



PROGRAM ARBETSGRUPP 19 SOCIOLOGISK KRIMINOLOGI

SESSION 1 ONSDAG 16 MARS 13:30 – 15:00

Tid: 13:30-14:00

David Wästerfors

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Closer, closer ... bam! Creative employment of folk-criminological explanations in interview accounts of a young drug-dealer and murderer

An academic interest in storytelling around crime has proved to be a fruitful route to theorizing crime, but theorizing does not merely belong to academics. If we listen carefully to the stories told by people with criminal experiences, we may detect and analyze a sort of lay interest in theorizing one's own actions and circumstances, in collaboration with an interviewer. We might even say that such an interest in lay criminology is a fruitful route to accomplish storytelling about crime in the first place.

In this presentation, I will analyze some instances from a series of interviews with a young Swedish drug dealer at a youth detention home and his narrated trajectory towards a biographical climax, consisting of a murder. By highlighting how interviewer and interviewee join in exploring how certain criminal actions and expectations emerged, I will try to show how 'folk criminology' – especially in terms of drift and control theories – are suggested and employed during the interviews. The interviewee, for instance, neutralizes some of his criminal actions by downplaying others' victimization, and by portraying the murder victim as particularly dangerous and unstable, and he also emphasizes how he has kept a close tie to school and parents while still engaged in drug dealing and, eventually, violence.

The result of an analysis that pays attention to these and similar accounting procedures may help narrative criminologists to sharpen their ways of analyzing oral storytelling, and it may also deepen the



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acknowledgement of folk-criminological curiosity as an energizing component in storytelling.

Tid: 14:00-14:30

Christel Backman

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*Bärbara kroppskameror inom bevakningsbranschen:
övervakning eller skydd?*

I detta paper presenterar vi hur ordningsvakter som använder kroppsburna kameror beskriver kamerornas påverkan på deras arbetsvardag, arbetsmiljö och integritet. Kroppsburna kameror har blivit allt populärare, även i Sverige. Den befintliga forskningen fokuserar dock uteslutande på polisens användning av kroppsburna kameror i USA och England där kamerorna införts för att skapa ökad transparens och tilltro till polisen och för att kunna ställa enskilda poliser till svars för sina handlingar. I Sverige har införandet i stället motiverats med arbetsmiljöskäl. En rad yrkesgrupper så som ordningsvakter, biljettkontrollanter och tågvärdar har utrustats med bärbara kameror som förväntas kunna lugna ner spända situationer och skydda bäraren mot hot och våld. Samtidigt innebär kroppskamerorna potentiellt sätt att ordningsvakterna får en stor del av sin arbetsvardag inspelad. Utifrån teorier om övervakning generellt och inom arbetslivet specifikt undersöker vi hur kroppsburna kroppskameror upplevs av ordningsvakter som bär dem i tjänsten och vilka strategier de har för kameraanvändningen. Hur har kameraanvändningen påverkat deras arbetsmiljö och hur upplever de kamerorna i relation till den egna och andras integritet under arbetets utförande?

Studien baseras på – i skrivande stund – 20 intervjuer med ordningsvakter som arbetar på offentliga platser och är anställda i två företag inom bevakningsbranschen. Vi visar hur bärarna framför allt kopplar samman kamerorna och arbetsmiljö med kamerornas förmåga att producera bevis, både för att skydda bärarna mot anklagelser men också för att fälla personer som angripit bärarna, samt kamerornas förmåga att antingen lugna ner eller förvärpa spända situationer. Vi diskuterar även hur ordningsvakterna förhåller sig till riktlinjer för användandet av kroppsburna kameror och att det framför allt är de tekniska aspekterna av kamerahanteringen som står i fokus och att frågor om integritet och rättigheter sällan lyfts upp. Avslutningsvis



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problematiserar vi hur bärarnas användning av kamerorna kan påverka och styra personers agerande och vilka som upprätthåller sig på en plats.

K1.14.30-15.00

Joakim Thelander

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The Etiquette of Bribes

Based on a research article in progress, the etiquette of bribes is highlighted in regards to everyday corruption and the social practices of petty bribes. How are bribes supposed to be given or taken? Drawing from previous qualitative studies on bribery, empirical data from Swedish and Danish aid workers and representatives from adoption organizations was searched for descriptions of giving, receiving, and avoiding petty bribes. It is argued that an appreciation of the etiquette of bribes is important for analyzing the social practices of giving and/or taking bribes. Through empirical examples it is shown that the etiquette of bribes used in specific situations is not random, but addresses and resolves practical and interactional concerns for the actors involved. The social practices of bribes are mainly characterized by the rule of discretion. Three variants of etiquette are discerned that achieve and uphold the general rule of discretion: (1) If the (potential) bribe is not concealed, recompense should be discrete; (2) if recompense is not concealed, the (potential) bribe should be discrete; (3) if the (potential) bribe and recompense are not concealed and follow each other closely, discretion may be achieved by allusion and ambiguity.

SESSION 2 TORSDAG 17 MARS 9:00 – 10:30

K1.9.00-9.30

Erik Hannerz

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The affective lure of online crime discussions

Drawing from interviews with posters and online ethnography in a dozen discussion threads on the Swedish online discussion forum



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Flashback, this paper sets out to investigate the dramatization of crime news from the point of view of the participants themselves. Analysing both the online discussions and the articulated motivations and activities of the posters, this paper focuses on how participants in the crime discussion threads on Flashback come together around an epistemic quest for the truth, but also how discussions are ritualized so as to give rise to a collective effervescence and unity when the epistemic drama is perceived to have been resolved, and the truth is revealed to the wider public. Accordingly, this paper seeks to remedy a gap in the previous research on online crime discussions by focusing less on the investigative aspects of such work-e.g. how participants collaborate to solve crimes - and more on the symbolic and affective aspects of the dramatization of these discussions of crime. What is at the forefront is thus how participants make sense of their engagement and experience of these online discussions, rather than the actual criminal case. To refer to this as an epistemic drama is to highlight how activities, ideals and identities are ordered and sequenced through a ritualization of collective online participation, but also how it involves the establishment of 1) a particular predicament, 2) a collective objective, and 3) ultimately some sort of emotional climax related to attempt to solve this predicament through the collective objective.

K1.9.30-10.00

Lisa Flower

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The problem of open justice and live blogging from criminal trials

Live blogging from criminal trials entails journalists publishing detailed depictions of interactions and individuals from inside the courtroom - in real-time - on news websites. This digital practice thus opens up legal proceedings to a legal public beyond the courtroom walls. Whilst live blogging may enable a higher degree of insight into the legal sphere - central to Bentham's notion of open justice - meaning that legal procedures and documents are accessible and transparent as is central to our democracy - this contemporary digital practice entails currently unexplored risks which are discussed in this paper



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K1.10.00-10.30

Sophia Yakhlef

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Anomie and moral panic in Swedish social media during the COVID-19 Crisis

In spring 2020 global action was taken to stop the spread of the COVID-19 virus, such as for examples restrictions regarding spending time outside of your home and in several countries, periods of mandatory quarantine. Sweden's method of handling the pandemic has stood out among other European nations and the tactic of relying on citizens' sense of civic solidarity, rather than enforcing legal restrictions preventing people to spend time outside, has drawn much attention in national and international news media. This situation has entailed a moral dilemma concerning the proper conduct of behaviour in everyday situations in Sweden, which is also reflected in public news media and social media. Public discourses of caring, social responsibility, and personal responsibility have been prevalent. This media study focuses on moral dilemmas discussed in Swedish public news media, as well as comments in social media forums expressing outrage and anger regarding the conduct and behaviour of citizens. The public response to the actions and behaviour of public media figures (such as celebrities, journalists, and bloggers) is also analysed. The findings suggest that social media is used to handle such ambiguities and make sense of the loosely defined norms of civic solidarity. Drawing on sociological perspectives on morality, anomie, and moral panic, the study identifies ambiguities of moral disagreements and ways of expressing that a moral norm has been violated. Implications of future considerations and media responses to civic solidarity and morality are also discussed.

SESSION 3 TORSDAG 17 MARS 11:00 – 12:30

K1.11.00-11.30

Hannah Sahlin Lilja

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Quantified Knowledge, the Construction of Social Issues and the State - the Fear of Crime research discourse in Sweden



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The research discourse of fear of crime, translated into “otrygghet” in Swedish,” has expanded rapidly in Sweden during late modernity. My dissertation charts the establishment of the research discourse from the first tentative measurements in 1978, through a period of experiment and import of american methods and instruments through the 90’s, and a period of rapid expansion in the 00’s, up until the current state is reached, where six governmental agencies administer annual or semiannual surveys, and there are hundreds of local measurements yearly. In contemporary Sweden, the concept of “otrygghet” has become central in current political debate and policy-making. In this conference paper, theoretically inspired by sociology of quantification and sociology of knowledge, I use data from my dissertation project, in the form of documents, interviews and a survey of Swedish municipalities to address the following questions:

- How has Swedish governmental agencies engaged in Fear of Crime research?
- How has local government, Swedish municipalities, engaged in Fear of Crime research?
- How does can the expansion of this research discourse be understood in relation to the growing importance of penal politics in Swedish political debate?
- How does can the expansion of this research discourse be understood in relation to the changing welfare state in late modernity?

K1.11.30-12.00

Kalle Berggren

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The doer and the deed: Discourses about youth sexual intimate partner violence perpetration.

Over the last few decades, feminist research and activism has largely transformed public discourse about intimate partner violence and sexual violence, highlighting the widespread nature of these phenomena. Recently, the failure of legal systems in responding to sexual and/or intimate partner violence has led to an emerging interest in alternative responses, such as restorative justice. An interesting example from the Nordic countries is the Icelandic feminist Thordis Elva who co-wrote the book *South of Forgiveness* (2017) with her



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youth boyfriend and rapist, Tom Stranger. This paper uses the case of South of Forgiveness to explore discourses about the perpetration of youth sexual intimate partner violence. Focusing on online discussions of the book, I analyze discourses that range from no-platforming of perpetrators to frames about mistakes and forgiveness. I argue that at the heart of these classificatory struggles lie questions about how ‘the doer’, ‘the deed’, and their relation to each other should be understood.

K1.12.00-12.30

Stina Lindegren

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Behandlingsutfall avseende kriminogena behov - en pilotstudie av Kriminalvårdens nya behandlingsprogram för sexualbrottsdömda, SEIF (Sexualbrottsbehandling med Individuellt Fokus)

Purpose: The aim was to test whether dynamic criminogenic risk factors change after participation in a new cognitive-behavioral treatment program adhering to the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) model, within a group of adult men convicted of a sexual offense in Sweden. Methods: Three psychometric tests from approximately 26 participants were completed. Therapists rated 46 participants using the Therapist Rating Scale-2 (TRS-2). Results: Participants reported a significant decrease in hypersexuality, small to medium effect size, a non-significant, increased, internal locus of control, but no change regarding attachment styles, posttreatment. Therapists rated significant decrease in all treatment needs posttreatment, medium to large effect size. Conclusions: The significant reduction of several criminogenic risk factors posttreatment indicates the treatment program may reduce problems related to increased risk of recidivism, especially hypersexuality. Moreover, treatment did not appear to have negative effects, motivating further implementation. However, to evaluate the effectiveness, more research is necessary.