



Nordic Research Council for Criminology

NSfK's 60. Research Seminar – Abstracts

Hótel Örk, Iceland

9. – 12. May 2022

Workshop A Monday, May 9th – 14.15-15.40

Isabel Schoultz (SE), Marlene Spanger (DK) & Anniina Jokinen (FI) - *'Law in action' – Policy and legal responses to the exploitation of migrant workers in the Nordic countries*

Workshop A – Monday May 9th 16.00 – 17.25

While the Nordic countries are well-known for the welfare systems, equality and good working conditions, migrant workers are at the same time exploited in the Nordic countries of Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden in sectors such as construction, service, logistic and transport, horticulture and agriculture. Beyond the similarities between these Nordic countries, previous research indicates that the Nordic countries have approached and responded to the issue of labour exploitation of migrant workers in rather different ways when it comes to both policy intentions and 'law in action'. In order to understand how the 'problem' of labour exploitation is addressed in the Nordic region we have analyzed 'policy intentions' (in form of action plans, legislations, policy reports etc.) as well as 'law in action' (in form of court cases).

The panel will present three of the studies developed from the research:

1. Policies on human trafficking and labour exploitation in the Nordic region. What is the problem represented to be?
2. Vulnerable, deceived, or free to leave - the legal construction of migrant victims of labour exploitation in the Nordic region.
3. Different understandings of labour trafficking and exploitation in Nordic court cases. Why are there so many court cases on labour trafficking and exploitation in Finland in comparison to other Nordic countries?

Workshop B Monday, May 9th – 14.15-15.40

Felipe Estrada (SE) - *Biased Enforcement Expansion? Sociodemographic differences in police drug testing for suspected narcotics use 1993-2015*

Workshop B – Monday May 9th 16.00 – 17.25

Since the 1990s, Sweden has witnessed a steady increase in the control measures focused on drug offences. These changes are results of political dynamics once pushed

by centre-right parties but thereafter embraced by Social-Democrats in government. The article examines the structure of police controls of drug offences and the extent to which these controls have focused on different sociodemographic groups during the period 1995-2015. The study shows that this intensified control of minor drug crimes has resulted in successively larger proportions of youths from deprived areas being forced to provide samples of body fluids. The criminalisation of drug use constitutes an example of the significance of crime policy for both crime levels and the composition of the offender population.

Tobias Kammersgaard (DK) - "From punishment to help": Contemporary discourses on drug criminalization and decriminalization in the Nordic context

Workshop B – Monday May 9th 16.00 – 17.25

Worldwide policy responses to drug use are still largely based on prohibition, criminalization, and punishment. However, several governments are beginning to question the effectiveness of this approach and are changing their policies in new directions. In 2001, Portugal became the first country to decriminalize drugs for personal consumption and in 2018 the Norwegian government appointed a committee to determine whether a similar model could be implemented in Norway. The overall goal of the committee was to propose a model where “responsibility for society's response to the use and possession of illegal drugs for personal use is transferred from the justice sector to the health service” and the subheading of the report that the committee produced in 2019 was titled “From Punishment to Help”. The drug policy reform failed to get the necessary support in the Norwegian parliament in June 2021, but it generated considerable debate about the purpose, effectiveness and appropriateness of drug criminalization and decriminalization.

While criminologists have been most interested in the problems associated with criminalization and overcriminalization in our society, it has been argued that it is equally criminologically relevant and important to assess movements towards decriminalization (Ashworth & Zedner, 2010). Drawing on the analytical tools from post-structuralist policy analysis, this research project is exploring the discourses mobilized for and against drug decriminalization, in connection to the reform proposal in Norway (Bacchi & Goodwin, 2016). The Norwegian case provides a rich resource for investigating discourses on drug criminalization and decriminalization in a contemporary Nordic context. The conceptual logics and rationalities of the proposed reform will be investigated, as well as the logics and rationalities of the counter-discourses. Furthermore, attention will be paid to the 'silences' in these discourses, including notions of 'non-problematic' and 'pleasurable' illicit drug use.

Helgi Gunnlaugsson (IS) - Drug control policies in Iceland: Any retreat in sight

Workshop B – Monday May 9th 16.00 – 17.25

In late 2021 Stockholm University Press published a new book: *Retreat or Entrenchment? Drug Policies in the Nordic Countries at a Crossroads* edited by

Henrik Tham. The book was a result of a collaboration of Nordic social researchers, initiated by a travel grant from NSfK a few years back. Nordic countries are internationally famous for emphasis on social welfare policies and in Criminology for being exceptional when it comes to crime and punishment. As for drug policies the story however seems to be different with relatively strict control policies. In the book, the authors take a look at the situation in their respective countries, examining whether any retreat can be detected in the approach to drugs in recent years. A chapter I wrote about the Icelandic drug situation will be presented in my talk.

Iceland has more or less adopted a criminal justice response to production, possession and sale of drugs modelled after international legal policy measures. In the wake of a public debate about drug abuse in society, a paradigm shift in the control of drugs can indeed be detected in most recent years in Iceland. Instead of a predominantly criminal justice response toward drug use, abuse of drugs is increasingly being viewed as a public health care problem.

A case in point demonstrating a new shift is a recent legal change (2020) allowing consumer rooms for drug addicts; and minor possession of drugs not being notified anymore on the criminal record of violators (2019). Moreover in 2021, the Minister of Health introduced a bill decriminalizing possession of all drugs for personal use, yet not passed.

As for importation, production and distribution of drugs punishment however continues to be relatively harsh in Iceland with no policy shift or retreat in sight regarding prison sentencing practices.

Workshop C Tuesday May 10th – 10.15-12.00

Solveig Laugerud (NO)- *How to interpret incapacitated rape? The limitations and possibilities of addressing new sexual harms through legal practice*

Workshop C – Tuesday May 10th – 10.15-12.00

In Norway, incapacitation is vaguely defined in rape legislation, yet most prosecuted rapes are prosecuted as such. It is not clear, whether incapacitation solely refers to a condition of sleep and/or intoxication, or if it also includes a condition of fear (a “freeze” response) or a situation of surprise. Furthermore, it is not clear how intoxicated a person must be to be considered incapacitated. When the legal definition of incapacitation is vague, it allows for interpretations that can open up possibilities for shaping the definition of incapacitation through legal practice. Based on an analysis of legal practice we will present the kind of sexual harms that are protected (and not) by the incapacitation requirement and discuss the limitations and possibilities of addressing new harms that can redraw the boundaries of sexual harms in the Norwegian legal system.

Margit Anne Petersen, Geoffrey Hunt & Alexandra Bogren (DK) - *Invisible Victims of Nordic Nightlife: Narrative Victimology and Intoxicated Sexual Encounters Among Young Adults in Denmark and Sweden*

Workshop C – Tuesday May 10th – 10.15-12.00

Nordic concerns about sexual victimization, particularly of young women, have recently become more prominent, fueled both by the emergence of the #MeToo movement, as well as recent EU surveys highlighting high prevalence rates of sexual harassment and assault in the Nordic countries. While certain types of serious sexual violence, (e.g. rape) are given greater priority by criminal justice authorities and new laws enacted around consent, victims of “less serious” incidences of sexual victimization find themselves less protected by the authorities, less likely to be believed or given support, and often do not report incidences.

Besides a tendency to view sexual harassment as “less serious”, current research on sexual victimization has focused mainly on workplace settings, largely ignoring other important arenas, such as bars and clubs, where harassment is common. The norms and social expectations of such settings – where drinking, partying, socializing, flirting, and making consensual sexual contacts are foregrounded – are clearly different from the norms and social expectations of most workplace settings and yet are currently under-explored, particularly from a comparative perspective. Using preliminary narrative data from our research on intoxication and sexual victimization in Denmark and Sweden respectively, the aim of this paper is to explore how young adults (18-25) experience and understand incidences of intoxicated sexual victimization in two Nordic societies with differing policies and practices concerning both alcohol and prevention of sexual violence.

Drawing on a narrative victimology approach, we examine the extent to which our participants come to see themselves as victims of any kind of sexual violence; which roles other people’s stories (friends, relatives, authorities) play in this process; the interactional processes by which they characterize, explain and identify their experiences of victimization; and the ways they negotiate the effects of positioning themselves as victims. Employing a comparative approach, we contribute to current Nordic criminological research as well as public policy initiatives by providing insight into the often hidden and untold stories of intoxicated sexual victimization.

May-Len Skilbrei (NO)- *Sexuality and risk beyond criminal law*

Workshop C – Tuesday May 10th – 10.15-12.00

In the last few decades, Nordic societies have increasingly come to recognize sexual acts that used to be regarded harmless as harmful. Criminal law has been applied to address such harms, and in the realm of sexuality, we have throughout the region seen thresholds lowered for when sexual acts are a matter for criminal law and the police. But sexuality is not normalized and regulated by criminal law alone. In the last decade the link between power, risk of harm and sexuality has in Sweden come to be expressed in concerns over ‘sexual self harm’, a term that includes acts that are legal,

but still for different reasons treated as unwanted, at least when performed by some individuals and for some reasons. This is a pseudo diagnosis that is in operation among civil society actors and governmental bodies, and opens up for interventions against young people, including coercive ones. Concerns over the sexual practices of youth are by no means a new phenomenon, but it is interesting to explore how this manifests in the intersection of Swedish society's valuation of sexual freedom and the wide reach of the Swedish state's protection of the sexual integrity of its population. 'Sexual self harm' encompasses acts that have been regulated by criminal law previously, such as the sale of sex and homosexuality, and acts that earlier and today are met by moral condemnation, such as sex with many partners, sexting and engagement in BDSM. These are acts that have been treated as problematic for a long time, but they are currently redefined to be an individual problem of the young person, mainly girls/young women and LGBTQI populations, one that they need treatment for.

I have gathered data on how 'sexual self harm' is defined and addressed in the media, educational material, through interventions and in research in Sweden in the period 2008-2021. I find that it emerges as related to risk in three different ways: as a symptom of risks and dangers the young person has been subjected to in the past, as risky behaviour in itself, and as an indication of future risks. In order to understand these past, as risky behaviour in itself, and as an indication of future risks. In order to understand these problematisations, where they come from and what they do, I combine literature on/from social work with discussions in criminology on the expansion and delegation of disciplinary control (the 'dispersal of discipline' debate), the blurring of the relationship between welfare and control, and the lower tolerance of future risk of 'the risk society'.

Sarah van Mastrigt (DK)- *Rape myth acceptance and barriers to bystander intervention among Danish youths: Implications for sexual assault prevention.*

Workshop C – Tuesday May 10th – 10.15-12.00

Sexual assault is one of the most serious types of crime and is associated with many harmful consequences for both victims and society. Effective prevention requires, among other things, systematic knowledge regarding the nature and extent of local rape myths and potential barriers that may impede bystanders' willingness and ability to intervene in risk situations. With the aim of informing future sexual assault prevention initiatives, this presentation outlines results from a recent survey study conducted by the Danish Crime Prevention Council and Aarhus University, which was designed to provide such information.

Analysis of 2.202 survey responses from youths aged 16-30 indicate that while most young people report low levels of rape myth acceptance, a considerable minority express a number of problematic beliefs towards rape situations, rape victims and rape perpetrators, including myths surrounding perpetrators' (lack of) personal responsibility and victims' (lack of) credibility. In this sample, rape myth acceptance

was highest among young men aged 16-20, identifying this group as an especially important target for intervention. With respect to bystander intervention, the vast majority of respondents reported that it is likely that they would intervene if they observed a sexual risk situation, but that they experience several barriers to doing so, including knowing what characterizes a risk situation and how to intervene in practice.

In line with international research, these results point to crime prevention potential in launching Danish initiatives that aim to dispel rape myths and provide potential bystanders with concrete tools to intervene. Evidence-based development, targeting, and evaluation of such initiatives should be an integrated part of a holistic prevention strategy against sexual assault.

Workshop D Tuesday May 10th – 10.15-12.00

Annica Allvin (NO) - *Variations in temporal stability of crime patterns in Oslo*
Workshop D – Tuesday May 10th – 10.15-12.00

That crime is not randomly distributed across place is an important finding to our understanding of crime patterns and for crime prevention purposes. The crime-and-place literature shows how some hot spots might be considered “chronic”. Overall, scholars confirm that Weisburd’s (2015) “law of crime concentration” holds for different times, places and measurements – although some variability is found and the same scholars highlights crime patterns and their temporal stability are highly contextual and crime specific. The Nordic countries represent a different context from most previous research, and there are not many studies on geographical patterns of crime from these countries. In this paper, we examine the concentration and stability of crime in Oslo, Norway. The data is on reported crimes to the police from 2000 to 2020 at 100 meter grid. We examine place-based trajectories for Oslo while assessing the robustness of the results by comparing several methods for longitudinal clustering and looking closer at within-group variations.

Torbjørn Skardhamar (NO) - *Forecasting future criminal activity at birth*
Workshop D – Tuesday May 10th – 10.15-12.00

Early prevention is often claimed to be very important for crime prevention at the individual level. However, early intervention can only be effective to the extent the intervention can be delivered with reasonable accuracy. This implies some sort of implicit or explicit prediction of future outcomes. Some cohort studies have claimed crime can be predicted at early childhood with high accuracy, but typically collect far more detailed information useful for prediction than would be available at any realistic scale. Routinely available administrative records would be more realistic although far less detailed. We examine to what extent future corded crime can be

predicted at the time of birth, based on family-level and neighborhood data available in register data. While the limitations of recorded crime are well known, there are no realistic better alternatives. Data quality is a limitation of attempts of early prediction in its own right. In addition, there are formal properties of predictive models to be considered. We assess the realism of early prediction, and illustrate the need for thorough assessment of accuracy, error rates, and bias across sub-populations.

Hernan Mondani (SE) - *Criminal collaboration networks and criminal organizing in Sweden: the role of region of birth*

Workshop D – Tuesday May 10th – 10.15-12.00

Criminal collaboration, as well as other social phenomena in general, show a tendency towards homophily, meaning that individuals tend to commit crimes with other individuals that have similar characteristics, for example in terms of age. In this study, we investigate the role of region of birth for the development of criminal networks and criminal organizing in Sweden in recent decades. We use Swedish suspicion data from the population register of suspected individuals between 1995 and 2015. Our study population consists of 433,714 individuals that have been suspected of committing one or more crimes together with at least one more individual. Two or more individuals that were suspected in the same criminal case can be linked to each other, and this allows the construction of so-called co-offending networks, in which nodes represent individuals and links represent co-suspicions in crime. We build yearly co-offending networks and use the tools of social network analysis to analyze them. Our preliminary results show that Swedish-born individuals constitute between 70 and 80 percent of the suspicions. Suspicions by foreign-born individuals are concentrated in seven regions of birth. In the co-offending networks, co-suspicion links occur for the most part between individuals belonging to the same region of birth. Furthermore, the networks exhibit over the years high positive assortativity with respect to region of birth.

Michael Frith (NO) - *Migration and criminal career trajectories in Norway*

Workshop D – Tuesday May 10th – 10.15-12.00

One interesting and recent finding in criminological research is the ‘immigrant paradox’. That is where contrary to popular expectation, first generation immigrants tend to commit less crime than their native counterparts. On the other hand, 1.5 generation (those who migrated in their early childhood) and second-generation immigrants (those born to immigrant parents) commit more crime than their parents and so more closely resemble native offenders, at-least in terms of the overall amount of crime committed.

Much less though is known about the criminal careers and offending trajectories of international (and domestic) migrants and how their level of offending varies throughout their lives in their new home. The vast majority of relevant studies originate from the US and focus on Hispanic migrants who make-up a large

proportion of migrants there, but not in most (other) countries, including those in Europe. The two key exceptions are Andersen and Skardhamar (2012) and Andersen et al. (2017). Both using data from Norway, they though focus on proportion of immigrants who are offending, rather than the scale of their offending, and so address different questions.

To this end, this analysis investigates the offending trajectories of international and domestic migrant offenders, against native offenders, using a combination of crime and register data from Norway. In the first stage of the analysis, simple trajectory models are used to identify overall differences between the average criminal careers of the three types of offenders. In the second stage of the analysis, more sophisticated latent class trajectory models are used to sort all of the offenders into distinguishable latent groupings, based on model fit statistics, and evaluate the overlap and differences between the types of offenders, including against other characteristics such as gender. The analyses will also look at the role of the reason for (international) other characteristics such as gender. The analyses will also look at the role of the reason for (international)migration and the age at the time of migration.

Workshop E Tuesday May 10th– 14.10-15.10

Sara Uhnö (SE)- *It could be my son! - himpathy and the discourse of male fear in rape trials.*

Workshop E – Tuesday May 10th – 14.10-15.10

Why do legal professionals tend to mention their sons in interviews about a new consent-based rape law? Inspired by the feminist concept of the female fear as a way to understand women's situated experiences in a patriarchal society, the purpose of this paper is to investigate the discourse of male fear of being accused of sexually assaulting a woman, particularly its manifestation and implications in rape cases. In the context of the new Swedish consent-based rape law from 2018, drawing on interviews with prosecutors, defence lawyers and judges, court observations of rape trials and written rape judgements, we examine how defence lawyers employ empathy as a tool to understand the perspective (emotions, experiences, rationality and behavior) of rape accused men. The analysis shows that the discourse of male fear was drawn on by legal professionals 1) to account for accused men's rationality and behavior in rape cases, 2) to install doubts about the credibility of the victim story, indicating that the accused might be the victim of a false accusation, and 3) to create an imagined "ruined" future of the accused if convicted, including his and his relatives' shame over the rapist stigma. If successful, this strategy resulted in himpathy, i.e. that boys and men accused of rape receive sympathy and concern regarding the risk of being the unlucky victim of circumstances. Himpathy implies epistemic oppression in the form of silencing the female victim and her trauma. These findings show that subtle forms of gendered discrimination in legal practice are still

prevalent after the rape law reform. The discourse of male fear may even be more widespread and potent in the backlash of the #MeToo-movement in Sweden.

Hildur Fjóra Antonsdóttir (IS)- *Is Restorative Justice the Answer to the Justice Deficit in Cases of Sexual Violence? Views from Survivors in Iceland?*

Workshop E – Tuesday May 10th – 14.10-15.10

Is Restorative Justice the Answer to the Justice Deficit in Cases of Sexual Violence? Views from Survivors in Iceland

In Iceland, as was the case worldwide, the #MeToo movement amplified the calls for justice in cases of sexual violence and harassment. Currently, Iceland is seeing what has been called a second #MeToo movement where alleged offenders are increasingly being named publicly. The more recent high-profile cases involve well-known men in Icelandic society and include media figures, musicians, politicians, and footballers. These developments have led to a heated public debate about the validity and consequences of publicly naming alleged offenders. In this context, some have presented restorative justice as a possible solution to the justice deficit in such cases and to prevent such cases from being tried in the court of public opinion.

In this presentation, I will explore the potential of using restorative justice in cases of sexual harassment and violence in the Icelandic context. I will discuss the international literature and best practices on the topic and then present some findings on survivors' views on restorative justice in Iceland based on interviews conducted between January 2015 and January 2017. The findings indicate that survivors' understandings of justice do not fit well with the aims of standard restorative justice practices. Finally, I will discuss the implications of these findings for the development of restorative justice practices, or rather innovative justice practices, in cases of sexual violence and harassment.

Tiina Malin (FI)- *Regional variation in sentences for child sexual abuse: an empirical study with Finnish court data*

Workshop E – Tuesday May 10th – 14.10-15.10

The consistency of sentencing is a major principle of the justice system. In addition, equal justice system can be seen crucial for the operation of the whole society. Still, there are many understudied features in the field of sentencing studies. Our study sheds light on these issues by observing the regional variation in sentencing child sexual abuse (CSA) in the Nordic context. This is done with the data collected from convictions of CSA given in Finnish district courts between the years 2015 and 2018 (n=910). Our goals are first to examine if the portions of aggravated CSA convictions vary regionally and then with two-level logistic regression model to analyze if variation occurs when the legal offense characteristics are controlled. Results indicate that some level of variance between courts is left after controlling the legal factors.

Workshop F Tuesday May 10th – 14.10-15.10

Peter Kruize (DK) - *Effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on burglary in Denmark*

Workshop F – Tuesday May 10th – 14.10-15.10

Results of a study published in October 2020 will be presented. Recorded cases of burglary in the first year of the pandemic (March 2020 - March 2021) are compared to the two previous years. The changes in burglary rate are compared to other forms of break-ins (commercial, institutions, holiday homes) as well as other forms of property crime. Comparisons are made for geographical changes, changes in time and modus operandi. Also the profile of known burglars as well as the take has been subject of the study.

The overall conclusion is that the burglary rate follows the severity of the lock down: the more restrictions, the less burglaries and vice versa. This phenomenon is independent of geography; the same tendency is observed in all police districts, larger cities and small towns. There are not much signs of displacement -maybe to internet-related crime to a certain extent - and also a drop in other forms of break-ins is observed.

In the presentation attention will be paid to (possible) interpretations of the results and (likely) lessons learned in regard to burglary prevention.

Joakim Sturup (SE) - *Endemic in pandemic: shootings in Stockholm before and under Covid-19*

Workshop F – Tuesday May 10th – 14.10-15.10

Background

Sweden has a high rate of shootings and explosions in relation to comparable countries in Europe. The situation with Covid-19 has affected the criminality differently in different types of crime and over different context. Against what was predicted by many, has the gun violence not reduced in Sweden during the pandemic.

Method and material

The present study will examine the pattern of gun violence in Stockholm under 22 months during the pandemic (March 2020 to December 2021) and compare it to the 22 months before Covid (July 2018 to February 2020).

Preliminary findings

Preliminary analysis show that the shootings almost doubled during the Covid-period compared to the pre-period (from 159 to 283 shootings per 22 month period). The same pronounced increase were true for gun homicides (from 24 to 46) but not so pronounced in injured victims (from 61 to 90). The shootings pre and during the Covid will be further explored concerning the spatial, temporal and modus operandi aspects.

Mika Sutela (FI) - *The COVID-19 & traffic: development of serious traffic offence rates and road traffic deaths in Finland during the pandemic*

Workshop F – Tuesday May 10th – 14.10-15.10

The current COVID-19 pandemic has changed life and influenced crime rates around the world. One of the most visible changes has been reduction in traffic volumes. The police have been globally concerned about the increase in speeding since the pandemic's start and, at least in Finland, also about traffic behaviour of young drivers. In this paper, development trends of serious traffic offence rates and road traffic deaths in Finland during the COVID-19 pandemic are described from a criminological perspective on the basis of statistical data. The number of serious speedings, over 50km/h above the speed limits, increased substantially especially during the first months of the pandemic. A recent problem in Finnish traffic has also been drug-based impaired drivers. The incidence of those drivers has increased in relation to drivers under the influence of alcohol. Regarding the fatalities in traffic accidents in Finland, more persons per population of 100,000 have been killed in road traffic accidents than in other Nordic countries, and the number of deaths has not decreased as in the neighbouring countries in these exceptional years.

Workshop G Tuesday May 10th – 16.45-18.00

Sébastien Tutenges (SE) - *Elementary forms of violence: An ethnographic study among Muslim street youths in Oslo*

Workshop G – Tuesday May 10th – 16.45-18.00

Violence is central to social life, especially for people at the margins of urban societies. There is a vast pool of quantitative research on the prevalence, causes, and consequences of urban violence, but relatively little ethnographic evidence on how this violence is experienced and made sense of by the people living with it. This paper is based on a recent ethnographic study in Oslo among Muslim street youths who are involved in various illegal activities such as drug dealing, smuggling, and robbery. The aim is to shed light on the most common forms of violence in this marginalized group. Focus is on how street youths experience, legitimize, and delegitimize the different forms of violence that they consider most central to their lives. The paper highlights the following elementary forms of violence: respect-based violence; business violence; drunken violence; family violence; and extremist violence. These forms are considered to be different not only in degree, but also in kind. Importantly, whereas violence that has to do with respect, business, and drinking tends to be tolerated, family violence and extremist violence is almost unanimously condemned. These findings call for renewed consideration of violence and the way violence is dealt with by the authorities.

Markus Kaakinen (FI) - *Online hate speech and offline hate crime: testing associations with a nationally representative sample of 15–17-old Finns*

Workshop G – Tuesday May 10th – 16.45-18.00

Online hate speech is an internationally recognised social problem. In the Nordic countries, hate speech increased significantly with the 2015 refugee crisis. However,

there is a lack of research-based knowledge on whether online hate speech is a risk factor for hate motivated crime off-line as well. In this paper we analyse the associations between off-line hate crime and online hate speech. Our study is based on a nationally representative data (N=5,652) on Finnish adolescents aged 15 to 17 years collected in 2020. According to our findings, online hate speech is positively associated with off-line hate crime offending after accounting for several known risk factors. In addition, exposure to hate speech is also associated with offline hate crime offending but only among youth with highly intolerant attitudes. We conclude that online hate speech is a worrying sign of societal tensions. Hate speech offenders are more likely off-line hate crime offenders and hates speech exposure can also be a risk factor among risky youth populations.

Stian Lid (NO) - Ungdomsmedvirkning i kriminalitetsforebygging – en utopi eller sentral ressurs?

Workshop G – Tuesday May 10th – 16.45-18.00

Ungdomsmedvirkning har blitt sentralt innen mange samfunnsområder. I en del tilfeller er det også lovpålagt å inkludere ungdom i beslutningsprosesser. Hvordan kan unge medvirke i forebygging av kriminalitet lokalt? Hvordan kan kommuner bidra til ungdomsmedvirkning innen kriminalitetsforebygging? Hvilken grad av ungdomsmedvirkning er realistisk og formålstjenlig? Skal ungdom hovedsakelig gi innspill for å styrke det offentlige forebyggingsarbeidet eller skal ungdom selv utøve forebyggingsarbeid? Basert på observasjoner og intervjuer med sosialarbeidere og ungdommer i to bydeler og på én ungdomsinstitusjon i Oslo utforsker vibetingelsene for, og muligheter og utfordringer ved, ungdomsmedvirkning innen kriminalitetsforebygging. Vidiskuterer både hvordan ungdom kan medvirke i egen barnevernssak og generelt i det lokale kriminalitetsforebyggende arbeidet. Studiet er en del av en evaluering av tiltak mot ungdomskriminalitet i Oslo.

Workshop H Tuesday May 10th – 16.45-18.00

Manne Gerell (NO) - Covid-19 restrictions, pub closures and crime in Oslo, Norway

Workshop H – Tuesday May 10th – 16.45-18.00

The fact that crime responds to changes in the social environment is clear, and few changes to the social environment have been so quick and dramatic as the changes brought about by the covid-19 pandemic which has led to more than 5 million dead across the world in the years 2020-2021. Just two years after the pandemic struck the world there has already been dozens of studies into its impact on crime, but so far just a single study from the country of interest in this study, Norway (Nesser et al., 2021). The present paper will attempt to remedy that situation, but the main focus of this study is on a less studied aspect of covid-restrictions – banning or restricting alcohol sales on pubs and bars.

There is a vast literature on the association of alcohol serving and crime, with a general consensus of a positive association whereas more pubs and bars lead to more crime. To date however, few studies have explicitly focused on the abrupt policy changes regarding alcohol serving that in some countries resulted from restrictions against the spread of the covid-19 virus. The present study will attempt to provide such an analysis using the case of Oslo, Norway, which had multiple changes in how pubs and similar were allowed to sell alcohol during 2020 in attempts to combat the covid-19 virus.

We will consider how crime changed when pubs were banned from selling alcohol, and how crime changed when restrictions on how late serving alcohol was allowed came about. We will also provide more general estimates on how covid-19 restrictions were associated with crime in Oslo, Norway.

Our models are fit as interrupted time series analysis with fixed effects for day of week, week of year and year, dummy variables for three types of alcohol restrictions and an adjusted stringency index to consider more general covid restrictions. For all our analysis we will test the change in crime across nine different crime categories, which can help shed light on the impact of pubs on crime, and of restrictions more generally on crime in a country with few published studies on the topic. Findings indicate that crime drops when pubs are closed, but not for all crime types. General covid restrictions are also associated with crimes, with more restrictions associated with fewer crimes for most crime types.

Maja V. S. Vestad (NO) - *Norwegian Rural Vigilantism During COVID-19: Self-Protection Against a Perceived Urban Threat*

Workshop H – Tuesday May 10th – 16.45-18.00

When private citizens mobilise to protect their local community against threats, the rationale is that government is unable or unwilling to do so, due to legal restrictions, a dearth of organisational resources and capacity – or indifference and discrimination. While these practices are commonly theorised as vigilantism, this conceptual approach draws on studies of urban parts of the United States, Latin/South America and the Commonwealth countries. This corresponds to a parallel knowledge gap in rural criminology, where there is little knowledge of so-called peripheral areas in the global north as well as a dearth of theoretical conceptualization about rural vigilantism, and few studies cover areas outside the Anglo-American context.

Drawing on qualitative fieldwork in 2020, this paper contributes to knowledge by providing a study on how citizens mobilised to protect the community from an urban pandemic threat, constituting a new form of rural vigilantism. In March of 2020, at the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Norwegian government passed an Emergency Bill to protect rural communities from the virus, as it was spreading in the country's capital and major cities. The Emergency bill, colloquially known as “the cabin ban”, specifically prohibited overnight stays at properties outside of officially registered home municipalities. Breaches of the ban were punishable with up to 6

months prison. Secondary homes in rural areas are a tenet to Norwegian history and shared cultural identity. An estimated 40% of the Norwegian population has access to one or more of the 440.000 privately owned cabins in the country. As well as being a holiday getaway option or a place for family traditions, cabins in rural areas are critical to Norwegian emergency infrastructure for example with respect to emergency water supply. When the COVID-19 virus began spreading within metropolitan areas in March of 2020, many Norwegians travelled to their cabins to wait for the danger to pass. "The cabin ban" was implemented as a legal emergency tool to protect the more vulnerable health care systems in rural areas, but had limited effect, as many city residents ignored the ban. In response to a perceived inadequately robust response from local governments, residents in some rural towns attempted to obstruct cabin owners' access by refusing to remove snow from local roads or by following, reporting, threatening and confronting visitors virtually and physically.

This paper develops a three-part explanatory framework to make sense of the mobilisation, arguing (1) that political, social and professional roles overlap and intersect to a larger extent in rural than in urban areas. (2) that crisis communication, while exhibiting well-known attributes of speed and distribution, is inherently local and must be understood in the context of overlapping roles and the 'reading' by community members: e.g., everybody interprets the social media activity of the mayor's partner in a particular way. (3) that this must be understood as a form of vigilantism that is contingent on rural dynamics.

Helena Oxlund (DK) - *Stigning i ungdomskriminaliteten under COVID-19 pandemien i Fyns politikreds i Danmark*

Workshop H – Tuesday May 10th – 16.45-18.00

I Danmark skete der i 2020 et fald i overtrædelser af straffeloven, hvor den anmeldte kriminalitet er faldet fra 354.859 anmeldelser i 2019 til 325.483 i 2020, hvilket svarer til 8 % (Danmark Statistik 2021). COVID-19 pandemien vurderes at være medvirkende til denne udvikling og den omfattende nedlukning i perioden 11. marts 2020 til den 6. april 2020 medførte et markant fald i voldskriminaliteten på ca. 31 %, hvor øget hjemmearbejde var medvirkende til et fald i antallet af indbrud på ca. 41 % (Mannov, Østergaard & Minke 2020). Selvom det er vigtigt, at understrege antallet af indbrud allerede var faldende i årene før COVID-19 pandemien, er der enighed om at den øgede mængde af hjemmearbejde accelererede denne udvikling og ved udgangen af 2020, var der anmeldt 29 % færre indbrud i privat beboelse og 11 % færre voldssager mod privat personsammenlignet med 2019. Flere rapporter og analyser tyder imidlertid på, at samfunds nedlukningen og dertil hørende restriktionerne har haft en negativ betydning for særligt udsatte børn og unge (Egmond Fonden 2020). Eksempelvis oplevede børnetelefonen i Danmark næsten en fordobling i antallet af henvendelser i 2020 sammenlignet med 2018 (DR Nyheder 2021).

Dette paper vil med udgangspunkt i data fra politiets sagsstyringssystem for Fyns politikreds i Danmark undersøge om COVID-19 pandemien og de restriktioner som nedlukningen medførte, har haft en betydning for ungdomskriminaliteten. Justitsministeriet skrev i deres rapport fra 2020, at der fortsat er en stigning i antallet af mistanker og sigtelser i børne- og ungdomskriminaliteten. Rapporten viser overordnet, at der fra 2019 til 2020 er sket en stigning på 11% i antal mistanker/sigtelser mod 10-17 årige. Derudover viser rapporten at vold og trusler fra 2019-2020 er steget med 10 % blandt unge under 15 år (Justitsministeriet 2020). Spørgsmålet er om COVID-19 pandemien har sat en stopper for den faldende tendens som tidligere er blevet registreret indenfor ungdomskriminalitet, og hvilken betydning det har for det fremtidige kriminalitetsbillede blandt børn og unge under 15 år.

Workshop I Wednesday May 11th – 10.45-12.00

Ragnheiður Bragadóttir (IS) - *Protection of the Environment by Criminal Law – The Case of Iceland*

Workshop I – Wednesday May 11th – 10.45-12.00

In the last few years there has been a rising concern about the environment, and international organisations and conventions have encouraged nations to use punishment as one of the means to fight for a better environment. In Icelandic law there are different kinds of penal provisions which aim to protect the environment. In 1999 a new provision was enacted in the Penal Code, on serious offences against the environment. Many statute laws on environmental matters include provisions on punishment for offences, i.e., acts on nature conservation, acts protecting wildlife, acts on protection against land, water, and air pollution, and an act on the prevention of marine pollution. Some of these acts have been revised in recent years, often to fulfil international requirements. Therefore, it may be surprising, how few judgements have been passed where these provisions have been at issue. In my presentation I discuss why these provisions do not seem to be as effective as they should, as well as the lenient attitude towards using punishment for environmental offences.

Ragnhild Sollund (NO) - *Wildlife trade, law enforcement and a proposal for a radical shift in nature conservation*

Workshop I – Wednesday May 11th – 10.45-12.00

The world is experiencing an Anthropogenic nature crisis, through which we live with global warming and an increasing number of catastrophes, e.g., wildfires and flooding causing destruction of living conditions and habitat both for human and non human species. According to the UN, one million species are at the brink of extinction. In this paper, I address one cause for the extinction crisis, caused by the legal and illegal wildlife trade. Through research conducted over a ten years period, I discuss features

of the trade and the ways in which it is enforced with a particular focus on Norway, Colombia and Brazil. I then discuss the functioning of the leading instrument dedicated to prevent the extinction of species through trade, the Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. I conclude by proposing a radical shift in this instrument from being a trade regulation to becoming an instrument for the distribution of aid for genuine conservation of nature.

Elin Jönsson (SE) - *Beyond Control? Studying attempts at taming harmful corporate conduct*

Workshop I – Wednesday May 11th – 10.45-12.00

My research project takes what scholars have labelled an ongoing “human rights crisis” (Bittle and Snider 2013) as a point of departure, by exploring the harm generated by global corporate conduct, and the struggle of domestic and international law to hold corporations accountable for their actions. Such harm includes not only human rights abuses, but also labor rights violations, economic crime, and environmental degradation. The project takes an interest in contemporary attempts at curbing these harms through various ‘soft law’ mechanisms, and explores Swedish strategies to regulate global corporate conduct from a critical criminological perspective.

Workshop J Wednesday May 11th – 10.45-12.00

Mareile Kaufmann (NO) - *The Rise of DNA as Biometric Data in Norway: Creating or Curing Future Crises?*

Workshop J – Wednesday May 11th – 10.45-12.00

In our current surveillance landscape, a new player enters the scene: DNA. What does this trend entail? This forward-looking presentation traces how DNA evidence is increasingly integrated with digital technologies and emerges as a new type of biometric data. This technological development has concrete consequences for forensic practices, which calls on our reflection. New types of hardware promise to bring mobility to DNA sequencing techniques, changing current data collection procedures. DNA is also stored in an increasing number of databases, which paves the way for DNA data going ‘big’. Finally, DNA can be analysed with software that moves the focus from establishing matches to predicting physical properties of potential perpetrators. In light of these developments, this presentation suggests understanding DNA evidence as in-formation: DNA changes as it travels across sites and domains, pulling together new private and public professions. While this development is currently most pronounced in the US and Western Europe, the presentation will focus on the ways in which Norway increasingly integrates new digital DNA technologies and techniques. Here, long-standing aspirations to work with FBI-developed DNA database CODIS are indicative of a history of adopting

Anglophone models into digital forensics. This presentation canvases the horizons of DNA evidence in Norway, asking how these new technological solutions may address, but also create “future crises”.

Helene Gundhus (NO) - *Predicting crime: standardization, discretion and digital tools*

Workshop J – Wednesday May 11th – 10.45-12.00

Drawing on interviews and observation of cases in the Norwegian police the project aims to analyse the practice of predictive policing through the lens of risk assessment tools. Predictive policing is intended to make the police more future-oriented, and to capture the likelihood of risks and future crises. In Norway, risk assessment tools are implemented in several areas and at different levels. In this paper I will approach cases related to prevention of criminality related to migration and youth crime. I will look at what values, politics and affordances are embedded in different risk assessment tools and how this is embedded in the knowledge practices. I will particularly approach how the co-production of the data influence the decision-making processes and discretionary power within the police system and by the individual.

Nea Lepinkäinen and Hanna Malik (FI) - *Between algorithmic and analogue harms – the case of automation in Finnish Immigration Services*

Workshop J – Wednesday May 11th – 10.45-12.00

The social harm perspective emerged within critical criminology as a counterpoint to mainstream accounts focusing on interpersonal, legalistic notion of crime. By focusing on individual agency, intentionality and immediate causality, the legalistic accounts fail to capture many harmful events and conditions embedded in social organisation and modes of production. Elsewhere, we argue that social harm scholars should pay attention to socio-techno-economic structures, pointing to the technological dimension of harm. We understand algorithmic harms as a variety of (analogue) harms mediated by political, economic and societal structures, and in addition systematized and accelerated by the use of algorithmic technologies (Malik et al, forthcoming 2022). In other words, paraphrasing Wood’s (2020) stratigraphic approach to human-technology relations, algorithmic harms are only one layer in a broader stratigraphy of social harms. In this paper, we use the case of the Finnish Immigration Services (Migri) to highlight the intertwining of “algorithmic” harms and “analogue” harms that flow from failures of “traditional” human-led decision-making.

The decision-making process in Migri came under public scrutiny during the so called 2015 refugee crisis, and then again in 2019 due to significant delays in processing of work and residence permits for international students and foreign professionals. While the number of applications for international protection - partially due to the restrictive asylum policy of Finland - has sunk significantly, the number of applications for work-based residence permits has been rising. Simultaneously, the

financial and personnel resources have declined, leading to long processing periods and by extension an array of documented and undocumented “temporal harms” (Canning, 2019) among the applicant population. Automation of the decision-making process offered a plausible solution to the efficiency problem due to which a significant amount of asylum and residence applications from the “refugee crisis” are still stuck in processing. Asylum seekers are left in uncertainty and without adequate services and thus, according to some accounts, this crisis of management amounts to a humanitarian crisis.

Building on decentred (Mann, 2020) and socio-technical (Wood, 2020) accounts of technology, we reflect on the ambiguous role of automation in harm reduction regimes. Technological transformation creates affordances for both harm production and alleviation. As we will illustrate, this may have twofold consequences. On the one hand, algorithmic systems may enhance pre-existing harmful conditions creating algorithmic harms. In fact, growing empirical evidence suggests that algorithmic technologies may exacerbate societal biases and discrimination, violate fundamental rights, increase inequality and destabilise political environments. On the other hand, if the former are averted, the underlying analogue harms may remain. This, in turn, poses a question about the hierarchy of social harms and necessitates a search for better solutions.

We build our analysis, conceptual in nature, on investigative journalists’ reports, press releases and publicly available official documents. In Finnish context, strict adherence to the constitutional principles, in particular the principle of good governance has thus far effectively hampered automation experiments in public administration. Most likely, the applicant population has been spared from harms of prematurely implemented automated decision-making systems. Yet, given the persistent backlog of cases in Migri, the applicants population that range from international experts, students, workers, and - the most vulnerable - asylum seekers are stuck in a bureaucratic limbo.

Workshop K Wednesday May 11th– 13.00-14.15

Enes Al Weswasi (SE) - *Does incarceration time affect the risk for post-release recidivism? A quasi-experimental study of three policy reforms in Sweden*

Workshop K – Wednesday May 11th – 13.00-14.15

Objectives: This study examines the relationship between incarceration time and post-release recidivism among first-time incarcerated adult offenders.

Methods: A quasi-experimental design was adopted consisting of three policy reforms that were treated as separate natural experiments. While holding imposed sentence length constant, these policy reforms either decreased or increased the required share of a sentence inmates needed to be incarcerated before being eligible for parole. Data

consisted of large-scale administrative records containing all convictions for the Swedish cohorts born in 1958 and later.

Results: Results indicate that neither increased nor decreased incarceration time had a statistically significant effect on post-release recidivism, irrespective of how recidivism was measured.

Conclusions: Findings reveal little evidence for incarceration time having a criminogenic or specific preventive effect on post-release recidivism.

Aino Jauhiainen (FI) - *When Authorities Consider Restorative Justice- The Interrelation of Criminal Justice and Victim Offender Mediation in Finland*

Workshop K – Wednesday May 11th – 13.00-14.15

Victim- offender mediation is a widely used restorative practice In the Nordic countries. In Finland, the referralsto victim-offender mediation have increased steadily during the last decade, and continued to rise in the midstof the Covid- 19 pandemic. Basing its practice on restorative justice, victim- offender mediation aims to providevictims and offenders a possibility for encountering and addressing the harm caused by crime on their own terms.

In Finland, most criminal cases referred to mediation offices are sent by the police and prosecutors. A successful mediation can lead to non-prosecution, diverting the case from criminal procedures. The police andprosecutors thus play a vital role in the actualization of victim offender mediation’s restorative values, as therestoration of conflicts to those affected by or involved in crime primarily rests on their judgement. Thedecision-making of criminal justice officials regarding mediated cases is based on the legislation regardingvictim offender mediation, as well as case-by case discretion. In practice however, non-legal factors such astime constraints and process economic considerations may also influence their decisions. When viewing theimplementation of victim offender mediation in action, what purpose is it ultimately given?

In my paper, I analyze the decision-making of the police and prosecutors regarding referral to victim- offendermediation and its outcome. I provide an overview of the every-day discretion of the police and prosecutors and seek out what kinds of legal and non-legal factors are taken into account in their decision-making. I utilizesemi-structured interviews with 17 authority officials (10 police officers and 7 prosecutors) interviewed during2020 and 2021. Thematic analysis is applied to the data, and the rigor of the data is tested through2020 and 2021. Thematic analysis is applied to the data, and the rigor of the data is tested throughmeasurement of interrater agreement. My paper presents preliminary results of the study. Finally, implicationsfor the interrelation of criminal justice and restorative justice are discussed.

Emeli Lönnqvist (SE)- *Remand imprisonment in the Nordic countries*

Workshop K – Wednesday May 11th – 13.00-14.15

Remand imprisonment is a coercive measure that entails the liberty deprivation of criminal suspects prior to conviction. Compared to the other parts of the criminal

justice system, remand imprisonment remains a largely unexplored part of the penal chain, despite the fact that remand prisoners constitute a substantial part of their prison populations. While Nordic comparisons of the development of reported crime and sanctions has been the topic of numerous criminological inquiries, comparisons of remand prisoners' management in Sweden and the Nordic countries have been overlooked. This paper seeks to start filling this gap through providing an analysis of statistics on the enforcement of remand imprisonment and its affiliated regime in the Nordic countries, with a particular focus on the case of Sweden.

Workshop L Wednesday May 11th – 13.00-14.15

Martin Nøkleberg, Halvor Hegna Ingvaldsen and Dorina Damsa (NO) - *Policing in times of crises: A challenge to the Nordic policing model?*

Workshop L – Wednesday May 11th – 13.00-14.15

Historically, the principles, discourses, and organization of the police in the Nordic region have been predicated on the Scandinavian welfare-oriented approach to governance, featuring an extensive role for the state, a wide scope for public policies, social cohesion, conformity and egalitarianism. As a result, the Nordic policing model is characterized by a strong state apparatus, with unitary and centralized forces, enjoying high levels of trust among citizens. Yet, over the past twenty years, significant changes in the Scandinavian police model could be observed following various New Public Management driven reforms. In the Norwegian context, the administration of street-level police is rather top-down and hierarchical, particularly since the implementation of the Proximity Police Reform in 2016. One major concern leading to this reform was the perceived need for better crisis management and preparedness. Over the last two years, however, the COVID-19 pandemic has created several unforeseen and unprecedented challenges for police organizations across Norway, as many have confronted a rather unusual situation and lacked plans for how to best meet and manage the crisis and its consequences. Drawing on empirically grounded research with Norwegian police officers at the beginning of the pandemic, this article seeks to examine the subjectivities of police officers in relation to their everyday work. The research contributes to the expanding international literature on COVID-19 and policing, with specific focus on the Norwegian context.

Keywords: COVID-19, Policing, Law enforcement, Nordic policing

Marina Hiller Foshaugen (NO) - Forebyggende arbeid i bybildet - offentlig, privat og frivillig polisiær virksomhet

Workshop L – Wednesday May 11th – 13.00-14.15

Presentation description:

How do public, private and volunteer policing actors contribute to crime prevention in public spaces, and how do they assess their own crime preventative work? The presentation builds on a PhD project that explores the preventative role and function of the Norwegian police, private security guards and the Night Ravens, as they constitute essential urban area controllers that influences safety- and security measures in public spaces.

Abstract:

Kriminalitetsforebygging» er et komplekst begrep, som rommer en rekke strategier og definisjoner. De siste årene har antallet bidragsyttere til kriminalitetsforebyggende arbeid økt, noe som medfører at forebyggende praksis utøves ulikt. I det offentlige rom synliggjøres dette gjennom blant annet patruljering, tilstedeværelse og overvåkning – fra både offentlige og private, men også frivillige aktører. Til tross for det, finnes det få empiriske studier som sier noe om hva de ulike aktørene gjør i et forebyggende øyemed. Hvordan bidrar offentlige, private og frivillige polisiære aktører med 'kriminalitetsforebygging' i bybildet, og hvordan vurderer de sitt eget forebyggende arbeid? Presentasjonen bygger på et doktorgradsprosjekt om norsk politi, private vaktsekskapers og natteravnens forbyggende rolle og funksjon i bybildet – og går nærmere inn på aktørenes forståelser av eget arbeid og bidrag til kontrollvirksomhet i det offentlige rom.

Kivanc Atak (SE) - Local community frames on policing in socially disadvantaged neighborhoods in Stockholm

Workshop L – Wednesday May 11th – 13.00-14.15

Policing in socially disadvantaged neighborhoods comprises a plethora of proactive strategies for purposes of order-maintenance, crime prevention and trust-building. However, research is rather divided concerning the process, implementation and outcomes of locally adjusted, proactive police practices. The question is particularly relevant in a Nordic, specifically Swedish, context, where residential segregation of disadvantaged suburban areas pose significant challenges to practitioners and scholars alike in terms of public safety and relationship with agents of law enforcement. The aim of this project is to provide a bottom-up perspective and explore how local community and neighborhood organizations frame and try to influence localized police practices in neighborhoods designated as socially disadvantaged in Stockholm. The project will draw on qualitative inquiry through interviews, primarily, and observations to the extent that is possible. The results of the project can expand scholarly understandings of local residents' interactions with the police, not simply as recipients and evaluators of police work, but also as actors with situated

knowledge. In this respect, the project would allow thinking beyond the conceptual framework of legitimacy and procedural justice, and offer critical reflections over notions as community power and engagement.

Workshop M Wednesday May 11th – 14.15-15.30

Robin Gålnander (SE) - *An Economy in Shambles: Dealing with Debts in Desistance from Crime*

Workshop M – Wednesday May 11th – 14.15-15.30

Debt problems are ubiquitous among people with convictions, yet debts' implications for processes of desistance from crime remains underexplored. Existing research has primarily focused on 'punishment debt'. Building on that, this longitudinal study takes a holistic approach to debts in desistance. Debts are potentially criminogenic forces restricting agency in desistance. Dealing with severe indebtedness when attempting to desist from crime and (re)gain affiliation with the mainstream can prove an insurmountable task, leading to a state of personal crisis where relapse into both crime and drugs are a real risk. On the other hand, becoming debt-free and creditworthy is a potent way of approaching mainstream society from a position as 'outsider'. Importantly, while some debts are viewed as 'normal' and required to live out normative dreams of material prosperity, desisters perceived their debts as the 'wrong' type in relation to their view of normalcy. This emphasizes the long road toward the mainstream that desistance processes involve.

Hans Jørgen Engbo (DK)- *Fuldbyrdelse af fængsel på livstid i Danmark*

Workshop M – Wednesday May 11th – 14.15-15.30

Fængsel på livstid, som er den strengeste straf i Danmark, har i de senere år i usædvanlig grad været imediernes og politikernes søgelys - ikke mindst med udspring i nogle få spektakulære enkeltstager. Senest har Folketinget skærpet lovgivningen om fuldbyrdelse af livstidsstraf med heraf følgende mærkbare rettighedstab for de dømte og udsigten til en forringet udslusningsproces og/eller en udskydelse af prøveløsladelse i forhold til hidtidig praksis.

Mit projekt går ud på at gennemføre en kritisk analyse af gældende dansk ret angående fuldbyrdelse af livstidsdomme med fokus på de indsatte rettigheder under afsoningen, herunder navnlig retten til respektprivat- og familieliv og retten til at resocialisere sig med henblik på at opnå prøveløsladelse. Andre rettigheder, herunder de indsatte ytringsfrihed, vil også blive berørt.

Analysen vil - ved anvendelse af traditionel juridisk metode - blive gennemført ved studier af relevanteretskilder, herunder

- love og bekendtgørelser udstedt i henhold til lov,
- lovforarbejder, herunder kommissionsbetænkninger og lovudkast med bemærkninger mm.,
- retspraksis,

- administrativ praksis, og
- internationale konventioner, herunder Den Europæiske Menneskerettigheds-konvention.

Anbefalinger fra internationale organer - såkaldt 'soft law' - vil også indgå i analysen. Det er min antagelse, at analysen vil afsløre, at dansk lovgivning og praksis ikke lever op til de krav, som udspringer af Den Europæiske Menneskerettighedsdomstols fortolkning af de konventionsbeskyttede rettigheder, og at danske myndigheder ikke lever fuldt op til de - ikke-bindende - anbefalinger fra Europarådetsministerkomité (the European Prison Rules) og FN's generalforsamling (the Melson Mandela Rules), som danske regeringer selv har et medansvar for.

Liila Holmberg (FI)- *Trust and distrust within a modern women's prison rehabilitation unit*

Workshop M – Wednesday May 11th – 14.15-15.30

This paper explores the affective and moral economy of trust and distrust in a modern women's prison in Finland. Trust has been argued to hold transformative power (Ugelvik 2021) in what might be called 're inventive prisons' (Crewe & Ievins 2020). This paper highlights the affective nature of trust, and the significance of (dis)trust in the ethical self-construction of the prisoners (see Foucault 1990).

The paper is based on ethnographic fieldwork in the rehabilitation unit of the recently opened Hämeenlinna closed prison for women. Even though Hämeenlinna Prison is envisioned as a reinventive institution, it was going through significant 'teething troubles' and would scarcely qualify as reinventive during the fieldwork. The rehabilitation unit, however, seemed to present an exception. Mostly utilising the principles of a therapeutic community, the rehabilitation unit hosted a selected group of motivated prisoners, and the permanent staff members were dedicated to enable positive change through their work. Although the unit aimed to operate separately from the rest of the prison, encounters with the 'outside' staff, prisoners and general control measures of the prison could not be fully avoided.

Deploying Sara Ahmed's theorisation on affective orientations as enacted moral judgements, I analyse the ways how prisoners embody, and disembody, the affectively charged figure of a 'stranger' in the institutional settings of Hämeenlinna Prison (see Ahmed 2000; 2004). The dangerous stranger is somebody not to be trusted; this distrust towards prisoners is inscribed in the very nature of prison. Through a rich ethnographic data, I examine how the rehabilitation unit constitutes an affective realm of its own, where prisoners are able, through affective attuning and practices of trust, to disembody the figure of the stranger. Furthermore, I analyse the ways in which encounters with the 'outside' prison, such as intrusive control measures, disrupt and analyse the ways in which encounters with the 'outside' prison, such as intrusive

control measures, disrupt and/or contribute to the prisoners' ethical self-understanding.

Workshop N Wednesday May 11th– 14.15-15.30

Maiju Tanskanen (FI)- *The victim–offender overlap and the temporal relationship between intimate partner violence offending and victimization. A register-based study in Finland.*

Workshop N – Wednesday May 11th – 14.15-15.30

While the co-occurrence of criminal offending and victimization, also referred as the victim–offender overlap, is one of the most robust findings in criminology, it has been relatively overlooked in the realm of intimate partner violence (IPV) research. Although there are studies suggesting that IPV is often bidirectional, the notion of the victim–offender overlap has only been narrowly incorporated into IPV theory. Moreover, existing empirical research is inconclusive on whether the overlap between IPV victimization and offending relates to confounding mechanisms behind victimization and offending or factors that could create causal pathways between IPV victimization and offending.

The aim of the current study is to examine the extent to which the victim-offender overlap can be detected in a large data of Finnish police-recorded IPV cases. In addition, we examine whether IPV offending and victimization are temporally dependent on each other. Finally, we also examine whether the temporal relationship between IPV offending and victimization is dependent on gender.

Understanding the relationship between offending and victimization can be crucial to fully comprehend IPV and its causes and consequences. The findings of the current study also have implications for crime prevention. Moreover, as societal crises have commonly been linked to increase in IPV, the findings are also relevant from this point of view.

Susanne Boethius (SE)- *Two Sides of the Same Coin: Abused Women's Experiences of Social Networks Online*

Workshop N – Wednesday May 11th – 14.15-15.30

The use of smart phones, social media platforms, apps and other internet-connected devices has changed how we interact with each other and how we manage everyday tasks. Digital technology has also increased the reach of abuse in close relationships, providing new ways for perpetrators to contact their partners. The online life of domestic abuse victims has become a new arena in which perpetrators can control and abuse.

Building on interviews with 21 Swedish women abused by their male partners, and with people from their social network, we discuss how digital technology is integrated into the lives of domestic abuse victims, with a focus on how the perpetrators target their victims' social networks, their friends, relatives and family, through technology.

Empirical data illustrates how the perpetrators, alongside other abusive behavior, target people from the women's social networks through digital technology to control and communicate with the victims. However, the same technology use, also has an important role in helping the abused women to get support from their networks and to keep in touch with family and friends, with or without the knowledge of the perpetrators. Social networks online becomes a twofold matter for abused women.

Polina Smiragina-Ingelström (SE) - *Negotiating care, post-trafficking needs and gender in understanding help-seeking behavior of trafficked victims: a case study of Finland and Sweden*

Workshop N – Wednesday May 11th – 14.15-15.30

This is a comparative case study, which seeks to investigate help-seeking behaviour among male and female victims of human trafficking in Sweden and Finland. Using the post-trafficking assistance model as an analytical framework, this study aims to uncover factors that enable or impede help-seeking behaviour among trafficked victims, as well as to identify the gaps in existing assistance mechanisms in the two countries. Through ethnographic methods, combining insights from sociology, medical anthropology and criminology, this study attempts to gather detailed qualitative data to examine the help-seeking behaviour of trafficked victims. This study is grounded in the constructionist tradition, whereby it attempts to examine the existing assistance and care mechanisms and the actual needs of victims through an interactional lens. It then attempts to identify the role these factors play in the help-seeking behaviour of trafficked victims. In analysing the empirical data, I will build on an interactional approach to victimhood, and draw from theories regarding the hierarchy of victimhood, the concept of the ideal victim and notions of gender (including the sociology of femininity and masculinity).