

*Don't miss the
criminological event
of the year!*

*Make sure to
register at our
website before
June 1.*



The Stockholm Criminology Symposium

June 22–24, 2009
Stockholm University

*Take stock of the latest knowledge in preventing and handling
crime. World leading researchers meet dedicated decision makers.*

Featured speakers

Beatrice Ask
Minister for Justice, Sweden

Lawrence Sherman
Professor, USA

Jonathan Shepherd
Professor, UK

Cyrille Fijnaut
Professor, the Netherlands

David Weisburd
Professor, Israel and USA

Per-Olof Wikström
Professor, UK

Terrie Moffitt
Professor, USA

John Hagan
Professor, USA and Canada

Raúl Zaffaroni
Professor Emeritus and Judge,
Argentina

Why attend the Stockholm Criminology Symposium?

Stockholm Criminology Symposium is an annual event featuring over 500 attendees from more than 30 countries. Each year, researchers, policy-makers and practitioners meet to take part of the latest research findings of importance for crime policy. The themes for the 2009 Symposium are: When Mankind is the Victim, Counteracting Organized Crime and Contemporary

Criminology. Join us for what promises to be another exciting event taking place June 22-24, 2009, at Stockholm University, Sweden. The Stockholm Prize in Criminology will be awarded in conjunction with the Symposium during a ceremony in the Stockholm City Hall on June 23. All participants at the Symposium are invited to the ceremony.

When mankind is the Victim



JOHN HAGAN pioneered the application of advanced crime measurement techniques to the study of genocide in his work on violence in Darfur and in the Balkans. Using systematic methods of estimating crime volumes from victimization surveys, Hagan and his colleagues found substantial under-counting of murders by the State Department and the World Health Organization. Their methods produced evidence of between 200,000 and 400,000 homicides, the worldwide reporting of which transformed the discussion of the Darfur tragedy.



RAÚL ZAFFARONI'S critique of criminal law as an inadequate means of preventing genocide raises profound questions about the role of the retributive model of international justice in the aftermath of genocide. Zaffaroni's theory points to the likely benefits of "secondary prevention," minimizing the effects of such crimes by repairing harm, restoring families and communities, and developing far more intense therapeutic and conciliatory models to break the cycle of blood feuds and vengeance that can last for centuries.

A few highlights from the programme

Explaining and Preventing Genocide

Lecture by the winners of the Stockholm Prize in Criminology 2009

John Hagan, Northwestern University, USA
Raúl Zaffaroni, University of Buenos Aires and the Supreme Court, Argentina

Researchers' Advice to Policy on Youth Crime

Beatrice Ask, Minister for Justice, Sweden
Per-Olof Wikström, University of Cambridge, UK,
Terrie Moffitt, Duke University, USA
and others

Organised Crime and its Control

Cyrille Fijnaut, Tilburg University, the Netherlands
Letizia Paoli, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium

The Role of Criminology in Modern Criminal Policy

The jury of the Stockholm Prize in Criminology
Jerzy Sarnecki, Stockholm University, Sweden
Lawrence Sherman, University of Pennsylvania, USA, and others

Cost-Effective Police Methods

Jonathan Shepherd, Cardiff University, UK
David Weisburd, Hebrew University, Israel, and
George Mason University, USA
Peter Neyroud, National Policing Improvement Agency, UK, and others

The Effect of Imprisonment on Re-offending

Daniel Nagin, Carnegie Mellon University, USA

Preventing Lethal School Violence

Dewey Cornell, University of Virginia, USA