

Crime and Harm: Challenges of social and global justice?

BSC Conference 2021 (online) hosted by the Open University

Book of Abstracts

Single paper presentations	page 1
Panels	page 51
Posters	page 115

Single paper presentations

Naci Akdemir, NACI.AKDEMIR@jsga.edu.tr

On the Distinction between Fear of Cybercrime and Perceived Risk of Cybercrime Victimization

Research on fear of cybercrime and cybersecurity companies' reports suggest that cybercrime has become a significant problem. Though initial fear of crime studies conceptualised fear of crime and perceived risk of victimisation as a single construct, recent research tends to treat these two constructs as a separate phenomenon. However, there is limited empirical evidence on this issue. This paper presents the results of a study analysing survey data (N=650) to understand whether fear of cybercrime and perceived risk of cybercrime are two distinct concepts. To that end, Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) were conducted. Analysis results suggested that these two constructs are a separate but inter-related phenomenon.

Moreover, Kruskal-Wallis H Test and Mann-Whitney Test were run to examine the relationship between perceived Internet self-efficacy, fear of cybercrime and perceived risk of cybercrime victimisation. The test results indicated statistically significant positive associations between users' perceived Internet self-efficacy, fear of cybercrime and perceived risk of cybercrime victimisation. Lastly, identified demographic differences in fear of cybercrime and the perceived risk of cybercrime victimisation are discussed in the paper.

Sharma Anupama, anupama@connect.hku.hk

THE MODELS OF REVENGE AND RETRIBUTION: AN OVERLAP IN PRACTICE

A victim's status in criminal process is limited to being a prime witness while the state holds the status of a party to the case. It is considered a possibility that if victims are given charge of the process, their decisions will be motivated by revenge instincts which may lead to disproportionate justice. Revenge is popularly looked at in a negative sense. There are several debates around revenge v. retribution theory. The one who is at disadvantage are victims as it hinders their ownership and involvement in their own case. In this paper, an attempt is made to create theoretical models presenting two different variants of revenge and retribution. The models explain the value

system under which the different forms of revenge and retribution exists and the role of victims in the each of the models. The models are compared to find if a co-relation exists between revenge and retribution in practice. To provide a practical perspective, challenges from a few illustrative jurisdictions have been referred to understand if the results of retributive theory in practice are different from the risks posed by the revenge theory.

Sally Atkinson-Sheppard, S.Atkinsonsheppard@westminster.ac.uk

‘Through the lens of labour’: reconceptualising juvenile delinquency

Child labour is closely related to crime; young people are victims of forced and bonded labour and recent studies from the global South illustrate how young people engage in ‘illicit labour’ within organised crime groups. Despite this, labour is virtually absent from Western criminological theory, illustrating a wider issue of western centrism that permeates the discipline. This paper considers this oxymoron and asks - where did the labour go? Obscured from theory and marginalised in the rhetoric but a reality for millions of the world’s children today. By drawing on a number of studies from the global South, the paper develops an integrated framework of juvenile delinquency that moves away from existing perspectives, largely derived from global North and into a new domain of child labour. This framework conceptualizes children’s involvement in crime as illicit labour, challenging extant criminological theory that argues that crime is expressive and highlighting the role that children and gangs play in the informal economy. The paper questions how we might deconstruct the potentially damaging structures of criminological coloniality, develop a global labour lens and better understand the realities of children’s involvement in organised crime.

Helen Baker, Bakerh@edgehill.ac.uk

Why the Criminal Law is still failing Women who Kill their Abusive Male Partners

This paper examines why the criminal law is still failing women who kill their abusive male partners due to its androcentrism, and thus how criminal legal discourse continues rely on outmoded stereotypes of ‘appropriate femininity’ to construct them. The paper utilises a Feminist Foucauldian framework to critically discuss how criminal legal discourses are gendered and are linked to state power through bio-power and the disciplinary technique of self-regulatory practices via the process of normalisation. Notwithstanding the recent criminalisation of coercive control, through critical examination of both R v Challen [2011] EWCA Crim 2919 and R v Challen [2019] EWCA Crim 916, it is argued that these processes of power enable problematic typologies dependent upon ideals of ‘appropriate femininity’ to persist within criminal legal discourse in its construction of women who kill their abusive male partners. These typologies represent women as either ‘mad’ and subject to maladjusted femininity, or ‘bad’ and subject to wicked femininity. A punitive criminal legal discourse is argued to persist regarding such cases, due to the criminal law’s inability and/or refusal to comprehend their experiences. #WCCJN #WIASN

Dr Lis Bates, lis.bates@open.ac.uk

Melanie-Jane Stoneman

Katharine Hoeger

Policing domestic homicides during the Covid-19 pandemic

This paper discusses policing domestic homicides in England and Wales during Covid. It presents findings from a pioneering new national project set up by the National Police Chiefs' Council's Vulnerability, Knowledge and Practice Programme (VKPP). The Domestic Homicides Project was established in 2020 in response to concerns about the impact of Covid restrictions on homicides following domestic abuse. The project has been collecting and analysing all domestic homicides, including suicides and child deaths, identified by police in England and Wales since March 2020, to provide quick-time learning for police and other agencies. This paper will start with an overview of the project and methodology. It will present findings from analysis of 12 months of domestic homicides since Covid, identifying the characteristics of victims and suspects and the circumstances of deaths. The project team will outline different typologies of domestic homicides included within the study, and discuss learning areas for police and other practitioners on identifying vulnerability and risk.

Ignasi Bernat, Ignasi.BernatMolina@winchester.ac.uk

Aitor Jiménez

Decolonizing the Crimes of the Powerful

In recent years, criminology has started a pathway to understand the different colonial legacies within the discipline. In this regard, some authors have paid attention to the criminological silences on the genocides of the European settlers in the new world (Morrison 2006; Cunneen and Tauri 2017). At the same time, some important contributions have focused upon the genealogy of criminal justice institutions from the police to the prison (Vitale 2017; Brown 2015). Other remarkable contributions have focused upon how the current penal systems reproduce those colonial and racial inequalities (Gilmore 2007; Alexander 2012). Therefore, we can see how all these interesting contributions are unveiling the colonial nature of the 'criminal other' and its different criminological representations. However, the colonial nature of the 'powerful criminal' still has to be clarified. For this reason, this paper aims to identify the key criminal practices of powerful actors in order to capture the ongoing colonial dynamics and its harmful consequences. Departing from a racial capitalism approach we will focus on the main forms of colonialism from extractivism to bordering, from wars to corruption to better understand how these patterns of colonial accumulation by dispossession take place in the present times.

Miranda Bevan, M.J.Bevan@lse.ac.uk

The 'pains' of police custody for children

Across the globe the voices of child suspects are rarely heard in criminal justice research. This paper addresses this striking omission, utilising the sociology of punishment, particularly the work of Gresham Sykes, to develop an understanding of the particular 'pains' of police custody for children. Drawing on the first comprehensive study in England and Wales to consider the police custody process as a whole from the perspective of the child suspect, the paper develops a rich picture of the punitiveness of police detention for children. The findings were generated from thematic analysis of qualitative data: semi-structured interviews with 41 children and young people with recent experience of police detention as a child, supplemented by 18 adult practitioner interviews and

custody block observations in three police force areas. By identifying the correspondences and contrasts between the experience of adult sentenced prisoners and unconvicted child suspects in detention, the analysis illuminates the damaging ramifications, both legal and sociological, of harsh custody experiences for children. The paper considers in particular the impact of such punitiveness on children's capacity for effective participation in custody processes, especially in interview, and on attitudes towards the police on release.

Christopher Birkbeck, C.H.Birkbeck@salford.ac.uk

Neal Hazel

THE OVERLAP BETWEEN OFFENDING AND VICTIMISATION

Most research on youth crime has focused on either offending or victimisation. However, researchers have increasingly come to recognise the significance of the overlap between the two, when young people are both offenders and victims. The concept of overlap has been theorised and measured in different ways, inviting clarification and evaluation of the different alternatives. This is particularly important given the growing prevalence of online offending and victimisation and their possible overlap with offline experiences. The overlap also poses interesting questions for existing theories of offending and victimisation, including whether one theory can account for both phenomena. And, to the extent that the latter is possible, the overlap also suggests that effective interventions with young people should focus on trauma rather than risk. As a preparatory stage for our survey on Children's Experiences of Crime in Britain, planned for 2022, this paper reports the first results from a systematic review of the growing literature on these topics, paying particular attention to the overlap between offending and victimisation in both the online and offline domains.

Dr Paul Bleakley, pj.bleakley@gmail.com

'Acts of conscience' – bureaucracy and the politics of policing child sexual abuse in Australia

There are few policing agencies with more experience and success in the investigation of child sexual abuse (CSA) in the contemporary world than the Queensland Police Service and, particularly, its online CSA unit Task Force Argos. In conjunction with its global partners, Argos has been responsible for some of the most effective covert infiltrations of online CSA networks in history, gathering intelligence that has resulted in thousands of children being rescued from harm. However, Argos's origins can be traced to a time when the policing of CSA was caught in the middle of a complex battle between anti-corruption crusaders and the political establishment. This paper explores this bureaucratic and political struggle, exploring the politicisation of the inquiry process in the decade after the seminal Fitzgerald Inquiry into police misconduct. It focuses on the campaign of the Criminal Justice Commission (CJC), Queensland's anti-corruption body, to defend itself from criticism over allegations of misconduct in the policing of paedophilia — a fight that simultaneously triggered a public inquiry and gave birth to the modern Task Force Argos.

Dr Avi Boukli, avi.boukli@open.ac.uk

Dr Georgios Papanicolaou

Constructing 'indigenous people' producing colonial knowledge: a content analysis of the US Trafficking in Persons Reports

This presentation discusses the knowledge production process embedded in the US Department of State Trafficking in Persons (TIP) reports, using coloniality as an analytical framework. We start from the premise that knowledge production particularly in relation to human trafficking and 'modern slavery' is fundamentally problematic in its construction of victims and instances of victimisation. Yet at the same time TIP reports are extremely important for informing policies, campaigns, and laws. We explore three key analytical dimensions: firstly, we interrogate the history of the US TIP reports, by asking: how was this reporting process instigated and why? Secondly, we develop an in-depth analysis of the US TIP reports, by presenting our main findings of a content analysis of these reports around the specific constructions of the 'indigenous victim of trafficking' between the years 2001-2020. Thirdly, by utilising the concept of coloniality as used by the Peruvian sociologist Aníbal Quijano, we offer an outline of the knowledge production process and the material and institutional circuits involved in the proliferation of inherently biased knowledge on human trafficking.

Ali Bouyamourn, ali.bouyamourn@plymouth.ac.uk

An exploratory study of the role of the prison officer

Reoffending rates are high in England and Wales (62.7% reoffend of the adults that were sentenced for less than 12 months; January to March 2018, according to the Ministry of Justice's 30 January 2020 publication). A new avenue to rehabilitation is needed. There is no better place to start than within the prison institutions, because prison officers' role has a significant impact on the prisoner's life in custody, despite the conflicting role they must deal with. Prison officers have been neglected, undervalued, lost power, legitimacy and poorly defined according to the Howard League (2017). The conflict over whether the principals of 'security' or 'rehabilitation' should be the core mission of imprisonment is a key debate, and it has become apparent that prison officers must move away from just being turnkey and gate keepers to take on a more professional role. The prison officers' role has become lost during the 'Transforming Rehabilitation' vision, neoliberalism, and the privatisation of the public correctional sector; they have become the 'ghost of the penal system' as Alison Liebling (2000) argues. Prison officers spend 24 hours a day, seven days a week with their residents, so what are the difficulties and the obstacles stopping them from contributing to the rehabilitative culture inside prisons? The training provided to them currently needs to be reviewed if the 21st century penal system is to progress.

Avril Brandon, Avril.Brandon@mu.ie

Gavin Dingwall

Lockdown: The Impact of Covid-19 on Minority Ethnic Prisoners

Prisons went into lockdown in March 2020 to avert a public health catastrophe. The effects were stark: prisoners were confined to their cells for the vast majority of their time, and communal activity and in-person visits ceased. The pandemic though has not impacted equally. Minority ethnic groups have been affected disproportionately with higher rates of infection and death in the community. In the prison context, the United Nations (2020:1) recognised that 'the potential devastation that [Covid-19] can wreck on the population of detainees is thus also a racial issue of

paramount importance'. This paper will explore the enduring impact of the prison lockdown on minority ethnic prisoners in the United Kingdom and Ireland. A thematic approach will be adopted which will consider family ties, isolation, health, education and access to services. It will be argued that, as prison conditions improve, the distinct experiences of minority ethnic prisoners need to be recognised in order to address the legacy of lockdown.

Nigel Brearley, nabrearley@gmail.com

Screening Fabian's Memoirs: official scrutiny and public celebration of a detective's career

Robert Fabian, or 'Fabian of the Yard', was not the first 'celebrity detective' to emerge from Scotland Yard. The mediatization of his exploits and persona through the 1950s and beyond however, mark him as the progenitor of perhaps hundreds of factual, fictional and factional protagonists in English police procedurals in a range of media. Mass popular newspaper consumption, particularly Sundays, a renewed demand for detective memoirs and 'quality crime non-fiction' following paper rationing, film and, crucially, television – especially shot on film and exportable with iconic, English mis en scene, raised Fabian's stock to celebrity status and bolstered images of post war police legitimacy. This paper focuses on the early stages of this process, particularly how Fabian volunteered drafts of his memoir to the new Scotland Yard Public Information bureau and how these were viewed and reviewed. This process reminds us of how police-press relations underwent a significant advance in professionalism and proactivity from 1945. The paper is part of a wider study of detective policing in the late- and early World War 2 period and is based on archive and rare media sources.

Gill Buck, g.buck@chester.ac.uk

Kemi Ryan

Natasha Ryan

A visual narrative of community led change

Employing leaders with lived experience of criminal justice in rehabilitation and resettlement settings is a growing practice. It is part of a broader international trend toward service user involvement in the development and delivery of public services. Yet, criminalised people have been largely absent from the literature on lived experience movements. Our innovative, participatory study aims to amplify the voices of people using and delivering a community project managed by leaders with lived experience of criminal justice. Using Photovoice methodology, in which people use cameras to document their realities and advocate for change, we collaboratively reflect on the potential of lived experience leadership to drive individual and social change. The evocative visual representations that have been produced by the group will be showcased in this talk, revealing how in contexts of suffering, social exclusion, and negative expectations, forms of hopeful, inclusive, strengths-based, community praxis can be impactful.

Siobhán Buckley, Siobhan.Buckley@mu.ie

"Contrasts in tolerance?": A cross-sectoral analysis of punitiveness in the adult, young adult, and youth justice systems

Criminological research on the putative 'punitive turn' in both adult justice (Feeley and Simon 1992 and 1994, Garland 2002, Pratt et al., 2005, Simon 2007) and juvenile justice (Goldson and Muncie, 2006; Muncie, 2008; Bateman, 2015; Hamilton et al, 2016; Cunneen et al., 2017) while extensive, has failed to consider cross-sectoral variation/consistency within countries namely, divergence in some countries between the adult and youth justice systems and a more consistent approach across the two sectors in other jurisdictions. This raises important questions about cross-sectoral 'contrasts in tolerance' (Downes, 1988) and the determinants of these policies, including intriguing questions about the historical, cultural, economic and social factors preserving (or not) a distinct approach to youth justice in certain jurisdictions. This research will seek to answer such questions conducting a comparative case-within-a-case case study on the adult, young adult and youth justice systems of Ireland, Scotland and the Netherlands. This paper aims to examine key findings from the data collection of the PhD namely extensive country reviews, statistical data analysis and interviews with key stakeholders in each jurisdiction. Specifically, the trends, both convergent or divergent between the three sectors and overall interaction of the three sectors in each country will be explored.

Stephen Burrell, s.r.burrell@durham.ac.uk

The climate crisis as masculine violence: Exploring the links between men, masculinities and environmental harm

The gendered dynamics of the climate crisis are increasingly being recognised. However, less discussed is the role that masculinities play at the source of the problem; from men being more likely to engage in practices which contribute to climate change, to being less likely to express concern about it, to dominating organisations which cause the greatest amounts of environmental damage (such as fossil fuel companies). This paper will explore the similarities and differences between environmental harm and different forms of men's violence, and the extent to which they interconnect based upon the attempted accomplishment of masculine power and control. For example, at the individual level, gender-based violence tends to be exacerbated during ecological crises, and is also commonly used against environmental activists. Meanwhile, at the structural level, masculinist dynamics can be observed in many aspects of industrial capitalism and its impact on the planet. However, it is also important to avoid drawing essentialising equivalences between violence against women and nature, and patriarchal power is not equally shared among men; some contribute to climate change much more than others. Bearing these complexities in mind, the paper will consider how shifting harmful ideas of masculinity could help us to tackle climate change.

Emma Buxton-Namisnyk, emma.buxton@kellogg.ox.ac.uk

Domestic violence policing and State violence against First Nations women

This study of domestic violence policing of First Nations women in Australia explores the intersectional, racialised and gendered violence that State police responses produce. The study involved analysis of police contact records for First Nations women victims of domestic violence-related homicide across several Australian states and territories, alongside yarning/interview with First Nations DV specialist workers, survivors of violence, and Elders. Findings included that the majority of First Nations women who were killed by their partners had domestic violence-related police contact prior to their deaths. These interactions with State police produced a range of secondary harms and these augmented rather than ameliorated the personal harms First Nations

women experienced from their partners. The study's significant implications for domestic violence law and policy in the Australian 'settler' colonial context, as well as for gender-based violence research and the discipline of criminology more broadly, are discussed.

Victoria Canning, victoria.canning@bristol.ac.uk

Torture and Torturous Violence

There is growing recognition that torture, as defined in domestic and international laws, can be a narrow scope within which we can come to recognise and understand forms of violence which echo or mirror such abuses, but that are not technically definable as torture per se. In particular, feminists have highlighted that the endemic nature of violence against women can have similar sustained patterns of psychological and/or physical abuses and yet are not necessarily categorised as such. Moreover, when torture is discussed in academic literature, it is often in the context of ethical debates (Biswas and Zalloua, 2011), terrorism (Greenberg and Dratel, 2005; Jones, 2014) or by questioning whether torture is ever legitimate – such as the renowned (and highly critiqued) 'ticking time bomb' scenario whereby the options are to torture for information, or allow countless 'innocents' to die (Dershowitz, 2004). Drawing from empirical research with psychotraumatologists and survivors of persecution, this paper moves toward a deeper empirical and conceptual analysis of violence more broadly that does not necessarily include the act by state actors (or their corporate underdogs) with torturous intent. Although it will address these, drawing in particular on the work of Darius Rejali (2007; 2011) and Penny Green and Tony Ward (2004), I will expand these discussions to more fully understand what we recognise as torture and offer a concrete concept of torturous violence. In all, the paper aims to shift focus from who inflicts torturous violence and why, to the forms of violence enacted and the impacts of them.

Elisabeth Carter, Elisabeth.Carter@roehampton.ac.uk

The reliance on compliance: The key to exploiting victims in fraudulent communications

This paper examines the ways in which fraudsters use language to harness and exploit moral, ethical and societal norms to extort money from their victims. Using a discourse analytic framework and a range of fraudulent communications as data (romance fraud, telephone scams and postal scams); this work first establishes how compliance is key in manipulating and persuading their victims without causing alarm. It then seeks to explore how fraudsters use language to gain and compel compliance from their victims, without causing them alarm, through orienting to procedural necessity, harnessing moral obligations, and exploiting interactional norms. Despite taking place across a range of contexts, modalities, lengths of interaction and with differing levels of reciprocity, there are commonalities in the communicative tactics used by fraudsters that are harnessed to gain compliance and then used to enlist victims into being complicit in their own exploitation.

Qi Chen, aliceqichen@gmail.com

Lowering the age of criminal responsibility: How harm-focused public discourse overrode the official narrative in China

Following a few high-profile cases, China lowered the age of criminal responsibility (ACR) from 14 to 12. From 1 March 2021, children aged 12 and 13 will be prosecuted if they commit the crime of murder or serious assault. Is this another cliché story of media-induced fears leading to punitiveness? Text analysis gives a complicated answer. By comparing the official and commercial news reports on ACR between 2017 and 2020, the author finds that official news in China was much more moderate than commercial news. While the former emphasised 'prevention', 'correction', and 'specialised guidance', the latter stressed 'harm', 'victim' and 'responsibility'. By analysing 5,695 posts on social media, the author finds that Chinese netizens were more susceptible to the harm-focused stories in commercial news. They tended to retell these stories in more sensational language ('cruel', 'scum', 'death penalty'), which radicalised the public discourse. In contrast, official news was heavily criticised. Netizens saw the government's reluctance to lower the ACR as the evidence of corruption, social polarisation and class oppression. The reference to international conventions was also dismissed by angry nationalists. To secure public legitimacy, the Party changed its stance. Without a well-prepared penal system, this decision might cause more harm.

Manon Chirgwin, mac21@aber.ac.uk

The politics of youth justice: vying for the highest score

My research focuses on the age of criminal responsibility (ACR) which has remained unchanged since 1963. During my research I have seen that one of the biggest challenges to Youth Justice and reform of the ACR is its use by politicians for political point scoring. This presentation will discuss how politicians are not interested in raising the ACR or enforcing children's rights and have constantly used this area to bolster political agendas. This can be seen as far back as 1969 when the provision to raise the ACR within the Children and Young Persons Act was not brought into force due to a change in Government. No more so was this true than in the 90s with the infamous quotes 'tough on crime, tough on the causes of crime' and 'We must condemn a little more, and understand a little less' and the subsequent reforms with the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. Recently the ACR has been under debate; however, the way in which it has been set to one side in recent years has shown it is a throwaway issue for politicians.

Matt Clement, matt.clement@winchester.ac.uk

No Justice, No Police? The Criminalisation of Protest

The echoes of the US Black Lives Matter (BLM) movement were global, and the UK shot to prominence through the historic 'rolling' of Bristol slave trader Edward Colston's statue into the city dock last summer. This has spurred a vindictive reaction from the government, proposing 10 year sentences for the crime of damaging memorials, whilst criminalising other peaceful protest tactics such as making a noise, labelling these acts as a 'public nuisance'. This has dovetailed with the use of pandemic conditions to justify fines of £200 for people protesting against deaths in police custody and £10 000 for a nurse who called a protest against their 1% pay rise. This paper will examine the brutal police tactics employed against those protesting against the new bill as well as whether fundamental civil rights face becoming victim to a new authoritarianism.

Claire Cohen, claire.cohen@ntu.ac.uk

Crippling Victimology: Down's syndrome & the discursive violence of silence

Building on the work of Thorneycroft & Asquith (2019), and Cohen (2014; 2018 and 2020), this paper uses a Foucauldian positioning to problematise victimology's lengthy exclusion of a particular victim group: those with disabilities, in particular learning disabilities, and specifically - Down's syndrome. Differentiated from the assumed norm, and from others marked as disabled, through highly specific technologies and practices; not just 'made different', or 'made disabled', this group are 'made disposable' - their worth repudiated, their existence devalued. As is their victimity.

The disabled are at higher risk of being a victim of crime, and at higher risk of being convicted of crime. Across various data-sets, statistics specific to those with Downs are not collected, that in itself should give us pause, whilst the resounding silence from victimology here leads one to question precisely what and whom victimology 'cares' about, and what victimology presently stands for. Because it is most assuredly not 'all victims'.

Keren Cohen-Louck, keren.cohenlouck@gmail.com

Inna Levy

Terrorism vs Viral Victimization/ Viruism

Since December 2019, the global community has been preoccupied with the ramifications of the COVID-19 pandemic. Before COVID-19, the topic that dominated the discussion on fears and threats was terrorism. We suggest comparing COVID-19-related viral victimization (henceforth Viruism) and terrorism. On the surface, these are two different threats. Terrorism is considered a geopolitical threat, while viruism is a health threat. Terror and terrorism are mostly associated with man-made, politically motivated violence against non-combatants that aims to create a general state of fear. Also, viruism is not caused by people, and there are no political causes behind viral outbreaks. Despite these differences, there are similarities between the two concepts. The effects of terrorism and virusim represent fundamental aspects of victimization, including physical and mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss, and substantial impairments of fundamental rights. Furthermore, in both cases of terrorism and viruism, the ramifications are not necessarily the direct results of these phenomena but the by-product of the fears they evoke in the general public. By discussing the multidimensional nature of viruism and comparing it to terrorism, we can provide practitioners and policymakers with a broader, more complex perspective on the current viral outbreak and facilitate more effective coping mechanisms.

Keren Cohen-Louck, keren.cohenlouck@gmail.com

Inna Levy

Sergio Herzog

Support for Community Corrections: Crime Type and Severity, and Offender, Observer, and Victim Characteristics

Community correction (CC) refers to sanctions in which offenders serve all or a portion of their sentence in the community. It includes such imprisonment alternatives as residential programs, economic sanctions, and non-residential or outpatient solutions. CC plays a vital role in the criminal justice system as it represents an alternative to incarceration, promotes offender reintegration into

the community, and contributes to recidivism reduction. The current study examines the contribution of crime type and severity and offender, observer, and victim characteristics to the prediction of community correction (CC) public support. We conducted a telephone survey among Israeli citizens from August through November 2018. A random and representative sample of 573 respondents, ages 20-74, evaluated the seriousness of crime scenarios and CC's appropriateness for each scenario. In different versions of crime scenarios, we manipulated offence type as well as offender and victim characteristics. Logistic regression results indicate that perceived lower crime severity, a crime that is not murder, older offender age, and being a secular observer are related to an increased likelihood of supporting community corrections. The discussion addresses these findings in the context of punitive goals (e.g., revenge, retribution), public perception of offender dangerousness, and social identity theory.

Leticia Couto, L.S.COUTO-2020@hull.ac.uk

Shame & Stigma: Domestic Abuse Victims in the Force

There is a certain stigma attached to being a victim of domestic abuse, stemming from the public's inability to put themselves in the victims' shoes. Victim-blaming clichés such as “why don't they just leave?” or “I would never let that happen to me” underpin internalized feelings of shame in those that do experience domestic abuse. These feelings then sway the decision to report the victimization. Shifting focus towards police officers, whose job entails identifying and handling domestic abuse cases, begs the question: If they experience domestic abuse themselves, will they feel comfortable reporting their victimization to colleagues and/or supervisors? Or will they feel even further stigma due to their profession? Despite there already being some studies analysing officer's personal relationships with domestic abuse, these are entirely focused on perpetrators or in the victim-perpetrator overlap. This research will strive to fulfil a surprising gap in the literature, aiming to broach the subject of police officers as victims of domestic abuse and their willingness to report their own (as well as their colleague's) experience of domestic abuse. Empirical results from surveys applied in a police station in the UK will be presented.

Annie Crowley, annie.crowley@stir.ac.uk

“It's like they have vulnerable tattooed on their forehead.”: Reframing the vulnerability discourse surrounding young women within criminal justice settings

Young women who come into contact with the criminal justice system, or who are considered to be 'at risk' of being drawn into contact, are often viewed as a highly vulnerable group. Drawing upon doctoral research, the paper argues that the vulnerability discourse surrounding these young women is gendered and largely negative, and can act to stigmatise, control and shape the ways in which they are treated. The research involved interviews with 50 practitioners working with girls and young women in criminal justice related settings across Scotland including prison, secure care, social work and community services. It investigated practitioners' understandings and constructions of this under-researched population, and explored how these impact upon work conducted with them. The paper draws upon critical feminist perspectives, including Judith Butler and Erinn Gilson, to explore tensions and to reframe this perception of young women's vulnerability. In moving away from a reductively negative view of vulnerability the paper proposes to embrace its ambiguities as well as its universality, and also to make space to acknowledge the vulnerability of practitioners.

Davina Cull, Davina.CULL2@devonandcornwall.pnn.police.uk

Towards a model of lived experience engagement in our criminal justice organisations as a positive contribution for social justice.

'Lived experience' engagement is one of the latest trends in the criminal justice sector. With a growing interest being placed on its importance in government applications for funding and new legislative assessments, it is right to question how ready and willing the sector is to embrace the important principles of inclusion, opportunity and equality which sit behind the practice. Framed as an approach which makes a contribution to social justice, this presentation will share the experience of setting up a lived experience advisor scheme in the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Devon and Cornwall. The scheme which works with people who have direct experiences of the criminal justice system, moves beyond simple tokenism, to a model of co-production where office partners, local leaders and lived experience advisors work together to effect positive change. By sharing some of the achievements of the scheme, as well as the challenges of the approach, this presentation hopes to spark a conversation about whether lived experience engagement could be said to be so much more than another form of community engagement. Could we be so bold as to say that it is intrinsically restorative? Or is that a step too far!

William Cullerne Bown, wockbah@gmail.com

A mathematization of Packer's Two Models theory

Herbert Packer's Two Models theory remains an important plank of British criminology, appearing prominently for example in Newburn's introductory textbook. By treating the criminal justice system as a form of binary classification, here I mathematize the theory, explaining what Packer only described, e.g. why there are two models and not three. I import choice sets, utility functions, Pareto efficiency and indifference contours from decision theory and draw on evaluative techniques used in machine learning. I focus on the quality of measurements (interval/cardinal vs ordinal) that policymakers have of the rates of false positives and false negatives. Both are commonly ordinal, making theories of rational choice useless. Instead, I prove the behaviour of policymakers can be understood in navigational terms, 'aimlessness' being 'orientable' and leading to 'shoving'. Through a close reading of Packer I re-state the essence of the theory using these navigational concepts, clarifying Packer's description and broadly confirming it but also identifying flaws both in his presentation and subsequent attempts at a summary. This provides a mathematical rather than verbal basis for inquiry and a new way to analyse and potentially resolve intractable problems. As an example, I apply it to the problem of rape in a democracy.

María del Mar Martín Aragón, mariadelmar.martin@gm.uca.es

Massive Leisure Contexts and women victimization: an exploratory analysis of Feria de Jerez

Objective: Victimization of all kinds against women is a crucial issue nowadays. In general, massive leisure contexts are susceptible to be ideal spaces for these aggressions to take place. More specifically, celebrations with an important folkloric meaning and cultural tradition are contexts given to the (re)production of the most immovable gender stereotypes, strongly rooted in

heteropatriarchal behaviour patterns. This paper analyses the victimization suffered by women within a specific mass entertainment context, the Feria de Jerez.

Data/Methods: Data collected from an online survey of people who attended 2019 Feria de Jerez (N=648) were implemented. Descriptive analyses were performed to test our hypotheses.

Results: 1) Men are the most prevalent offenders 2) Harassment and intimidation were the most prevalent incidents 3) Night and early morning are the most prevalent times 4) Casetas are the most prevalent places.

Discussion: These results fit with the Routine Activity Theory as we were able to find that for all incidents, there was a motivated offender, a suitable target and the absence of a capable guardian. The high levels of victimization of certain groups could be analysed from crime patterns as defined by Brattingham and Brattingham. But it is also necessary to include the contexts of mass leisure as crime generator places in this theory.

Holly Dempsey, hd647@bath.ac.uk

Biophilia and Biophobia: Diverse Experiences of Nature in Prison

This paper will focus on the ways imprisoned men experience nature, an area that remains under-explored. This research contributes to the gap in knowledge by speaking to individuals about how access to the natural world has shaped their prison experience. The concepts of biophilia (an innate love of nature) and biophobia (an innate dislike, discomfort or disregard of nature) are used to frame imprisoned interactions with, and responses to, nature. This approach acknowledges that relationships with nature are complex, layered and strongly influenced by the built environment and prison regime, as well as by individual differences. Imprisoned men, in this study, had complicated relationships with the natural world, they were often denied access to desirable nature, whilst the more unpleasant sides of nature; pests, uncomfortable temperatures, sensory intrusions, were amplified by physical imprisonment and the design of carceral structures. Exposure to different aspects of nature, both positive and negative, may impact rehabilitation, desistance and re-entry into the community and is, therefore, an important consideration in the exploration of both prison design and the harms of imprisonment.

Gavin Dingwall, GDingwall@dmu.ac.uk

Jessica Gallagher

Tim Hillier

Enhancing Student Research Competencies in Criminology: Embedding Research-Enabled Teaching in an Undergraduate Penology Module

Research-enabled teaching is recognised across the HE sector as having considerable pedagogical value (Jenkins et al., 2007). Despite this understanding, surprisingly little has been written about how to operationalise such an approach. This paper reflects upon how the authors designed a Level 6 module with the explicit aim of using their research on sentencing and punishment to enable and enhance the cohort's research competencies. The strategy has yielded astonishing success: recent students have helped advise a retired Justice of the Supreme Court; presented a public lecture on the prison crisis alongside the Chief Inspector of Prisons in Scotland; and several have continued into

postgraduate research. At the same time, we are conscious that some students find the approach challenging and struggle to develop as independent researchers. This paper develops three issues: (1) identifying the benefits of research-enabled teaching (2) embedding research-enabled teaching in an undergraduate module (3) recognising and addressing emotional expenditure.

(Jenkins, A., Healey, M. and Zetter, R. (2007) Linking Teaching and Research in Departments and Disciplines York: HEA)

Rod Earle, rod.earle@open.ac.uk

Prison, philosophy, Bernard Stiegler and convict criminology

Bernard Stiegler was a French philosopher who served 5 years in prison for a series of bank robberies committed in his youth. He died in August 2020, aged just 68, a professor celebrated in the highest ranks of continental philosophy. In this paper I cannot review his enormous contribution to philosophy but I will introduce and explore his relevance to convict criminology. Stiegler entered prison with ideas of his own about life and philosophy influenced by the Communist party, of which he had been a member: "I believed philosophers were necessarily on the wrong side, to the degree that they are inevitably on the side of the interpretation of the world and not of changing the state of things". Drawing from Stieglers (2009) reflections on "how I became a philosopher" I speculate on its connections to some of the themes of convict criminology that exposure to the experience of imprisonment can reveal features of social order, social change and subjectivity otherwise obscure to social science.

Omobolaji Levi Epoyun, Omobolaji.Epoyun@hud.ac.uk

How Behaviours on Digitalised Social Platforms (DSP) Facilitates Identity Theft

The continuous disclosure of personally identifiable information (PII) by digitalised social platform (DSP) users has been suggested to be the leading source and enabler of identity theft and identity theft-related fraud. The concern of these behaviours leading to crime have not only gained momentum amongst DSP users, organisations and the United Kingdom Government but has also attracted considerable attention across the globe. In 2015, fifty million DSP users' identities were provided to a third-party organisation which harvested personal identification data of Facebook users. To this end, the incident read as one of the confirmations of social platform user's reservations that some DSPs create an enabling environment and the opportunity to foster identity theft crimes by sharing data provided in good faith without prior consent, permission, and knowledge of their users. In response to one of the questions asked in this study, 34.50% of respondents indicated they understood the risk they are exposed to for disclosing personal details on social media platforms. The result is suggesting that continuous disclosure of PII is associated with the risk of a users' identity being pieced together on digitalised social platforms.

Rosie Erol, r.erol@worc.ac.uk

Holly Taylor-Dunn

Improving the police investigation of domestic abuse cyber stalking and harassment cases – the experience of police officers

Over half of stalking and harassment victims experience online abuse, with the police response being described as being 'unhelpful' (Taylor-Dunn et al, 2017). In 2018, a UK police force set up a specialist team to investigate cases of domestic abuse cyber stalking and harassment (DACSH). This aimed to improve the police response to cyber stalking and harassment, to improve the experience of victims and bring more successful prosecutions. The team comprised of specially trained officers, along with a co-located Independent Domestic Violence Advisor. A survey of frontline police officers in the force indicated a lack of confidence in identifying and collecting evidence, signposting victim/survivors of DACSH for further support, and investigating cyber enabled stalking and harassment. Interviews with the specialist officers were conducted to understand the investigation process more fully, alongside a detailed analysis of police case files. There was evidence of better identification and investigation of DACSH offences in the project area, and more successful prosecutions of these offences. Factors which contributed to this included the technical knowledge and ability of specialist officers to gather better quality evidence, having the time to conduct resource intensive investigations fully, and retaining the support of the victim throughout the prosecution process.

Dr Paul Famosaya, paul.famosaya@cumbria.ac.uk

Conditions of COVID-19 – a criminological angle

In the space of few months, the COVID-19 pandemic altered the operations of systems across the world, and these alterations have continued to shape our perceptions of crime, victimisation and policing. Drawn from excerpts of an ongoing project, this paper presents a criminological analysis for the range of conditions and violations perpetrated during the pandemic. Divided into three interdependent parts, the first part explores some peculiar activities and illicit arrangements perpetrated by both powerful and petty offenders in some societies. Here we encounter the market of medicine counterfeiting, the black markets in pharmaceuticals and how the stay at home rules created situations of crimes. In this context and in other similar cases, the routine activity perspectives of Cohen and Felson (1979) will provide some analysis to the idea of the reasoning criminal – suggesting that criminal decisions are finalised by the opportunities offered. In the second part of the paper, attempts will be made to explore how quarantine rules collapsed into quarantine activism in some societies. Here, Ruggiero's (2020) analysis of 'systemic violence' is re-examined to highlight the logic of inequalities, and how social movements contested and responded to these various conditions. In the third and final part, the paper examines some challenges of police organisations in responding to environmental changes in time of unexpected crises. Tyler's (2004) analysis of police legitimacy will be deployed to provide some concluding commentaries to how police-citizen's relationship was further damaged through specific conditions of the pandemic. Overall, this paper will provide insight into how a global pandemic altered perceptions and realities of crime, victimisation and policing – through some new case studies explored here.

Dr Roxanna Fatemi-Dehaghani, Fatemi-DehaghaniR@cardiff.ac.uk

Dr Daniel Newman

Categorising clients as 'polar opposites': interrogating the experiences of "first timers" and "regulars" in the criminal process

When an individual is suspected or accused of committing a criminal offence, they are brought into the realm of the criminal process. This process can be complex and alien, and the accused person may not understand – or be able to engage with – elements thereof. This paper examines how experiences of the criminal process are framed by lawyers, drawing from interviews conducted with lawyers (N = 36) as part of a larger project on the experiences of criminal justice in (south) Wales. Lawyers, when discussing the experiences of the accused, made frequent distinctions between “first timers” and “regulars”. Whilst this distinction has been touched-upon in previous studies, it has not yet been subject to much exploration and interrogation. Within this paper, we explore and critique the how and why of this distinction, querying whether – and how – such a distinction is – or is not – helpful. We argue that whilst an accused’s experience should be accounted for, this should not equate to a lack of support for “regulars”.

Anna Flynn, atflynn@irishprisons.ie

The management of people serving life sentences in Ireland: Developing individualised sentence plans

In 2017, the Irish Prison Service (IPS) published recommendations for the management of people serving life sentences (PSLS), aligning with 2003 Council of Europe guidance. My PhD objectively evaluates the implementation of key recommendations, while also informing ongoing development of policy and practice. My current aim is to support the IPS in developing sentence plan templates for PSLS. Adopting a cross-sectional quantitative design, this research analyses various elements of prison life as experienced by PSLS. Data is collected from the IPS Prisoner Information Management System, and categorised according to the sentence stage in which it was originally recorded (early, middle, or late sentence stage). The objective is to identify critical strengths, risks, and needs trends that may arise during the different stages of a life sentence, which could either enhance or diminish sentence progression (e.g., family contact, violent behaviour, and substance use). Where stage-related strengths, risks, and needs are identified, they can be highlighted in sentence plans, discussed with PSLS, and proactively targeted by interventions to facilitate positive sentence progression. This is in addition to ensuring that sentence plans are individualised to PSLS. This research is a priority for the IPS due to its implications for the management of PSLS.

Joanna Foster, jfoster@fabtic.co.uk

An Exploratory Study of How Practitioners Working with Children and Young People who Set Fires Identify Clients Requiring Psychosocial Interventions

Firesetting by children and young people is a dangerous, often harmful social problem that requires two distinct types of specialist intervention; fire safety education, as delivered predominantly by fire and rescue services, and psychosocial interventions provided most typically by clinicians. Yet despite these differing approaches, no assessment tools are available to assist in identifying the level of need a child or young person setting fires has. This presentation discusses the findings from a mixed-methods, explanatory, sequential design study that explored how, given this absence, practitioners identify those clients requiring psychosocial interventions. Three themes were in evidence across the data generated: inconsistency in service provision; an absence of staff self-legitimacy, largely attributable to a lack of supervisory relationships that can nurture self-verification, and the invisibility of emotional labour. Whilst this national picture appears highly

problematic, frontline staff who took part in the study identified how these concerns could be addressed. Firstly, the development for the first time of a firesetting risk assessment tool for children who set fires. Secondly, formal expert training for staff in this much-misunderstood public health and social justice issue, and, finally, national written guidance in an area of frontline work that is largely hidden from view.

Jessica Gallagher, jessica.gallagher@dmu.ac.uk

How can Favazza's categorisation of self-injury and Martinson's Bill of Rights for those who self-harm inform better treatment for those self-injuring within prisons in England and Wales?

From September 2019 to September 2020 there were 58,870 incidents of self-injury in English and Welsh prisons (Safety in Custody Statistics, Ministry of Justice, 2021), a number which has risen steadily since 2010 and sharply since 2014. Despite this disturbing trend, the provisions in place for managing self-injury in the prison environment are reactive at best and rely on under-trained prison staff, who lack confidence to treat those who have self-injured. (Short et al, 2009). This paper will adopt Favazza's four categories of self-harm to consider whether they provide the potential to predict the risk of self-injury and to improve the treatment for prisoners who engage in self-injury. Attention will also be paid to Martinson's 'Bill of Rights for those who self-harm' which was created to ensure that those who self-injure are treated appropriately and compassionately to minimise the likelihood of future engagement in self-injury. It will be argued that Favazza and Martinson's work could inform a proactive rather than a reactive response to self-injury in prisons.

Nicholas Gibbs, nicholas.gibbs@northumbria.ac.uk

Towards a criminological 'connective' ethnography

Ethnographic study has enjoyed a long and vibrant history within our discipline, facilitating some of the twentieth century's most illuminating and memorable accounts of crime and crime control. But how can criminological ethnographers adapt to the increasingly globalised, post-pandemic world and our ever-growing reliance upon networked technology, whilst also retaining a focus on the physical spaces of harm and crime? In answer to that question, this presentation will introduce the concept of connective ethnography and make a case for its utility in the discipline of criminology. Put simply, connective ethnography describes the dual use of traditional offline ethnographic study and online digital ethnography, which presents researchers with a means of accessing populations in both the physical and digital world. Based upon my PhD fieldwork, I will first define this nascent methodology before demonstrating its worth as a means of overcoming the online/offline dualism that has long plagued our field. Following this, my own utilisation of connective ethnography to research the use and supply of image and performance enhancing drugs will be laid out, and the method's applicability to all aspects of criminological study will be made clear.

Camille Gibson, cbgibson@pvamu.edu

Ciarra Hastings

Describing how life during a pandemic may have fueled homicide in one US city, Houston

The global pandemic of 2020 caused many hardships for families who were unprepared for the social, health, and economic fallout. This study contributes to the literature an understanding of the possible impact of COVID-19 on domestic disputes and homicides in Houston, Texas in 2020. Houston experienced a record-breaking year of over 400 homicides. This was an increase from 242 in 2014 and 275 in 2019. The state of Texas had increased homicides rates from 4.3/100,000 in 2014, to 4.8/100,000 in 2015 and 4.9/100,000 in 2019. This study examines a sample of 150 homicides in the city in 2020 as described by news sources. The purpose was to understand dynamics that may explain what appears to be an increase in domestic disputes that resulted in homicide. This mixed method qualitative study utilizes content analysis that also includes quantifying the patterns of concepts in the news reports to isolate racial, gender and location factors. Data are displayed in tables and figures to illustrate patterns and locations. The study is important given recent homicide increases, and the substantial impact on families, and communities navigating the pandemic. It offers implications for micro and macro responses involving interpersonal communication, community programming, and law enforcement engagement.

Sarah Goodwin, S.Goodwin@shu.ac.uk

Alexandria Bradley

Sofia Buncy

Muslim Women's Desistance

Desistance theory has begun to take differences between people with criminal convictions seriously, with research considering gender, ethnicity and other characteristics seriously. Nevertheless, the experiences of Muslim women trying to rebuild their lives after leaving prison have been neglected in academic research. Despite ethnicity and cultural differences (among others), Muslim women share significant commonalities which deserve further investigation. Considering rising numbers of Muslim women involved in the cjs and the challenges of pursuing appropriate practice in the sector, this is not an area that can remain overlooked. Only when their experiences are understood will the sector be able to respond with appropriate assistance to them in their desistance journeys. In a collaboration between academics and a leading practitioner in the field, we present initial findings from Phase 1 of our qualitative study with female Muslim participants, before highlighting our ongoing research.

Jamie Grace, J.Grace@shu.ac.uk

150 years of a (picket) line drawn? Legalising labour 'conspiracies' and punishing intimidation in industrial disputes in 1875

2025 will be the 150th anniversary of a significant historical piece of industrial relations legislation in the UK; the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act 1875. In the mid- 19th century, those who would oppress peaceful strikes by trade unionists and assemblies by Chartists would sometimes find that their oppression would provoke violence responses; as frustrated, peaceful campaigns became tainted by more militant violence (Mather, 1959). However, an Act of Parliament can be a means of striking a balance or creating a political settlement between sides in disputes; and the 1875 Act saw the emergence of a qualified, implied right to picket, and so a proto-right of assembly. The 1875 Act was a watershed moment for the law on protests and pickets in trade union disputes with

employers, and was arguably a significant historical step to the development of a right to freedom of association in UK domestic law. The 1875 Act, it will also be argued, had a considerable social impact by changing methods for labour disputes at the time.

Lynne A Graham, lynne.graham@northumbria.ac.uk

No justice, just us: A qualitative, mixed methods, ethnographic study of organised fox-hunting and anti-hunt activism in England and Wales

It is 16 years since The Hunting Act (2004) outlawed the hunting of a wild mammal with dogs. Despite this legislation, foxes are still illegally hunted with hounds, under the pretence of trail hunting (Casamitjana 2015). From an insider perspective, this study examines the policing of Fox Hunting with Hounds. To understand the forces at play we must consider how inequality and power shapes the criminal justice system. For that reason, I approach fox hunting as a “crime of the powerful” (Pearce, 1976). The close connections between fox hunting and power were recently highlighted by leaked Hunting Office webinar footage. So what happens when the law is at odds with the interests of the powerful? Likewise, when the crimes of the powerful are directed towards non-human animals? Preliminary data suggests that failings within the criminal justice system have guaranteed that fox hunting remains an invisible crime. Conclusions will aim to propose recommendations for wildlife-centred policy, legislation and practice in order to tackle any shortcomings and safeguard wildlife.

Joe Greener, J.Greener@liverpool.ac.uk

Pablo Ciocchini

Mapping the Pains of Neo-colonialism: A Critical Elaboration of Southern Criminology

Recent appeals to decolonize criminology argue for a radical reorientation of the subject towards Global South relevant research agendas, theories and scholars. This paper begins by problematizing the current theoretical tendencies in Southern criminology’s view of coloniality and the vision for decolonization. First, Southern criminology has not directly engaged in investigating ‘empire’ in its current form; second, decolonization is viewed as primarily epistemological (transforming systems of knowledge production is seen as the central mode for decolonization); and, third, there is a tendency to reify Southern institutional responses to crime as preferable to Northern crime control. Launching from this critique, we argue that a successful Southern criminology should take seriously the continuing importance of structures of neo-colonialisation: the Global system of accumulation founded on various matrixes of inequality, facilitating dispossession, appropriation and exploitation. We develop three criminological analyses of contemporary neo-colonisation in Global South contexts: state-corporate ‘regimes of permission’, political economies of gender violence and racialisation through criminalization regimes.

Lystra.Hagley-Dickinson, lystra.hagley-dickinson@open.ac.uk

Contain to Educate – Framing Higher Education Leadership heralds a new era in Prisons’ governance

This paper delineates a small-scale empirical research study with inmates in a custodial setting on a Caribbean island. It demonstrates an association between education leadership and management in

the reduction of the harm of imprisonment. Although leadership in prison is a recognised facilitator of educational opportunities for prisoners, it is still heavily debated as to the role leadership plays in enabling education in prison regimes. This paper argues for the adoption of a Higher Education Leadership Style (HELS) to prison leadership and management regimes as determined not by the leaders but by those being led. Scholars have argued (Saunders, 2020) that leadership is crucial to HE provision in prison and the importance of it in relationship to prison governance based on conversations with prison leaders. However, this paper argues that prisoners are better placed to determine the characteristics of leadership that works to address desistance through education. Based on a qualitative study undertaken of 14 young offenders in a prison institution using the RAASI template (Daiute, 2014; Riessman, 2008) it exposed that where prison leadership was shaped by improving the education performance of prisoners there was an increase in the educational attainment of prisoners. These preliminary findings suggest that transforming all prison governors into educational leaders escalate desistance, decriminalise and can reduce harm in prisons.

Lauren Hall, LaHall@lincoln.ac.uk

Lyndsey Harris

‘The Love of a Good Woman’: Experiences of Women’s Desistance-Support Provision

Despite pervasive governmental focus on harsher sentencing, risk and increasing prison places, evidence continues to demonstrate the ineffectiveness of such responses to crime: reoffending rates stand at over 60% for people released from short term prison sentences of under twelve months. Alleviating the burden this has on communities is more important than ever in the pandemic-ravaged climate, however evidence and theory concerning moving away from a life characterised by crime (desistance) has un-examined implications. Desistance theory and policy has the potential to over-burden informal relations, particularly women, due to the acknowledged importance of their role in positively shaping desistance journeys. It is therefore important that women’s awareness of the desistance process, and the impact supporting desistance has on them, is examined. Our pilot research project comprised of six online qualitative interviews with women who were or are in intimate relationships with men impacted by the Criminal Justice System, in order to understand their experiences of desistance support provision. Our paper presents the thematic findings and suggests implications of desistance labour undertaken by women to be considered in policy and practice.

Dr. Adham Hashish, adham.hashish@yahoo.com

Dr. Moath El Mulla

Challenges Facing Stolen Assets Recovery: The Case of Public Institution for Social Security in Kuwait

This paper seeks to explore the developments of Public Institution for Social Security (PIFSS) Case in both Kuwait and UK in order to shed some light on challenges facing stolen assets recovery efforts. One challenge was discovering the criminal activities since they took place in several countries. Another challenge was to track the proceeds of these criminal activities and to enforce Kuwaiti Court Judgment abroad. In this sense, this paper addresses: (1) the background for this case, (2) the trial in Kuwait, and (3) the developments in the UK.

Robyn Heitzman, robyn.heizman@lac.ox.ac.uk

Recidivism in Brazil: The Case of the Association of Protection and Assistance to Convicts
Methodology

Since the 1980s, violent crime has been one of the most pressing social and political issues that Brazil has faced (Cano, 2006). In response, authoritarian and arbitrary responses to crime have been implemented in Brazil, which has struggled to reduce crime rates and has led to high rates of incarceration: Brazil currently has the third-highest prison population in the world (de Araújo *et al.*, 2020). Previous research has addressed multiple issues within the Brazilian penitentiary system, namely: overcrowding, human rights abuses, a lack of sufficient resources, high levels violence, and high levels of recidivism. This work explores a potential alternative solution to address these concerns; using the case study of the *Association for the Protection and Assistance of the Condemned*, or 'APAC' methodology, this work assesses whether restorative justice could be a viable option within the Brazilian penitentiary system. Using quantitative data, a case study and interviews, it is ultimately argued that there is potential for restorative justice to be expanded in Brazil for three reasons; (a) re-education and reintegration appear to promote changes in individual behaviour that make recidivism less likely to occur; (b) human rights abuses are less likely to occur inside the prison, when the focus is shifted from a retributive to a restorative approach and (c) restorative justice practices, as in the case of the APAC methodology, are less costly than in the traditional prison system.

Charlotte Herriott, ca688@pgr.aru.ac.uk

Is the Jury out on Sexual History Evidence? Assessing the Impact of Sexual History Evidence on Mock Jury Deliberations in Rape Trials.

Evidence of a rape victim's sexual history is restricted in English and Welsh trials, as it is frequently used to incorrectly assert that: i) women who have previously consented to sex are more likely to consent in future, and ii) women considered 'promiscuous' are not credible witnesses (Farrell, 2017). However research demonstrates that restrictions are routinely ignored, meaning such evidence remains prevalent (Smith, 2018), contradicting the law and causing victims to describe trial as 'a second rape' (McGlynn, 2017). Despite high profile calls for reform, there is a limited evidence-base on whether this evidence adversely impacts the jury, with just two studies available internationally (Catton, 1975 [Canada]; Schuller, 2002 [US]) which were limited in scope. This PhD is therefore first UK research to examine the impact of sexual history evidence on juries and the first worldwide to explore the content jury deliberations in relation to sexual history. As research with 'real' juries is prohibited, mock jury studies were used to explore the impact of different types of sexual behaviour. This paper draws on results and themes emerging within the mock jury dataset, to examine how jurors interpret and use sexual history evidence in coming to a verdict.

Katie Hunter, k.hunter4@lancaster.ac.uk

Institutionalised Criminalisation: Black and Minority Ethnic Children and Looked After Children in the Youth Justice System

This paper interrogates the over-representation of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) children and looked after children, in the youth justice system in general and the secure estate in particular, in

England and Wales. Since 2008, the child prison population has fallen dramatically. The decline has been linked to pragmatic cost reduction as well as an increase in diversionary measures which keep children out of the system altogether. However, BME children and looked after children have not benefited from this decline to the same extent as other children; the contraction has served to intensify existing inequalities. This paper draws on PhD research that adopted a mixed-methods approach including analyses of secondary data and in-depth interviews with 27 national youth justice and children's services professionals. The paper determines that both BME children and looked after children are subjected to interconnecting and complex processes of criminalisation which are institutionalised in systems of 'care' and 'justice'. It establishes that disadvantage is compounded for BME looked after children, and this requires further investigation. The paper asserts that proper monitoring and accountability structures are essential to achieving justice. However, we must tackle broader negative perceptions of such children that obstruct understanding and perpetuate injustices.

Tarela Juliet Ike , tarela.ike@outlook.com

Community perspectives of former terrorist combatants, militants and reintegration programmes in Nigeria: a systematic review

Community perspectives of repentant terrorist combatants and militants alongside the trust accorded reintegration programmes are important for successful reintegration, crime prevention and harm reduction. This review attempt to fill a significant gap through the synthesis of evidence on community perspectives of interventions adopted to foster reintegration of former terrorist combatants and militants in Nigeria. Six databases including the International Bibliography of the Social Sciences, Applied Social Science Index and Abstracts, Web of Science, Scopus, Proquest and EBSCO were searched. Eighteen studies met the inclusion criteria. Informed by the principles of thematic analysis and conceptual framework of synthesis, five themes emerged: (1) Design of reintegration programmes devoid of community consultation; (2) Scepticism towards the sincerity behind monetising rehabilitation and reintegration programmes; (3) Resistance towards reintegration due to perceived favourable incentives provided to repentant combatants; (4) Lack of confidence in the genuine repentance of former repentant combatants; and (5) Lack of confidence in government's reintegration programme. The review recommends randomised controlled trials which incorporate context-specific community-centred interventions to encourage successful reintegration.

Dr Cara Jardine, cara.jardine@strath.ac.uk

Prison ethnography by correspondence? Cultural prompts and Covid-19

Prison ethnography offers researchers concerned with the lives of people living and working within prisons, and the inner workings of the prison itself, with a unique vantage point from which to explore the relationships, power dynamics, degradations, solidarities and sensory assaults which occur within the prison walls. Yet, despite the valuable insights to be gained from this methodological approach, prison ethnographies can be extremely challenging to conduct, with institutional pressures from both the prison and the contemporary University creating considerable barriers. The outbreak of Covid-19 has rendered these existing barriers greater still, with prisons in Scotland 'pausing' face-to-face research. This paper will examine the potential of cultural prompts as

a means to preserve the ethos of ethnographic research, while conducting research by correspondence. It will reflect on the methodological and ethical challenges of this approach, and critically discuss its potential to offer a more participatory and less extractive means for researching the nuances of prison life while collecting data from a distance.

Robert Jones, robert.jones7@southwales.ac.uk

Dragonisation' Revisited: A Progressive Criminal Justice Policy in Wales?

The concept of 'dragonisation' was the first authoritative attempt to engage with criminal justice policy in post-devolution Wales. Its central claim, that Welsh devolution had created the space and conditions for progressive justice policy to flourish in Wales while remaining part of the unitary England and Wales jurisdiction, remains largely unchallenged more than a decade since it first entered Welsh criminological vocabulary. This paper will revisit dragonisation to assess the extent to which Welsh policy has continued to diverge from England since the formative years of devolution. At a time when discussions are taking place over the future of criminal justice in Wales, the paper will contribute to debates on Wales' involvement in the 'England and Wales' system and form part of a wider criminological research agenda aimed at producing fine-grained territorial analyses of criminal justice policy and practice.

Ganiat Omolara Kazeem, ganiat.kazeem@open.ac.uk

Digital transformation and managing risk – data use challenges in police forces in England

Policing is an information driven field of work generating an extensive volume of 'big data' from investigations and routine work. This data informs strategic planning of intelligence led approaches and policies suffusing tactical policing plans. In the wake of the COVID19 pandemic, there is an inherent pressure to sustain effective operational response to management of 'pandemic shroud' type crimes and issues such as socio medical welfare, domestic violence, modern slavery, drug trafficking and organised crime. This has emphasised the need for continued improvement of approaches and tools for managing risk. Despite diminishing resources, police forces are encouraged to harness digital transformation, explore the potential of exploiting big data and build on applicability of IoT and artificial intelligence to meet demands. Although the scope for information systems, exploitation of big data and technologies such as artificial intelligence and IoTs for predictive policing present with enticing scope and benefits, there are issues which limit their ease of use, application, and digital capabilities in policing. This paper presents insights based on ongoing ethnographic research in policing regarding the current scope of data driven tools and complexities regarding information use, exploitation of data, artificial intelligence and IoT.

Laura Kelly-Corless, LKelly-Corless@uclan.ac.uk

Daniel McCulloch

The pandemic prison and d/Deaf prisoners: comparing the current and the constant

In this paper, we explore the parallels between the exceptional lockdown situation in English prisons during Covid-19, and the constant of the experience for d/Deaf prisoners. The lockdown measures in prisons have meant that imprisoned people have been unable to access education, have face-to-face

visits, or use facilities such as the gym or libraries. Such restrictions have contributed to experiences of severe isolation, despair, frustration and deteriorating mental health. However, the isolation, exclusion and loneliness this has caused prisoners to feel is not confined to the pandemic for imprisoned d/Deaf people, and rather, characterises their prison realities ordinarily too. After exploring these overlaps, and using Covid-19 as a framework to highlight the severe and harrowing isolation of d/Deaf prisoners, we go on to argue that there is a value in exploring the ways in which the current exceptional experiences for many during Covid-19 may reflect the constant experiences of particular populations, even outside of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Jenny Korkodeilou, Jenny.Korkodeilou@rhul.ac.uk

We Are Not All Here, the Murdered Are Missing': Critical reflections on femicide, harms and justice through Eleni Topaloudi's murder case in Greece

In 2018 Eleni Topaloudi was raped and murdered in the Greek island of Rhodes. She was sexually assaulted, stalked, blackmailed and ignored before she was silenced forever. This was a landmark case as it led to the criminalisation of femicide in Greece. Importantly this case unearthed a plethora of conveniently hidden or rarely discussed 'truths', patriarchal, stereotypical beliefs and gendered norms that are still prevalent in Greek (and not exclusively) society. In this paper Topaloudi's case will be employed to explore femicide and revisit questions about justice, crime, and gender (amongst others). I will reflect on femicide by considering the extent such cases can be understood as manifestations of misogyny or symptoms of socio-cultural pathologies. I will do so by looking at the news and relevant literature. I will also locate the case within current socio-cultural context and reflect on implications in terms of social and/or global justice. My aim here is to try to understand femicidal phenomena and their meaning. We know who killed Eleni (other women all over the world) and we don't forget. We need though, as criminologists, to understand why this keeps happening again and again so that all struggles and efforts in eradicating violence against women don't go in vain or as Greek poet Seferis symbolically would proffer, just "for an empty tunic ... for a Helen".

Dr Xavier L'Hoiry, x.lhoiry@sheffield.ac.uk

Dr Alessandro Moretti

Professor Georgios Antonopoulos

Identifying sex trafficking in Adult Services Websites – An exploratory study with a British police force

The proliferation of information and communication technologies in the past two decades is changing the ways in which different forms human trafficking are carried out. This is particularly true for sexual exploitation, where the rise of Adult Services Websites (ASWs) has fundamentally altered the marketplace for sex work, creating a virtual red-light district connecting supply and demand online. ASWs are used consensually by independent sex workers, but they have also been identified as key platforms for traffickers to advertise and exploit the coerced sexual services of victims. As a result, police forces in the UK and elsewhere have begun to pro-actively investigate such websites to identify instances of trafficking. Emerging research has shown that traffickers posting adverts on ASWs often display similar patterns in the creation of false ASW profiles including the use of key

words, phrases and other patterns. This paper presents the findings of our study in which, working with a British police force, we created a risk analysis tool – the Sexual Trafficking Identification Matrix – which synthesizes such behavioural and technical patterns, allowing law enforcement to use this matrix to identify these types of offenders with greater precision and efficiency in their investigations of suspect ASW profiles. The paper reflects on the operational deployment of this tool and the lessons learned from this police-academic collaboration.

Anita Lavorgna, a.lavorgna@soton.ac.uk

Information Pollution as Social Harm: Investigating the Digital Drift of Medical Misinformation in a Time of Crisis

The coronavirus pandemic struck the world in a very distinctive way: experience from past pandemics or from more recent outbreaks could give us only a limited understanding of how the situation was likely to unfold. In this context, and with cyberspace being increasingly used to support health-related decision making and to market health products, potentially harmful behaviours have been carried out by individuals propagating non-science-based health (mis)information and conspiratorial thinking. This includes, among other actions, boycotting the use of masks and physical distancing, proactively opposing the use of the COVID-19 candidate vaccines, and promoting the use of useless or even dangerous substances to prevent or resist the virus. By relying on a virtual ethnography approach carried out on Italian-speaking alternative lifestyle and counter-information online communities, this presentation, based on a recently published book, shows how the nature of personal interactions online and the construction of both personal and group identities through the development of an 'us vs. them' narrative, are central to the creation and propagation of medical misinformation.

Anita Lavorgna, a.lavorgna@soton.ac.uk

Les Carr

Pamela Ugwudike

Yadira Sanchez Benitez

Gopala Sasie Rekha

Unpacking public resistance in using the NHS digital contact tracing app through an interdisciplinary approach

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, digital contact tracing – including the NHS App in the United Kingdom – has been developed and promoted in many countries as a valuable tool to help the fight against the virus, allowing health authorities to react quickly and limit contagion. In many countries, however, these tracing apps have been facing public resistance, making their use relatively sparse and ineffective. Our study, which relies on an interdisciplinary approach bringing together computational and criminological expertise, aims to further unpack this issue by looking at key social dynamics at the basis of people resistance in using the NHS contact tracing app in the UK. More specifically, our study furthers emerging areas of research such as algorithm aversion and user experience research within the broader field of AI ethics by analysing a large Twitter dataset to

investigate interactions between relevant user accounts, and to identify the main narrative frames and mechanisms explaining and enabling resistance to use this tracing app.

Dr Dacia Latoya Leslie, dacia.leslie@uwimona.edu.jm

The Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Prison Overcrowding in Jamaica

Outdated assessments of prison conditions in Jamaica often cite overcrowded facilities as a major bottleneck to delivering impactful rehabilitation services. However, this paper presents updated evidence which suggest that Jamaica has one of the lowest prison populations rates in the Anglophone Caribbean and, the rehabilitation challenges spotlighted by the COVID-19 pandemic are not new. By drawing on secondary data, it is argued that the pandemic has recentred longstanding human rights challenges which are not necessarily the result of prison overcrowding but seem exacerbated by it. Even so, more robust practice attention must be given to legitimate prison alternatives if Jamaica is to achieve a “secure, cohesive and just” society envisioned by 2030 in keeping with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 16.

Yijing Li, yijing.li@kcl.ac.uk

Yan Zhang

Crime Pattern Changes Upon Lockdown Policies in London and Sydney: a comparative study over the Pandemic in 2020

Against the global pandemic background in 2020, this study took crime incidents data from January 2020 to December 2020 in London and Sydney at postcode level, to compare the influences from domestic lockdown policies onto respective crime pattern changes, with the aims to test 4 hypotheses on: Has the domestic lockdown policy imposed significant effects on the trajectory of crimes regarding to different city’s contexts? How the crime opportunities had been affected by lockdown-related mobility change, hereafter pose impacts on crime pattern change? How the work-from-home could help to reduce property crimes through increased guardianship? How to better prepare for the potential outburst of strain upon lift of lockdown policy?

Amy Loughery, al980@york.ac.uk

Stories from the Drug Court: Mandating and Motivating Recovery

This presentation will give an outline of the theoretical background, the policy background, the relevant literature, and the methods utilised in a qualitative, doctoral study of British Drug Courts. Overall, whilst there is a shortage of research on Drug Courts in the U.K., beyond the limited findings of some process reviews from previous Drug Court pilots, the government is planning to trial 5 new problem solving courts in England and Wales, including Adult Drug Courts, based on their view that “there is evidence that Drug Courts are successful”. However, the notion that drug using offenders can be mandated into treatment is not controversial. This presentation will focus on findings from interviews with Drug Court professionals, which explore the extent to which participants are constructed as being in need of, or worthy of, help and support in a therapeutic environment and the extent to which they are perceived as being worthy of punishment or unwilling- or unable- to engage with the Drug Court programme. Ultimately this presentation seeks to explore the extent to

which participants are constructed as being mandated into treatment and the extent to which they are constructed as exercising agency and motivation to change.

Dr Karen Lumsden, Karen.Lumsden@nottingham.ac.uk

Breaking Bad News: A Qualitative Study of Frontline Police Work with the Bereaved

'Breaking bad news' to the bereaved is one of a frontline police officer's most difficult tasks. However, education and training offer little formal preparation for this aspect of police work. In England, specially trained family liaison officers are used in some constabularies, yet the choice of officer often depends on resources available at particular times and in geographical locations. Despite these challenges, the experience of these police officers remains largely unexplored. The social, cultural and emotional elements of this police task must be explored to understand and improve interactions with the bereaved. This paper presents findings from a British Academy / Leverhulme Trust funded project which involved qualitative interviews with 30 family liaison officers and road traffic officers. Findings focus on the contextual elements of space and place in terms of officers' interactions with bereaved families and relatives when breaking bad news.

Kajsa Lundberg, klundberg@student.unimelb.edu.au

High-rise living: A criminological account of fire, spatiality and atmosphere

Along with growing populations, cities are expanding. One form of expansion is through the construction of residential high-rise buildings. Land prices are expensive in central locations, so vertical constructions may seem advantageous. However, there are some specific challenges associated with fire in high-rises, such as population density and limited evacuation routes as well as various cases where fires have spread along the flammable cladding of buildings. The Grenfell Tower fire in London made these issues devastatingly clear and demonstrated how fire and housing security is tied up with power, inequality and injustice. Drawing parallels between the Grenfell Tower fire and similar cladding issues in Melbourne, Australia, I present findings from an ongoing qualitative study examining the experience of living up high. I examine the problems of flammable cladding and fire on the vertical extreme, the particular vulnerability tied up with high-rise living and the difficulties involved in having such cladding removed. In line with spatial criminology and work drawing from non-representational theory and the study of atmospheres, I argue for an extension of place-based criminology/zemiology that considers new kinds of places, the particular vulnerabilities tied up with such spaces and the associated harms.

Stefan Machura, s.machura@bangor.ac.uk

Recognising extreme exploitation: modern slavery and perceived injustice

While it is true that the globalisation of supply chains has brought with it the problem of labour exploitation in foreign countries, "modern slavery" is also present in the United Kingdom. The UK has introduced a Modern Slavery Act in 2015. It won't be effective if extreme forms of exploitation that fall under its remit go unrecognised. In an empirical study (Machura et al. 2019), students and police officers were given seven scenarios developed from real cases and the literature. It turns out that police officers recognise most of the scenarios, in contrast to students. Identifying situations as

modern slavery appears related to strong moral disapproval, resulting in preferences for harsher punishment. Disapproval of injustice drives peoples' reactions and, if the public are made more aware of the issue, can form the foundation of more successfully addressing this category of crimes.

Rowan Mackenzie, rowan.m.mackenzie@gmail.com

Insiders, outsiders, beyond the walls ...

Creating a theatre company for those marginalised by society for their involvement with the criminal justice system, substance misuse issues and mental ill-health would be a challenge under any circumstances but to do it during a national lockdown exacerbated those difficulties. Yet, that was exactly how Beyond the Walls was created; inspired by a conversation with an actor inside prison who spoke of his desire to 'use the spectrum of emotions I have struggled with for years' to create thought-provoking theatre and balance his mental health issues whilst he completes his sentence and upon release. This led me to explore the possibility of connecting prisons, probation and third sector organisations with Shakespeare UnBard to offer the opportunity for those feeling socially isolated, due to issues which would usually result in further societal exclusion, to become part of a collaborative theatre company. Drawing on my doctoral research-as-practice in multiple prisons where I facilitate theatre companies which are 'a co-operative endeavor, this means that all involved have a sense of ownership of it' I decided to found a similarly structured group in the community of South Yorkshire. The inaugural rehearsal took place the day the 2021 lockdown was announced yet despite that we continued and have adapted to on-line rehearsals as we work on our own version of the Scottish play, foregrounding the issues of PTSD and psychosis which some of the actors have personally suffered and using Macbeth and Lady Macbeth to explore the toxicity of relationships where both parties are locked into their own worlds of pain and anguish. This paper will offer early insights and thoughts on a developing project which offers inclusion in a world where exclusion is worsened by the isolation of the pandemic.

Ian Mahoney, ian.mahoney@ntu.ac.uk

Addressing criminal justice inequality: Reducing disproportionality in reoffending rates across minority populations

Challenges surrounding race and ethnicity has received increased scrutiny recently following the report of the Commission on Race and Ethnic Disparities. This review of the existing literature, the findings of which are largely mirrored in the recent HMIP report into Race Equality in Probation, has been undertaken as part of a project to support HMPPS in developing its work in successfully reintegrating prison leavers back into the community has identified a pressing need to reduce inequalities in reoffending rates among prison leavers from minority communities in particular by developing holistic, culturally appropriate and informed reintegration programmes that support the individual, family and communities. This paper seeks to move beyond looking at issues surrounding race and ethnicity and think about how culturally sensitive, holistic approaches are needed to successfully reintegrate prison leavers into communities and reduce reoffending. Key areas which will be discussed include: Addressing systemic bias and discrimination; the appropriateness of interventions and barriers to engagement; the role of family in providing support; the need for community engagement; the need to embed holistic support.

Daniela Mardones-Bravo, s1738398@ed.ac.uk

Elderly prisoners: Increasing Age, Increasing Harm

Historically, the crime phenomenon is related to two characteristics: masculinity and youth. The criminal justice system has been built around responding to this specific population, including prisons. While it is true that the majority of prisoners are still young men, the proportion of these has declined compared to other demographic groups. Most countries have experienced an increase in the number of elderlies; this change is caused by a general rise in life expectancy, increased sentences and legal changes favouring punitiveness and criminal populism. In this way, the expectation of only having to worry about young men in prison is outweighed by the reality of the prison population's diversity.

This presentation will expose the preliminary findings from qualitative research conducted in 2020, which explain the reasons for these changes in the prison population, the criminal justice system's lack of reaction to adapt to these changes and the challenges this population poses. It will also address the helplessness in which older men and women find themselves when they do not conform to the expectations of prisoners' behaviour, mobility, and health, using Chilean's case as an example.

Rui Marques Pinto, bencao.rui@sapo.pt

Crime or Harm: Challenging Meritocracy and Reckoning Local/ Global Justice

This article is one reflection on idea of whether we could consider crime or harm caused by the assumption that merit and hard work produce automatically social mobility like political meritocratic agenda promises. This reflection is embedded within the author story bound up with African class struggles against he calls that "rigged system". As Manning Marabel (2000) stresses, when we talk about race, we do not mean a biological or genetic category, but rather, a way of interpreting differences between people which creates or reinforces inequality/harm among them. Racism means that we are not in a meritocratic race since some runners are disadvantaged. Few scholars more recently have recognized that law not only constructs race, but race constructs law. In this regard they call the constitutive process because of ongoing dialectic between law and race, producing and reproducing local/global social stratification. Two challenges we could anticipate here for our debate: assuming that meritocracy principle of merit is embedded on constitutive process and both are shaping our modern social stratification in terms of race and consequence, they are unlikely producing global harm/social inequality for most vulnerable groups of our society. Therefore, it takes another direction of reflection that goes on contrary traditional assumption that actions which against law are necessarily the most harmful type of behaviour. Second follow prior challenge, whether behaviour impact that enforces that law inflicting harm could be consider crime? Or Could we criminalize the law/meritocracy agenda itself for not fulfilling its purpose?

Hannah Marshall, hjm50@cam.ac.uk

County Lines, Child Criminal Exploitation, and the Emergence of Victim Status

Drawing on qualitative research with young people affected by child criminal exploitation (CCE) in the context of county lines drug networks, and the professionals working to support them, this presentation will examine how young people attain the status of CCE victims. Engaging with insights from Critical Victimology, this presentation will explore how young people's status as CCE victims is

offered, negotiated, and produced in contexts of youth work and youth justice in one English county. In addition, this presentation will draw on insights from Relational Sociology to answer long-standing calls to better understand the 'interactional practices through which persons come to be known and understood as victims (Holstein and Miller, 1990: 120). Placing young people's voices at the centre of the analysis, this presentation will explore the ways in which relationships between young people and the professionals and peers in their lives can serve to facilitate, and more often than not to inhibit, the emergence of their status as victims of CCE.

Joseph McAulay, joseph.mcaulay@st-hildas.ox.ac.uk

Love, Shame and Stigma: Understanding the barriers to harm recognition for male victims of same-sex intimate partner violence (I.P.V.)

The experiences of gay and bisexual male victims of IPV remain understudied despite considerable progress in the field over the last decade. Indeed, we still lack a full picture of how these men enter, negotiate, and then leave abusive relationships, and how harm from an abusive partner is identified, understood, and experienced by victims. This paper will attempt to fill some of these gaps, by considering the linked questions of, firstly, how do gay and bisexual men experience IPV from male partners, and, secondly, what is the process by which they come to understand these relationships as abusive or harmful? To answer these questions, data was collected through a range of qualitative research methods as part of my doctoral research. This included victim participation in an online qualitative survey (n48), online semi-structured interviews with victims (n24), and supplementary interviews with service providers who work closely with this population (n9). Drawing on theories from symbolic interactionism and social constructionism, my findings demonstrate that participants struggled to label their partner's violence and abuse as harm whilst inside the relationship. Indeed, they often drew on cultural scripts of romance and masculinity to neutralise the harm of their partner's action to protect themselves from both the stigma associated with a failed relationship and to maintain the pretence of a romantic and loving partnership. The paper concludes by considering the implications these findings have for both theory and practice in the field of same-sex IPV.

Rafe McGregor, rafemc@gmail.com

Graphic Violence: Understanding Mass Harm with The Sheriff of Babylon

Phenomenological knowledge is knowledge of what a particular lived experience is like. It is often abbreviated as 'knowledge-what' and contrasted with both 'knowledge-that' (such and such is so) and 'knowledge-how' (to perform some act). This paper argues for the value of narrative fiction to criminology in terms of its ability to provide aetiological explanations of social and global harms. Drawing on Vincenzo Ruggiero's *Crime in Literature: Sociology of Deviance and Fiction* (Verso, 2003) and Jon Frauley's *Criminology, Deviance, and the Silver Screen: The Fictional Reality and the Criminological Imagination* (Palgrave, 2010), I delineate three criminological roles for fiction – pedagogic, semiotic, and aetiological – focusing on the way in which complex narratives provide phenomenological knowledge of the causes of social and global harms. I explore Tom King and Mitch Gerads' graphic novel, *The Sheriff of Babylon* (2018, DC Comics), as an example of this role, revealing how the combination of juxtaposition, immersion, and plot provides phenomenological knowledge of the causes of collaboration in the mass harm of a military occupation.

Dr Noel McGuirk, n.mcguirk@lancaster.ac.uk

Policing the Pandemic – a study on police enforcement of CoVID-19 regulations in the UK

Over the course of the last year there has been a general theme of scaling-up police powers in response to the public health emergency caused by CoVID-19. Many of the legal responses to CoVID-19 focused on creating new (and extraordinary) sweeping powers ranging from the mandatory closure of non-essential businesses, restrictions on individual travel, as well as mandatory self-isolation. The enforcement of these legal responses has been placed on the police as the state agency best positioned to uphold law and order. The array of enforcement mechanisms range from the ability to impose fines, as well as the potential for prosecution, leading to imprisonment. The primary aim of this paper is to identify and track some of the trends in the policing of the pandemic in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland as the basis to identify medium to long term consequences of these powers, as we move closer to a post-pandemic society. The core argument advanced in this paper is that the extraordinary nature of these powers will lead to greater preventative policing in the future, which will leave an enduring mark on the exercise of police power.

Dr. Ronagh McQuigg, r.mcquigg@qub.ac.uk

Northern Ireland's New Domestic Abuse Offence

A specific offence of domestic abuse was introduced in Northern Ireland in March 2021 under section 1 of the Domestic Abuse and Civil Proceedings Act (Northern Ireland) 2021. This represents a crucial development in Northern Ireland's response to domestic abuse. The new legislation has the effect of criminalising coercive and controlling behaviour, therefore bringing Northern Ireland into line with the other jurisdictions within the UK and Ireland, and also with relevant human rights standards. Being the final jurisdiction within the UK and Ireland to criminalise such behaviour has allowed Northern Ireland's approach to be informed by the legislation enacted in the other jurisdictions and, in some respects, has enabled Northern Ireland to 'cherry pick' the best aspects of the approaches of these jurisdictions. There are also aspects of Northern Ireland's domestic abuse offence which differ from the approaches in any of the other jurisdictions in question. However, although the enactment of the domestic abuse offence is certainly a very positive development, this will not constitute a complete panacea to the problem of domestic violence in Northern Ireland. Legislation alone is insufficient as regards addressing the harm of domestic abuse, and further sustained efforts are necessary to tackle this issue.

Vered Neeman-Haviv, verednh@gmail.com

Yael Wilchek-Aviad

Occasional use of psychoactive substances among parents in Israel: characteristics of use and personality characteristics

In recent years, many studies show that there has been a change in the socio-cultural perception of drug use. In the past, occasional drug use was common among young people, and accompanied by condemnation among adults. This condemnation has led to social and parental supervision, and clear educational messages against the substances use. The present study examines the occasional use of psychoactive substances among parents in Israel, comparing the personality traits of parents

from three groups: parents who do not use drugs at all, parents who use cannabis and parents who use other substances. The study, conducted using a quantitative research questionnaire, involved 600 parents, 200 in each group. The research findings have both research and applied implications. From a research point of view, in contrast to the abundance of studies that exist on drugs use among young people, the issue of parents using drugs has not yet been examined. In practical terms, understanding the issue will lead to the development of innovative prevention programs, which address the most significant socialization agents for children: the parents.

Nabil Ouassini, nmouassini@PVAMU.EDU

Arab Criminology

The ever-evolving field of criminology has advanced in the past decade, yet many impediments remain. Research on the Global South is largely overlooked as the discipline continues to be dominated by Northern paradigms. The Arab world has largely remained in criminology's periphery despite the region's considerable importance to current international affairs. The objective of this presentation is to call towards the decolonization and establishment of a criminological sub-field called 'Arab Criminology.' The presentation will examine the state of criminology in the Arab world, defines its parameters, and presents components that bond and distinguish Arab criminology from other criminological area studies. The presentation will then identify the requirements for establishing Arab criminology and detail the manner local, regional, and international researchers can collaborate, develop, and expand the sub-field. Arab Criminology will challenge some of the recurrent Orientalist and Islamophobic tropes in Northern criminology and progress the discipline to reflect a more diverse focus that embraces regions from the Global South.

Julie Ovington, Julie.Ovington@sunderland.ac.uk

Nicola Roberts

Putting New Materialist and Posthuman theory to work in Bystander Evaluations: A Diffracted Reading

Roberts and Marsh (under review) drew on US and UK evaluations (Coker et al., 2016; Fenton and Mott, 2018; Gainsbury et al., 2020; Johnston et al., 2018; Jouriles et al., 2018; Katz and Moore, 2013; Kettrey et al., 2019; McMahon et al., 2015; McMahon et al., 2018; Senn and Forrest, 2016) arguing being and becoming an active bystander is fraught with tensions, concluding definitive lines between acceptable or unacceptable behaviours cannot always be established. Most commonly they found this was entangled with binary logic. This opened up a Deleuze and Guattarian (1987) entry point within the confines of the current debate to (re)think and (re)imagine bystander evaluations with/in/alongside (Sellers, 2015) New Materialism and Posthuman philosophies (including Barad, 2007; 2003; Bennett, 2016; 2010; Braidotti, 2011; 2006; 2006a; 2002; St. Pierre, 2013, 2010; 2004; 1997). Through a diffracted reading (Barad, 2007) of the qualitative evaluation data (Roberts and Marsh, under review) we argue the binary boundaries of being and becoming a bystander are ephemeral, porous and fluid (van der Tuin and Dolphijn, 2010). Building on 'the foundations of the old' we offer up a provocation of problematising harm to (re)think social justice and (re)make bystander evaluations as a 'spacetime mattering' (Barad, 2007, p.234).

Dr Jake Phillips, jake.phillips@shu.ac.uk

The role and perception of independence, impartiality and trust when inspecting probation services in England and Wales

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation in England and Wales is one part of the government's three lines of defence approach to holding probation providers to account. Its primary function is to hold providers to account by assessing the effectiveness of service delivery and identifying good practice by utilising an evidence-based method of inspection to assess practice against an agreed set of standards. It does this by speaking independently. However, there has been very little empirical research on what impact the Inspectorate's package of work has on practice or policy. This paper presents analysis of interviews with 78 participants who are involved in inspection in the field of probation to explore the extent to which the Inspectorate is seen to adhere to key principles of inspection and accountability: independence, impartiality and trust. The paper will argue that HMI Probation has deficiencies in each of these three areas, potentially hampering its ability to improve service delivery as per its stated purpose. Of particular interest is that different groups have quite different views, based partly on their role and position within the system. The paper concludes with some reflections on what this means for the Inspectorate and how effective it might work to improve perceptions amongst key stakeholders.

Jake Phillips, Jake.Phillips@shu.ac.uk

Chalen Westaby

Sam Ainslie

Andrew Fowler

Probation practice in a pandemic: A study of emotional labour

In this paper we will present analysis of data that were collected through interviews with 55 front-line practitioners and managers in the National Probation Service in England and Wales. While the focus of the study was staff wellbeing and emotion management, our interviewees discussed the impact of supervising people during the pandemic, both at home and face-to-face from an emotional perspective – both positive and negative. We will explore the ways that remote supervision differs emotionally from face-to-face work and some of the techniques that staff adopted in order to cope with some additional pressures that arose from this way of working. As with much of the changes that have ensued during the pandemic, we see both positive developments as well as previously hidden tensions being exposed in ways that starkly illustrate the pressures which service users and staff have been facing for many years. We will conclude, therefore, with some reflections on how probation providers can and should take some positives from what has undoubtedly been a challenging time to be working in probation and being under the supervision of probation services.

Omar Phoenix Khan, O.Khan@westminster.ac.uk

Naturalisation of the Anti-citizen: The coloniality of justice and pre-trial judicial decision making in Brazil

In 2015, custody hearings were introduced in Brazil with the hope that prompt in-person presentation of detainees before a judge, rather than merely a police report, would lead to a decrease in the excessive use of pre-trial detention. However, the use of pre-trial detention remains high, especially for young black men with low to no income. This paper contributes to the literature by highlighting the coloniality of justice as manifested within judicial decision making at the pre-trial stage in Brazil. Analysis of 26 interviews with judges, prosecutors, public defenders and specialists in Rio de Janeiro reveal the divergent treatment accorded to those on either side of the dichotomous notions of the *bandido* (criminal) and the *cidadão de bem* (the good citizen). A thematic framework analysis leads to discussion of the white-centred nature of citizenship and justice, and how stigmatised spaces are considered criminogenic. The paper traces how the asymmetries of power and justice created via colonial white-supremacist legitimisation have persisted to create the naturalisation of the anti-citizen in the collective consciousness of those occupying the seats of power.

Jayne Price, jayne.price@chester.ac.uk

The harms experienced by young adults transitioning from the youth custody estate to the adult estate

The transition into the young adult/adult estate at age 18 years is marked by a significant loss of provision and shift in institutional treatment. There is a distinct drop in staff training and availability alongside more harmful practices including restraint - which is damaging yet prevalent - premised on thresholds of vulnerability not as evident upon 'adulthood'. However, evidence shows that neurological development is ongoing up to age 25 years and as such, young adults also have distinct needs (Harris, 2015; House of Commons Justice Committee, 2016). Drawing on data from a research project that explored the experience of transitioning from the youth custodial estate to the young adult/adult penal estate, this presentation outlines how this vulnerable population are widely overlooked and the implications of this 'cliff-edge' of support. It is argued that the changes in institutional conditions and practices exacerbates the harms endured during formative years of development when experienced within institutions (Gooch, 2016). This article extends the literature regarding young adults and argues that there should be greater exploration and understanding of their behaviour and the impacts of transitions. This in turn leads to recommendations for changes to practices within the young adult/adult estate.

David Pritchard, david.pritchard@port.ac.uk

The demographics of protest events - a young man's game?

The COVID-19 crisis can be interpreted as a period of intense social protest. The Black Lives Matter protests in the summer of 2020, the "Kill the Bill" protests in Bristol against the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill, and the series of riots in loyalist areas in Northern Ireland, are important exemplars. They demonstrate that protest has been possible in the era of the pandemic. These protest events, much like those which preceded them, have been characterised as ones involving young men who are on the margins. Yet the rioters who stormed the Capitol Building in Washington in January 2021 give us food for thought. Protest events are not simply the "voice of the unheard". There are also other factors at play, including demographic factors. For instance in the United States, as in other industrialised countries, marriage rates have been steadily declining for sixty years,

underemployment and worklessness have increased, and more men have either never had children or are not living with them. With such matters in mind, this paper examines the relationship between protest events and demographics. Using mixed methods research, the paper considers demographic changes as potential drivers of discontent which can elicit political violence and disorder.

Shilpi Rani Dey, shilpi_dy@yahoo.com

Abusive experiences girls under confinement in Bangladesh

In recent decades, gender issues on delinquency and the justice system have become more visible (Hipwell et al. 2018) Moreover, delinquent activities carried out by females is a major social issue as well as a public policy one and the upward trend of girls' involvement in the juvenile justice system (JJS) has prompted researchers to better understand female delinquency (Pusch & Holtfreter 2018). Girls mostly come under the justice system for status offenses compare to boys (Chesney-Lind, 1988). They suffer from adjustment problems in later life (Molen et.al, 2013). They are experiencing abuse, neglect prior to entering under a confined institutional setting and recent studies have revealed the impact of confinement on youth, but girls' experiences need to be explored (Matthews, 2018). Therefore, there is a contextual, conceptual, and methodological gap in this area and to address these gaps, this study employs a qualitative research approach that includes sixteen in-depth interviews of girls who had already been released from confinement in Bangladesh. This paper will investigate the abusive experiences of adolescent girls under confinement, a centre where they were sent by the court during the trial, in Bangladesh.

Gopala Sasie Rekha, G.S.Rekha@soton.ac.uk

Sex trafficking of women and girls in Batam: The drivers and the characteristics of the victims

Sex trafficking is a prominent serious crime in Indonesia, especially in Batam, a city in Indonesia that has the highest cases of sex trafficking. This presentation provides a greater understanding of the characteristics of sex trafficked victims in Batam and the drivers that eventually put them in a vulnerable position for trafficking. Based on ongoing research on the reintegration of (female) sex trafficked victims, this presentation highlights that most of the victims share a similar cultural background and sociodemographic characteristics. Nevertheless, it stresses how existing structural factors in society contribute to the vulnerability of the victims. The research is based on semi-structured interviews and group interviews in Indonesia in 2018-2019.

Dr Nicola Roberts, nicola.roberts@sunderland.ac.uk

Ms Heaven Marsh

A Qualitative Evaluation of a Bystander Intervention: the problem of binaries

Evaluations in the US (Coker et al., 2016; Johnston et al., 2018; Jouriles et al., 2018; Katz and Moore, 2013; Kettrey et al., 2019; McMahan et al., 2015; McMahan et al., 2018; Senn and Forrest, 2016) and in the UK (Fenton and Mott, 2018; Gainsbury et al., 2020; Roberts and Marsh, 2021), show that bystander interventions have the potential to reduce violence and abuse. Yet it is not clear whether: participants become active bystanders after the intervention (Katz and Moore, 2013; Kettrey et al.,

2019; Levine, 2020; Storer et al., 2016); nor how and why interventions work (Levine et al., 2020; McMahon et al., 2015; Storer et al., 2016). We evaluated a bystander intervention to address what works. While we identified interactive techniques as the best modes of delivering the intervention, we found that the myriad of violence and abusive behaviours, which the intervention sought to disrupt, ensured that 'a clear dividing line' (Barad, 2014:169) between unacceptable and acceptable behaviours could not be established, so that bystanders know when to intervene. We argue that: becoming an active bystander is non-linear; bystander interventions need to be (re)-purposed; and concepts of harm must extend beyond a legal framework to achieve social justice.

Katherine Roscoe, K.Roscoe@liverpool.ac.uk

Convict Labour on Dockyards in the British Empire

In the mid-nineteenth century steam-power transformed oceanic travel: a revolution built on the backs of convicts. Tens of thousands of British and Irish men were coerced into constructing maritime infrastructures that enabled global trade. Convicted felons worked on dockyards in Britain, Ireland and across its empire in Australia, Bermuda and Gibraltar. This paper explores the global lives of convicts who were transported across empire as workers from 1824-75. It analyses the varied types of work they performed on Royal Naval and colonial dockyards, from stonemasonry to diving, and how skills learnt in employment shaped their post-release outcomes. It also examines how convicts' social worlds were shaped by their daily interactions with sailors, soldiers and free workmen on the dockyard, helping convicts resist prison discipline by smoking, smuggling and attempting to escape. By placing convicts back into histories of dockyard work, this project asserts that these unfree workers were essential to the modernisation and globalisation of the British world in the mid-nineteenth century.

Simone Santorso, S.Santorso@hull.ac.uk

Rehabilitation and dynamic security in the Italian prison: challenges in transforming prison officers' roles

Drawing on prison officers' accounts, this article addresses the extent to which the implementation of dynamic security and open cell regime has been successful in reforming Italian prisons. The article, based on a semi-ethnographic research in two prisons, sheds light on how the prison officers' cope with the new rehabilitation-oriented role. The uniformed staff's perceptions and experiences of the new regime are analysed, with a focus on the symbolic order produced over the rehabilitation and the effect of the complexity of the prison's setting. Along with deepening understandings about the humanization of prison security, this article explores how the prison officers' role and attitudes might impact and shape the idea of rehabilitation.

Tanya Serisier, t.serisier@bbk.ac.uk

Sarah Lamble

Alex Dymock

Governing Sex & Intimacy in British Prisons

Very little research on sex and sexual intimacy in British prisons currently exists, and almost none which involves direct empirical research with current prisoners or staff. This paper will argue that the management of sex and sexual intimacy in prison is a core aspect of institutional culture and functioning. As spaces in which large numbers of people exist in close proximity, with multiple interactions and relationships, as well as relations of power, harm and violence, issues of sex, sexuality and intimacy broadly conceived are a central component of social and institutional life, in prison as elsewhere. While it is well established that sex occurs in prison, it is important to consider how sex and intimacy and its governance in prison contributes to our understanding of institutional dynamics and functioning. In this paper we will present the early stages of this project on governing sex and intimacy in prisons. We make the case for the necessity for the research, contextualise the project within the current literature and discuss methodological dilemmas.

Sophie Serrano, sophie.serrano@law.ox.ac.uk

“We are society’s venture capital”: Legitimation strategies of philanthropic moral entrepreneurs in Geneva

The moral entrepreneur is a social actor capable of turning social situations, perceived by themselves as harming, into public problems. In line with Howard Becker's work, the criminological literature has looked at the processes of problem construction by moral entrepreneurs and their consequences. It explains how certain social situations are turned into public problems and how these are then dealt with in the public Arena. Yet, to achieve their self-attributed mission, moral entrepreneurs need to be, and above all, feel legitimate to do so. In the line with the work of Rodney Barker, this paper focuses on the legitimation strategies put forth by moral entrepreneurs through the specific case study of Geneva’s philanthropy. Philanthropists take over various social harms and, in parallel, develop a narrative presenting themselves as legitimate to do so. Using a qualitative methodology (observation, interview, documentary analysis), this research unveils three levels of legitimation: Philanthropists legitimate themselves (1) in their own eyes, (2) in the eyes of the beneficiaries, and (3) in the eye of the State. These three levels involve various activities and strategies (e.g: professionalisation, scientificisation, moralisation). More broadly, this study helps to better understand how private moral entrepreneurs justify their participation in society’s governance.

Hesam SEYYED ESFAHANI, hesam.esfahani@umoncton.ca

Ahmad KABBAHA

Al Mahdi Case before the International Criminal Court: Attacks against historic monuments and religious buildings can be considered as terrorism?

The Al Mahdi Case before the International Criminal Court (ICC) is known for three characteristics. First of all, this case is the first case before ICC that the accused admitted guilt. Secondly, Al-Mahdi was the first person convicted by the ICC, based on cultural crime, for attacking religious and historical buildings as “War crime”, pursuant to article 8(2)(e)(iv) of Rome Statute of ICC. Third, this case is the first case that before the ICC in which this act is terrorism according to some studies. The fact that Al Mahdi was a member of a terrorist group and the nature of the crime committed i.e., the act against culture (historical and religious) are two elements that make this case important in studies related to terrorism and the jurisdiction of ICC. Indeed, there is no crime of terrorism in the

Rome Statute even though the terrorist acts, by whomever and wherever perpetrated and whatever their forms, methods or motives, are “serious crimes” of concern to the international community. In this paper, after the study of “terrorism” as international crime before the jurisdiction of ICC, we analyse the Al Mahdi case regarding terrorist act.

Gloria Shajobi-Ibikunle, shajobig@yahoo.com

Igwe Dickson Ogbonnaya

Rising Insecurity In Nigeria And Correctional Inmates Safety: A Looming Danger

The International Convention on Custody and Treatment of Offenders (ICCTP) to which Nigeria is a signatory, provides that correctional facilities should ensure the safety and welfare of prisoners in their custody. Despite this, it is worrisome that Nigeria now records increases in the break in of external gangs into some Nigerian correctional facilities and forcible freeing of inmates. While extant literature suggests enormous research interrogating the safety of prisoners, victims, prosecution witnesses and even the investigating officers, the case of deliberate gang jail break from outside is glossed over by scholars despite the implication of the latter. Hence, the research examines the nexus between the rising insecurity in Nigeria and correctional inmates’ safety. The paper argues that if the integrity of the criminal justice system is to be guaranteed, urgent steps must be taken to mitigate against the increasing external gang driven jail break across Nigeria. Employing social contract paradigm as a theoretical framework and the doctrinal research method that relies on primary and secondary data, the paper unveils that the security and welfare of Nigerian citizenry and its correctional facilities, are constitutional responsibilities of the Nigerian State.

Dr Julie Shaw, J.Shaw@ljmu.ac.uk

Dr Sarah Greenhow

The Exploitation and Criminalisation of Children in Care: Multi-Agency Perspectives

In the context of tackling the exploitation and criminalisation of children in care, this presentation will report the findings of a study that explored practitioner’s perspectives of the challenges and benefits of multi-agency working in Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub Teams (MASH). It will begin with a consideration of the improvement in outcomes derived from formal and informal information sharing and relationships in a co-located, multi-agency setting. A discussion of the impact of multi-agency work upon professionals’ ways of seeing the world and responses to safeguarding issues will then follow. The presentation will go on to consider the ways in which differences in the perspectives, approaches and requirements of the various members of the MASH team can potentially affect cohesive working relationships, before detailing the detrimental impact of funding deficiencies and a lack of trust. Wenger’s ‘communities of practice’ theory (1998) will be drawn upon at various points to assist in exploring the professionals’ experiences, with consideration given to whether the participants in this particular study could be said to be working in emergent or actual ‘communities of practice’.

Anqi Shen, anqi.shen@northumbria.ac.uk

Female Judges who Judge Female Offenders: A Chinese case study on women and judging

This presentation will begin with a discussion on the notion of 'feminist judges' and then I will ask the question whether Chinese female judges may be considered feminist judges or pro-feminism. To attempt to answer this question, I will first provide the background of the research upon which this presentation is rested and then present several empirical findings. It is hoped that this case study helps to argue that while it is necessary and important to continue to promote female participation in the judicial profession and judicial diversity, women who have occupied a space in court may not necessarily challenge the gendered institution that is historically developed by men, may still be male-dominated, and female judges may, in concert with male judges, interpret law from the patriarchal standpoint. It is argued that inculcating feminist perspectives into the legal world and societies as a whole is crucial when engineering to make real changes in the judiciary and any other institution that is traditionally predominated by men.

Miriam Shovel, mes60@cam.ac.uk

How is 'domestic abuse' operationalized by the police? A critical mixed-method exploration

Across legislation, academia, advocacy and the media, there are a number of different definitions of domestic abuse. Each of these definitions have distinctive implications, meaning that it is vitally important to understand how 'domestic abuse' is being operationalized in practice if we are to settle on a useful definition. This paper will present a critical exploration of the operational definition of domestic abuse used by police, drawing on quantitative police data and qualitative observations and interviews from one English police service. In England and Wales, the cross-government definition of domestic abuse (which is also adopted as the operational definition used by the police) is evolving and expanding. Reflecting on police understandings of 'domestic abuse' at both an individual officer and at institutional level, I will elucidate how 'domestic abuse' is operationalised by police. Drawing on data from a five-year period, I will highlight strengths and limitations of the current definition as it relates to police practice. I will also reflect on the operational consequences of 'flagging' a crime as domestic abuse, for victims, police, and the broader criminal justice system.

Cosimo Sidoti, cosimo.sidoti@gmail.com

"Not All that Glitters is Gold": An Exploratory Research on the Meanings of Crime in the Italian Trap Culture

The current research explores the meanings of violence, drugs, and gang and mafia affiliations within the Italian trap culture based on a virtual ethnography, an ethnographic content analysis and online semi-structured interviews with 57 respondents among trap singers, producers and followers. These methods have been carried out entirely on Instagram where the Italian trap culture mainly creates, disseminates, and consumes their contents that serve as an expressive purpose in terms of reputation building, but also shed lights on the instrumental use of crime in the era of trap-postmodernity. The Italian trap culture is often criminalised by moral entrepreneurs getting confused on the authenticity of the reality and virtuality towards the self-portray of artists as extreme criminals in songs and Instagram. This research has demonstrated that the processes of criminalisation underlying the Italian trap culture reinforce the criminal behaviours and attitudes of the members of such culture which are actually shown to be entertaining and carnivalesque performances to entrepreneurially attract the audience and achieve the Italian trap dream consisting of monetary success and fame. The pursue of this dream has given ambition and

excitement for many young people in Italy to conduct a consumeristic and luxurious lifestyle, but at the same time, the excessive individualism - at the core of the structure of feelings of the Italian trap culture - resulting from climbing the trap ladder has revealed deep-seated feelings of sadness and loneliness spread among the whole culture that belie within the meanings of gang and mafia affiliations, and specific uses of new drugs. The current study thus contributes to the cultural criminology research from Italy, and the growing body of literature on youth (sub)-cultures and their relationship with new media.

Andrew Silke, a.silke@cranfield.ac.uk

John Morrison

Heidi Maiberg

Chloe Slay

Rebecca Stewart

The Phoenix Model of Disengagement and Deradicalisation from Terrorism and Violent Extremism

Improving our understanding of how disengagement and deradicalisation from terrorism and violent extremism occurs has critical real-world implications. A systematic review of the recent literature in this area was conducted in order to develop a more refined and empirically-derived model of the processes involved. After screening more than 83,000 documents, we found 29 research reports which met the minimum quality thresholds. Thematic analysis identified key factors associated with disengagement and deradicalisation processes. Assessing the interactions of these factors produced the Phoenix Model of Disengagement and Deradicalisation which is described in this talk. Also examined are some of the potential policy and practice implications of the Phoenix Model, as are avenues for future research in this area.

Layla Skinns, l.skinns@sheffield.ac.uk

‘Seeing the light’: material conditions and detainee dignity inside police detention

Police detention – where suspects are taken whilst an investigation is mounted and a decision reached about what to do next with their case - presents a number of possible indignities. For example, concerns have been raised about the over-use of rip-proof paper suits, particularly when force is also used to remove suspects’ clothing and when suspects are also left naked or partially clothed in their cells sometimes for hours at a time. Dignity is therefore hard to maintain in these circumstances. In this paper, I examine findings from a five-year ESRC-funded mixed-methods study of ‘good’ police custody which showed that detainee experiences of dignity – linked to feelings of equal worth, autonomy and public decency - were informed by their experiences of the material conditions of police custody, such as by whether it felt light and bright and well maintained. I also examine why this is so, arguing for example that the material conditions of police custody have ‘representational’ qualities. They convey to detainees something about how they are perceived by police authorities, by the state and by wider society, meaning that if a custody facility appears well looked after it suggests to detainees that their treatment is likely to follow suit.

Katy Snell, katy.snell@northlindsey.ac.uk

Accidental death

Reconstruction of fatality data estimated that in 2014/15 up to 1,474 individuals were killed at work in the UK (Hazards, 2015). Behind each one of these annual statistics, family members must bear witness to the official response to the death of their loved one. This response ensures that prosecution rarely follows, as each is often incrementally filtered away from the criminal justice system. As Box noted, "There is more to crime and criminals than the state reveals. But most people cannot see it" (1985: 15). Why can we not see it? For corporate murder to become an accidental death, it must be rendered invisible and the victims de-humanised in a process that seeks to blame them for their death. In the majority of cases examined in this research, family members (usually mothers and wives) ultimately leave the process not with a conviction but de-humanised to the extent they believed it was their actions or inaction that were to blame for the failure of the criminal justice system.

Box, S. (1983) *Power, Crime and Mystification*, London: Tavistock.

Hazards Campaign. (2015) *Hazards Campaign counts the real death and illness toll of work in GB*, [online]. Available: www.gmhazards.org.uk/wordpress/wp.../GMHC-stats-Hazards-2012-13-national.doc

Carly Speed, carly.speed@open.ac.uk

Critically Exploring the Injustice of Deaths in Psychiatric Detention

The issue of deaths in custody, and more specifically, the deaths of patients detained under the Mental Health Act, is dominated by injustice and the prevalence of harm. These deaths are often under-reported and under-researched, much to the detriment of patients and their families. This paper will draw upon the findings of research that critically examined deaths in psychiatric detention through both archival research and interviews with bereaved families, legal practitioners and coroners. Despite the centuries of subjugation, silencing and injustice apparent, there are many ways in which failing systems, injustices and harms can be challenged. Many of these challenges are surprisingly obvious and have, in numerous cases, been proposed as early as the 19th Century. The paper will explore these possible changes and their capabilities in promoting justice, accountability and the minimisation of harm for some of the most vulnerable members of society.

Dr Abi Stark, AStark@uclan.ac.uk

'Purposeful' Activity? Imprisoned Men's Perspectives on the Challenges of Participation

How individuals spend their time in prison has received substantial attention both in literature and policy, with 'purposeful', 'constructive' or 'meaningful' activity – through work, education or volunteering, for example – often held up as evidence of how prison regimes seek to promote rehabilitation. The potential benefits of participation during imprisonment, both for mitigating the pains of incarceration and in preparing individuals for release, have also been widely discussed. However, less frequent attention is given to the challenges that participation during imprisonment can entail, or whether available opportunities for participation are perceived as purposeful or constructive by imprisoned people themselves. Drawing on qualitative interviews undertaken as part

of a broader study of 'lived citizenship' for imprisoned men, this paper will explore men's subjective experiences of participation, with a particular focus on the challenges or pains associated with their involvement. Through discussion of these subjective experiences and perceptions, it will be argued that the context of stretched resources in prison has implications for the nature of challenges associated with participation, and whether participation is perceived as purposeful or constructive by those taking part.

Janos Mark Szokolczai, janos.mark.szokolczai@gmail.com

Everyday Deviants: how the pandemic has rendered normality transgressive and the 'normals' transgressors

The regulations and restrictions, enforced globally to tackle the spread of COVID-19, have created a new normality to which citizens must abide for the safeguard of all. These new rules nonetheless, from softly enforced to harshly imposed, have demanded a series of conditions that have altered the norm and with it every aspect of our lives. What was just a year before a perfectly integrated and indeed 'healthy' approach to life – socially active, friendly minded, culturally engaged – is today associated with a special form of 'deviant conduct'. This paper wishes to point out the conditions of transgression towards such new normality, ever more publicly stigmatized and effectively used as scapegoats for the enduring of the current crisis. In this condition, the new norms of social justice are put into question, whereas common citizens - who indeed would have apparently 'conformed' to the rules their entire life – find themselves in contrast with the very new norms and labelled as transgressors. My argument relies upon the conception that zero-tolerance from authority will eventually lead to zero-tolerance towards authority.

Alex Tepperman, ah.tepperman@gmail.com

Now and Then: Temporal Focuses in British and American Historical Criminology, 1960-2020

In developing historical narratives, scholars necessarily privilege certain time periods over others, indicating through periodization which years, decades, and centuries they consider most critical to the present day. As a means of reflecting on the state of periodization within criminology, the authors have employed a meta-analysis of 1,041 works of historical criminology published between the years 1960 and 2020, employing tendency and frequency counts to locate broad trends in the scholarly periodization of British and United States-focused historical criminology research. The authors' findings suggest that, as a field, historical criminology has focused on very narrow bands of time that have come to represent seminal eras in the study of crime and justice. In the UK, scholarship has overwhelmingly focused on the early Victorian Era (1830-1860), whereas the plurality of scholarship from the United States has focused on the Progressive Era (1889-1914). That these focuses have remained consistent since the 1960s suggests a potential for stagnation within the field. However, these findings also suggest a path forward for the field, as some periods of time, especially the decades prior to 1750, are relatively understudied and provide exciting avenues for rapid growth within the field.

Laura Thompson, Laura.Thompson@city.ac.uk

Dating Apps and Violence and Abuse Against Women

Dating apps have revolutionised the way people date but there are concerns about how safe they are to use, particularly amongst women who date men. Despite the societal impact of the technology, this issue has received surprisingly little criminological attention. The present paper addresses this lacuna, reporting original empirical research which documents women's everyday experiences of abuse, harm and sexual risk in the dating app space. It discusses two complementary studies: an ethnography of the Instagrams Bye Felipe and Tinder Nightmares, which aggregate examples of harassing, threatening and abusive messages women have received from men on dating apps, and a narrative analysis of interviews with 13 young adult women about both in-app and face-to-face experiences. The paper outlines the different categories of harms facilitated by dating apps – conceptualised from a feminist perspective as intrusions existing on a continuum of interconnected, gendered forms of violence and abuse – as well how these were interpreted and experienced according to the women's narratives. Finding that perceptions of men's intrusions as "normal" obscures recognition of their coercive and controlling qualities, the paper argues that strategies to tackle dating violence in a digital age must challenge narratives of heterosexual dating app culture which minimise abusive behaviours and the moral culpability of men who engage in them.

Umidjon Toshimov, u.toshimov@tsul.uz

'The Birth' of Prisons in Central Asia: Genesis of 'Penal Collectivism' and Post Transitional Problems of Penal Administration

Post-soviet criminologists argue that persistent penal architectural forms and the collectivist nature of prisons and prison alike institutions constitute current penalty in post-soviet area. This paper is devoted to exploring the trajectory of Uzbek Penal landscape and prison administration. In particular, since the establishment of soviet statehood there were struggles for the 'power to punish'. The major Committees as NKVD and NKIU had been competed for that power. In this regard, I offer retrospective account of penal landscape and penal administration. I suggest despite there seem to be some level of political will to undertake penal reforms since the death of Uzbekistan's first president the reformers may actually not get where they want to be due to the lack of the quality of penal administration. I argue that the administration of prisons and allocation of them should be distinguished from each other and the allocation of punishment ought to be within the competence of the Ministry of Justice in order to be free of policing and investigation biases which has been rendered under the supervision of Ministry of Interior.

Neema Trivedi-Bateman, Neema.Trivedi-Bateman@aru.ac.uk

Designing a randomised controlled trial examining the effect of a morality-strengthening programme on positive behavioural outcomes and the reduction of crime

The link between weak morality and crime is well evidenced. What is less understood is the ways in which morality can be strengthened in adolescence by participation in moral development programmes. The main objectives of this project are to conduct a randomised controlled trial to fill a gap in the literature to develop knowledge about whether morality strengthening can ultimately lead to a reduction in antisocial behaviour and violent crime. It will test whether psychological strategies can be used to reduce human suffering by supporting young people to make law-abiding, positive, and fulfilling action choices in long-lasting ways. Subsequent evaluation of an innovative morality strengthening programme will provide the first scholarly examination of how the practical

application of morality theories can spark change in moral behaviours in daily life. This will take the form of facilitated group sessions to introduce participants to various practical techniques, demonstrations, and strategies with an emphasis on moral rules and moral emotions in an evidence-led programme. A variety of factors will be evaluated and compared to a control group pre- and post-participation (after 3,10, & 18 months), including moral outlook and self-reported criminal behaviours.

Dr Kate Tudor, kate.tudor@northumbria.ac.uk

Flexible Entrepreneurialism and Organised Criminality in the Countryside: The Dynamics of Plant and Agricultural Vehicle Thefts

The theft of construction and agricultural machinery and vehicles across the UK represents a significant revenue stream for a wide range of criminals including those drawn from organised and travelling criminal networks which are often international in nature. Drawing on data from a project which has explored the extent and nature of machinery and vehicle thefts in the UK, the paper explores the way in which those involved in thefts are both entrepreneurial and innovative meaning that they move with great ease between different forms of offending and geographical areas in their pursuit of profit. Crucially, the unique dynamics of these offences mean that offenders are able to generate significant revenue streams with very low risks of apprehension, and the incorporation of machinery thefts in wider portfolios of acquisitive criminality is indicative of their strong links to more serious and harmful offence types. The paper is underpinned by qualitative data collected in interviews conducted with a wide range of stakeholders in this area including victims, perpetrators and police officers.

Di Turgoose, di.turgoose@dmu.ac.uk

Vic Knight

Abdul Miah

Tina Billington-Hughes

Rav Bria

Tracy Bradford

Sarah O'Neil

The Virtual Crime Scene House and Domestic Abuse: Visibilising the invisible with Criminal Justice Practitioners in Training; A Co created project

Whilst heralded as 'everyone's business' the criminal justice system, the organisations that comprise it and the individuals within them have struggled to demonstrate understanding of the complexity of the multi-faceted nature of domestic abuse. This has led to problems in operationalising effective interventions in practice to best protect victims and prevent re-victimisation by abusers. We are a collective of community justice academics, whose collective practice experience spans the criminal justice system. We facilitate learning on both professional and traditional undergraduate criminology and criminal justice related programmes, and, we are committed to developing the use of technology to co-create digital learning tools to enhance the student learning experience within

higher education. Here we present our preliminary (pilot study) findings concerning our ‘Virtual Reality Photospheres’ (Immersive Panoramas) which aims to increase student practitioner individuals (pre-qualifying training) understanding of the complex interplay of coercive controlling tactical behaviours (beyond the physical domain) used by abusers. We used immersive panorama virtual reality crime scene scenarios to encourage curious enquiry within the students programmes of study. Our preliminary findings suggest that use of Immersive Panoramas is a safe and effective way to explore coercive control tactics utilized by abusers in the arena of domestic abuse teaching/training.

Dr Luke A. Turnock, LTurnock@lincoln.ac.uk

Grey Market Enhancement Drugs and Licit Market Spaces – A Concern for Public Health?

In recent years there has been a rise in human enhancement drug (HED) use, linked to a growing medicalised ‘wellness’ culture, and fuelled by the rise in digital technologies. Whilst much recent HED research has explored the use of illicit steroids bought through ‘online pharmacies’ and bodybuilding forums, the sale of ‘grey market’ enhancers for supposed wellbeing purposes over e-commerce sites such as Amazon Marketplace and eBay remains under explored. With an increasing number of novel peptide hormones and other HEDs being marketed as good for general health, injury rehabilitation, and other benefits through these licit market platforms, though with familiar “not for human consumption” labels, this paper examines the potential concerns for public health that this unregulated market of questionably-sourced products raises. This paper explores, in turn, the background to growing HED use, the growth in availability of these drugs from illicit online pharmacies to availability through ‘mainstream’ e-commerce sites, to issues regarding how these products are sourced and advertised by sellers, and health risks which may be associated with these factors, drawing parallels to work exploring the Novel Psychoactive Substances market, where issues surrounding grey areas in legality and advertising methods were similarly present, followed by policy recommendations.

Rebecca Wade, Rebecca.Wade@ul.ie

Special Care Units; Ireland’s Hidden Juvenile Detention Centres?

This paper will set out to investigate the current provision of Special Care placements in Ireland in addition to an examination of the legislation and legal principles that currently govern the use of Special Care (commonly known as Secure Care within the UK). I will attempt to address the crossover that can often occur for children who are subject to Special Care Orders between both the Welfare System and the Criminal Justice System. The concept of Special Care does not have any one set definition. However, a child will only be referred to the Special Care system when their behaviour poses either a serious and substantial risk to their own welfare, health and wellbeing. Special Care Units are locked facilities similarly to detention centres and the literature suggests that children that find themselves within the Special Care System can often feel as they are being punished/imprisoned despite having not committed any crime (Linnane 2013). This can be argued to be as a result of the fact that there is a lack of set policies and practices in relation to how criminal behaviour should be handled and dealt with within the Special Care System. My paper will aim to address this issue through an in-depth examination of the legislation, reports and existing literature on the topic.

Charlotte R Walker, crwalker1@sheffield.ac.uk

The ability of unrepresented defendants to effectively participate in court proceedings

There has been a dearth of research looking at the experiences of defendants in the criminal courts since the 1970s and 1980s. Court and criminal procedures have changed since then, as have legal aid and levels of legal representation. Whilst the majority of defendants are legally represented at the magistrates' court, there is a significant minority that are not represented (Kemp 2010; Welsh 2016). Research has also been done suggesting that the number of unrepresented defendants in the magistrates' courts has been increasing over recent years (Magistrates' Association 2015; Transform Justice 2016). The research in this area is currently not in depth, so the implications of lack of representation on courts, defendants' rights and justice are not well researched. The aims of this research are, for example, to: explore the experiences of adult unrepresented defendants in the magistrates' courts; and examine the reasons why defendants self-represent. Interviews have been conducted with a range of different court actors and court proceedings were also observed in two different magistrates' courts. One of the main findings in this study is that unrepresented defendants generally struggle to represent themselves at court and effectively participate in court proceedings for a range of different reasons.

Philip Wane, philip.wane@ntu.ac.uk

Cry Havoc! And let slip the robot police dogs of (sociocultural) war...

Police forces use many different technologies and sometimes animals in the pursuit of their aims. Now, in a new development, animal like robots, specifically robot dogs are being deployed. The use of so-called robot police dogs has been met with mixed reactions including some quite hostile reactions from residents in New York and academic commentators. Does the deployment of robot dogs signal a technologically amplified and militarised enforcement of power rooted in colonial era policing; or are these merely the latest tools in the policing toolbox? Are zoomorphic police robots merely an extension of technologies like patrol cars or something qualitatively different? No longer the preserve of science fiction law enforcement robots are now a policing reality. Criminologists are well placed to offer theoretically informed commentary and critical insights into this contentious but captivating area. Police dogs may be problematic, but they also solve a lot of problems, and open up avenues for discussions around the use of actual animals in policing as well as other policing technologies.

Peng Wang, pengwang@hku.hk

Anli Jiang

Governance and Informal Economies: Informality, Uncertainty, and Street Vending in China

How can people who work in the informal sector protect property rights and address uncertainties? Street vending is an essential part of urban economies in developing countries like China, where most street vendors live and work outside state laws and regulations. Street vendors encounter both market-based uncertainties and uncertainties caused by state authorities' unpredictable enforcement. Empirical data collected from two Chinese cities—Guangzhou and Guilin—suggests

that street vendors form private governance organizations to solve resource limitations, handle the problem of competitive bidding and marketing, develop practical norms of allocating spots, and facilitate collective actions to avoid and resist government interference. Street vendors who cannot rely on effective private governance organizations may purchase protection from a third party (e.g., agents of the state) in order to secure their (informal) user rights to a particular spot and protect their wares and equipment from being confiscated. This study contributes to the existing literature on informality by empirically examining the private governance of an informal economy.

Susan Watson, susan.watson@york.ac.uk

Investigating the role of social media abuse in gender-based violence: the experiences of women police officers

Online abuse communicated via social networking sites has increased considerably in recent years, with a significant amount of pejorative communication targeted at women. Whilst there has been some research in this area (e.g. Krook, 2017; Marshak, 2017), few studies have analysed the impact of online abuse on serving police officers, and the harm posed to women seeking to work effectively in this role. This paper outlines the findings of doctoral research into the online abuse faced by women serving in four key public facing occupations: politics, journalism, academia and policing. In doing so, it considers how the abuse received in the online space replicates other forms of gender-based violence. This study brings together three novel sources of evidence: an interdisciplinary scoping review of the literature written over the last 20 years; qualitative empirical data gathered from 51 interviews undertaken with women opinion formers across the four occupations; and an analysis of real-time Twitter data in order to illustrate the volume and nature of online abuse. This analysis indicates that online abuse is misogynistic, frequently includes violent threats, comments on women's appearance, and dismisses female contributions to online discussions. This paper provides important insights into the nature of and potential harm caused by the online abuse faced by women police officers, in order to increase understanding of the challenges associated with navigating the online space for women working in the criminal justice sector. A series of recommendations designed to provide realistic policy solutions will also be presented.

Dr Ruth Weir, rweir@essex.ac.uk

Individuals, Families and Neighbourhoods: Predictors of Domestic Abuse

Domestic abuse is one of the most under-reported crimes, with the Crime Survey in England and Wales (CSEW) estimating that only 21 per cent of abuse is reported to the police. One of the implications of this is that current service responses are broadly designed around the needs of these known victims, even though they only account for one fifth of the likely total. This quantitative research adopts a multi-faceted approach, using statistical analysis and geographical information systems, combined with social and geographical theory, to identify the risk factors and predictors of domestic abuse at the individual, family and neighbourhood level. The research finds that taking an intersectional approach to analysis at the individual and family level adds particular value, with the risk factors for repeat victimisation varying according to the gender, age and class of the victim and the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator. At the neighbourhood level, the research makes a unique contribution to theory and practice, discovering that the predictors of domestic

abuse are not stationary over space. By combining the findings from each of the empirical enquiries an overall causal pathway is proposed.

Chalen Westaby, C.Westaby@shu.ac.uk

Andrew Fowler

Sam Ainslie

Jake Phillips

Caught up in the middle: The emotional labour of Senior Probation Officers in the National Probation Service

In recent years research has focused on the emotional labour undertaken by probation practitioners and the potential effect on their wellbeing. The National Probation Service (NPS) recognises this, and as part of SEEDS2 Senior Probation Officers (SPOs) are trained to implement a Supervisory and Line Management Meetings Framework (SLMMF) which, amongst other things, recognises and provides support in relation to the emotional aspect of probation work. However, there remains little research relating to the emotional labour undertaken by SPOs. Using a mixed method approach we show how SPOs are required to manage both theirs and their supervisees emotions as well as provide emotional support as 'toxin handlers'. Furthermore, SPOs are subject to potentially conflicting organisational and occupational display rules and often must prioritise one over the other. Performing emotional labour can thus result in burnout manifested as emotional exhaustion. While communities of coping are recognised as beneficial in ameliorating the negative effects of emotional labour, SPOs are often isolated in their role as middle managers. We finish by considering implications and how best to support SPOs and improve wellbeing at an organisational level.

James Windle, james.windle@ucc.ie

Paul Murphy

From 'Down with this Sort of Thing' to Petrol Bombs: How a Moral Panic Influenced the World's First Blanket Ban on New Psychoactive Substances

Ireland passed the world's first blanket ban on new psychoactive substance in 2010. This paper will trace the historical processes culminating in the Criminal Justice (Psychoactive Substances) Act (2010) through a systematic review of Irish media articles published between 2000 and 2010 (N = 338). The review found that head shops were largely tolerated when they sold cannabis paraphernalia (2000-2008), possibly indicating the normalisation of cannabis in Ireland. Some mild condemnatory language emerged between 2008 and 2009 when head shops began selling some new psychoactive substances. The review suggests that the 2010 Act was partly a product of a moral panic, driven and managed by a range of moral entrepreneurs and, involving both peaceful and violent protests. Unlike some traditional moral panics, young people were not identified as folk devils but rather as under threat from a new drug distribution model (head shops) and new drugs (NPS).

Haoran Xu, Haoran.Xu@UGent.be

Policing Reform in China: A New Attempt to Prevent Police Victimization Crimes

In this research on China's policing reform, the researchers examined the role of the police command system, criminal intelligence system, and police security system in preventing police victimization, and analysed the views of police officers on these three reform measures. In a positive way, policing reform may positively affect law enforcement security and reduce the possibility of police victimization. However, these reform measures may also further strengthen the police's power and threaten the cooperative relationship between citizens and the police. Specifically, researcher analysis and discuss the role of policing reform in improving these factors and verify how reform measures could reduce the prevalence of police victimization by changing the criminal intelligence and command systems. The research results show that these police reform measures have improved the police's law enforcement safety, equipment level, and intelligence capabilities, and help prevent police from being victimized. Moreover, based on official reports analysis, police victimization may be one of the factors that pushed police units to implement reform measures. Finally, this research provides some new insights into how policing reforms affect police victimization prevention and enhance understanding of China policing policies.

Ariel Yap, ariel.yap@monash.edu

Punitive Legacies of The Malaya Emergency: Examining the Experiences and Impact of Detention without Trial in Singapore from the 1950s to 1990s

The use of torture and indefinite detention without trial has been a longstanding concern internationally. This paper seeks to expand the discussion of such punitive practices by focusing on the Global South. It draws on data generated during fieldwork undertaken for research on Detention without Trial in Singapore. Data consists of 135 oral history interviews conducted with survivors and their families, many of whom shared their experiences of political detention for the first time. This research constitutes original analysis of the sociological 'blind spot' of punitive practices that have occurred outside traditional criminal justice institutions and seeks to understand the historical practice of detention and its social harms following a hundred and forty-six years of British Colonial administration that allowed repressive laws to be used in post-colonial contexts. The case of 'preventive detention' under the Public Preservation of Security Ordinance 1955 and Internal Security Act 1960 in Singapore is used to explore how processes of colonisation, decolonisation, and globalisation have shaped contemporary punishment practices. Emergency powers continue to be used well into peaceful periods as detention practices are extended indefinitely following state-declared 'emergencies'. It is therefore important to examine the uniquely political and arbitrary nature of these practices.

Emma Ylitalo-James, e.e.ylitalo-james@cranfield.ac.uk

Professor Andrew Silke

How Proximity and Space Matter: Exploring Geographical & Social Contexts of Radicalisation in Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland has provided considerable evidence on a range of factors that can play significant roles in radicalisation processes. Some of this previous work has examined issues around exposure to violence and the impact of community dynamics. This study follows on such research and

explores in particular the potential impact of geographical proximity to community borders and interfaces in radicalisation processes. In-depth interviews were carried out with 17 former active paramilitaries and 12 paramilitary sympathizers. The interviews explored issues related to geography, space and proximity and how these linked with individuals becoming actively involved with paramilitary groups or alternatively being sympathetic to such groups but not becoming active. The findings confirmed that geographic proximity to intercommunity violence flashpoints and interfaces was associated with increased paramilitary involvement. Thematic analysis found this effect was mediated by two additional factors: levels of exposure to violence and levels of community isolation. The findings are discussed in relation to the wider literature on radicalisation and in relation to potential policy implications.

Ilaria Zavoli, I.Zavoli@leeds.ac.uk

Tristano Sainati

Giorgio Locatelli

Addressing the Elephant in the Room: Money Laundering in the Construction Sector

Money laundering is a pervasive phenomenon in various sectors of the economy, from banking to the art market, from real estate to luxury goods. National authorities have implemented new legislation to strengthen anti-money laundering (AML) regimes and prevent criminals from entering key markets. However, not all sectors have received the same attention by AML agencies, leaving room for criminals to exploit these deficiencies. When looking at the integration of money laundering in legitimate businesses, the construction sector emerges as one of the most critical for the infiltration of criminals. However, the literature on the topic is scattered across disciplines and epistemological communities with a limited interest from AML scholars. This paper addresses the topic by presenting relevant findings on the literature on money laundering in the construction sector. The aim is threefold: (i) to identify money laundering schemes; (ii) to ascertain key money laundering risks; and (iii) to point out some future research themes. This interdisciplinary research employs a systematic literature review considering various disciplines, including law, criminology, and project management. This paper highlights the gaps in the literature, and it advances a research agenda to address this critical topic for future legislative and policy actions.

Panel Presentations

Thematic Panel: Policing in the Anthropocene

Criminology: Some Lines of Flight

Julie Berg, University of Glasgow

Clifford Shearing, Griffith University and the University of Cape Town

The 40th Anniversary Edition of Taylor, Walton and Young's *New Criminology*, published in 2013, opened with these words: 'The New Criminology was written at a particular time and place, it was a product of 1968 and its aftermath; a world turned upside down'. We are at a similar moment today. Several developments have been, and are turning, our 21st century world upside down. First, the emergence of a new earth, that 'Anthropocene' references. Second, the emergence of a new electrical sphere of existence, that 'cyberspace' references — a sphere of novel intelligences, namely, AI. In this paper we consider how criminology has responded to these harmscapes brought on by these new worlds. We identify 'lines of flight' that are emerging as these challenges are being met by criminological thinkers who are developing the conceptual trajectories that are shaping 21st century criminologies.

Rural Policing in the Anthropocene: Reflections on the 'Black Summer' Bushfires in Victoria, Australia

Jarrett Blaustien, Monash University

Kate Burns, Monash University

Maegan Micalli, Monash University

Transformation represents a significant theme of policing research. Researchers argue that resilience work is becoming an important element of policing in recognition of new and emergent environmental and technological 'harm landscapes'. This paper considers this idea by examining how police and the local governance of security were impacted by, and have adapted in response to, the recent Black Summer bushfires in rural Victoria (Australia). Reflecting on this case study, we argue the blurring human and environmental security issues prompts important questions about what policing is, and what policing might become, in the Anthropocene. The example further highlights the need for an international programme of empirical and comparative research that accounts for the various impacts of climate change on policing. This research is necessary for advancing our sociological understanding of policing in this new geological epoch, and for understanding how the benefits and harms of policing are distributed in this context, and for pioneering evidence-based research that supports adaptive governance.

Five Feet High and Rising: Policing Floods in England and Wales

Tanya Wyatt, Northumbria University, UK

Michael Rowe, Northumbria University, UK

During recent years the UK has experienced several high-profile incidents of flooding. Climate change appears to be transforming what were recently thought to be 'once in a generation' civil disasters into common challenges that recur on an annual basis. In relation to policing, such emergencies or 'civil contingencies' are examples of activities in which local constabularies play a central role, but which (erroneously) are often not considered as part of their mandate (which is usually cast in narrow law enforcement terms). This paper explores how policing is (and could be) organised in relation to flooding and the implications this has in terms of multi-agency working, leadership and organisational frameworks, and public communications. Alongside other novel policing activity (most obviously in relation to pandemic policing) this makes non-traditional aspects of the police role more significant. The paper considers the extent to which this is indeed a novel area of work for police, and the implications for democratic oversight, accountability and public trust and confidence.

Policing water crime: Case studies of Australian and French regulatory practices

Tariro Mutongwizo, University of New England

Cameron Holley, University of New South Wales

Despite estimates that up to 50 per cent of the global water supply is illegally purchased, water crime and its policing is an under examined issue. The likelihood of water theft is also increasing as climate change impacts on water scarcity across many parts of the earth. This paper offers one of the first examinations of how water crimes are being policed. It focuses on two world leading innovators in water law, namely Australia and France. Both nations have state centric water policing approaches. We examine the experiences of these water police and those of water users, mapping existing laws, law enforcement organisations and how they operate in each of the two countries. We describe the infractions observed by regulators and analyse the factors that explain illegal and complying behaviour. We identify four common policing problems that greatly limit the effectiveness of state exclusive responses to water crime. We conclude by presenting a network-based framework for reforming water (and possibly other environmental) policing thinking and practice.

Thematic Panel: ‘The Borders of Policing’

- 1) Policing the ‘Migration Crisis’: Race, the Colonial Present and Law and Order (Alpa Parmar, Criminology, University of Oxford)

This paper examines the police involvement in managing the contemporary global ‘migration crisis’. I argue that enlisting the national police force to liaise and operate beyond national borders to remove and deport foreign national offenders, represents a move towards practices of law and order that mimic and extend those developed during British colonial times. Drawing on ethnographic research on the policing of foreign nationals in London as well as their case progression through the legal system, I discuss how the intersection of policing and immigration law configure to (re)produce a colonial present of precarious membership, exclusion and banishment for some racial minorities. Theoretically, the paper connects the raced and colonial histories of policing with the (re)making of the raced present. The connections between colonialism, race and immigration law, which have received little attention in academic literature to date, are excavated in the paper and linked to the ways in which contemporary policing and migration legislative imperatives intersect to produce racialized forms of law and order both in England and beyond its national boundaries.

- 2) Stuck between a Rock and a Hard Place: The Politics of Border Policing (Maartje van der Woude, Law, Leiden University)

What are the effects of the so-called European migration crisis on the way in which border agents perceive and act upon their role? This paper examines the role in and perception of state agents tasked with border policing in the politics of borders and border control. The paper will argue that in order to understand these politics it is key to acknowledge both individual border agents and the organization they represent as active actors in the jurisdictional games that are played in European borderlands and, in so doing, take into the equation the role of organizational and institutional culture. Drawing on the analysis of relevant documentation and 30 in depth interviews carried out in 2020-2021 with Dutch Military and Border Police officials, the paper shows how border agents reconcile and juggle personal, organizational, national and European (political) pressures and interests and in many ways at the same time feel stuck between conflicting jurisdictions while also using this position to their advantage.

- 3) Intersectionality and the role of citizenship status and “illegality” (Dorina Damsa and Katja Franko, Criminology, University of Oslo)

Despite the vibrancy and productivity of the field, and the richness of cross-disciplinary propagation, intersectionality scholarship has so far failed to systematically take into account the relevance of citizenship status for the mutual constitution of inequalities. In this paper we bring attention to the combined structuring force of criminal law and citizenship status (and the related concepts of “illegality”, “irregularity” or “illegal status”) in intersecting with other categories of social disadvantage, such as gender, race and class. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork and interviews with women in a Norwegian prison for foreign nationals and a Danish prison wing for foreign nationals, and health clinics for undocumented migrants in Oslo and Copenhagen, this paper shows how “illegality” has a central role in the co-constitution of other categories of social disadvantage, including gender, class and racialization.

4) Manufacturing Obedience: Authority, Legitimacy and Coercion in Border Controls (Ana Aliverti, Law, University of Warwick)

Coercion is said to be a key police resource. Yet, as some police scholars argue, it is not the only and most important one. Police authority is drawn from symbolic sources and is far from complete. As Beatrice Jauregui notes, it is provisional and subject to constant negotiation between those doing the policing and those being police. This paper examines the relationship between police's authority and coercion in the context of border controls. Drawing on empirical research with police and immigration officers in the UK, it explores how authority is constructed and negotiated in their everyday work as frontline officers are tasked with enforcing a controversial and highly politicized mandate. As I show, immigration enforcement relies on consent and compliance, more than coercion, not only due to the limited police powers they bestow, but also because of two crucial factors: the profound legitimacy deficit of state power in this context and the challenges Northern states face in exercising their power extraterritorially. I delve into the distinctive features of state power in migration control, and its paradoxes. The paper concludes by examining their implications for understanding the negotiated, fragile and provisional nature of (Northern) state authority in a globalized world.

Thematic Panel: 'Policing domestic abuse and the coercive control offence in England and Wales'

- 1) Police operationalisation of the coercive control offence: What does a focused ethnography of police practice tell us? (Kelly Johnson (Durham University) and Andy Myhill (College of Policing), with Abigail McNeill, Emily Dryer-Beers, and Nicole Westmarland)

This paper will discuss some of the findings of a recently-conducted collaborative research project, investigating police responses to domestic abuse via a focused ethnography of police practice in two police forces in England and Wales. Fieldwork to date has comprised more than 250 hours of observations and ethnographic interviews across different contexts of policing responses to domestic abuse, including: first response officers, specialist investigators, safeguarding, force control rooms and call-handlers. Building on emerging research in this area, we will draw upon our ethnographic findings to reflect on police understandings of coercive control and how these manifest in everyday practice, in addition to analysing officer decision-making in the context of recording, investigating and progressing cases that feature coercive control. We suggest that established working practices, diminished resources, and organisational structures are limiting the uptake of the coercive control offence, as well as officers' gendered understandings and interpretations of coercive control, and domestic abuse more broadly.

- 2) The effect of Domestic Abuse Matters on the policing of coercive and controlling behaviour: A pre-registered natural experiment (Iain Brennan (University of Hull), Andy Myhill (College of Policing), Giulia Tagliaferri (Behavioural Insights Team) and Jacki Tapley (University of Portsmouth)

Many police forces in England and Wales have availed of Domestic Abuse Matters training, which is a one-day course for first responders that, among other objectives, seeks to improve police understanding of and response to coercive control. Several evaluations of the training have demonstrated improved knowledge and intended behaviours among participants, but the impact of the training on rates of arrest for coercive and controlling behaviour has not been determined. Using force-level information monthly counts of arrests to create a 'difference-in-differences' natural experiment, this paper will estimate the 'average treatment effect' of training on rates of arrest for coercive and controlling behaviour. The results of the analysis will be interpreted in the context of force-level patterns in crimes, arrests and outcomes for coercive control and implications for policing and future training around domestic abuse will be discussed.

- 3) The first forty-five months of Section 76: Coercive control crimes, arrests and outcomes across England and Wales (Iain Brennan, University of Hull and Andy Myhill, College of Policing)

This paper will describe police force-level patterns in the reporting, arrests and outcome of offences involving controlling or coercive behaviour. Using data obtained from individual police forces under Freedom of Information requests and routine submissions to the Home Office, the paper will provide the most comprehensive analysis of the reporting, policing and prosecution of coercive control undertaken to date. The paper will demonstrate significant variation in force-level crime and arrest rates for coercive control offences and will discuss monthly patterns in crime and arrests. Statistics relating to crime outcomes for coercive control crimes will also be compared to those for other domestic abuse offences and differences in rates of prosecution and case discontinuation will

be compared across police forces and Crown Prosecution Service areas. The trends and results will be interpreted with reference to recent debates regarding the purpose and operationalisation of coercive control legislation across statutory agencies.

Thematic panel: Everyday prison life

1. Fear and Loathing in Extreme Custodial Spaces: Prisoner Social Relations in the Close Supervision Centres (Ben Crewe, University of Cambridge, UK)

The Close Supervision Centres (CSC) – part of the England & Wales high-security prison system – hold male prisoners considered too difficult or dangerous to be accommodated on normal location, typically because they have murdered or very seriously assaulted other prisoners, or are regarded as a significant threat to prison staff. Based on fieldwork conducted over an 18-month period, including in-depth interviews with 46 participants, this paper analyses social relations within these units. It explains that, while some CSC prisoners describe low-level trust, limited solidarity, and a kind of defensive conviviality, the overall environment is characterised by paranoia, animosity and relational isolation. Three currents predominate: first, hatred of Muslims among many non-Muslim; second, contempt for sex offenders and ‘fraggles’ (men with mental health problems or other vulnerabilities), including anxieties about moral stain and contamination; and, third, a set of miscellaneous interpersonal feuds, exacerbated by rumination and pre-emptive violence. The paper concludes by reflecting on the role of these extreme institutional forms in perpetuating such dynamics, and on the significance of the fact that the CSC system is defined more by animosity between prisoners than between prisoners and staff.

2. The Master's Tools: Problems of Sleep Hygiene in Jail (Michael Walker, University of Minnesota, USA)

One of the more unexamined issues of carceral living are the problems associated with sleep hygiene. Indeed, poor sleep hygiene is endemic to carceral living. This is enormously consequential, as we know that poor sleep hygiene increases one's risk for the development of mood disorders, heart disease, diabetes, hypertension, and other physiological problems. The current presentation is an exploration and analysis of how penal residents experienced and managed poor sleep in jail using ethnographic data. There were a number of identifiable trends related to sleep hygiene among residents. For one, dreams tended to group around themes of trauma. Sleep health both reflected and was evidence of the general experience of being in jail. And, there was almost nothing that mental health workers could do to alleviate the problems of poor sleep, but this last point is, I argue, by design.

3. “I had a good time here with my brothers”: Correctional boot camps, discipline, and purpose in doing time – Sandra Bucerius, University of Alberta, Canada

Prison boot camps persist as a correctional program, despite 30 years of research evidence demonstrating that they are ineffective as a rehabilitative option. Drawing on research with 58 incarcerated people and 9 correctional officers working on three prison-based boot camps in Western Canadian correctional institutions, we analyze the appeals of boot camps from the perspective of participants who have volunteered to be on these units. We demonstrate that while boot camps may not reduce recidivism, and individuals incarcerated on these units still suffer from

many of the deleterious consequences of imprisonment, these programs are also a place where incarcerated individuals can engage in a type of pro-social boundary work. Our participants identify four appeals of the boot camp units: 1. discipline and structure, 2. extrinsic rewards, 3. teamwork and positive relationships, and 4. intrinsic personal benefits. In contrast to other prison units, people enrolled in this program can acquire status by conforming to pro-social behavior which extends to forging close relationships with prison staff. These relationships and environments exist in (and depend upon) a distinct contrast to other units within the same prisons, which are characterized by volatility, confrontation, and the rigid enforcement of prison subcultural rules.

Thematic Panel: Reflecting on a Decade of the Women, Crime and Criminal Justice Network (WCCJN)

Professor Anthea Hucklesby (Birmingham)

Dr Marisa Silvestri (Kent)

Dr Marian Duggan (Kent)

Chair: Dr Marian Duggan

Over the past decade, the membership, remit and status of the Women, Crime and Criminal Justice Network (WCCJN) has evolved and expanded. Boasting a robust following, regular activities and strong social media presence, the WCCJN remains faithful to its original aim of supporting members by fostering and promoting research and scholarship of the highest quality about women, crime and criminal justice, nationally and internationally.

To celebrate its successes, the past and present Chairs offer their reflective insights into the Network's importance and impact, as well as their favourite moments or memories. They will also reflect on the continued need for a dedicated space that foregrounds women-focused criminal justice research. During the discussion, attendees will be encouraged to share their experiences of, or ideas for, the Network.

Speakers:

Professor Hucklesby served as Chair from start of the Network in 2011 until 2016. She will reflect on the rationale for creating the network, its dual role as a home for female academics and those whose academic work focuses on gender, early debates and its achievements and opportunities.

Dr Silvestri was appointed as Chair in 2016, remaining in post until 2019. Her reflection considers her motivations and intentions in taking up the position of network chair, together with an insight into the tensions in her own practice of how to remain critical as a gender scholar whilst being plugged into the mainstream. She shares the achievements of the network during this time and reflects on the ingredients of that success.

Dr Duggan became Chair in 2019. She provides a contemporary overview of the network's activities in light of its focus on engagement with members and wider audiences. She highlights the impact of showcasing members' research and practice around women's experiences in the wider criminal justice sector and explores what the future might hold for the network and its members.

Thematic panel: Counting Homicide Indicators: What can the past tell us about prevention of intimate partner homicide

1. Sports mythology, the 'Aussie underdog' and the minimisation of women's risk in *All This Mayhem* (Dr Jasmine McGowan, Senior Research Team Leader, Monash Gender and Family Violence Prevention Centre)

Drawing on findings from our ARC funded project this paper conducts a case analysis of the murder of Lynette Phillips in 2007 by skateboarding icon and 'Aussie underdog' Benjamin Pappas. Drawing on the Victorian Coroner's findings and the 2014 documentary narrativizing Pappas' notoriety and 'demise' – *All This Mayhem* – I explore the dissonance between legal and institutional responses to this case and representations of Pappas in the film. Pitched as an 'unflinching' account of Pappas' 'charisma' which took him to the 'pinnacle' of his sport 'into a spiraling world of self-destruction', the film glosses the murder of Phillips while actively obscuring the history of violence perpetrated by Pappas against Phillips. I argue that the 'truth claims' peculiar to the conventions of documentary, combined with the confessional mode of masculinity deployed in the film – which purports to 'undo' Pappas' mythology – works to reassert the cultural privilege of masculinity. I suggest that *All This Mayhem* is a deeply ideological text that construes the real tragedy to be Pappas' lost potential rather than Phillips' death. The reiteration of such cultural norms within popular narrative forms impacts the prevention of intimate partner violence by obscuring violence against women and minimising the risk of dangerous men.

2. Women's contact with social & community services: gaps, opportunities and findings (Professor JaneMaree Maher, Sociology, Monash University)

In this paper, I examine the patterns of contact with social and community services by women who were later killed by their partners in Australia between 2008 and 2018. The data gathered in the 'Securing Women's Safety' project reveals that women were generally in contact with multiple services as they sought to manage their safety and the security of their children.

Despite this service immersion however, effective pathways for these women did not emerge. This data reveals a disjunction in domestic and family violence risk assessment and risk management approaches between social and community services and criminal justice services. Our data suggests that enhancing and strengthening relationships between different community and social services working with women and children, and systematic connections between these services and criminal justice agencies will be critical if we are to more successfully intervene when women disclose threats to their safety.

3. Constructing the 'risky' killer in judicial decision-making (Sandra Walklate, Professor Liverpool and Monash and Associate Professor Kate Fitz-Gibbon, Director, Monash Gender and Family Violence Prevention Centre, Monash University)

In an age when the risks from the 'lone terrorist' have become prescient concerns for security agendas it is easy to lose sight of the ways in which risk and dangerousness also matter in the context of more 'mundane and ordinary' crimes. This paper will consider the circumstances in which these concepts are mobilized in judicial sentencing remarks in cases of intimate partner homicide.

Drawing on findings from our ARC funded project this paper highlights the extent to which the lone dangerous other, the murderer, is rarely seen as a threat to women in general but most often only seen as a threat to the woman he killed. The implications of these findings for our understanding of women's security against the spectral presence of the lone terrorist and other forms of public violence are explored.

Thematic panel: Managing Crime and Security in Singapore: Antecedents, Constraints and Implications

1. The Spectacle of Punishment: Extrajudicial State Policing and Pain-Delivery (Ariel Yap Yin Yee, PhD student, Monash University)

Singapore has long received international criticism for its authoritarian practices and human rights infringements. The state maintains that such practices were established under British-colonial governance inherited rule of law. This has led to thin interpretations that emulate state rule by law perspectives. This paper seeks to better understand how modern-day policing of local leftists and activists has come to be. It will do so by analysing the trajectory of state responses to left-wing movements following political detention of politicians, journalists, social workers, anti-colonial activists, and unionists during Operation Coldstore and Operation Spectrum. Historical detention without trial will be contrasted with recent prosecution of counter-to-state-narrative political, journalist, academic, and activist work. Discussion will illustrate how the Singapore-state has moved from extrajudicial power to detain and suppress left-wing politics under emergency legislation including the Public Preservation of Security Ordinance 1955 and Internal Security Act 1960, toward contemporary robust legislation and policing techniques to control counter-to-state-narratives. Ultimately indicating extensive harms that stem from subtle modes of pain-delivery to overt modes of illiberalism, through police use-of-force, administrative, and legal measures that justify performative degradation and punishment of devianised citizens, before and without the need for criminal trial or legal proceeding.

2. The New National Security Law – Exploring a Meaningful Comparison with Singapore (Professor Michael Hor, Professor and Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Hong Kong)

This study compares the National Security Law in Hong Kong and the Internal Security Act in Singapore from the angle of their capacity to cause persons or entities dealing with or observing these jurisdictions to fear unacceptable abridgement of human rights and liberties. A technical analysis of the letter of law reveals a potentially far more authoritarian executive detention without trial in Singapore, compared with even the modified criminal law embodied in the National Security Law of Hong Kong. Yet the contrasting rights trajectory of Singapore and Hong Kong, and the more ominous current political context of National Security Law more than makes up for the initial favourable comparison. It ends with a brief thought, gleaned from the Singapore experience, about how those who still care about human rights in Hong Kong should respond.

3. Employment Agencies, CSOs and the State: Understanding how Women Migrant Domestic Workers in Singapore and Hong Kong Negotiate Security (Dr Shih Joo (Siru) Tan, Lecturer in Criminology, Monash University)

Utilising a gendered everyday security framework, this study examines how women in these isolated work environments understand, experience and manage work-related exploitation, specifically how they access formal or informal support within restrictive employment and immigration systems that constrain their spatial mobility and options of redress. There is little evidence to suggest that female migrant domestic workers in Singapore and Hong Kong are substantively accessing or being protected by legal and regulatory frameworks. Instead, an examination of which individuals and/or

organisations these women identified as a primary source of support, reveals that there is a prioritisation of informal service providers due to intersecting factors of individual aspiration, prohibitive labour and immigration policies and consequences of accessing formal dispute resolution or justice mechanisms. Exploring these two sites of Singapore and Hong Kong offer an opportunity to analyse the experiences of workers across two jurisdictions that share a similar reliance on migrant domestic workers but which have vastly distinct local contexts, both in terms of regulations and protections.

4. Moral Economies of Alcohol Regulation in Post Little India Riot Singapore: Concealing Inequalities and Extending Surveillance (Dr Joseph Greener, Lecturer in Sociology, Social Policy and Criminology, University of Liverpool)

Utilising a moral economy framework, this article interrogates the moral politics of alcohol regulation and crime control in Singapore after the Little India riots of Singapore in 2013. The moral economy framework argues that the constitution of markets and economic hierarchies are driven by a series of normative assumptions about the different actors involved in production, exchange and consumption. The paper argues state agencies mobilised morally-charged discursive constructions regarding alcohol consumption amongst low-income South Asian migrants in the aftermath of a riot in the Little India area of Singapore. This had several political ramifications. Normatively, causatively constructing the riots as the result of heavy drinking helped to discredit socio-political analyses of the event, asserting moral explanations instead. This moralisation has subsequently legitimised the state-corporate development of a mass architecture of alcohol-related social control placing migrant lives under much greater surveillance. We finish by arguing that the benefits of a moral economy approach in criminology (rather than say 'moral panic') is its ability to better conceive of the economic forces underpinning strategically orientated processes of crime-related political reform. In this case, moralisation reinforces the social conditions conducive with migrant exclusion.

Thematic panel: Researching the Harms of Hate

Roundtable discussion supported by the British Society of Criminology Hate Crime Network

Chair: Neil Chakraborti

Participants: Leah Burch; Amy Clarke; Jon Garland; Luke Hubbard and Irene Zempi

The harms posed by hate crime have become all the more apparent at a time when numbers of incidents have continued to escalate, both within the UK and beyond, and both prior to and during the COVID-19 pandemic. In recent years criminologists have sought to document these physical, emotional and societal harms by exploring the ways in which hate crimes affect victims from a diverse range of backgrounds and communities.

Less well documented are the dilemmas, complexities and sensitivities involved in the process of researching the harms of hate. With that in mind, this roundtable brings together researchers from the field of hate studies to share their experiences of navigating specific challenges, including:

- the challenge of accessing perpetrators;
- the challenge of being an 'outsider' researcher;
- the challenge of undertaking research with new migrant communities;
- the challenge of using arts-based methods; and
- the challenge of receiving death threats and other forms of hateful correspondence.

This roundtable session will be deliberately reflective and inclusive, with audience members actively encouraged to ask questions of the panel and to share their own experiences and ideas. The session will shine a light on the realities of researching issues of harm, hate and hostility, and will appeal to criminologists at all stages of their research careers.

Thematic panel: Vulnerability encounters with Justice

Panel Chair: Professor Stephen J MacDonald (University of Sunderland)

This panel draws together a variety of perspectives on 'vulnerability' in order to highlight barriers to justice that are encountered by people who are labelled or 'made' vulnerable. Professor Macdonald will introduce the panel by outlining why it is essential that Criminology engages with studies of 'vulnerability' from a variety of perspectives in order that barriers to justice can be identified and minimised.

Paper 1

Incredible Witnesses – Exploring Barriers to Justice for People with Learning Disabilities who have Experienced Sexual Violence

Dr Helen Williams (University of Sunderland) and Dr Alison Jobe (University of Durham)

People with learning disabilities are at increased risk of sexual violence yet such cases rarely progress through the Criminal Justice System. Given that people with learning disabilities are disproportionately represented but not exclusively studied within the broader research literature on attrition, this project represents an opportunity to address a knowledge gap and to understand barriers to justice for people with learning disabilities who have experienced rape or sexual assault. This work combines expertise from academia, third sector organisations, police, social work and health services in order to explore the criminal justice system in practice.

This paper presents the results of this exploratory qualitative study with particular focus on the conceptualisation of a 'credible witness' and the implications of this for people with learning disabilities. We discuss the assumptions of uniformity in risk assessment, communication and understanding that renders the process inherently discriminatory to those with atypical frames of reference. We conclude that the current system heightens vulnerability to sexual violence for people with learning disabilities and consider strategies for future change.

Paper 2

Amplifying Vulnerability: Desistance in a Post Covid Society

Dr David Honeyell (University of Sunderland and University of Manchester) and Ms Samantha Reveley (University of Sunderland)

Existing desistance research has evidenced substantial concerns around the problematic and constrictive nature of vulnerabilities for individuals navigating the desistance journey. Drawing upon this literature and the authors' own respective research, this paper will highlight the entrenched vulnerabilities ex-prisoners experience upon release, which will arguably be amplified due to the enduring global pandemic. It is important for the criminal justice system to recognise the substantial impact COVID-19 has had on the lived experiences of incarcerated individuals, with suicide rates increasing exponentially within prisons across the course of the pandemic and national lockdowns. We argue that there will inevitably be significant impacts on re-entry and desistance journeys for inmates moving from life on the inside to post pandemic life on the outside. By shining an analytical spotlight on the impact that these vulnerabilities have been known to have on desistance journeys prior to COVID-19 we propose the need for the prison service to adopt a desistance-based approach

towards prisoner needs to prepare them for re-entry into a post-covid world to respond accordingly to mitigate and reduce the potentially chaotic impact of the pandemic on the vulnerabilities that potential desisters experience when reintegrating into society.

Paper 3

Social Media and the Vulnerability of the Digital World: Platforms Not Fit for Purpose?

Dr Thomas Rodgers and Ms Lauren Doyle (University of Sunderland)

Social media has become an integral part of everyday life for the vast majority of society across the Western world, over recent years. Despite the positive forms of interconnectivity that social media was initially built to promote, there is a clear growth in vulnerability in later generations (i.e. Generation X); born into a world where social media is introduced from an increasingly younger age. The complex usage of the smartphone has grown alongside this. With the broadening of the virtual world comes the concern of broadening the vulnerability of its users. This paper aims to explore the matter of such vulnerabilities around social media use and its involvement in day to day life. Existing literature around this area is highly topical and currently working to build a credible theoretical foundation. This study emphasises the crucial need to take into consideration newly found theoretical arguments before suggesting the need for further research in specific areas. Taking into account the arguments put forward by the platforms' original technicians, as well as academics promoting the 'anti-social media movement' (Lanier, 2018), and the 'anti-sociality' of media technologies (Wood, 2017), this paper aims to foreground the original purpose of social media and the impact of self-management on an individual's experience of the digital world.

Paper 4

Examining the Missing Voices of Disabled People in Police Custody

Dr Donna Peacock, Professor Stephen J Macdonald, Dr Faye Cosgrove, Dr Wendy Podd (University of Sunderland)

The role of the Appropriate Adult was established due to a number of miscarriages of justice during the 1970s, in order to protect the rights of suspects considered to be 'vulnerable'. Appropriate Adult services are now a legal requirement in England and Wales for detained adults with mental health issues, learning disabilities or difficulties who have been detained in police custody. The aim of this project was to evaluate the extent to which disabled adults who are or have been in police custody have been able to participate in the provision of Appropriate Adult services in the UK. The findings of the project suggest that participation is limited, and where it does happen, is often tokenistic. The study concludes by suggesting the application of a social model approach within police custody, to meet the needs of service users and to avoid any miscarriages of justice.

Thematic panel: The experiences of families of people in prison in the UK

Chair: Anna Kotova, University of Birmingham

Email: a.kotova@bham.ac.uk

Paper 1:

Loved ones of remand prisoners: The hidden victims of COVID-19

Natalie Booth (Bath Spa University) and Isla Masson (University of Leicester)

In our article in the Prison Service Journal (March, 2021) we examine how individuals supporting prisoners on remand are likely to be negatively affected by the Government's action to extend the amount of time remand prisoners can be incarcerated for. Although we understand that many difficult decisions and restrictions have been made in order to limit the spread of the virus, once again loved ones (family, friends and significant others) of prisoners are being ignored or forgotten when decisions are being made. Familial relationships are considered the 'Golden Thread' and should be empowered to hold a much louder voice in such matters. Based on insights gathered from interviews with 61 loved ones of remand prisoners prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, we draw attention to three particularly damaging consequences of extending periods of remand. These are: Systemic court issues; Practical and relational consequences; and The ripple effect on mental health.

Paper 2:

"Stressful" and "Homely": Young people's experiences of simultaneous imprisonment with a family member

Kirsty Deacon (University of Strathclyde)

There has been an increased focus on families of prisoners in recent years – in terms of academic research, policy and service provision. Absent from this however, are those family members who are also serving a prison sentence themselves. This paper challenges the often-assumed binary position whereby someone can be a "prisoner" or the "family member of a prisoner" but not both simultaneously. It does so by drawing on in-depth interviews with six young men, aged 17-20, which explore their simultaneous imprisonment with a parent and/or sibling. Through highlighting the existence of these ignored family experiences this paper begins to explore how these relationships are maintained and the control exercised around them, how they are comprised of elements of both distance and closeness, and what family means, how it is done and how it is viewed by the prison and its staff. In so doing, it considers how these experiences contribute to our understanding of punishment through ideas of compounded control, an extension of punishment for these individuals and how concepts of care and risk can be used to explore and explain these experiences.

Paper 3:

Taking note of 'carceral distance' in family programmes for incarcerated women

Caroline Lanskey (University of Cambridge) and Molly Biddle (University of Cambridge)

In recognition of the pivotal importance of family relationships to women in prison, many prisons run programmes which aim to facilitate what Covington (2008) defines as 'growth fostering' relationships between women and their families, in particular between mothers and their children. There is a corresponding field of research which aims to evaluate the impact of such programmes. Although several of these research studies note the challenges to running programmes in prison environments we argue that there is a need for greater theorisation of the prison in these evaluations. We propose a supplementary analytical framework of carceral distance for thinking about the effects of relationship programmes for women in custody. The framework facilitates analysis of the role of carcerality and the state- imposed separation of mothers from their families in the shaping and effects of relationship programmes. Without a consideration of carceral distance we argue that the content and delivery of programmes may not be attuned to the realities of women's and their family members' lives during and after incarceration and evaluations may generate an artificially narrow perspective of their effect.

Thematic panel: Resisting and Desisting: Holding Domestic Abuse Perpetrators to Account or Facilitating Change?

Nicole Renehan <nicole.renehan@postgrad.manchester.ac.uk>

The question of whether programmes for domestic abuse perpetrators work has too often been reduced to outcome measures which says little about what works, for whom, under what circumstances, for how long and to what end. The processes that are involved in preventing further abuse and supporting abusive men to change are too often forgotten. This former point leads to a neglected but pertinent ‘carrot and stick’ question. Should perpetrator programmes seek to hold men to account or should sites of behavioural change necessarily be environments for self-reflection, emotional learning, and personal growth? Does one incite defensiveness while the other risks individualising gender-based abuse and promoting collusion? Can programmes do both or are these two perspectives inherently at odds? The three papers in this symposium grapple with these nuanced questions across a range of trauma-informed, psychodynamic, pro-feminist, skills-based, and strengths-focused accredited voluntary and probation-based programmes in the United Kingdom. The authors converge on the need for interventions that are more responsive to a (neuro)diverse perpetrator population; whose masculine identities are perceived to be compromised and where desisting involves resisting those aspects of their masculine selves that previously held some social capital but are equally personally and relationally destructive. The authors also converge on the need to engage with gender and masculinities more widely in society, without which such interventions will have a limited effect on an enduring global problem that is men’s violence against women.

Paper 1

(En)Gendering Change amongst Domestically Violent Men

William Hughes

Drawing on participant observation and semi structured interviews, this paper employs Randall Collin’s (2004) theory of interaction rituals to understand the experiences of men on home office approved perpetrator programmes. It argues that men’s understandings are affected by the interactive dynamics within the group. Perpetrator groups are understood as gendered micro ecologies which are continuously constructed and reconstructed through interactions. These interactions are ritualised and highly gendered; reflecting the men’s desires to perform acceptable masculine identities which, they perceive, as being threatened by their presence on a programme for domestic violence perpetrators. While there has been long standing awareness of the importance of group dynamics and processes, these have been largely neglected in recent academic discussion of domestic abuse perpetrator programmes. This article unpicks how interactions play out within, and what their implications are for the efficacy of, perpetrator programmes.

Paper 2

Foregrounding Meaning and Motive in the Domestic Abuse Perpetration of and Response to Men with ‘Disabling Conditions’

Nicole Renehan

Building upon critiques of typology research (Gadd and Corr, 2017), this paper explores the lived experiences of three men who attended a statutory domestic violence perpetrator programme in England. All had prospective diagnoses of ADHD, Autism, and (drug-induced) psychosis. Through in-depth interviews and adopting a life course psychosocial perspective, I argue that all violence is meaningful in the context of domestic abuse perpetration, irrespective of psychological diagnoses or 'disability'. Ultimately the findings suggest that programmes that are unresponsive to those with disabling conditions are likely to exacerbate attrition amongst men with attention difficulties and poor mental health. Further, autistic men may be forced to mask their confusion and feign understanding in the absence of any alternative. More responsive interventions that are reasonably adjusted to suit neurodiverse needs is proposed.

Paper 3

'A proper man at last'

David Morran

This paper explores a number of issues experienced by men who are engaging in long-term desistance from abusive behaviour. While attention has been paid to the question of what men such as these are expected to desist from, the question of what they are expected to achieve is less clearly articulated, indeed often overlooked. The narratives of the men discussed in this paper suggest that their abusive behaviour was underpinned by fears about how to 'perform' masculinity satisfactorily in the past. Consequently, the programme experience is often perceived as threatening or 'feminising'. However, men's accounts of desistance suggest that the process of identity and behaviour change remains profoundly gendered. Indeed, committing to the challenges of desistance can entail something of an 'heroic struggle' in which qualities associated with being a 'proper man' are harnessed and put to use in the desistance process.

Thematic panel: International Perspectives on Prisoners' Families

Shivangi Gupta <shivangi@vt.edu>

Paper 1: Women at the Margins: Wives of the Incarcerated in India

Shivangi Gupta (Virginia Tech) Joyce A. Arditti (Virginia Tech)

Over the past 20 years, a burgeoning literature has emerged examining the consequences of mass incarceration for families, however much of it documents the experiences of those residing in westernized countries and developed regions such as the United States, Northern Europe, Scandinavia and Australia. Justice involved persons and their families in developing nations and the Global South (i.e.) are particularly vulnerable, invisible, and underserved given the concurrent challenges facing developing nations such as inadequate and poorly managed penal systems and widespread poverty. Like other developing nations, India has experienced growth in their prison population with little attention to how families of the incarcerated are impacted. Families are pivotal in providing emotional and financial support to incarcerated and reentering loved ones, and this burden often falls upon women who are under-resourced and overwhelmed by financial and caregiving responsibilities. This review examines the context of spousal incarceration in India by examining the lived experiences of wives and intimate partners of incarcerated men in the Indian context. The Indian context is distinctive in that the majority of incarcerated persons are confined without a sentence or conviction, convicted prison inmates in India routinely visit their homes throughout their imprisonment presenting unique challenges for their intimate partners. To frame the experience of Indian women who have an incarcerated partner, we first discuss scholarship which illustrates the marginalization experienced by female partners of the incarcerated, in the context of developed nations. Then we provide a brief overview of the Indian context and penal policy. Subsequently, the paper elaborates upon the prime sources of women's marginalization, including their involvement in exploitative informal work, their single parenthood, and their "prisonwork" (Arditti, et al., 2021; Codd, 2007). We offer recommendations for research, policy and practice aimed at empowering wives and partners of the incarcerated.

Paper 2: Children's rights and their significance in interactions with the prison system

Fiona Donson (University College Cork) and Aisling Parkes (University College Cork)

In this paper we consider the multiple reasons which lead to children who have a parent in prison being invisible. This invisibility does not refer to recognition of children in this position as existing, their totemic visibility, but rather it refers to the failure to hear their voices and to recognise them as rights holders. Coming specifically from an Irish perspective, the argument is made that children's visibility is in fact obscured by overlaying priorities and dominating perspectives that at best see children as in need of adult protection and at worst see them as an intervention in the lives of their imprisoned parent. In challenging the current position, we offer some examples of good practice and make recommendations for positive change that could ensure children are heard and seen in the context of familial imprisonment in Ireland.

Paper 3: Why stigmatise? Theorising stigmatisation of families of people in prison

Anna Kotova (University of Birmingham)

The fact that families of people in prison experience frequent and often intense stigma is well-documented in the literature. In this paper, I take a sociological approach to stigma, inspired by Goffman's original stance that stigma was rooted in power. I explore the root causes of stigmatisation, looking beyond the existing work on 'courtesy stigma'. Drawing on international research on stigma in the context of poverty, race, gender and class, I argue that stigma is more multifaceted and complex than it is made out in the existing work on families of people in prison. I show that this indicates that stigma plays a number of very specific purposes within neoliberal states; including helping to justify punitive responses to crime and welfare and the reduction of the welfare state. Finally, I show that one reason for stigmatising families is the spectre of 'courtesy acceptance': the fear that treating families in a way that would not stigmatise them would imply that the state is "soft on crime". This analysis shows that stigma is both multifaceted and bidirectional, thereby developing the current analysis of stigma in this context.

Paper 4: Unravelling the experiences of political prisoners' families in Kashmir

Roonaq Un Nisa (Tata Institute of Social Sciences) Rachel Condry (University of Oxford) Vijay Raghavan (Tata Institute of Social Sciences)

This paper explores the experiences of families of prisoners in Kashmir drawing upon qualitative in-depth interviews. The study investigated the experiences of living a 'parallel sentence' beyond prison walls, unravelling the social, relational, and economic implications of having one or more family members imprisoned, and the complex effects associated with incarceration. The majority of the participants belonged to precarious economic, social and cultural backgrounds, reflecting trends shown in studies internationally. The paper explores how the effects of punishment extends to families and how this intersects with the cultural and societal context of Kashmir, and in particular the construction of family, responsibility, and gender. The political context in Kashmir and the ongoing armed conflict are central to understanding the ways in which the effects of punishment extend to family members and the harms that they experience. The excessive use of imprisonment in Kashmir has serious consequences for the families of prisoners who already face many challenges while living in a conflict zone, and the operation of the criminal justice system further intensifies these harms.

Thematic panel: Visible Policing Project Panel

Andrew Millie: Andrew.millie@edgehill.ac.uk

This panel presents initial findings from an ESRC funded project on Visible Policing. Police visibility today spans across physical and digital spaces as police officers, police staff, and citizens interact face-to-face and through social media. This project has explored the visual culture of contemporary policing and the impact of this on citizen-focused policing more broadly.

Paper 1: Uniforms and the Police Family

Michael Rowe, Northumbria University

This paper reflects upon the series of material artefacts that a group of police officers and staff selected to represent their occupational identity and the cultural, social, and political meanings that surrounded these items. In particular, the paper focuses upon the common tendency for research participants to identify artefacts that were related in some way to the police uniform, or aspects of that such as caps, badges, and epaulettes. The paper makes an important contribution to the research literature by exploring the cultural and identity work that police uniforms perform for officers and staff themselves, unlike most of the extant work that explores the impact of uniform on public perceptions of police and related occupations. The interview transcripts reveal that material artefacts related to the police uniform were discussed in terms of familial relations: both in connection to the much-noted construct of the 'police family' but also in respect of the kinship families of respondents. In different ways, but across both occupation and kinship families, the interviews showed that workplace identity included elements of emotional labour that were significant to our participants. Familial relations were cited as motivations for officers and staff, often expressed in terms of a public service ethos, but also as an important mechanism in responding to stress and danger seen as inherent to the police role.

Paper 2: Police visibility through the use of visual tools on social media

Matthew Jones, Open University

This paper contributes to the growing evidence base related to police use of social media as a contemporary tool of community engagement, by exploring specifically police use of visual tools and their utility on social media platforms as part of the contemporary policing toolkit. Part of a wider project on police visibility, the research draws upon interviews with 28 police officers and staff from police organisations in England, all of which engage with official police social media platforms as part of their professional practice. The research showcases how the use of photographs, videos, GIFS, emojis and police symbols are used strategically by officers and staff to facilitate community engagement, reassure the public, challenge police stereotypes and provide an insight into police work that is not commonly presented to the public. The challenges of utilising visual tools in a policing context are discussed alongside the implications of creating a visual presence online for police organisations.

Paper 3: Police visibility on social media during COVID-19

Liam Ralph, Northumbria University

COVID-19 has had an impact on both crime and the way that policing is carried out. This paper delves further into these changes and considers the function of social media for police services during COVID-19. In doing this, the opportunities and challenges for police services are presented. This research is based on a total of 28 semi-structured interviews conducted with a mix of police officers, PCSOs, and civilian staff across four police services in England and Wales. These interviews were conducted between August 2020 and January 2021. The research findings show that social media platforms have in some respects afforded police services the opportunity to engage with new audiences during COVID-19. Yet, police participants in our study also reported difficulties with talking about COVID-19-related content on social media and maintaining positive relationships with the communities that they serve. Despite the growth in social media in recent times, police participants also revealed that they have had to find new and innovative ways to engage with citizens who are not on social media. The implications of these themes are considered in relation to future police practices on social media.

Paper 4: Police stations and police (in)visibility

Andrew Millie, Edge Hill University

The visibility of the police is an important element in police legitimacy and reassurance. Police presence can be interpreted in different ways, depending on current and historical engagement with the police, but also through the semiotics of, for instance, a 'bobby on the beat' or patrol car speeding through traffic. In this paper the visibility and symbolism of police stations is considered at a time when police estates have had to adapt to budgetary constraints, and to changing service priorities and working practices. Whilst there is criminological interest in the architecture and design of prisons or court houses, there has been very little work on the police estate. The discussion is supported by in-depth interviews with six police estate managers from four different English police services who over the past decade have had to steer their estates through times of change. Implications for police (in)visibility to the communities they serve are discussed.

Thematic Panel: Can the criminal justice system empower women?

Paper 1: Domestic Violence Disclosure Schemes (Clare's Law): Victim/ Survivor Perspectives

Dr Charlotte Barlow, Professor Sandra Walklate and Dr Nicole Renehan

Domestic Violence Disclosure Schemes (DVDS) were rolled out across England and Wales in 2014 following a high-profile public campaign for their introduction after the murder of Clare Wood in 2009 (hence Clare's Law) by her partner who was found to have a history of violence unknown to her. The Domestic Abuse Bill (2021) plans to put these schemes on a statutory footing. Yet the efficacy of such schemes is highly contested and whilst some work has examined the principles underpinning them (Fitz-Gibbon and Walklate, 2016) and other work has explored practitioner's views of them (Duggan, 2018) with the exception of work in NSW, Australia there no research to date exploring the victim/survivors perceptions and/or experiences of accessing DVDS. This paper will explore the early findings of a British Academy funded project, which involved speaking with women about their experiences and perceptions of Clare's Law. It will critically reflect on who DVDS work for, under what circumstances, and the extent to which such schemes and the criminal justice system more broadly are able to empower women and keep them safe.

Paper 2: 'Social care told me I had to': Empowerment and responsabilisation in the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme

Dr Katerina Hadjimatheou, University of Essex

Abstract: Domestic Violence Disclosure Schemes (DVDS) aim to empower victim-survivors by giving them access to police records detailing their partner's abusive history and thereby allowing them to make more informed decisions about their safety. First introduced in the UK in 2014, similar schemes have since been rolled out in Scotland, Northern Ireland, New Zealand and parts of Australia and Canada. Yet they remain controversial amid concerns that, rather than being empowered and protected, women may be pressured by police and other agencies to seek a disclosure and then to end a relationship after having received one. This paper draws on findings from the largest study of the police implementation of the UK DVDS to date to examine how these dynamics play out in practice. It finds that the police implementation of the DVDS is increasingly being shaped and driven by a child protection agenda that makes victim-survivors responsible for protecting their children from the harms of domestic abuse. This raises significant tensions and dilemmas for police seeking to safeguarding and empower victim-survivors. These issues are analysed by drawing on feminist ethical theory to develop a more nuanced understanding of the dynamics between the professional spheres of domestic abuse safeguarding and child protection.

Panel 3: A Decade of the DVDS: Reflections on the evolution of Clare's Law

Dr Marian Duggan

2021 marks the ten-year anniversary of the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (DVDS, aka, Clare's Law). Following an initial pilot, the policy was rolled out across all police forces in England and Wales on International Women's Day 2014. Since then, variations of the scheme have been

adopted by police forces in Scotland and Northern Ireland, as well as some states in Australia and Canada.

In England and Wales, annual applications to the DVDS have steadily increased, under both the 'right to know' (statutory) and the 'right to ask' (public) routes. However, during the 2019-20 period, there was a sharp increase in right to ask applications, almost doubling from 6,496 to 11,556. Indicative data from the first three months of the Covid-19 pandemic also demonstrates a national average of 1,100 right to ask applications per month despite the country being in a lockdown.

It is evident that Clare's Law is now firmly in the British public's consciousness. It has featured in prime-time entertainment shows, is regularly referred to in regional news media reports, and has spawned dedicated social media groups with thousands of members seeking and providing insight into the application and disclosure process. Therefore, this paper provides a timely reflection of the strengths and limitations of Clare's Law in tackling domestic violence and abuse over the past decade, and how it might evolve further in light of the forthcoming Domestic Abuse Act.

Panel 4: Police Officers' Understandings of Empowerment and Choice for Victim/Survivors in the Domestic Abuse Disclosure Scheme for Scotland

Professor Lesley McMillan

The Disclosure Scheme for Domestic Abuse in Scotland (DSDAS) allows people a 'right to ask' the police whether someone has a history of domestic abuse. It also incorporates the 'power to tell' where the police can inform a person if someone is known to be a risk. Following a pilot, the legislation came into force in Scotland on 1st October 2015. In the first two years of operation there were 2144 applications made to Police Scotland, of which 927 resulted in the disclosure of information. The purpose of the scheme is seen as the provision of information to allow individuals to make an informed decision about their situation

This paper outlines preliminary findings from a mixed methods study of the DSDAS which employs quantitative analysis of police data on applications, in-depth qualitative interviews with those requesting or receiving information through the scheme and police officers administering the scheme in local divisions, and focus groups with members of the multi-agency decision making fora. Early findings outlining police officers' perspectives on victim/survivor empowerment and understandings of 'informed choice' will be presented, as well as how they perceive their role within the process.

Thematic Panel: Critical Hate Studies

Paper 1: Criminalising Hate: Law as Social Justice Liberalism

Professor Mark Walters, University of Sussex, UK.

Hate crime laws, first enacted in the USA in the 1970s and 1980s, have now proliferated across the globe in response to growing concerns about the impacts of prejudice-based offending. The use of hate crime legislation to tackle hate and prejudice has been criticised by some commentators as a form of neoliberal policy-making that fails to recognise it as a structural problem, and instead focuses on individual responsibility through enhancing the punishments of offenders. In this paper, I assert that hate crime laws must not be dismissed as a form of neoliberal punitivism, but instead reimagined, and repurposed, as an important tool in preventing hate crime globally. In doing this, I draw on the work of liberal theorists such as John Rawls (emphasising his ‘difference principle’) in justifying the protection of specific identity groups in the criminal law, as well as the work of Iris Young (emphasising her ‘five faces oppression’) in outlining how hate crime creates multi-layered forms of social injustice; those which give rise to distinct harms that should be reflected in the criminal law. However, instead of hate crime laws being anchored to punitive penalty enhancements, I offer a more progressive theoretical foundation of legislation based on what is referred to as “social justice liberalism”. The framework synthesises liberal principles of law with the aims of social justice and communitarian concepts, bringing together criminal law, restorative justice, and minimal incarceration.

Paper 2: The Colonial Logics and Biopolitics of Anti-Hate Legislation

Dr Jen Neller, Birkbeck University of London, UK.

A longstanding, ‘common sense’ response to rising levels of hate crime (and indeed other types of crime) is to call for wider legislation, harsher penalties and better enforcement. Indeed, this is powerfully illustrated by the Law Commission’s recent consultation paper on hate crime, where it recommends numerous expansions to this area of law. This paper critiques the assumption that more law is always the answer, not only due to the ineffectiveness of punishment in ameliorating hateful views, but also because such law is produced within the same social environment as the hatred that it seeks to address. Thus, the myths and logics that are familiar features of hatred can also be seen to underpin the rationale for anti-hate legislation, including the treatment of race as biological fact, the entitlement of the white population and the narrative of a benevolent Britishness that must be protected from foreign threats. More effective responses to hatred therefore require the confrontation of these beliefs, serious consideration of state complicities and a shift away from seeking the safety of some through the ever-harsher punishment of others.

Paper 3: Appreciating the Harms of Hate: A Critical Hate Studies Perspective

Dr Zoë James and Dr Katie McBride, University of Plymouth, UK.

This paper examines how a critical perspective in hate studies allows for consideration of the breadth of harms engendered by bias-motivated behaviours in contemporary society. The paper initially identifies how hate studies thus far have acknowledged the socio-structural determinants of

bias-motivated behaviours. It then goes on to note the common failure of hate crime agendas to address the systemic nature of hate in society and its structural manifestations. The paper proposes that a critical perspective within hate studies has the capacity for consideration of the psychosocial pre-determinants of hateful behaviours and in doing so the paper acknowledges the impact of neoliberal capitalism on the lived experience of hate victims. The paper is thus able to account for the extremities of hate in society and its apparent normalcy. In conclusion, the paper argues that an interrogation of the extent of the harms of hate should be framed within a positive discourse wherein the human need to flourish, rather than survive, is recognised.

Thematic Panel: Neglected Victimities

Paper 1: Crippling Victimology: Downs syndrome & the discursive violence of silence

Claire Cohen

Building on the work of Thorneycroft & Asquith (2019), and Cohen (2014; 2018 and 2020), this paper uses a Foucauldian positioning to problematise victimology's lengthy exclusion of a particular victim group: those with disabilities, in particular learning disabilities, and specifically - Downs syndrome. Differentiated from the assumed norm, and from others marked as disabled, through highly specific technologies and practices; not just 'made different', or 'made disabled', this group are 'made disposable' - their worth repudiated, their existence devalued. As is their victimity. Disabled populations are at higher risk of being a victim of crime, and at higher risk of being convicted of crime. Across various data-sets, statistics specific to those with Downs are not collected, that in itself should give us pause, whilst the resounding silence from victimology here leads one to question precisely what and whom victimology 'cares' about, and what victimology presently stands for. Because it is most assuredly not 'all victims'.

Paper 2: Poly-victimisation of children in England and Wales

Ferhat Tura

Historically, children and young people have been deemed as a 'social problem' and much of criminological research have explored why they offend rather than why they experience victimisation. However, they are the most criminally victimised members of societies. They experience not only adult victimisation types but also specific forms of victimisation that children experience. Contexts where they are victimised are also diverse. Importantly, they experience the same type of intra-familial or extra-familial crimes repeatedly or a combination of them (poly-victimisation). However, there is scarce research on child poly-victimisation on a national scale in the UK. Using the nationally representative longitudinal Offending, Crime and Justice Survey (2003-2006), we find several statistically significant predictors of poly-victimisation. Some of these factors are related to gender, problematic drinking, club going and having family or friends who have been in trouble with the police. We conclude that the major risk factors of poly-victimisation stem from familial conditions, which can have severe consequences on children's routine activities and lead them towards drinking, drug use and offending.

Paper 3: Populist and Vindictive Constructions of Sexual Offending, Pluralities of Violence, and the Implications for Criminal and Social Justice

Dr Ian Mahoney (Nottingham Trent University); Kirsty Teague (Nottingham Trent University); Dr Matt Long (Nottingham Trent University); Dr Belinda Winder (Nottingham Trent) *not presenting*

Drawing upon the 'sociology of vindictiveness' (Young 2003; 2007) and Sumner's (1990; 1994) work on censure the authors examine the construal, responses and treatment of persons who have committed a sexual offence against a child/children (PCSOAC). We seek to understand the dynamics and social processes of the exclusion of others and the way negative, sectional and bureaucratised discourses, policies and practices can 'other' marginalised groups, for political expediency. We argue

that to fully understand these responses we need to better understand the wider social dynamics and constructions which inform and shape societal perceptions in pursuit of an essentialised 'good enemy'. In line with this, we go on to outline the interaction between vindictiveness and populism in the administration of justice and situate the challenges this poses for both punishment and the rehabilitation and reintegration of individuals convicted of sexual crime.

Thematic Panel: Rethinking Youth Offending: The Transfer of Ideas between National and Institutional Contexts

In the last decade, crime rates in the UK have broadly been falling and the number of young people entering the youth justice system has become lower, yet there remain trends that raise significant concerns. Rates of violence, particularly in urban areas, have increased notably – and the children and young people who do enter the criminal justice system remain among the most vulnerable in society, with many having mental health issues, addiction problems, and learning disabilities. Also, the reduction of numbers does not apply to young people of lower socioeconomic backgrounds and Black, Asian, and Minority Ethnic backgrounds, as these groups remain overrepresented in every part of the youth justice system (Justice Committee 2020). This panel will draw together new and emerging research on youth offending in the UK, exploring policies and practices that could lead to both a reduction in violence and a decrease in the number of marginalised young people entering the youth justice system. In doing so, the panel will consider whether and how 'public health' and other structurally and culturally more conscious approaches to youth crime can be transferred effectively between countries (e.g., Scotland – England and Wales) and institutional contexts (e.g., health, education, children's services – youth justice).

Paper 1: The Violence Revolution? Public Health, Youth and Violence Reduction in Scotland

Fern Gillon (University of Glasgow), Susan McVie (University of Edinburgh), Alistair Fraser (University of Glasgow)

Since 2006/7, rates of non-sexual violent crime in Scotland have decreased markedly, including a significant drop in weapon-related incidents involving young people. This reduction has been widely attributed to so-called 'public health' approach to violence. This approach, which seeks to address violence using principles of prevention and education rather than policing and justice, has become increasingly popular in policy discourse in the rest of the UK. As London Mayor Sadiq Khan has stated, 'the public health approaches in ... Glasgow ... over more than a decade has delivered large reductions in violence.' There is, however, a lack of clear understanding of 'what worked' in the Scottish context. While there have been marked declines in youth violence, the mechanisms that have driven this decrease are poorly understood. There is confusion over what public health approaches are, how they work, and the conditions under which such ideas can travel. As a result, despite significant potential, the implications of the public health approach remain vague. In this paper, based on a new ESRC study, we interrogate existing quantitative and qualitative evidence relating to the drivers of violence reduction in Scotland, developing both hypotheses and caveats for understanding the purported 'violence revolution'.

Paper 2: Public Health Approaches to Violence Reduction: A Case of Cross-national Policy Mobility?

Luke Billingham (The Open University), Keir Irwin-Rogers (The Open University), Tim Newburn (LSE)

Drawing on a new ESRC-funded three-year project we use the example of public health approaches to violence reduction to explore a number of theoretical and empirical questions related to cross-national 'policy mobility'. While the general literature in this area has grown substantially, empirical

work examining how ideas and policies related to crime control travel across space and time is less extensive than in many other fields. Public health approaches to violence reduction that developed in Scotland, which themselves relied significantly on ideas and policies that emerged from the US, have long been of interest to policy-makers in England. Attempts to emulate perceived Scottish success are now underway through the work of newly established regional “Violence Reduction Units” across England & Wales. This paper will focus on the development of public health approaches to violence reduction in London, which have been promoted by the London Violence Reduction Unit (LVRU). This offers the basis for an intriguing case study given the contrasts between London and cities in Scotland, the enhanced political scrutiny that the LVRU is under as a mayoral project, and the complexity of London as a major city with multifaceted jurisdictional arrangements.

Paper 3: Negotiating Youth Offending and Parenting Difficulties in Structurally Unequal Societies: Neutralising the Effects of Social Class in Youth Justice Interventions

Jasmina Arnez (University of Oxford)

Research in the UK has exposed that institutions within children’s services and youth justice do not only propel young people into the system based on the seriousness of their emotional and behavioural difficulties but also according to their family’s reputation and their social disadvantage. Yet, the precise mechanisms behind such institutional effects remain unexplored. This paper brings together social theory and empirical material, gathered through participant observation, interviews with practitioners, young people in trouble with the law, and their parents, as well as focus groups with youth without identified criminal involvement to make sense of classed interactions in youth justice. It revisits the part that social class plays in determining who is diverted into and away from youth justice, and provides a theoretical and empirical argument for the continued importance of class. In doing so, it suggests how the effects of social class could be neutralised within professional interactions with young people entering the youth justice system.

Paper 4: Mental Health Inequality in School: Reflections on the Limits of Speech and the Necessity of Anger

Roxana Willis (University of Oxford)

Mental disorder and socioeconomic disadvantage are recurring factors in the lives of offenders, yet both are under-investigated areas of criminology. Moreover, there is a marked overlap between findings that predict social causes of mental disorder and criminogenic factors. For example, child abuse, poverty, ethnicity, and parental ‘communication deviance’ are among the factors found in the lives of those who experience psychosis. Similarly, some of these same environmental factors are often used to explain criminal behaviour. To shine a light on how social class and race inequality might affect children’s behaviour, I designed a comparative ethnography, which involved working with children in a high-performing state school, a low-performing state school, and a private school in England. As part of the project, I developed an interactive form of drama into a participatory research method, which provided space for youth participants to shape the research focus. Young people are often encouraged to talk about their problems to alleviate mental distress, and anger is treated by criminal justice agents as a negative emotion that young offenders must learn to manage. In this presentation, I reflect on how talking is far from equal and sometimes anger might be an apt emotion to feel.

Thematic Panel: The coronavirus pandemic in Italy: changes in criminological and psychiatric-forensic fields

1. Crimes against family and woman in Italy during Covid 19 pandemic: criminological and clinical considerations

G. Travaini, R. Zanardi, M. Bosia, A. Sarzetto - University "Vita e Salute San Raffaele ", Milan

The beginning of 2020 has been marked by a historic event of worldwide importance: the Coronavirus pandemic. One of the effects is that the criminal reality is also changing. Some types of crime are reducing but others, unfortunately, seem to be increasing as, for example, crimes against family and woman. The authors, starting from the statistical analysis of data on such types of crimes during the pandemic period in Italy, carry out some social, criminological and clinical considerations about the issue. Mostly the authors try to consider, through the analysis of the scientific literature, the possible correlation between the reduction of sleep in the pandemic and the possible growth of aggression behaviors within the family.

2. The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on new Forensic Psychiatry facilities in Italy

Ilaria Rossetto, Felice F. Carabellese, University of Bari - Fulvio Carabellese, University of Siena

After the closure of Psychiatric Hospitals (OPs), in 2012, the Italian Government decided to close the High Security Psychiatric Hospitals (OPGs). Law 81/2014 established that each region would provide smaller forensic psychiatry facilities, the REMS (Residence for the Execution of the Security Measures), to accommodate socially dangerous NGRI (Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity) offenders. The main characteristic of a REMS is that it is purely therapeutic and rehabilitative in nature while remaining a custodial safety measure. The COVID-19 pandemic undoubtedly tested the organization of these new Italian forensic psychiatry facilities whose practices were not yet fully established, forcing them to ensure patient safety during lockdown amidst the epidemic. The Chapter V Constitutional reform which assigned each region exclusive competence for health policies in its own territory, once the prerogative of the central government, was also put to the test. To assess the impact of the pandemic on the new forensic care system in Italy, we conducted a semi-structured interview with REMS health professionals from various regions with differing levels of contagion. The interview assessed how the rehabilitation objectives had been met notwithstanding the serious operational limitations consequent to COVID-19 related decisions by the authorities.

3. Crime in Italy at the time of the pandemic

Guido Travaini, University "Vita e Salute San Raffaele ", Milan - Palmira Caruso, Ilaria Rossetto, Isabella Merzogora, University of Milan

The coronavirus pandemic has resulted in severe global problems affecting areas such as healthcare and the social and economic fields. What about crime? The purpose of this work is to reflect about Italy and its crime rate at the time of Covid-19. Some crimes were analyzed (the "conventional" ones only, ruling out health-related offences) in the light of data resulting from Ministries and Europol reports, as well as from newspapers and news. The conventional crimes as of March 2020, are indeed decreasing, which is good. The bad news is that new types of crime, such as cybercrimes,

are arising. But there are also criminals benefitting from the Covid-19 emergency, taking advantage from the fear and the needs of the citizens. These types of crimes are particularly hateful and lead to a double victimisation. Moreover, crime is rapidly adapting to the current situation.

Thematic Panel: Community perceptions of crime and safety

Vulnerability in the neighbourhood: A study of gender differences in perceptions of control

Chloe Keel

Monash University, School of Social Science, Australia

chloe.keel@monash.edu

Rebecca Wickes

Monash University, School of Social Science, Australia

Murray Lee

University of Sydney, Sydney Law School, Australia

Jonathan Jackson

London School of Economics, Department of Methodology, United Kingdom

Kathryn Benier

Monash University, School of Social Science, Australia

Abstract

Women perceive themselves as more vulnerable to crime than men, and report greater sensitivity to risk in their environmental context. This heightened sense of vulnerability is associated with women's perceptions of control over victimisation. Yet, the specific features of neighbourhoods that foster perceptions of control are not well understood. Drawing upon administrative data and a survey of 80 neighbourhoods and 2,862 participants in Victoria, Australia, we test whether gendered neighbourhood-level inequalities or broader neighbourhood characteristics are associated with lower perceived control over victimisation for women. Results indicate that gendered neighbourhood inequalities are less important for women's perceptions of control compared to men. However, women's perceptions of control are lower than men's in neighbourhoods with lower collective efficacy and higher disadvantage.

When Law and Order Politics Fails: Identifying Protective Factors that Limit Fear of Crime

Murray Lee

University of Sydney, Sydney Law School, Australia

murray.lee@sydney.edu.au

Justin R Ellis – University of Newcastle

Chloe Keel – Monash University

Jonathan Jackson – London School of Economics

Rebecca Wickes – Monash University

Abstract

The political economy of crime and insecurity has long been a topic of scholarly work for criminologists, sociologists, historians, political scientists and the social sciences more generally. Indeed, the of fear of crime and sense of insecurity have long been leveraged for political gain. Australia, where crime and insecurity have featured heavily in ‘law and order auction’ elections over the past 50 years, provides an interesting case study in the dynamics of such politics. This paper focuses on the state of Victoria where, prior to the 2018 State election, crime became a significant political issue – particularly through the racialized discourse of ‘African gangs’. However, rather than electing the conservative opposition promising draconian measures against such offender, Victorians re-elected the Labor government with a landslide, in stark contrast to the Federal election in the following May where insecurity again played a key role. This raises questions of just why the politics of law and order failed, and what lessons can be drawn from this Victorian example? This paper uses qualitative and quantitative data from a large Victorian based research project into fear of crime conducted following the State Election. We explore the protective capacities of communities that we suggest mitigate against widespread fear of crime, and thus reduce the effects of crime’s politicisation. We conclude by suggesting that the political economy of crime and insecurity needs to be understood in the context of broader individual, community, and social vulnerabilities.

Worrying about crime: Can it lead to community focussed action?

Rebecca Wickes

Monash University, School of Social Science, Australia

Rebecca.wickes@monash.edu

Murray Lee

University of Sydney, Sydney Law School, Australia

Jonathan Jackson

London School of Economics, Department of Methodology, United Kingdom

Chloe Keel

Monash University, School of Social Science, Australia

Abstract

Fear of crime is associated with a range of harmful outcomes for both the individual and the community. Studies show that fear of crime negatively impacts upon an individual's quality of life, well-being and freedom of movement. It is also associated with neighbourhood flight and the erosion of social cohesion. Yet, fear can also be 'functional', prompting actions that reduce worry and anxiety for the individual. This paper examines what people do when they feel worried about crime. Drawing on survey responses from over 2,862 participants integrated with census and crime data from 80 regional and urban neighbourhoods, we examine the association between worry about crime and behaviours enacted to reduce worry. We extend the literature in three ways. First we identify the individual and neighbourhood-level factors that increase the likelihood of an individually focussed action to reduce worry (e.g. installing CCTV cameras) and those that promote actions which benefit the broader community (e.g. working with neighbours or joining community groups). We then assess whether individual differences in responding to worry about crime are attributable to neighbourhood collective efficacy. Finally, we consider these associations for worry about crime generally and worry about specific crime types such as burglary and robbery.

Title

Evaluating media impact on perceptions and experience of safety and crime in a multi-media saturated Western liberal democracy: a case study from Victoria, Australia

Dr Justin Ellis

Lecturer in Criminology

School of Humanities and Social Science

Faculty of Education and Arts

University of Newcastle

University Drive, Callaghan NSW 2308 Australia

justin.ellis@newcastle.edu.au

Abstract

Perceptions of safety and fear of crime are often formed through media consumption in multi-media saturated Western liberal democracies. This presentation evaluates this claim drawing on a large quantitative survey (n=2,862) and 15 qualitative focus group interviews (n=69) with participants in Victoria, Australia on their sources of information about safety and crime. In particular, this presentation furthers understanding of the impact of social media on participant perceptions and experiences of safety and crime, which continues to be an poorly understood area of inquiry despite the pervasiveness of social media. Early findings suggest that the broadening of access to more diverse media through social media, news aggregators and search engines, works in contrast to assumptions from communicators such as politicians and journalists about the influence of 'filter bubbles' or 'echo chambers' in atomising individual perspectives on safety and fear of crime through personalised algorithms.

About the author

Dr Justin Ellis is a lecturer in Criminology at the University of Newcastle, Australia. His research examines the impact of digital media technologies on trust in public institutions. His current focus is the scrutiny of public order policing through sousveillance within the LGBTIQI community in Sydney. His broader research focus is on the impact of digital technologies on institutional accountability and responsible government. His scholarship has been published in internationally peer-reviewed journals *Policing and Society*, *Crime, Media, Culture*, *The Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology* and *Current Issues in Criminal Justice*. Justin has peer reviewed for leading criminology journals *Crime, Media, Culture*, *The Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology* and *New Media and Society* and is the editor-in-chief of *Current Issues in Criminal Justice*, the journal of the Sydney Institute of Criminology.

burglary and robbery.

Thematic Panel: BSC Hate Crime Network LGBT+ Abuse Online

Paper 1: Framing LGBT+ Online Abuse

Luke Hubbard – University of Surrey/University of Law

The internet has fundamentally changed the way in which we communicate with one another, and as well as providing many benefits, it has also provided a new space in which individuals can be subject to abuse and violence; an issue that has garnered increasing attention in recent years and has become a pressing social and political issue. However, despite this increased concern, very little is known about the nature, extent, and impact of LGBT+ online abuse. Drawing on a large-scale survey of 1674 LGBT+ respondents, this presentation seeks to address this gap by utilising the lived experience of LGBT+ victims to detail the range of online abuse they experience and the impact that this form of abuse has upon them, which has implications for how we think about and define LGBT+ online abuse. In addition, this chapter will provide a number of policy recommendations aimed at improving responses to the various forms of online abuse experienced by LGBT+ victims.

Paper 2: Exploring inter-LGBTQ+ online hate and the harms to identities beyond the binary

Rachel Keighley – University of Leceister

The internet as an online community space offers huge potential for social interactions and the exploration of sexuality and gender. Yet research suggests a darker side of internet use, with LGBTQ+ individuals being exposed to targeted hate online. Drawing from empirical research comprised of an online survey of 175 13-25-year-old LGBTQ+ young people and 15 follow up interviews, this paper illustrates the numerous experiences of inter-LGBTQ+ online hate. Consequently, this paper explores how we view sexuality and gender identity, and the marginalisation and exclusion of LGBTQ+ identities beyond the binary. The impacts of inter-LGBTQ+ online hate will be explored as a barrier to inclusivity and exploration of gender and sexuality. These experiences reflect a deeper societal attitude relating to gender norms, sexual behaviour and their dialectical relationship. The paper underlines the importance of challenging instances of inter-LGBTQ+ online hate. This has repercussions on societal understandings of LGBTQ+ identity, including challenging the differing levels of protection and recognition afforded to the different identity categories.

Paper 3: The De-legitimisation of Trans Identities in Relation to Sex-Segregated Spaces in YouTube Videos

Ben Colliver – Birmingham City University

In recent years, transgender people have gained increasing social and political recognition. Issues around sex-segregated spaces such as public toilets, prisons and hospital wards have been topics of significant interest. Conversations around transgender people's access to sex-segregated spaces have often been framed as a 'trade-off' in relation to rights and protections, with the needs of cisgender women and transgender people being positioned as in direct contradiction. In this presentation I provide an exposition and critical analysis of some ways in which transgender people are 'othered' online and attempts to resist or challenge this. This is achieved through the discursive

analysis of 1756 online comments made in response to ten YouTube videos concerning 'gender neutral toilets'. The theme of delegitimation and othering is elaborated in detail. It consists of subthemes concerning the invocation of nature and biology to construct transgender people as challenging the given order; the mobilisation of religious and moral values and norms; the delegitimation of transgender people by constructing them as psychopathological; and the construction of transgenderism as a 'modern trend' created by media and social media.

Thematic Panel: BSC Hate Crime Network

Paper 1: Bang and the Truth is Gone: A Criminological Analysis of the Weaponisation of History within Contemporary Right-Wing Extremist Narratives

Ashton Kingdon – University of Southampton (A.R.Kingdon@soton.ac.uk).

On 15th March 2019, Brenton Tarrant walked into the Al Noor Mosque in the suburb of Riccarton, Christchurch, and committed the deadliest mass shooting in New Zealand's history, killing 51 and injuring 49. Although Tarrant published his 74-page manifesto online, titled 'The Great Replacement', he did not necessarily need to, as everything that is required to be known about his motivations, was written in white marker across his weapons, images of which he had shared on social media two days before the attack. The research presented here combines the academic disciplines of criminology and history to chart the references on Tarrant's weapons from the death of Muhammed in 632 AD to the present day. By drawing on Goffman's dramaturgical account of human interaction, the information present on the weapons, rather than being discussed chronologically, has been coded into a series of roles, deemed as being attractive to potential extremists. Methodologically, this research utilises semiotic content analysis, and includes key examples of alt-right imagery that has been disseminated on the platforms of 4chan, 8chan, Facebook, and Twitter, to demonstrate the argument that specific historical narratives, based loosely and highly selectively upon recorded events, are being manipulated and weaponised as a tool for radicalisation. Ultimately, this paper argues that intertwining history with popular culture creates a contrast of roles, an influential combination of past and present, in one place, on one weapon – a compelling narrative of persuasion.

Paper 2: #WWG1WGA: The QAnon Conspiracy, Unexpected Criminals, and the Integration of Online/Offline Action

Ashton Kingdon, Dept. Economic, Social, and Political Sciences, University of Southampton; Dr Ashley A. Mattheis, Dept. of Communication, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Dr Craig Webber, Dept. Economic, Social, and Political Sciences, University of Southampton

#WWG1WGA – Where We Go One We Go All, is the QAnon Conspiracy hashtag and insider tagline for a global online culture comprising millions of participants in eighty-five countries. QAnon represents the first 'born-digital' meta-conspiracy theory, and its growth due to the influence of social media and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic has been explosive. Significantly, QAnon has a high prevalence of violent actors, many of whom are older, middle-class, white, and perhaps most unexpectedly, suburban women. From stand-offs on Hoover Dam, to kidnapping, murder, and the January 6th U.S. Capitol Insurrection, QAnon's online culture has acted as a rallying cry for a range of unexpected criminals who commit violence in offline, 'real world' contexts. The research presented here maps the QAnon Conspiracy's mobilization of criminality of new populations, from its inception to the present, as a way of demonstrating how propagandists are recruiting and radicalising both online and offline. Methodologically, this paper presents a comparative case-study analysis, the first of which will examine the so-called 'QAmoms' phenomenon to outline how the QAnon #SaveTheChildren hijack animates new gendered paradigms of violence. The second case study will analyse the esoteric components of QAnon, with a specific focus on the emerging messianic subculture of SABMYK, which provides evidence that QAnon's morphing character could continue to

mobilize contrasting and unforeseen populations. This paper will argue that QAnon and its multiple variants are but the first widespread mobilized digital conspiracy phenomena linking politics with potential extremist and criminal behavior. As with other online phenomena—such as harassment tactics, crypto-financing, and the livestreaming of violence—security institutions, policy makers, and practitioner groups should expect the expansion and migration of mobilized digital conspiracies as a strategic practice going forward.

Thematic Panel: Alcohol-related violence and harm: a social justice challenge

Alcohol-related violence represents a significant social harm. As many as two in every five violent incidents are alcohol-related, representing more than half a million violent incidents every year (561,000 reported in Crime Survey for England and Wales 2017/18). However, this harm does not fall evenly; this panel explores disparities in victimisation, and the ways criminal justice and licensing responses entrench these. Lucy Bryant presents work using CSEW data, which shows lower socioeconomic groups experience higher incidence and prevalence rates of alcohol-related violence, particularly domestic and acquaintance violence. Dr Carly Lightowlers presents a detailed investigation of alcohol availability, violence and deprivation, confirming an upward trend in recorded violence in England and Wales between 2011-2018. Rates of change in violence were steeper and affected more so by alcohol availability (particularly on-licensed premises) in deprived areas. Olivia Horsefield addresses poor alcohol-related violence data collection by police – a serious hinderance to tackling victimisation disparities. This study applies text mining and machine learning techniques to predict whether police-recorded crimes are alcohol-related, improving on police indicators. The panel, chaired by Dr Philip Hadfield, will discuss implications for criminal justice and licensing policy, and possible impacts of changing violence and alcohol consumption trends through the COVID-19 pandemic.

Paper 1: The socioeconomic distribution of alcohol-related violence in England and Wales

Lucy Bryant (The Institute of Alcohol Studies)

The socioeconomic distribution of alcohol-related violence – particularly sub-types such as domestic violence – remains under-examined. Do lower socioeconomic groups disproportionately experience this? If they do, is this pattern explained by some other risk factor for violence – such as age, where people live, or attendance of licensed premises? To examine this, data were drawn from the Crime Survey for England and Wales, from years 2013/2014 to 2017/2018. Socioeconomic status specific incidence and prevalence rates for alcohol-related violence (including sub-types domestic, stranger, and acquaintance violence) were created. Multinomial logistic regression was used to test whether the likelihood of ever experiencing these incidents was affected by socioeconomic status when controlling for several pre-established violence risk factors. Findings show lower socioeconomic groups experience higher incidence and prevalence rates of alcohol-related violence, including domestic and acquaintance violence. Regression results show that likelihood of experiencing these types of violence is affected by a person's socioeconomic status – even when other known violence risks factors are held constant. Along with action to address environmental and economic drivers of socioeconomic inequality, population level alcohol policy action should be investigated for its potential to disproportionately benefit lower SES groups.

Paper 2: The role of deprivation and alcohol availability in shaping trends in violent crime

Dr Carly Lightowlers (University of Liverpool)

Trends point to reduced alcohol consumption and a decrease in crime in generally. Studies have suggested rates in crime are experienced differentially in more and less deprived areas. However, little is known about whether the impact of alcohol accessibility on violent crime is experienced

uniformly by more or less deprived areas. Based on insights from the study of the alcohol-harm paradox, it is hypothesised that rates of change will be steeper and affected more so by alcohol availability in deprived areas. This study combines data from several sources (open police data, consumer data on licensed premises and deprivation scores) to model change and area level variation in violent crime. Offering a detailed investigation of alcohol availability, violence and deprivation our findings confirm a recent upward trend in recorded violence in England and Wales between 2011 and 2018. Rates of change in violence were steeper and affected more so by alcohol availability, especially in the form of on-licensed premises, in deprived areas, with implications for licensing and crime prevention policy.

Paper 3: Drunk and Disorderly Data: applying text mining to improve the representation of alcohol-related crimes

Olivia Horsefield (University of Liverpool)

High alcohol consumption contributes to aggression and violence. Recent research has found that 40% of violent incidents are alcohol-related, and total alcohol-related crime costs the criminal justice system £1.6 billion per year. In light of this, it is important to research alcohol-related crimes. Researching this crime type means the data that is used has to be representative. The police record alcohol-related incidents by 'flagging' whether alcohol was involved or not in their administrative databases. However, recording this information - although encouraged - is not mandatory. Moreover, many do not see it as a priority when on operational duty which leads to underreporting and a lack of representation of alcohol-related crimes. This study aims to improve the police alcohol-related crime indicator. It does so by applying text mining methods, such as word frequency analysis, to determine alcohol-related keywords from the police crime notes. The crime notes are fed into a Support Vector Machine, which detects the alcohol-related keywords to predict whether the crimes are alcohol-related. This creates a new variable which can be compared to the existing police alcohol column to determine the model's success. Future research will use the model's alcohol predictor to improve existing spatial analysis of alcohol-related crime.

Thematic Panel: Victims' access to justice: data-mining and victimisation survey data

Panel presentation: Pamela Cox (University of Essex), Elisa Impara (KCL), Ruth Lamont (University of Manchester) and Sandra Walklate (University of Liverpool)

What does 'access to justice' mean for victims of crime? How does such access vary among different groups of victims? What can new data mining techniques offer criminologists as a way of addressing these questions?

This panel presents findings from an interdisciplinary ESRC-funded project exploring shifts in victims' access to justice – itself a contested concept - over time in England and Wales. It discusses patterns revealed by a large new aggregated dataset that merges BCS and CSEW survey data collected over 35 years (1982-2017) from 790,000 diverse respondents.

Our definition of access to justice is based on measures of victim engagement with, and access to key criminal justice processes (reporting offences, engaging with victim support services, submitting a victim personal statement) matched with their levels of satisfaction with key services, and on their overall levels of confidence in the criminal justice system. This data-driven approach identifies those clusters of victims (combining sex, age, race, education, house tenure, household income, work status, marital status and geographical location) who are more and less likely to engage, and to have high or low levels of confidence in the justice system. It thus opens new methodological possibilities within wider work to enhance access to justice.

Thematic Panel: Decolonising Criminology

Paper 1: Decolonising Victimology - Centring the Marginal? The significance of the Racialised Male Victim of Sexual Violence

Claire Cohen, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Nottingham Trent University
claire.cohen@ntu.ac.uk

Building on the work of Curry (2019), and Cohen (2019, 2018, 2014), male victims of sexual violence who are also marked by 'race', can be said to be 'doubly deviant', non-ideal victims. Their invisibility does not speak to a lack of importance, quite the opposite – their positionality serves a vital role in the discourse. Using an intersectional lens, sensitised to gender and race, I problematise the construct of the 'Asian' male in sexual violence and sexual victimity. I argue that this group's continued shackling to the role of ideal offender, and non-ideal victim, (Christie, 1986) functions to preserve discursive equilibrium (Cohen, 2018), and perpetuate the status-quo, ensuring the failure of progressive movements in this field. More explicitly, I argue that decolonisation is impossible whilst victimology remains 'trapped by its history', and whilst the radical project of centring the marginal is riven with its own hierarchies and exclusions.

Paper 2: De-colonising criminology through service-learning

Andrea Lyons-Lewis, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Nottingham Trent University
Andrea.lyons@ntu.ac.uk

To unshackle itself from service to the CJS, its own colonial legacy and the colonising actions of the academy, criminology needs to take a critical and radical stance in research, pedagogy and practice, and encourage a recursive relationship between these. Little has been written in a UK context about the potential of service-learning to be part of decolonising the curriculum and the university. Santiago-Ortiz (2019) challenges us to re-conceptualise this pedagogy and practice, in order to build radical solidarity with community groups. 'Critical' service-learning may be one way to make criminology more responsive to the communities around the university. The inclusion of alternative epistemologies is made possible by partnering with grass roots communities and using their knowledges in the co-creation of projects (D'Arlach, Sanchez and Feuer, 2009). On the other hand, service-learning may reinforce settler colonialism, with its brief incursions into communities to extract experiences and where "learning for the student is still produced through the refracted lens of the experience of the "other" (Santiago-Ortiz, 2019:45). This paper provides critical reflections on a project with 18 students working for racial justice with a local civil society alliance, where 'often difficult, awkward, and painful' (D'Arlach, 2009:14) dialogue led to transformed understandings.

Paper 3: Decolonizing Zemiology

Dr. Edward Wright, Department of Social & Political Sciences, Nottingham Trent University
edward.wright@ntu.ac.uk

Zemiology – broadly construed as the study of social harm – has been a welcome movement, transcending some of the pitfalls of orthodox criminology. As with many areas of social science, though, the lens of social harm has been forged with a blind spot for race and coloniality. This is

surprising, given that zemiology is concerned with highlighting and explaining harms found in the everyday order of things, and that the projects of race and colonialism are deeply injurious and continue to define our present. This paper takes its starting point as Bhabra et al.'s instruction on decolonizing the university, which has two key referents: 1) re-situating colonialism, empire and racism as key shaping forces of the contemporary world, in a context where their role has been systematically effaced from view, and 2) offering alternative ways of thinking about the world. Following these referents, the paper outlines how injecting race and colonialism into zemiological analyses provides a better understanding of harms in different areas of contemporary society. The paper excavates the foundations of key tenets of zemiological thought, locating them within western enlightenment thought, and opens up to ways of thinking about harm emanating from outside of the Anglophonic global north.

Paper 4: Decolonising the curriculum in criminology: Exploring BAME students' learning experiences, attainment, and engagement

Dr. Hind Elhinnawy, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Nottingham Trent University
hind.elhinnawy@ntu.ac.uk

Colleagues across Nottingham Trent University have been working on understanding course-specific disparities in progression, attainment, and engagement, and testing relevant strategies to address these disparities. Building on these efforts, and on my own 'decolonising' efforts among those of other colleagues in the School of Social Sciences, this paper explores the impact of a dominant Eurocentric curriculum and the newly introduced Decolonising the Curriculum agenda upon BAME students in criminology. Building on Friere's (1970) Pedagogy of the Oppressed and Critical Race Theory (CRT) Theoretical framework, this paper centres the voices of 10 BAME students purposively selected to participate in semi-structured interviews and complete a self-administered questionnaire. I argue that decolonising the curriculum involves more than broadening the canon and revising reading lists; it involves an uncomfortable unpicking of accustomed structures to more collaborative models that include the student perspective more closely, which in this project were found to be distinct, congruent, and unambiguous. They were not advocating for the eradication of the Eurocentric canon, but rather for decentring it.

Thematic Panel: Contemporary approaches to regulating anti-social behaviour

Chair: Dr Vicky Heap

Paper 1: Exploring the methods used to enforce Public Spaces Protection Orders

Benjamin Archer, Sheffield Hallam University, UK

Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPOs) are introduced by a local authority to manage anti-social behaviour in a designated public space. Within its scope, a PSPO includes specific prohibitions and requirements that seek to regulate the anti-social behaviour of all public space users therein. This paper will explore empirical findings as to how local authorities approach the ongoing enforcement of a PSPO, an order which, once introduced, is enforceable 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The findings from this paper derive from doctoral research comprising over 30 semi-structured interviews with local authority employees, police officers and other stakeholders. Themes explored here include the decision to designate specific individuals to enforce the PSPO and the resulting tensions in the desire for consistent enforcement of the PSPO among conflicting demands. Further, this paper will examine the inconsistent approach to enforcing the PSPO, which often focuses on vulnerable groups rather than tackling the anti-social behaviour demonstrated by all public space users. Finally, the discussion will analyse the divergent approaches taken to punitive measures and the use of informal punishments, such as verbal warnings, by frontline workers.

Paper 2: Homelessness under the spotlight: investigating the impact of anti-social behaviour tools and powers

Chris Devany, Dr Alex Black and Dr Vicky Heap, Sheffield Hallam University, UK

This research investigates the impact of anti-social behaviour tools and powers, such as Public Spaces Protection Orders, Community Protection Notices, and Criminal Behaviour Orders, on street sleeping homeless people. With the threat of £100 Fixed Penalty Notices, being banned from certain geographical spaces, and subsequent criminalisation, these relatively new powers are a major cause for concern. Our two-year project, funded by Oak Foundation, will provide the first empirical evidence on how these expanded tools and powers are being experienced and the impact they are having on street sleeping homeless people in different localities across England and Wales. The presentation will detail the development and implementation of the anti-social behaviour powers in question, before outlining the research design. Finally, the early findings from the first stage of fieldwork (stakeholder interviews) will be detailed. Ultimately, this timely piece of work aims to use the evidence base created to inform policy and frontline practice.

Paper 3: Examining victims' experiences of Community Protection Notices

Zoe Rodgers, Sheffield Hallam University, UK

Community Protection Notices (CPNs) are civil orders designed to protect communities from anti-social behaviour (ASB) within England and Wales by addressing unreasonable and persistent conduct, which has 'a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality'. Introduced under the ASB, Crime and Policing Act (2014) and the 'Putting Victims First' agenda, the civil order can impose prohibitions alongside positive requirements upon any person aged 16 or over, business

or organisation. Before a CPN is issued, a Community Protection Warning (CPW) must be given to the ASB perpetrator by the police, local authority, social housing provider, or any other authorised persons with delegated power from the local authority. This paper reports the findings of a qualitative study that used semi-structured interviews to explore ASB victims' experiences of CPWs/CPNs for the first-time. Discussions focus upon the impact of the ASB, authorities' responses, perceived effectiveness of CPWs/CPNs, and recommendations for change. The victims' ontological constructions of the CPN process raise concerns around transparency, accountability, correctability of requirements imposed, and victim involvement. The findings signify the need for an authentically restorative approach to ASB with three empirically grounded recommendations provided, which account for ASB victims' needs and vulnerabilities.

Paper 4: Warning the 'law abiding citizen': Community Protection Notices as net-widening coercion

Dr Alex Black and Dr Vicky Heap, Sheffield Hallam University, UK

Community Protection Notices (CPNs) are civil orders issued to prevent and/or require specific behaviours by an individual or organisation, where existing conduct has a 'detrimental impact on the quality of life of those in the locality'. Breach of the notice results in a £100 fine under a Fixed Penalty Notice or a possible criminal conviction. Prior to being issued, the individual/organisation must receive a written Community Protection Warning (CPW) that outlines the nature of the problem, instructs the behaviour to cease, and details the consequences of inaction. This paper presents the preliminary results from a qualitative research project that examined practitioner use of CPNs. Findings indicate that CPNs fill a legislative gap, allowing for greater censure across a diversity of behaviours that widens the coercive net. Importantly, the practitioners in this study found the CPW alone to have greatest regulatory impact on 'law abiding citizens'. Those who are less likely to be on the wrong side of authoritative power (police or local council) were more likely to receive and comply with a CPW, for that very reason. This paper will explore the impact of the warning for coercing compliance and the role it fulfils in community management.

Thematic Panel: Histories and Representations of Women, Crime and Criminal Justice

With a focus on history, crime and culture, this panel welcomes papers which explore popular cultural representations of women and crime and/or work which adopts a historical criminological approach to women and crime. Potential themes may focus on (but are not restricted to): women as victims, women as perpetrators, women within criminal justice and punishment.

Louise Wattis, l.wattis@tees.ac.uk; Lynsey Black, lynsey.black@mu.ie

Paper 1: Child homicide at home: female perpetrators in the British press

Emily Rose Hay (University of Edinburgh) **NOT ATTENDING 7TH JULY** E.R.Hay@ed.ac.uk

The killing of a child by their parent constitutes a serious transgression of social rules, and so it could be hypothesised that murders by caregivers – especially mothers – are likely to produce censorious and outraged public narratives in the press. This paper argues that, in the latter half of the twentieth century, there were a range of different potential framings available to the British press when caregivers were accused of child homicide, but that the majority of female perpetrators received highly understanding and compassionate public portrayals. It will look at reporting at various stages - from arrest and funerals to trials and sentencing - to examine the ways in which women who killed their children were constructed as sympathetic figures. While this was true of the majority of cases in the research sample, not all women were constructed thus: it is important to explore how certain women and certain crimes were characterised through compassionate or condemning tropes at different stages and from different newspapers.

Paper 2: Female convicts, disability and long-term health conditions: Experiencing the Victorian convict prison, 1850-1900

Helen Johnston (University of Hull), H.Johnston@Hull.ac.uk Jo Turner (Staffordshire University), J.Turner@staffs.ac.uk

This paper will present our British Academy funded research into the experiences of, and policies toward, female prisoners with disabilities or long-term health conditions. How did the Victorian prison administrators, then early twentieth century prison system, deal with such conditions in women prisoners? Although prison authorities were at pains to ensure that 'malingerers' were not able to mitigate the severity of the prison regime, they did come to recognise that some prisoners were unable, for varying reasons, to cope with the full rigours of penal servitude. By the later decades of the century, women were held at Millbank for separate confinement and then moved to either Woking or Fulham for the 'public works' stage of the system. Woking, then operated as an invalid prison, for males and females, housing those who needed ongoing treatment and long-term care. Drawing on a range of case studies of women who suffered from long-term health conditions, this paper will explore the lives of female offenders with physical disabilities, their interactions with prison authorities and their experiences in long-term prison system.

Paper 3: Making the past visible: using Edwardian photographic elicitation to explore women's narratives

Charlotte Bilby (Northumbria University), Charlotte.a.l.bilby@northumbria.ac.uk

Have you seen small, old photographs with women dressed in their best frocks, leaning on a table, looking wistfully into the middle distance? They make you wonder about lives just out of temporal reach. It might be the battered corners or simply the sepia tones, warm and inviting, that provoke nostalgia and sentimentality for other times and places. Even photographs taken without the sitter's enthusiastic consent can invoke contemporary viewers' sympathy. In 2019, a creative, heritage project was run by a charity and the local archive service with women subject to community penalties in north east England. The 6-week course introduced participants to the lives of local and national women and opened up social, political and cultural discussions of women's celebration, management, control and punishment. This paper will consider how Edwardian police mugshots of women, arrested for petty crimes in the same locality, elicited empathic stories and objects of imagined lives and comparisons to their own. It will explore women's affective and creative responses to, and the criminological aesthetics of, local heritage objects. It will consider the importance of disrupting traditional archival holdings by including voices of women who have offended, rather than just criminal justice outcomes, for future generations.

Thematic Panel: Criminological Body Spaces

Paper 1: Which bodies matter? A review of sexual, coerced and reproductive violence committed against nonhuman animals.

Dr Stacy Banwell (University of Greenwich)

This paper reviews crimes committed against nonhuman animals within the dairy industry. It argues that sexualized, coerced and reproductive violence is committed against female dairy cows when they are forcibly impregnated through artificial insemination. Reproductive violence is violence that violates a persons' reproductive autonomy or violence that is directed against an individual due to their reproductive capabilities (Grey, 2017). Within the dairy industry female dairy cows are impregnated through invasive methods. 'Recto-vaginal rape' (Vandermark, Salisbury and Boley 1951) - the process - and the 'rape rack'- the device - are the terms used to describe the artificial insemination of cows. Both involve the nonconsensual penetration of the cows' anus and vagina. Drawing parallels between the sexual objectification and domination of female bodies, and the commodification of nonhuman reproductive systems, this paper seeks to answer the following questions: which bodies matter? And which lives are giveable? (Butler, 2007).

Paper 2: The maternal body in law and criminal justice

Dr Emma Milne (Durham University)

The National Institute for Health and Care Excellent (NICE) are proposing to ask every woman how much alcohol she drinks while pregnant, noting her answer first on her medical records, and then on the records of her child once born. The justification of such action is to allow for easier diagnosis for children born with foetal alcohol spectrum disorder. While such a proposal may seem innocuous, the potential consequences for women's experiences of pregnancy, their relationship with healthcare professionals, and women's rights are significant.

The proposal by NICE offers a further example of moves towards formal monitoring and regulation of the conduct of women who are pregnant. Such moves tell us a great deal about who is deemed 'suitable' for motherhood and who is not, indicating this is far less about what women do and far more about who they are. Are you a 'good' enough woman to be a mother? Will you embrace your role as a mother and put your 'child' first? This paper assesses the implications of the NICE proposal in the context of the 'risky' maternal body, considering the consequences for women and their rights.

Paper 3: "Pornographic domesticity": An exploration into the visibility of domestic spaces of erotic webcam performers.

Francesca Gaunt (University of Greenwich)

The advancement of technological devices and 'Web 2.0' has allowed users the opportunity to consume and produce content in different ways. Despite the growing significance of the internet, and its increased use for erotic purpose, there has been limited research into sexual activity involving webcams. By taking an ethnographic approach to research, this paper explores the relationship between domestic space and sexual performance, contributing to an understanding of

communication and exchange in virtual space. The interconnectivity that webcamming provides creates a more fluid idea of how visibility in the domestic space can be understood, moving past the binary concept of private and public realms. I conclude exploring how the performance of sexuality informs the construction of space, with the potential to disrupt how 'girl culture' is viewed and the traditional understanding of the domestic as feminine space.

Paper 4: Sex Working Bodies in the Digital Factory Space

Rachel Stuart (University of Kent)

The absence of legislation allows for what Deleuze and Guattari (1988) have called smooth space, a place they theorise that is found outside of regulation and where capitalism reaches its optimum state – smooth capital - unhindered by either legislation or regulation. The increasingly abolitionist legislation of most forms of sex work has meant that smooth capital has been unattainable in the context of sex work except in one instance – webcamming. My thesis focussed on how webcam performers experience the space that hosting sites have created and which I will explore in this presentation. An interview with a CEO of Streamate revealed that by 2020 the webcam industry profits were estimated to be 10 billion dollars, a profit margin that predominately benefits the hosting sites, their affiliates, and the banking system. These profit margins were facilitated by creating a smooth space behind the paywalls of the webcam hosting site. Drawing from the work of Beloso (2012) and Bernstein's (2018), I will explore the necessity of going beyond discussions that focus on the relationship between sex workers and their customers to understand more fully governance feminism's complicity with neoliberalism. A lack of feminist discourse around victimisation has allowed sexual commerce to benefit the type of patriarchal corporations that have previously been the focus of feminist campaigning. Hosting sites have created working spaces shorn of any worker benefits and experienced as corporeal and digital working spaces by the women I interviewed for my thesis. I will explore how a lack of feminist narrative around victimisation, the lack of legislation and the entirely mediated nature of camming has allowed some sex working bodies to be drawn away from the margins of extreme otherness to an economically mainstreamed corporate-owned space. I draw on the work of Sanchez (2004) to explore the notion that exclusion from society for some sex working bodies and potential inclusion for others is based on proximity to the law of the space they occupy when they work. The space that corporations have developed to mainstream a form of sex work economically could be considered a factory space that presents dangers to the bodies working in it who are unprotected from the corporate profiteering of its owners.

Thematic Panel: Women and Desistance

A BSC Women, Crime and Criminal Justice sponsored panel.

Chair: Dr Emma Milne, Durham University

Paper 1: Being a 'good woman', relational networks and desistance

Dr Natalie Rutter, Leeds Trinity University; Dr Úna Barr, Liverpool John Moores University

Desistance theory, policy and practice cannot be understood without reference to structural contexts. In particular, patriarchal and neoliberal structures have resulted in a focus on responsabilisation within the academic literature about women's desistance, as well as in state policy, and therefore criminal justice practice. Limited attention is given to the inequalities experienced as a direct result of these structures and which provide the context both to women's criminalisation and victimisation, as well as their desistance. Emerging from the qualitative data of two PhD studies, we argue that the trope of a 'good woman', as influenced by neoliberal and patriarchal concepts, is salient in women's narratives. This results in guilt, shame and stigma when women are criminalised as well as when they are confronted with their own victimisation, for example in past or current abusive relationships. In addition, narratives demonstrate how this results in the frequent denial of victimhood. This can influence desistance as well as having wider harmful implications. We note the importance of women's relational networks in their desistance and how these are affected by the above. This enables us to consider implications for both theory and practice, with particular focus on the relationship between criminalised women and practitioners.

Paper 2: The role of social and emotional capitals in female narrations of desistance across time and place

Dr Linnéa A.M. Österman, Gothenburg University

This paper presents findings from a Nuffield Foundation funded study on care experienced women in prison. Self-harm incidents in prison recently reached a record high in England and Wales (MoJ, 2020), increasing particularly in women's establishments. Drawing on interviews with women across three prisons in England, we explore their experiences of self-harm across state care and control institutions. There is a particular focus on the various functions of self-harm that were described. Using care-experience as the underlying thread to explore self-harm enables us to see connections between stories of the past and present and provides crucial contextual information for understanding the lives of some criminalised women. Women's experiences bring into sharp focus the harms that may be endured within systems that can perpetuate further trauma. Whilst self-harm can be conveniently reduced to individual disposition, tracing the legacies of harm over individual lives reveals wider systemic failings.

Paper 3: Trauma-informed perspectives on women's desistance

Dr Madeline Petrillo, University of Greenwich

How do experiences of trauma and victimisation impact on women's efforts to desist from crime? Trauma and abuse, particularly when experienced in relationships, can impact on behaviour, self-concept, and connections with others, all of which have been shown to be significant to desistance. This paper draws on research involving fifty-six women who participated in interviews prior to their release from custody. Thirteen of the women then shared their experiences in follow-up sessions between nine and twelve months after release and then again between eighteen and twenty-four months after release. The paper presents the reflections of women as they transition from custody to the community to introduce ideas on how experiences of trauma, victimisation, and intersectional oppression constrain access to traditional desistance supporting processes, including supportive relationships, narrative construction, and the exercise of agency, reframing these processes from a trauma-informed perspective. This paper invites you to consider how trauma-informed approaches provide both a gendered perspective on women's desistance journeys and a framework for supporting women in their efforts to terminate offending behaviour.

Thematic Panel: Women and Prison

A BSC Women, Crime and Criminal Justice sponsored panel.

Chair: Dr Emma Milne, Durham University

Paper 1: 'Shhh. It's Oh So Quiet'. What Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Prisons annual reports say about the 'prison drug' in women's prisons. A thematic analysis.

Niki White, University of Greenwich

This paper draws on thematic analysis to explore how issues relating to new psychoactive substances (NPS) and particularly synthetic cannabinoids, known as Spice, have been represented by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons (HMIP). HMIP is tasked to independently monitor the safety in prisons and the Chief Inspector presents the findings in an annual report to Parliament. I review the most recent seven annual reports on all discussions relating to NPS around the themes of prevalence, particular user patterns, harms manifestations and strategies with a specific focus on gender as organising category. I argue that the annual reports characterised NPS in women's prisons in such a way that inadvertently obstructed adequate representation of issues relating to NPS. This is despite anecdotal evidence that women's prisons in England have faced specific and significant challenges associated with a surge of these drugs. The lack of representation has consequences for future interventions in these contexts and can cause further harms. This paper provides theoretical insights into how gender-blind knowledge is produced by discussing a practical example of gender-blind drug representation in a specific policy context. The findings contribute to the wider evidence base within feminist scholarship, highlighting gender-blindness in policy.

Paper 2: Understanding self-harm amongst imprisoned women who have been in care

Dr Claire Fitzpatrick, Lancaster University; Dr Katie Hunter, Lancaster University; Dr Julie Shaw, Liverpool John Moores University; Dr Jo Staines, Bristol University

This paper presents findings from a Nuffield Foundation funded study on care experienced women in prison. Self-harm incidents in prison recently reached a record high in England and Wales (MoJ, 2020), increasing particularly in women's establishments. Drawing on interviews with women across three prisons in England, we explore their experiences of self-harm across state care and control institutions. There is a particular focus on the various functions of self-harm that were described. Using care-experience as the underlying thread to explore self-harm enables us to see connections between stories of the past and present and provides crucial contextual information for understanding the lives of some criminalised women. Women's experiences bring into sharp focus the harms that may be endured within systems that can perpetuate further trauma. Whilst self-harm can be conveniently reduced to individual disposition, tracing the legacies of harm over individual lives reveals wider systemic failings.

Paper 3: Being believed? Supporting women in prison who have experienced sexual violence and abuse

Kate O'Brien, Durham University; Hannah King, Durham University; Isabel Owens, RSACC; Maddy Hauxwell, RSACC

A UK based Rape and Sexual Abuse Counselling Centre (RSACC) is currently delivering an innovative programme of work in a women's prison in England that is supporting women who have experienced sexual violence and abuse. This paper draws on the findings of the evaluation research which was carried out between 2018-2020. Women in prison are significantly more likely than women in the community to have endured prolonged and multiple experiences of severe sexual violence and abuse throughout their lives. However, aside from the healthcare led 'in reach-team' response, where emphasis is placed on diagnosing and prescribing, there is little support available to these women, especially alternative approaches such as feminist therapy through specialist counselling. This paper draws in part on the evaluation research of The Believed Project, which is underpinned by a specialist counselling programme, and examines some of the challenges and opportunities of supporting women victims/survivors of sexual violence and abuse within the context of prison. We also outline some of our findings in relation to the need to synchronise informal and formal systems of support within and beyond the prison walls.

Thematic Panel: BSC Learning and Teaching Network Roundtable

Studying Criminology: Students' and academic perspectives as partners

Dr Kate Strudwick (University of Lincoln)

Dr Suzanne Young (University of Leeds)

Mrs Deborah Jones (Swansea University)

Professor Gavin Dingwall (De Montfort University)

Dr Christine Haddow (Edinburgh Napier University)

Mr Philip Wane (Nottingham Trent University)

This roundtable presents reflections from members of the BSC Learning and Teaching Network on current debates to meet challenges within Higher Education. The panel seeks to report on research, reviews and pedagogic innovation, conducted during the time of the pandemic in the different institutions, providing a comparative dialogue on responses and highlighting areas of good practice and exemplars on different aspects of learning and teaching. Part of the reflection will further identify with the changing role of students during this period. During this time, working alongside academics there was a need to be adaptable, flexible and resilient to changes, developing partnerships and collaboration with students. By presenting such observations and reflections on our practice, illustrations of how and where we have facilitated changes and led on developments in module and curriculum design and assessment will be evaluated. One area to be focused upon will our experiences with the transition to blended learning and some institutional evaluations of this shift. The panel will further reflect upon some of the broader disciplinary contemporary challenges – such as employability and fostering a sense of community and belonging- seeking possible future developments in learning and teaching.

Thematic Panel: Crime & Justice Statistics Network session

BSC Annual Conference 2021: Crime & Justice Statistics Network session

A (very) gentle introduction to new advanced tools and resources for criminology and justice research

Organisers/Presenters: Prof. Allan Brimicombe (University of East London) and Prof. Andromachi Tseloni (Nottingham Trent University & Ministry of Justice)

Presenter: Dr Tim McSweeney (University of Hertfordshire)

The rise of Big Data has facilitated the growth in machine-learning and AI to the point where they are becoming pervasive in all walks of life from a Google search to airport security. These technologies are used by ordinary citizens (often without knowing), organised crime and criminal justice. Whilst the deployment of machine-learning and AI in crime and justice can be a theme of criminology research, they are also tools for researching new insights and whilst this may remain a niche area, all criminologists should have a general awareness of their potential and pitfalls.

The first presentation will be a (very) gentle introduction to machine learning, as presented to bank executives, using fraud data. It looks at the logic of the modelling, the data handling and how to assess competing models such as decision trees and artificial neural networks in a digestible way. As well as illustrating the power of these techniques, lying in wait are a range of potential pitfalls which will also be discussed.

Linked data whereby data on individuals are merged from different administrative databases are opening new opportunities for research. The second presentation overviews the Ministry of Justice (MoJ)/ ADR Data First Programme which aims to create linked datasets across a broad range of justice services. Linked data from civil justice, family justice, the Crown Courts and magistrates' courts as well as data linked across government departments (i.e., MoJ and DfE data share) will: enable researchers to build a better understanding of users of the criminal, civil and family justice systems; provide new insights into the extent to which people facing civil and family problems also interact with the criminal justice system; aid assessments into the effectiveness of justice policies; theoretically shape our understanding of justice system use; and improve future policies. The presentation will focus on potential research questions that may be supported by the existing criminal courts linked data and future Data First data linkages.

The third presentation will focus on how the Data First datasets can address research and policy gaps on Serious and Organised Crime. This project is amongst the first to be awarded an ESRC Data First Research Fellowship. The presenter will outline the

Roundtable 1: Mental Health, Neurological and Substance Abuse Disorders in Guyana's jails, 1815 to the present day

Can history make a difference? The colonial origins of present-day challenges in Guyana's jails sector

Clare Anderson (University of Leicester, chair), Estherine Adams (University of Guyana), Shammane Joseph Jackson (University of Guyana), Kellie Moss (University of Leicester), Deborah Toner (University of Leicester)

This panel will explore the impact of innovations in jail discipline on ideas and experiences of incarceration in British colonial Guyana, arguing that they can be connected to the challenges faced in the prison sector today. The speakers will examine a range of related themes, articulating how incarceration related to colonial politics and understandings of immigration, religion, race, class, and gender. Focusing on issues of mental health and substance abuse, together the papers will argue that the colonial state used prisons as a form of governance and social control, including labour management. Foregrounding the experiences of inmates and prisons personnel, the panel will suggest that the colonial era created a criminal justice system that forged the form and function of incarceration that is still in evidence today.

These panels are based on the ongoing collaborative work of researchers at the University of Guyana and the University of Leicester, in partnership with the Guyana Prison Service: Mental Health, Neurological and Substance Abuse (MNS) Disorders in Guyana's Jails: 1825 to the present day.

Contact: Clare Anderson, ca26@le.ac.uk

Roundtable 2: Mental Health, Neurological and Substance Abuse Disorders in Guyana's jails, 1815 to the present day

Incarceration, Social Control and Mental Health in Post-1966 Guyana

Professor Martin Halliwell (University of Leicester (chair)), Dr Tammy Ayres (University of Leicester), Ms Queenela Cameron (University of Guyana), Dr Dylan Kerrigan (University of Leicester), Dr Kristy Warren (University of Leicester)

This interdisciplinary panel offers a series of intersectional insights into the recent history, organisation and governance of the Guyana Prison Service in managing and caring for prisoners with mental health and substance abuse disorders. Based on extensive primary research with both prison staff and prisoners, the panelists will reflect on the developing relationship between the Guyana Prison Service, the Ministry of Public Health, and the wider socio-historical context of imprisonment in the Caribbean. We focus particularly on contemporary challenges posed by deleterious mental health conditions amongst the prisoner community and their connections to wider societal issues and lived experiences of both staff and inmates. By drawing out the key conference themes of identity politics and public diplomacy, and by focusing on post-independence Guyana since 1966, this panel also discusses comparative perspectives on custodial care, medical interventions, mental health awareness and community services across the Caribbean and in Britain and the United States

These panels are based on the ongoing collaborative work of researchers at the University of Guyana and the University of Leicester, in partnership with the Guyana Prison Service: Mental Health, Neurological and Substance Abuse (MNS) Disorders in Guyana's Jails: 1825 to the present day.

Contact: Clare Anderson, ca26@le.ac.uk

Thematic Panel: Social Harm

Paper 1: Continuing the Case for Beyond Criminology and for Harms Based Research

Pam Davies, Paul Leighton and Tanya Wyatt

This paper takes the form of an introduction to the panel. Drawing on our recent experience of putting together an edited Handbook on Social Harm (2021) and with a reminder of the suffering and injury from the pandemic, we set the stage for why the conceptualisations of crime and some approaches to the discipline of criminology are limited. We articulate how harms-based research, as first proposed by Hillyard and Tombs in 'Beyond Criminology' (2004), and Zemiology, continues to challenge the status quo. Picking out a selection of the chapters the panel includes talks from three additional authors. This paper touches on the harm of industrial food production (Leighton) arguing people know little about food's journey to their plate and miss important information about their relationship to labor, animals and the environment. It also considers how to rebuild the harm principle using an evolution perspective to provide a new foundation for justice (Gibney and Wyatt). And finally, we posit five reasons why, from a feminist influenced victim perspective, social harm matters in the wider - and reformed - criminological project (Davies).

Paper 2: Visual and Sensory Methodologies to Explore Environmental Harm and Victimization

Lorenzo Natali Researcher in Criminology, School of Law, University of Milano-Bicocca (Milan, Italy)

This paper explores a visual and sensory criminological approach in the study of social and environmental harm. First, it discusses photo elicitation, a technique for a green criminology "with" images, where visual images are used as a heuristic tool in order to explore more thoroughly specific criminological contexts of environmental victimization. Second, I discuss the importance of sensory techniques for a green criminology open to the complex and situational dimension of environmental harm, with some examples involving a special form of mobile methodology called itinerant soliloquy. I argue the potential of a green visual and sensory mode of research to social and environmental harms in sensitizing scholars, practitioners and policy-makers to the need to change some taken-for-granted views that inform our relationship with the environment and empowering communities, citizens and those who suffer socio-environmental harms.

Paper 3: An Exploration of Security Privatisation Dynamics through the Lens of Social Harm

Helena Carrapico, Associate Professor of Criminology and International Relations, Northumbria University

This paper explores the phenomenon of the privatisation and commercialisation of security through the lens of social harm. Despite the general assumption that the Weberian State continues to have full monopoly over the provision of security and the projection of force, private companies have become ever more present and made themselves indispensable in areas as different as border control, asylum and migration management, the criminal justice system, policing, surveillance, counter-terrorism, counter-organised crime, and defence. By focusing on the case study of the UK border management privatisation, I argue that the security privatisation dynamics have been supported by a mainstream neoliberal discourse linking efficiency and security/ safety, which ignores

the societal harms caused by the process itself. A social harm approach contributes towards rendering these consequences visible, facilitating the emergence of counter-discourses.

Paper 4: Looking at crime and deviancy in cyberspace through the social harm lens

Dr Anita Lavorgna, Associate Professor of Criminology University of Southampton

This paper discusses the merits of investigating crime and deviancy online through a social harm approach. While recognising a parallel between traditional forms of crime and cybercrime, the paper stresses how some harm occurring via digital means might be amplified to promote a security-driven agenda, while other harms tend to be dangerously overlooked. Intellectual property violations taking place in and through cyberspace, and cases where medical information or quack therapies are fraudulently disseminated online are used to exemplify these problems. Through a social harm approach, not only can we further our understanding of the issues at stake, but we can also improve our thinking about preventive and mitigating interventions, and better inform public debate. I argue that in this way, as a society, we can better define and evaluate the trade-offs we are willing to accept between privacy, security and convenience.

Poster Abstracts

Poster images are available on the conference website

Bisola Akintoye

The Intergenerational Experience of Racialised Policing of Black People

Empire, belonging and social control characterise the experiences of criminalisation and policing of black people in the UK. Taking an intersectional critical race theory approach to policing, I will explore the racialised experiences of policing across generations, emerging in the post-colonial context of generations of the 'othering' of immigrants and people of colour. Negative police experiences may be transmitted to children both directly and vicariously, creating narratives and framing of the police. These cultural narratives are part of the 'arsenal of strategies' developed to live cope racialised policing and the experiences of community elders impact descendants through cultural storytelling and warnings. Amidst this emerges survival strategies, black cultural capital and modes of resilience. The policing of black people can be considered an extension of the longstanding problematic experience of ethnic minority communities. I intend to consider these experiences through the prism of intergenerationality and the enduring legacy of racialised policing. With my research, I aim to provide insight into interactions of identity, gender, class, consciousness, personhood, belonging and community across generations that arise within the historical legacy of criminalisation and policing of black people and communities.

Anna Flynn

The management of people serving life sentences in Ireland: A multidisciplinary model

Aligning with Council of Europe recommendations, the Irish Prison Psychology Service and the Probation Service developed a model of sentence management for people serving life sentences (PSLS), applicable to those sentenced after 01/04/2017. The model involves early multidisciplinary assessment, engagement, and sentence planning rather than delaying sentence management until the first Parole Board review at year seven. This research explores the management of PSLS sentenced before and after 01/04/2017. It comprises four interrelated phases and adopts a cross-sectional mixed methods design, facilitating in-depth exploration of the experiences of PSLS at different sentence stages (early/middle/late). Phase-1 is a review of the literature on life imprisonment. Phase-2 is an analysis of data collected from the Prisoner Information Management System. Phase-3 and Phase-4 are qualitative studies of the management of PSLS sentenced before and after 01/04/2017 respectively. Phase-3 comprises PSLS sentenced before 01/04/2017 in different sentence stages (early/middle/late). Phase-4 comprises PSLS sentenced after 01/04/2017. This enables comparisons between the experiences of PSLS in the early/middle/late stages, and between the experiences of PSLS sentenced before and after 01/04/2017. Findings will support the successful implementation and further development of the model, and the customisation of sentence plans to the early/middle/late stages of a life sentence.

Alison Hutchinson

A Fishy business: Space for species justice in global wildlife economies?

With the dependence on fisheries for nutrition and employment increasing globally, marine species are under increasing pressure from over-exploitation. That they remain primarily defined as food and commodities, rather than as wildlife is testament to their position within global governance structures. Drawing from a green criminological, non-speciesist framework, I question how issues of species justice can be elevated within both conservation and trade discussions. To do this, I present three cases on commercially exploited marine species: 1. the minke whale, 2. the queen conch, and 3. the Atlantic bluefin tuna. I discuss how conservation and trade bodies, namely CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora), incorporates concerns for marine species and prioritises the preservation of some wildlife over others. By focussing on the value systems that support the variable conservation and commodification of marine species, it is possible to better understand how attitudes surrounding harm and victimhood can act to perpetuate global inequalities and the marginalisation of both non-human animals and people.

Amy Loughery

Stories from the Drug Court: A Qualitative Exploration of Care and Control

This poster will outline the theoretical background, the policy background, the relevant literature, the methods, and brief findings from the observational period of a PhD project on the dually therapeutic and criminal justice orientation of Drug Courts. Firstly, the theoretical backdrop to the study, and the way in which both structuralist and symbolic interactionist perspectives are considered to elucidate the way in which this project seeks to capture the “minutiae of Social interaction” and human behaviour within a structural context of intensive social control. These themes are continued into the policy section, which considers the way in which Drug Courts have developed, as both an example of policy transfer from the United States and an increased emphasis on judicial control, and an attempt to incorporate harm reduction principles within criminal justice frameworks; culminating in the governments plan to trial new Drug Courts in the U.K. the literature background is then considered, with particular emphasis on the shortage of U.K. based research versus the wealth of research on US drug courts, and the emphasis on quantitative research rather than that which seeks to explore people’s experiences of such interventions. The methods utilised in this project will then be outlined, which include: observations, semi structured narrative interviews with professionals, and documentary analysis. The final section of this poster gives a brief outline of the emergent findings from the observational period of the study, drawing upon quotations from drug court hearings, which suggest tensions in the construction of DC participants and the extent to which they are constructed as both worthy of help or in need of help and also beyond help, and responsible for their own addiction or infantilised to the point where they have no agency over it.

Ndiweteko J. Nghishitende

The impact of constructing ‘modern slavery’ as a problem of (transnational) organised crime on the long-term trajectories of survivors in the United Kingdom.

The UK has adopted and prioritised a criminal law enforcement response to modern slavery, over a response that prioritises victims and victim support. The criminal approach attributes exploitation to criminal networks, which individualises modern slavery and conceals how the UK's restrictive migration policies fuel vulnerability and exploitation of certain migrants. Prioritising the criminal approach means that survivors' human rights are not prioritised, and as a result, support has been ineffective. This is detrimental to the long-term trajectories of survivors as it affects their wider moving on processes. This research aims to investigate, as part of various other factors, the implications of prioritising criminalisation on the long-term trajectories of women and children survivors of modern slavery in the UK. It will be informed by the lived experiences of survivors and those who work with them in a system that is hostile towards them through semi-structured interviews. This poster will briefly illustrate the development of modern slavery policy in the UK and show how criminalisation, especially prosecutions and restrictive migration policy has been prioritised to the detriment of victims. It will re-iterate that survivor's wider moving on processes need emphasis and should be a key priority in the UK's anti-modern slavery policy.

Stephanie Orswell

Ex-Prisoners with Neurodevelopmental Disorders: Ex-prisoner's Perceptions of Prison Behaviour Programmes

This doctoral project is investigating the attitudes and opinions ex-prisoners with neurodevelopmental disorders have of offender behaviour programmes. It seeks to explore whether people with lived experiences of these programmes believe they are suitable and accessible for individuals with neurodevelopmental disorders and to compare any different gendered experiences. The research is being conducted through remote, semi-structured interviews with former prisoners. Three themes have emerged so far in the on-going work. Firstly, participants felt there was no consideration of neurodiversity during the development of the programmes. Secondly, the attitudes of the facilitators running the programmes and their lack of understanding of different neurodevelopmental disorders negatively affected the participants' experiences and takeaways from the programmes. Thirdly, a greater attention to neurodiversity is strongly needed in prisons and justice system as a whole.

Franco Posa, Valeria Rondinelli, Jessica Leone

Psychological Autopsy: a possible innovative revision of the MAPI

The purpose of this research is to propose an innovative technique of Psychological Autopsy. In comparison with the classic MAPI our technique is structured on each single case adapting the interview according to the environmental circumstances and to the social-cultural characteristics of the examined subject and, not as last, the kind of gun used in the criminal event. According to us this way of Psychological Autopsy, improving the interviewee confidence and compliance, allows to get information that could escape to a standardized investigation. In one of the cold case that we have studied, this technique of Psychological Autopsy has allowed to get some biological material, coming from the crime scene, that had been secretly hidden from the subject for over 50 years.

Jo Wells

Exploring collaborative practice within Criminal Justice Liaison and Diversion

Organisational culture steers practice and must create an effect when there is a collaboration between different agencies. The national roll-out of CJLDS is near completion, yet little is known about how practice in these partnerships operates. This exploration of Criminal Justice Liaison and Diversion schemes (CJLDS), where collaboration between health and criminal justice agencies takes place in police custody suites, gives insight into how interprofessional cultures operate in practice. The study has thus far collected interview data from 18 custody staff in a partnership between a county police authority and a local National Health Trust. Themes were identified in the data before a further Foucauldian discourse analysis was employed. Further research will analyse secondary data in the form of monitoring statistics collected by the partnership.

Initial findings indicate that the culture in police custody is reactive and dominated by risk adversity, led by a deep fear of being held liable for any harm to, or death of, detainees while Liaison and Diversion teams identify social marginalisation in police suspects and aspire to mitigate it. The joint practice ultimately responds to custodial culture and priorities and implies a challenge for such partnership models to achieve the stated aims and outcomes of the CJLDS.