchner, Claudine Clucas and Lorraine Sherr*

Gang Joining in Denmark. Prevalence and correlates of street gang membership

*Marie Libak Pedersen*

Who wants to be an ideal victim? A narrative analysis of crime victim's self-presentation

*Lotta Jägervi*

### Short reports

A Theoretical Model of Multiple Stigma: Ostracized for Being an Inmate with Intellectual Disabilities

*Nicolay Gausel & Mikkel M. Thoerissen*

Life-time conviction risk - a synthetic cohort approach

*Torborn Skardhamar*

## Volume 15:2

### Editorial

Experimental research in Nordic criminology

*Janne Kivivuori*

## **Obituary**

Hanns von Hofer 1944-2014

*Henrik Tham*

## GENERAL CRIMINOLOGY

### **Articles**

Immigrant crime in Norway and Finland

*Torbjørn Skardhamar, Mikko Aaltonen & Martti Lehti*

Offending, drug abuse and life chances—a longitudinal study of a Stockholm birth cohort

*Anders Nilsson, Felipe Estrada & Olof Bäckman*

Crime Prevention Cooperation in Sweden: A Regional Case Study

*Kerstin Johansson*

### **Short report**

Intimate partner violence victimization and household financial strain

*Venla Salmi & Petri Danielsson*

## CRIME TRENDS

### **Articles**

Crime and reactions to crime in 34 Swedish birth cohorts: from historical descriptions to forecasting the future

*Hanns von Hofer*

Homicide Drop in Finland, 1996–2012

*Martti Lehti*

### **Short Reports**

Public Place Violence in Stockholm City: Trend, Patterns and New Police Tactics

*Sven Granath*

Evidence for the crime drop: survey findings from two Finnish cities between 1992 and 2013

*Henrik Elonheimo*

As can be seen from the above list, in the issue 15:2 thematic sub-titles were introduced to the Contents list. This helps the reader to orient to thematic similarities between the articles, and shows the thematic focuses of the issue.

The Advisory Board was reconstituted in 2013 by the current Editor. In the year 2014, the Editor invited two new members to the Board: Vania Ceccato (Sweden) and Anna Markina (Estonia). The Advisory Board is shown below in alphabetical order. The asterisks signify new members.

*Mikko Aaltonen*, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland

*Katja Franko Aas*, University of Oslo, Norway

*Flemming Balvig*, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

*Christoffer Carlsson*, University of Stockholm, Sweden

*Vania Ceccato*, Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden\*

*Finn-Aage Esbensen*, University of Missouri-St. Louis, USA

*Felipe Estrada*, University of Stockholm, Sweden

*Janne Flyghed*, University of Stockholm, Sweden

*Christine Friestad*, Oslo University Hospital, Norway

*Signe Hald Andersen*, Rockwool Foundation Research Unit, Denmark

*Lars Holmberg*, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

*Päivi Honkatukia*, University of Tampere, Finland

*Anna Markina*, University of Tartu, Estonia\*

*Sveinung Sandberg*, University of Oslo, Norway

*Jukka Savolainen*, University of Nebraska, USA

*Torbjørn Skardhamar*, Statistics Norway, Norway

*Henrik Tham*, University of Stockholm, Sweden

*Per-Olof Wikström*, University of Cambridge, UK

\* = New member 2014.

To improve the visibility of articles published in the journal, direct e-mail contents alert messaging was initiated with the issue 14:2. In the year 2014, this practice was continued. An 'Editor's Choice' program was initiated in the final weeks of the 2014. This means that specific articles, chosen by the Editor, are opened to free access. The purpose of this is to improve the impact of JSSCCP articles.

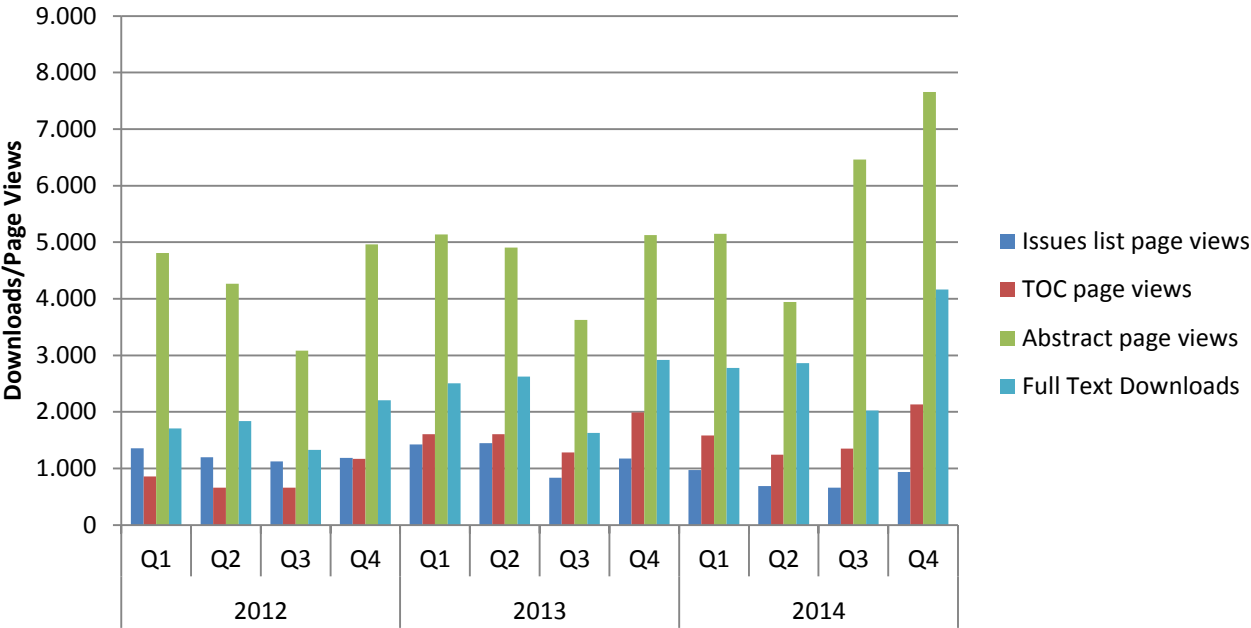
The attached figures describe the trend of downloads of JSSCCP articles. The trend has been fairly positive. Since the Editor's Choice program was started in the final weeks of 2014, it can already have impacted these figures to some extent. In the future, the main challenge of the JSSCCP is to increase citations in other Journals. This goal very likely requires a stronger international orientation (opening the Journal to more non-Nordic authors), as is common in other Nordic social science journals.

In December 2014, the current Editor announced to the Council that he will step down from the office of the Editor in 30 April, 2015, due to the institutional changes in his main work environment.

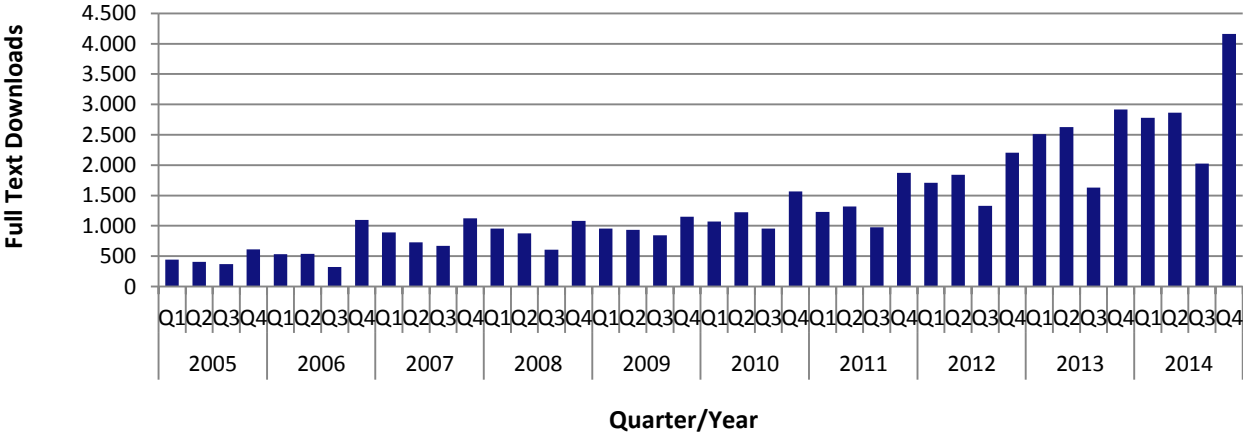
Janne Kivivuori  
Editor

**Appendix:** Statistics on downloads and page views trends, JSSCCP.

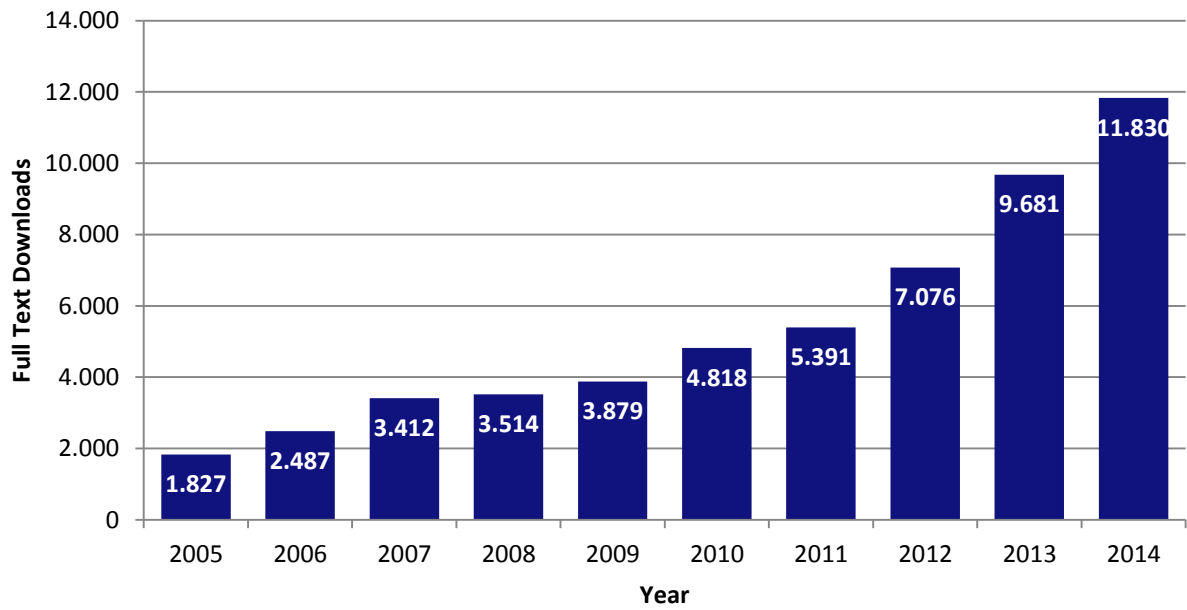
**Full Text Downloads and Page Views via Standard Platforms for Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention by Quarter**



**Full Text Downloads via Standard Platforms for Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention by Quarter**



**Full Text Downloads via Standard Platforms for Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention by Year**



### 3. REGNSKABSRESULTAT 2014

## Årsregnskab 2014 Nordisk Samarbejdsråd for kriminologi

#### Indtægter

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Overførsel af egenkapital	kr. 2.633.353,79
Indbetaling Danmark	kr. 844.014,54
Indbetaling Norge	kr. 1.110.004,69
Indbetaling Finland	kr. 676.962,06
Indbetaling Det Kriminalpræventive Råd, DK	kr. 25.000,00
Indbetaling KRÅD, NO	kr. 25.000,00
Indbetaling Rådet for Brotsforebyggende, FI	kr. 12.502,54
<b>Totale indtægter</b>	<b>kr. 5.326.837,62</b>

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#### Regnskab - omkostninger

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<b>Grundoperation</b>	kr. 827.301,00
<b>NSfK møder:</b>	kr. 354.822,00
<b>NSfK projekter:</b>	kr. 205.722,00
<b>Støtte:</b>	kr. 1.504.015,00
<b>Total omkostninger</b>	<b>kr. 2.891.860,00</b>

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#### Årets resultat:

Indtægter - indbetalinger Danmark, Island og Norge)	kr. 2.693.483,83
Omkostninger (jf. regnskab)	kr.-2.891.860,00
<b>Total årsresultat 2014</b>	<b>kr. -198.376,17</b>

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Indgående egenkapital (overført fra Island)	kr. 2.633.353,79
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<b>Egenkapital Ultimo 2014 ( pr. 31/12 2014)</b>	<b>kr. 2.434.977,62</b>
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